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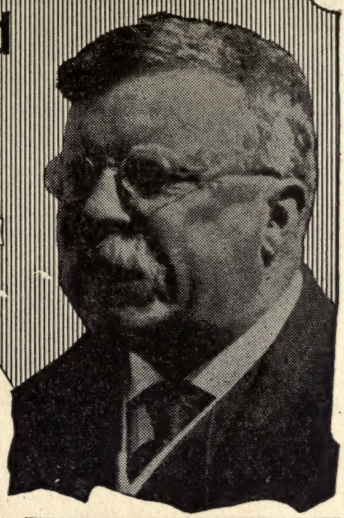

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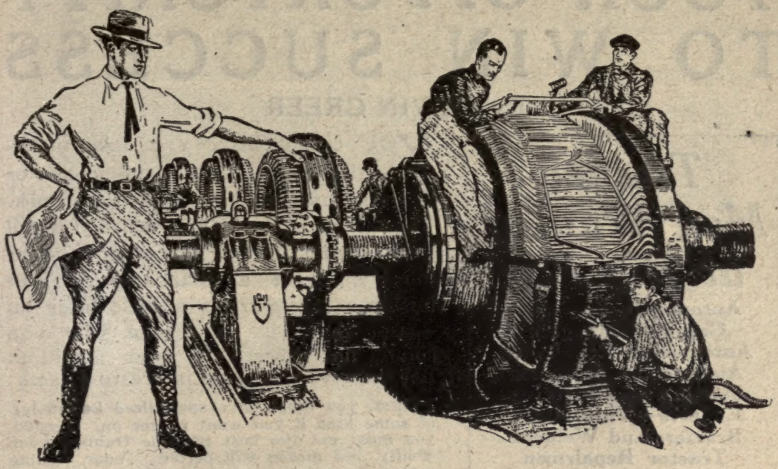

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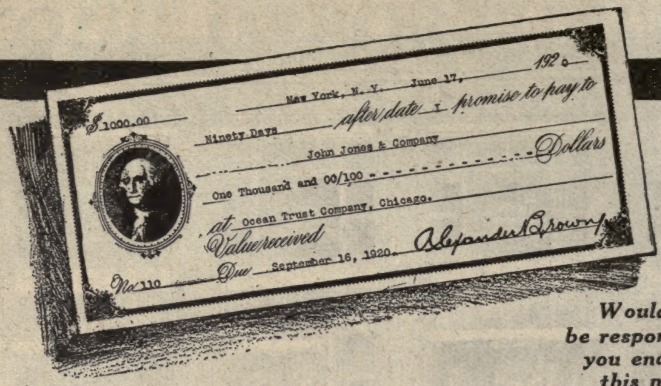
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CRITICISM IS A FINE ART

"Pedagogues believe in immutable truths and spend their lives trying to determine them and propagate them. . . . In the department of æsthetics, where critics mainly disport themselves, it is almost impossible to think of a so-called truth that shows any sign of being permanently true. The most profound of principles begins to fade and quiver almost as soon as it is stated. But the work of art, as opposed to the theory behind it, has a longer life, particularly if that theory is obscure and questionable and cannot be determined accurately. Hamlet, the Mona Lisa, Faust, Dixie, Parsifal, Mother Goose, Annabel Lee, Huckleberry Finn—these things, so baffling to pedagogy, so contumacious to the categories, so mysterious in purpose and utility—these things live. And why?"

So speaks H. L. Mencken in a recent article on Criticism, published by The New Republic. And he goes on to answer his question:

"Because there is in them the delightful flavor of the odd and attractive personality, because the quality that shines from them is not that of correct demeanor but that of creative passion, because they pulse and breathe and speak, because they are genuine works of art. So with criticism. Let us forget all the heavy effort to make a science of it; it is a fine art or nothing."

If you want to read criticism which aims to approach that ideal of a fine art—which always seeks to instill that "delightful flavor of odd and attractive personality"—read every Wednesday The Book Page of The Chicago Daily News.

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[THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR]

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

ALMANAC

AND YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1922

EDITED BY JAMES LANGLAND, M. A.

ISSUED BY

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PREFACE.

Some of the special features in this, the thirty-eighth, issue of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book deal with the Washington conference on the limitation of armament, the work of the league of nations in Geneva, the efforts to settle the age-long differences between Ireland and Britain, the fixing of the German war reparations, the conclusion of treaties of peace between the United States, Germany, Austria and Hungary; the treaty between the United States and Colombia and the constitutions of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo Slavia and the Far Eastern Republic. Official documents and utterances concerning these as well as many other matters are given in full wherever possible. For example, the speech of Secretary of State Hughes, in which he advocated the scrapping of a large part of the world's most powerful navies, is given verbatim. So are the public declarations of Briand, Balfour, Schanzer, Kato and other conference delegates.

Important laws passed at the special session of congress called by President Harding are also included. These covered many subjects of popular interest, such as immigration, emergency tariffs, the national budget, regulation of boards of trade and stockyards, creation of veterans' bureau, limitation of the size of the army and reclassification of postmasters and postal employes. Most of these measures, as well as others, are given in full. All the essential portions of the revenue act of 1921, passed in the closing hours of the session, are presented.

Census returns made available in the course of the year occupy considerable space in this volume. The population of all incorporated places in the United States having 1,000 or more inhabitants in 1920 is given. Figures relating to the citizenship of foreign-born residents, the ownership of homes, men and women of voting age and other subjects within the scope of the census are also included. The agricultural statistics are unusually complete.

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A. H. Trotter
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ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK FOR 1922

[Astronomical calculations for 1922 by B. Hart Wright, DeLand, Fla.]

All the calculations in this Almanac and Year-Book are based upon mean or clock time unless otherwise stated. The sun's rising and setting are for the upper limb, corrected for parallax and refraction; with the moon these are of an opposite nature and just balance each other. The figures given, therefore, are for the moon's center on a true horizon such as the ocean affords.

The calculations in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in contiguous zones indicated by the heading of the divisions.

Daylight Saving—Advance one hour in April, May, June, July, August, September and October to convert into the "daylight saving time" where same is used locally.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF SEASONS.

Sun enters Sign.	Long.	Constellation.	Date.	Eastern time.	Central time.		D.	H.	M.
Capri.	270°	Sagit.	Dec. 22	4:08 a.m.	3:08 a.m.	Winter begins and lasts	89	0	41
Aries	0°	Pisces	Mar. 21	4:49 a.m.	3:49 a.m.	Spring begins and lasts	92	19	38
Cancer	90°	Gemini	June 22 (21st)	0:27 a.m.	11:27 p.m.	Summer begins and lasts	93	14	43
Libra	180°	Virgo	Sept. 23	3:10 p.m.	2:10 p.m.	Autumn begins and lasts	89	18	47
Capri.	270°	Sagit.	Dec 22	9:57 a.m.	8:57 a.m.	Winter begins. Tropical year	365	5	49

ERAS OF TIME.

The Gregorian year 1922 corresponds to the following eras:

The latter part of the 146th and the beginning of the 147th year of the Independence of the United States.

The year 1340-41 of the Mohammedan era; the year 1341 begins Aug. 23.

The year 4619 (nearly) of the Chinese era, beginning now, Jan. 1.

The year 2234 of the Grecian era.

The year 5682-83 of the Jewish era; the year 5683 begins at sunset Sept. 22.

The year 7431 of the Byzantine era begins Sept. 1.

The year 2582 of the Japanese era.

The year 6635 of the Julian period and Jan. 1 is the 2,423,056th day since the beginning of the Julian period.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical or Sunday letter	A
Epact of moon's age, Jan 1	2
Lunar cycle or golden number	4
Solar cycle	27
Roman indiction	5
Dionysian period	251
Jewish lunar cycle	1
Julian period	6635

Explanation.

Dominical Letters—The first seven letters of the alphabet are used to show the days of the year on which Sunday falls. Thus in 1922 A, first of the Dominical letters, indicates that the first day of the year is Sunday, A being the first letter of the alphabet, two letters being used for leap years.

Epact—The moon's age on Jan. 1.

Golden Number—The year's place in the lunar cycle.

Solar Cycle—A period of 28 years, during which the days of the week occur on the same day of the month as during the previous cycle.

Lunar Cycle—A period of 19 years, during which the phases of the moon occur on the same day of the year as during the previous cycle.

Roman Indiction—A period of 15 years, used first by the Romans for taxing provinces.

Julian Period—This period begins when the indiction, solar cycle, and lunar cycle all begin together.

CIVIL AND ASTRONOMICAL DAY.

The civil day begins at midnight and comprises 24 hours, the hours being counted from 0 to 12 in two series, the first marked a. m. running from midnight to noon and the second marked p. m. running from noon to midnight.

The astronomical day begins at noon on the civil day of the same date, the 24 hours being counted from 0 to 24, running from noon of one day to noon of the next following day. Astronomical time as well as civil time may be either apparent or mean, the first being used mainly in connection with sundials, noon marks or meridians, to which the amount of sun fast or slow must be applied for conversion into clock time. For "summer time," April to October, add 1 hour to all standard divisions.

The civil day begins twelve hours before the astronomical day; therefore the first half of the civil day coincides with the last half of the preceding astronomical day, and the last half of the civil day coincides with the first half of the astronomical day of the same day.

JEWISH OR HEBREW CALENDAR—YEAR 5682-3 A. M.

The year 5682 is the first of the 300th cycle of 19 years.

Year.	Month—No.	Name.	Day.	Fast or festival.	Gregorian date.
5682....	4.	Tebet	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Dec. 31, 1921, Jan. 1, 1922
5682....	4.	Tebet	10.	Fast of Tebet	Tuesday, Jan. 10
5682....	5.	Shebat	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday, Jan. 30
5682....	6.	Adar	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday-Wednesday, Feb. 28, March 1
5682....	6.	Adar	13.	Fast of Esther	Monday, March 13
5682....	6.	Adar	14-15.	Purim	Tuesday-Wednesday, March 14-15
5682....	7.	Nissan	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday, March 30
5682....	7.	Nissan	15.	Passover, 1st Day	Thursday, April 13
5682....	7.	Nissan	21.	7th day of Pessach	Wednesday, April 19
5682....	8.	Iyar	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday-Saturday, April 28-29
5682....	8.	Iyar	18.	Lag B'Omer-33d of Omer	Tuesday, May 16
5682....	9.	Sivan	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday, May 28
5682....	9.	Sivan	6.	Pentecost-Shabuoth—1st day	Friday, June 2
5682....	10.	Tammuz	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday-Tuesday, June 26-27
5682....	10.	Tammuz	17.	Fast of Tammuz	Thursday, July 13
5682....	11.	Av or Ab	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday, July 26
5682....	11.	Av or Ab	9.	Fast of Av	Thursday, Aug. 3
5682....	12.	Ellul	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday-Friday, Aug. 24-25
5683....	1.	Tishri	1.	New Year, Rosh-Hoshannah	Sept. 22-23
5683....	1.	Tishri	3.	Fast of Gedaliah	Monday, Sept. 25
5683....	1.	Tishri	10.	Yom-Kippur, Atonement	Monday, Oct. 2
5683....	1.	Tishri	15.	Succoth, 1st day of Tabernacles	Saturday, Oct. 7
5683....	1.	Tishri	21.	Hoshannah-Rabbah	Friday, Oct. 13
5683....	1.	Tishri	22.	Sh'mini Atseres	Saturday, Oct. 14
5683....	1.	Tishri	23.	Simchas-Torah	Sunday, Oct. 15
5683....	2.	Chesvan	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday-Monday, Oct. 22-23
5683....	3.	Kislev	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday, Nov. 21
5683....	3.	Kislev	25.	1st Day of Chanukah	Friday, Dec. 15
5683....	4.	Tebet	1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday, Dec. 20
5683....	4.	Tebet	10.	Fast of Tebet	Friday, Dec. 29

Note—When two dates are given the last one is celebrated, except in Tishri 1, when the year begins at sunset of Sept. 22, and ends at sunset of the 23d.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR—YEAR 1340-41.

The year 1340 is the 20th of the 45th cycle of 30 years.

Year.	Month—No.	Name.	Begins.	Lasts days.
1340..	5.	Jomhadi I	Dec. 30, 1921	30
1340..	6.	Jomhadi II	Jan. 29, 1922	29
1340..	7.	Rajeb	Feb. 27	30
1340..	8.	Sheban	March 29	29
1340..	9.	Ramadan (Fasting)	April 27	30
1340..	10.	Schawall	May 27	29
1340..	11.	Dulkaeda	June 25	30
1340..	12.	Dulkeggia	July 25	29
1341..	1.	Muharrem	Aug. 23	30
1341..	2.	Saphar	Sept. 22	29
1341..	3.	Rabia I.	Oct. 21	30
1341..	4.	Rabia II.	Nov. 20	29
1341..	5.	Jomhadi I.	Dec. 19	30
1341..	6.	Jomhadi II	Jan. 18, 1923	29

GREEK CHURCH CALENDAR, A. D. 1922—A. M. 8031.

New style.	Holy days.	Old style.
Jan. 7	Christmas	Dec. 25, 1921
Jan. 14	Circumcision	Jan. 1
Jan. 19	Epiphany	Jan. 6
Feb. 15	Hypopante (Purification)	Feb. 2
Feb. 19	Carnival Sunday	Feb. 6
Feb. 27	Great Lent begins	Feb. 14
Mar. 1	Ash Wednesday	Feb. 16
Mar. 5	1st Sunday in Lent	Feb. 20
Apr. 9	Palm Sunday	March 27
Apr. 14	Great (Good) Friday	April 1
Apr. 16	Holy Pasche (Easter)	April 3
May 6	St. George	April 23
May 25	Ascension (Holy) Thursday	May 12
June 4	Pentecost	May 22
June 12	Holy Ghost	May 30
July 12	Peter & Paul, Chief Apostles	June 29
Aug. 19	Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Aug. 28	Repose of Theotokos	Aug. 15
Sept. 21	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
Sept. 27	Exaltation of Theotokos	Sept. 14
Oct. 14	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
Nov. 28	First Day of Nativity	Nov. 15
Dec. 4	Entrance of Theotokos	Nov. 21
Dec. 22	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9
Jan. 7, 1923	Christmas Day	Dec. 25
Jan. 14, 1923	Circumcision	Jan. 1, 1923

THE PLANETS.

Morning stars—Mercury, March 2 to 10 and Oct. 25 to Nov. 5; Venus, until Feb. 9 and after Nov. 25; Mars, until Feb. 20; Jupiter, until Jan. 8 and after Oct. 23; Saturn, until Jan. 8 and after Oct. 4.

Evening stars—Mercury, Jan. 28 to Feb. 5 and Sept. 20 to 30; Venus, from Feb. 9 to Nov. 25; Mars, after Feb. 20; Jupiter, from Jan. 8 to Oct. 23; Saturn, from Jan. 8 to Oct. 4.

Brightest or best seen—Mercury, within the time limits given above when an evening or morning star; Venus, Oct. 15 to 25 and Dec. 25, to Jan. 5, 1923; Mars, June 5 to 20, being nearest the earth on the 18th; Jupiter, April 1 to 10; Saturn, March 20 to 30; Uranus, August and September, and Neptune in January and February.

Invisible or very dim—Mercury at all other times than within the time limits given him as an evening or morning star; Venus, February and November 20 to Dec. 10; Mars in December; Jupiter, October and November; Saturn, September and October; Uranus and Neptune, always.

All night stars—Mars, June 5 to 20; Jupiter, March 28 to April 10, and Saturn, during the latter part of March and first part of April.

☽ First Quar., 6th. ☾ Full Moon, 13th. **1st Month. JANUARY, 1922. 31 Days.** ☾ Last Quar., 20th. ☽ New Moon, 27th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	365	1	SUNDAY	♉	♑	23	12 3 34	2 44	7 28	4 39	8 18	7 16	4 51	8 21	7 39	4 29	9 12
2	364	2	Monday	♉	♒	5	12 4 3	3 28	7 28	4 40	9 14	7 16	4 52	9 15	7 39	4 30	9 10
3	363	3	Tuesday	♉	♒	16	12 4 31	4 10	7 28	4 42	10 10	7 16	4 53	10 10	7 38	4 31	10 8
4	362	4	Wednes.	♉	♒	28	12 4 58	4 53	7 28	4 43	11 5	7 16	4 53	11 5	7 38	4 32	11 6
5	361	5	Thursday	♊	♈	10	12 5 25	5 35	7 28	4 44	morn	7 16	4 54	morn	7 38	4 33	morn
6	360	6	Friday	♊	♈	23	12 5 52	6 19	7 28	4 45	3	7 16	4 55	2	7 38	4 34	6
7	359	7	Saturday	♋	♉	5	12 6 18	7 6	7 27	4 46	1 0	7 16	4 56	58	7 37	4 35	1 6
8	358	8	SUNDAY	♋	♉	18	12 6 44	7 55	7 27	4 47	1 59	7 16	4 57	1 57	7 37	4 36	2 7
9	357	9	Monday	♌	♊	1	12 7 9	8 47	7 27	4 48	3 0	7 16	4 58	2 56	7 37	4 37	3 10
10	356	10	Tuesday	♌	♊	15	12 7 34	9 43	7 27	4 49	4 2	7 16	4 59	3 58	7 36	4 38	4 12
11	355	11	Wednes	♌	♋	29	12 7 58	10 42	7 27	4 49	5 2	7 16	5 1	4 58	7 36	4 39	5 15
12	354	12	Thursday	♍	♋	14	12 8 21	11 42	7 27	4 50	6 1	7 15	5 2	5 57	7 36	4 40	6 14
13	353	13	Friday	♍	♌	29	12 8 44	morn	7 27	4 51	rises	7 15	5 3	rises	7 35	4 41	rises
14	352	14	Saturday	♎	♌	14	12 9 6	42	7 27	4 52	6 37	7 15	5 4	6 40	7 35	4 42	6 29
15	351	15	SUNDAY	♎	♍	28	12 9 28	1 40	7 27	4 54	7 49	7 15	5 5	7 51	7 34	4 44	7 44
16	350	16	Monday	♏	♍	13	12 9 49	2 37	7 26	4 55	9 2	7 14	5 6	9 3	7 34	4 46	8 59
17	349	17	Tuesday	♏	♎	28	12 10 9	3 32	7 25	4 56	10 12	7 14	5 7	10 12	7 33	4 47	10 13
18	348	18	Wednes	♐	♎	12	12 10 29	4 24	7 24	4 58	11 20	7 13	5 8	11 19	7 32	4 48	11 24
19	347	19	Thursday	♐	♏	26	12 10 47	5 16	7 23	4 59	morn.	7 13	5 9	morn	7 31	4 49	morn
20	346	20	Friday	♑	♏	9	12 11 6	6 7	7 22	5 0	27	7 12	5 10	25	7 30	4 50	34
21	345	21	Saturday	♑	♐	23	12 11 23	6 58	7 22	5 1	1 31	7 12	5 12	1 29	7 29	4 52	1 40
22	344	22	SUNDAY	♒	♐	6	12 11 40	7 49	7 21	5 2	2 33	7 11	5 13	2 29	7 29	4 54	2 43
23	343	23	Monday	♒	♑	18	12 11 55	8 40	7 20	5 3	3 31	7 11	5 14	3 27	7 28	4 55	3 43
24	342	24	Tuesday	♓	♑	1	12 12 11	9 30	7 20	5 4	4 25	7 10	5 15	4 21	7 27	4 56	4 38
25	341	25	Wednes.	♓	♒	13	12 12 25	10 20	7 19	5 5	5 16	7 10	5 16	5 12	7 26	4 57	5 29
26	340	26	Thursday	♓	♒	25	12 12 39	11 9	7 19	5 6	6 1	7 9	5 16	5 57	7 25	4 58	6 12
27	339	27	Friday	♈	♓	7	12 12 51	11 56	7 18	5 7	6 41	7 9	5 17	6 38	7 24	4 59	6 51
28	338	28	Saturday	♈	♓	19	12 13 3	ev 41	7 17	5 8	sets	7 8	5 18	sets	7 24	5 1	sets
29	337	29	SUNDAY	♉	♈	1	12 13 14	1 25	7 16	5 9	7 6	7 8	5 19	7 7	7 23	5 3	7 1
30	336	30	Monday	♉	♈	13	12 13 25	2 8	7 15	5 11	8 2	7 7	5 20	8 3	7 23	5 5	7 59
31	335	31	Tuesday	♉	♈	25	12 13 34	2 50	7 15	5 12	8 57	7 6	5 21	8 58	7 22	5 6	8 57

☽ First Quar., 4th. ☾ Full Moon, 11th. **2d Month. FEBRUARY, 1922. 28 Days.** ☾ Last Quar., 18th. ☽ New Moon, 26th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
32	334	1	Wednes.	♊	♈	7	12 13 43	3 32	7 14	5 13	9 54	7 5	5 22	9 53	7 21	5 7	9 56
33	333	2	Thursday	♊	♉	19	12 13 51	4 15	7 12	5 14	10 50	7 4	5 23	10 49	7 20	5 8	10 54
34	332	3	Friday	♋	♉	1	12 13 58	5 0	7 11	5 15	11 47	7 3	5 25	11 45	7 19	5 10	11 54
35	331	4	Saturday	♋	♉	13	12 14 4	5 46	7 10	5 17	morn	7 2	5 26	morn	7 17	5 11	morn
36	330	5	SUNDAY	♌	♉	26	12 14 9	6 36	7 9	5 19	46	7 1	5 27	43	7 16	5 12	55
37	329	6	Monday	♌	♊	9	12 14 14	7 28	7 8	5 20	1 45	7 0	5 28	1 42	7 15	5 14	1 56
38	328	7	Tuesday	♍	♊	23	12 14 17	8 23	7 6	5 21	2 44	6 59	5 29	2 40	7 13	5 15	2 56
39	327	8	Wednes.	♍	♋	7	12 14 20	9 21	7 5	5 23	3 44	6 58	5 30	3 40	7 12	5 16	3 57
40	326	9	Thursday	♎	♋	21	12 14 22	10 21	7 4	5 24	4 39	6 57	5 32	4 35	7 10	5 18	4 51
41	325	10	Friday	♎	♌	7	12 14 23	11 20	7 3	5 25	5 32	6 56	5 33	5 28	7 9	5 20	5 43
42	324	11	Saturday	♏	♌	22	12 14 24	morn	7 2	5 26	rises	6 55	5 34	rises	7 7	5 22	rises
43	323	12	SUNDAY	♏	♍	7	12 14 24	19	7 1	5 27	6 36	6 54	5 35	6 37	7 5	5 23	6 32
44	322	13	Monday	♐	♍	22	12 14 22	1 16	7 0	5 28	7 49	6 53	5 36	7 50	7 4	5 24	7 48
45	321	14	Tuesday	♐	♎	7	12 14 21	2 12	6 59	5 30	9 4	6 51	5 38	9 1	7 3	5 26	9 4
46	320	15	Wednes.	♑	♎	22	12 14 18	3 6	6 58	5 32	10 12	6 50	5 39	10 11	7 2	5 27	10 17
47	319	16	Thursday	♑	♏	6	12 14 15	4 0	6 56	5 33	11 20	6 49	5 40	11 17	7 1	5 29	11 27
48	318	17	Friday	♒	♏	19	12 14 11	4 53	6 54	5 34	morn	6 48	5 41	morn	6 59	5 31	morn
49	317	18	Saturday	♒	♐	2	12 14 6	5 45	6 52	5 36	23	6 46	5 42	20	6 57	5 32	33
50	316	19	SUNDAY	♓	♐	15	12 14 1	6 37	6 50	5 38	1 24	6 45	5 44	1 20	6 55	5 34	1 36
51	315	20	Monday	♓	♑	28	12 13 55	7 28	6 49	5 39	2 20	6 44	5 45	2 17	6 54	5 35	2 34
52	314	21	Tuesday	♈	♑	10	12 13 48	8 17	6 47	5 40	3 12	6 43	5 46	3 8	6 52	5 36	3 25
53	313	22	Wednes.	♈	♒	22	12 13 41	9 6	6 46	5 41	3 55	6 41	5 47	3 55	6 50	5 38	4 11
54	312	23	Thursday	♉	♒	4	12 13 33	9 53	6 45	5 43	4 41	6 40	5 48	4 37	6 48	5 39	4 52
55	311	24	Friday	♉	♓	16	12 13 25	10 39	6 44	5 44	5 19	6 39	5 49	5 16	6 47	5 40	5 29
56	310	25	Saturday	♉	♓	28	12 13 16	11 23	6 43	5 45	5 52	6 38	5 50	5 50	6 46	5 42	5 59
57	309	26	SUNDAY	♊	♈	10	12 13 6	ev. 6	6 41	5 46	sets	6 36	5 51	sets	6 44	5 43	sets
58	308	27	Monday	♊	♈	22	12 12 56	49	6 39	5 47	6 52	6 35	5 51	6 52	6 43	5 44	6 50
59	307	28	Tuesday	♊	♈	4	12 12 45	1 31	6 38	5 48	7 47	6 34	5 52	7 47	6 41	5 46	7 48

☽ First Quar., 6th. ☾ Full Moon, 13th. **3d Month** **MARCH, 1922** **31 Days.** ☾ Last Quar., 20th. ☽ New Moon, 28th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow. H. M. S.	Moon in Meridian. Eve. H. M. S.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.
60	306	1	Wednes..	♓	♈	16	12 12 34	2 14	6 36	5 50	8 44	6 32	5 54	8 42	6 39	5 48	8 47
61	305	2	Thursday	♈	♉	28	12 12 22	2 58	6 35	5 51	9 41	6 31	5 55	9 39	6 38	5 49	9 47
62	304	3	Friday ...	♉	♊	10	12 12 10	3 48	6 34	5 53	10 38	6 30	5 56	10 35	6 36	5 50	10 46
63	303	4	Saturday	♊	♊	22	12 11 57	4 30	6 32	5 54	11 36	6 28	5 57	11 33	6 34	5 52	11 46
64	302	5	SUNDAY	♊	♋	5	12 11 43	5 20	6 30	5 56	morn	6 26	5 58	morn	6 32	5 53	morn
65	301	6	Monday...	♋	♋	18	12 11 30	6 13	6 28	5 57	33	6 24	5 59	29	6 30	5 55	45
66	300	7	Tuesday..	♋	♌	2	12 11 15	7 7	6 26	5 58	1 31	6 23	6 0	1 27	6 28	5 56	1 44
67	299	8	Wednes..	♌	♌	15	12 11 1	8 4	6 24	5 59	2 26	6 21	6 1	2 22	6 27	5 57	2 38
68	298	9	Thursday	♌	♍	30	12 10 46	9 1	6 22	6 0	3 18	6 19	6 2	3 14	6 25	5 58	3 29
69	297	10	Friday	♍	♎	15	12 10 30	9 59	6 20	6 1	4 7	6 18	6 3	4 4	6 23	6 0	4 17
70	296	11	Saturday.	♍	♎	30	12 10 15	10 57	6 18	6 3	4 52	6 17	6 4	4 49	6 21	6 2	4 59
71	295	12	SUNDAY	♎	♏	15	12 9 59	11 53	6 17	6 4	5 33	6 16	6 5	5 32	6 19	6 3	5 37
72	294	13	Monday ...	♏	♏	30	12 9 42	morn	6 15	6 6	rises	6 14	6 6	rises	6 17	6 4	rises
73	293	14	Tuesday..	♏	♐	15	12 9 26	49	6 13	6 7	7 47	6 13	6 7	7 46	6 15	6 5	7 51
74	292	15	Wednes..	♐	♐	30	12 9 9	1 45	6 11	6 7	8 58	6 12	6 7	8 56	6 13	6 6	9 5
75	291	16	Thursday	♐	♑	14	12 8 52	2 40	6 10	6 8	10 7	6 10	6 8	10 4	6 11	6 7	10 16
76	290	17	Friday....	♑	♑	28	12 8 34	3 34	6 9	6 9	11 12	6 8	6 9	11 8	6 9	6 8	11 28
77	289	18	Saturday	♑	♒	11	12 8 17	4 28	6 7	6 10	morn	6 6	6 10	morn	6 7	6 9	morn
78	288	19	SUNDAY	♒	♒	24	12 7 59	5 21	6 5	6 11	12	6 4	6 11	8	6 6	6 10	24
79	287	20	Monday ..	♒	♓	7	12 7 41	6 13	6 4	6 12	1 7	6 3	6 12	1 3	6 3	6 11	1 20
80	286	21	Tuesday..	♓	♓	19	12 7 23	7 2	6 2	6 13	1 55	6 2	6 13	1 51	6 1	6 13	2 7
81	285	22	Wednes..	♓	♈	2	12 7 5	7 50	6 0	6 14	2 40	6 1	6 14	2 36	6 0	6 15	2 51
82	284	23	Thursday	♈	♈	13	12 6 47	8 37	5 58	6 15	3 19	5 59	6 15	3 16	5 58	6 16	3 28
83	283	24	Friday....	♈	♉	25	12 6 29	9 21	5 56	6 16	3 54	5 57	6 16	3 52	5 56	6 17	4 2
84	282	25	Saturday.	♉	♉	7	12 6 11	10 5	5 54	6 17	4 27	5 55	6 17	4 25	5 55	6 19	4 32
85	281	26	SUNDAY	♉	♊	19	12 5 52	10 47	5 53	6 19	4 58	5 53	6 18	4 57	5 52	6 20	5 1
86	280	27	Monday ...	♊	♊	1	12 5 34	11 30	5 52	6 20	5 26	5 52	6 19	5 26	5 50	6 21	5 27
87	279	28	Tuesday..	♊	♋	13	12 5 16	ev. 13	5 51	6 21	sets	5 50	6 20	sets	5 48	6 22	sets
88	278	29	Wednes..	♋	♋	25	12 4 57	56	5 50	6 22	7 34	5 49	6 21	7 33	5 46	6 24	7 39
89	277	30	Thursday	♋	♌	7	12 4 39	1 41	5 48	6 24	8 32	5 48	6 22	8 30	5 44	6 26	8 40
90	276	31	Friday ...	♌	♌	21	12 4 21	2 28	5 46	6 25	9 30	5 46	6 23	9 27	5 43	6 27	9 39

☽ First Quar., 5th. ☾ Full Moon, 11th. **4th Month.** **APRIL, 1922.** **30 Days.** ☾ Last Quar., 18th. ☽ New Moon, 27th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow and Fast. H. M. S.	Moon in Meridian. Eve. H. M. S.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.
91	275	1	Saturday	♌	♌	3	12 4 3	3 17	5 44	6 26	10 28	5 45	6 24	10 24	5 42	6 28	10 39
92	274	2	SUNDAY	♌	♍	15	12 3 45	4 8	5 43	6 27	11 26	5 43	6 25	11 22	5 40	6 29	11 38
93	273	3	Monday ..	♍	♍	28	12 3 27	5 1	5 41	6 28	morn	5 42	6 26	morn	5 38	6 30	morn
94	272	4	Tuesday.	♍	♎	9	12 3 9	5 55	5 39	6 29	20	5 40	6 26	16	5 36	6 31	33
95	271	5	Wednes..	♎	♎	22	12 2 52	6 51	5 37	6 30	1 12	5 39	6 27	1 8	5 34	6 32	1 24
96	270	6	Thursday	♎	♏	4	12 2 34	7 46	5 35	6 31	1 59	5 37	6 28	1 56	5 32	6 34	2 10
97	269	7	Friday	♏	♏	17	12 2 17	8 42	5 33	6 32	2 45	5 36	6 29	2 42	5 30	6 35	2 53
98	268	8	Saturday	♏	♐	29	12 2 0	9 37	5 31	6 33	3 26	5 34	6 30	3 24	5 28	6 36	3 32
99	267	9	SUNDAY	♐	♐	13	12 1 43	10 32	5 29	6 34	4 5	5 33	6 31	4 4	5 26	6 37	4 7
100	266	10	Monday ..	♐	♑	26	12 1 26	11 27	5 27	6 35	4 44	5 31	6 32	4 44	5 24	6 39	4 44
101	265	11	Tuesday..	♑	♑	12	12 1 10	morn	5 26	6 36	rises	5 29	6 33	rises	5 23	6 40	rises
102	264	12	Wednes..	♑	♒	26	12 0 54	22	5 24	6 37	7 44	5 28	6 34	7 41	5 21	6 41	7 51
103	263	13	Thursday	♒	♒	9	12 0 38	1 18	5 23	6 38	8 52	5 26	6 35	8 48	5 19	6 42	9 2
104	262	14	Friday....	♒	♓	22	12 0 23	2 14	5 21	6 39	9 56	5 25	6 36	9 52	5 18	6 43	10 8
105	261	15	Saturday.	♓	♓	4	12 0 8	3 9	5 20	6 40	10 55	5 23	6 36	10 51	5 17	6 45	11 8
106	260	16	SUNDAY	♓	♈	16	11 59 53	4 3	5 19	6 42	11 49	5 22	6 37	11 45	5 15	6 46	morn
107	259	17	Monday ..	♈	♈	28	11 59 38	4 55	5 17	6 43	morn	5 21	6 38	morn	5 13	6 47	2
108	258	18	Tuesday..	♈	♉	11	11 59 24	5 44	5 16	6 44	35	5 19	6 39	31	5 11	6 48	47
109	257	19	Wednes..	♉	♉	24	11 59 11	6 32	5 14	6 45	1 17	5 18	6 40	1 14	5 9	6 49	1 27
110	256	20	Thursday	♉	♊	6	11 58 58	7 18	5 12	6 46	1 54	5 17	6 41	1 51	5 7	6 51	2 2
111	255	21	Friday...	♊	♊	18	11 58 45	8 2	5 10	6 47	2 27	5 16	6 42	2 25	5 4	6 53	2 34
112	254	22	Saturday.	♊	♋	1	11 58 33	8 44	5 9	6 48	2 59	5 15	6 42	2 58	5 2	6 54	3 3
113	253	23	SUNDAY	♋	♋	13	11 58 21	9 27	5 7	6 49	3 28	5 14	6 43	3 27	5 0	6 56	3 29
114	252	24	Monday ..	♋	♌	25	11 58 10	10 10	5 5	6 50	3 58	5 13	6 44	3 58	4 59	6 57	3 57
115	251	25	Tuesday.	♌	♌	7	11 57 59	10 53	5 4	6 52	4 17	5 11	6 45	4 18	4 58	6 58	4 14
116	250	26	Wednes..	♌	♌	21	11 57 48	11 38	5 3	6 53	4 59	5 9	6 46	5 0	4 57	6 59	4 54
117	249	27	Thursday	♍	♍	4	11 57 39	ev 25	5 2	6 54	sets	5 7	6 46	sets	4 56	7 0	sets
118	248	28	Friday ..	♍	♍	16	11 57 29	1 14	5 0	6 55	8 22	5 5	6 47	8 18	4 54	7 1	8 33
119	247	29	Saturday	♍	♎	29	11 57 20	2 5	4 59	6 56	9 20	5 4	6 49	9 16	4 52	7 3	9 32
120	246	30	SUNDAY	♎	♎	11	11 57 12	2 58	4 57	6 57	10 16	5 3	6 50	10 12	4 50	7 4	10 29

First Quar. 4th. Full Moon, 11th. **5th Month.**

MAY, 1922.

31 Days. Last Quar., 18th. New Moon, 26th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
121	245	1	Monday..	☌	♉	8	11 57 4	3 52	4 56	6 58	11 9	5 2	6 51	11 5	4 49	7 5	11 21
122	244	2	Tuesday.	☽	♉	22	11 56 57	4 46	4 55	6 59	11 59	5 1	6 52	11 55	4 48	7 6	morn
123	243	3	Wednes.	☌	♌	6	11 56 50	5 41	4 54	7 0	morn	5 0	6 53	morn	4 46	7 7	10
124	242	4	Thursday	☽	♌	20	11 56 44	6 35	4 53	7 2	43	4 59	6 54	40	4 44	7 8	52
125	241	5	Friday....	☿	♍	4	11 56 38	7 28	4 52	7 3	1 25	4 58	6 55	1 23	4 43	7 10	1 31
126	240	6	Saturday	☽	♍	18	11 56 33	8 21	4 50	7 4	2 3	4 57	6 56	2 2	4 42	7 11	2 7
127	239	7	SUNDAY	☿	♎	3	11 56 28	9 14	4 49	7 5	2 40	4 56	6 57	2 39	4 40	7 12	2 41
128	238	8	Monday..	☽	♎	17	11 56 24	10 8	4 48	7 6	3 16	4 55	6 58	3 17	4 39	7 13	3 14
129	237	9	Tuesday..	☌	♏	2	11 56 20	11 3	4 46	7 7	3 54	4 54	6 59	3 56	4 38	7 14	3 49
130	236	10	Wednes..	☽	♏	16	11 56 17	11 58	4 45	7 8	4 33	4 53	7 0	4 36	4 37	7 16	4 26
131	235	11	Thursday	☽	♐	30	11 56 15	morn	4 44	7 9	rises	4 52	7 0	rises	4 36	7 17	rises
132	234	12	Friday....	♏	♐	14	11 56 13	53	4 42	7 10	8 39	4 51	7 1	8 35	4 35	7 18	8 51
133	233	13	Saturday.	☽	♐	28	11 56 12	1 49	4 41	7 11	9 36	4 50	7 2	9 32	4 34	7 19	9 49
134	232	14	SUNDAY	☽	♑	11	11 56 11	2 43	4 40	7 12	10 27	4 49	7 3	10 23	4 32	7 20	10 39
135	231	15	Monday..	☽	♑	23	11 56 11	3 35	4 39	7 13	11 12	4 48	7 3	11 9	4 31	7 21	11 23
136	230	16	Tuesday..	☽	♒	6	11 56 11	4 24	4 38	7 14	11 52	4 48	7 4	11 49	4 30	7 23	morn
137	229	17	Wednes..	☽	♒	18	11 56 13	5 12	4 37	7 15	morn	4 47	7 5	morn	4 29	7 24	2
138	228	18	Thursday	☽	♓	30	11 56 14	5 57	4 36	7 16	28	4 46	7 6	25	4 28	7 25	35
139	227	19	Friday..	☽	♓	12	11 56 16	6 40	4 35	7 17	1 0	4 45	7 7	58	4 27	7 26	1 6
140	226	20	Saturday	☽	♓	23	11 56 19	7 23	4 34	7 18	1 30	4 44	7 8	1 29	4 26	7 27	1 32
141	225	21	SUNDAY	☽	♈	5	11 56 23	8 5	4 34	7 19	1 59	4 44	7 9	1 59	4 25	7 28	1 59
142	224	22	Monday..	☽	♈	17	11 56 26	8 48	4 33	7 20	2 28	4 43	7 10	2 29	4 24	7 29	2 29
143	223	23	Tuesday..	☽	♈	30	11 56 31	9 33	4 32	7 21	3 0	4 43	7 11	3 3	4 23	7 30	3 05
144	222	24	Wednes.	☿	♉	12	11 56 36	10 19	4 31	7 22	3 31	4 42	7 12	3 33	4 22	7 31	3 34
145	221	25	Thursday	☽	♉	25	11 56 41	11 7	4 30	7 23	4 7	4 42	7 13	4 10	4 21	7 32	3 58
146	220	26	Friday....	☌	♉	8	11 56 47	11 58	4 29	7 24	4 47	4 41	7 13	4 50	4 20	7 34	4 36
147	219	27	Saturday	☽	♉	21	11 56 54	ev 51	4 28	7 25	sets	4 41	7 14	sets	4 19	7 35	sets
148	218	28	SUNDAY	☌	☽	5	11 57 1	1 46	4 27	7 26	9 5	4 40	7 15	9 1	4 18	7 36	9 18
149	217	29	Monday..	☽	♊	19	11 57 8	2 42	4 26	7 27	9 56	4 39	7 16	9 52	4 17	7 37	10 8
150	216	30	Tuesday..	☽	♌	3	11 57 16	3 37	4 26	7 28	10 44	4 39	7 17	10 40	4 16	7 38	10 54
151	215	31	Wednes.	☽	♌	17	11 57 25	4 32	4 26	7 29	11 26	4 38	7 17	11 24	4 16	7 39	11 34

First Quar., 2d. Full Moon, 9th. **6th Month.**

JUNE, 1922.

30 Days. Last Quar., 17th. New Moon, 24th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast and Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
152	214	1	Thursday.	☿	♍	1	11 57 33	5 25	4 25	7 29	morn	4 38	7 18	morn	4 15	7 40	morn
153	213	2	Friday...	☽	♍	15	11 57 42	6 17	4 25	7 30	6	4 38	7 19	4	4 15	7 41	10
154	212	3	Saturday	☽	♍	29	11 57 50	7 9	4 25	7 30	42	4 38	7 19	41	4 14	7 41	44
155	211	4	SUNDAY	☿	♎	13	11 58 2	8 1	4 25	7 31	1 18	4 37	7 20	1 18	4 14	7 42	1 17
156	210	5	Monday..	☽	♎	27	11 58 12	8 54	4 24	7 31	1 53	4 37	7 20	1 55	4 14	7 42	1 50
157	209	6	Tuesday..	☌	♏	11	11 58 22	9 47	4 24	7 32	2 30	4 37	7 21	2 32	4 13	7 43	2 23
158	208	7	Wednes..	☽	♏	25	11 58 33	10 41	4 24	7 33	3 10	4 37	7 21	3 13	4 13	7 43	3 1
159	207	8	Thursday	♏	♐	9	11 58 44	11 36	4 24	7 33	3 55	4 36	7 22	3 58	4 13	7 44	3 44
160	206	9	Friday....	☽	♐	23	11 58 55	morn	4 23	7 34	rises	4 36	7 22	rises	4 13	7 44	rises
161	205	10	Saturday	☽	♑	6	11 59 7	31	4 23	7 34	8 18	4 36	7 23	8 14	4 12	7 44	8 31
162	204	11	SUNDAY	☽	♑	19	11 59 19	1 24	4 23	7 35	9 7	4 36	7 24	9 3	4 12	7 44	9 18
163	203	12	Monday..	☽	♒	1	11 59 31	2 15	4 23	7 36	9 49	4 36	7 24	9 46	4 12	7 45	9 59
164	202	13	Tuesday	☽	♒	14	11 59 43	3 4	4 23	7 37	10 27	4 36	7 25	10 24	4 12	7 46	10 35
165	201	14	Wednes..	☽	♒	26	11 59 55	3 51	4 23	7 37	11 0	4 36	7 25	10 58	4 12	7 47	11 6
166	200	15	Thursday	☽	♓	8	12 0 8	4 35	4 23	7 38	11 32	4 36	7 25	11 30	4 12	7 47	11 35
167	199	16	Friday....	☽	♓	20	12 0 21	5 18	4 23	7 38	12 0	4 36	7 26	12 0	4 12	7 48	morn
168	198	17	Saturday.	☽	♈	3	12 0 33	6 2	4 23	7 39	morn	4 36	7 26	morn	4 12	7 49	2
169	197	18	SUNDAY	☽	♈	13	12 0 46	6 43	4 23	7 39	30	4 36	7 26	30	4 12	7 50	29
170	196	19	Monday..	☽	♈	25	12 0 59	7 26	4 23	7 39	59	4 36	7 26	1 0	4 12	7 50	55
171	195	20	Tuesday..	☿	♉	8	12 1 12	8 11	4 23	7 39	1 29	4 36	7 26	1 31	4 12	7 51	1 23
172	194	21	Wednes..	☽	♉	20	12 1 26	8 58	4 24	7 40	2 3	4 36	7 26	2 6	4 12	7 51	1 55
173	193	22	Thursday	☽	♊	3	12 1 39	9 48	4 24	7 40	2 41	4 37	7 27	2 44	4 13	7 51	2 31
174	192	23	Friday....	☽	♊	17	12 1 52	10 41	4 24	7 40	3 24	4 37	7 27	3 28	4 13	7 51	3 13
175	191	24	Saturday.	☽	♋	30	12 2 5	11 36	4 24	7 40	4 13	4 37	7 27	4 17	4 13	7 51	4 0
176	190	25	SUNDAY	☌	☽	14	12 2 18	ev 32	4 24	7 40	sets	4 37	7 27	sets	4 13	7 51	sets
177	189	26	Monday..	☽	♌	29	12 2 30	1 29	4 25	7 40	8 40	4 38	7 27	8 36	4 13	7 51	8 51
178	188	27	Tuesday..	☽	♌	13	12 2 43	2 26	4 25	7 40	9 25	4 38	7 27	9 22	4 14	7 51	9 34
179	187	28	Wednes..	☽	♍	27	12 2 56	3 21	4 25	7 40	10 7	4 38	7 27	10 5	4 14	7 51	10 13
180	186	29	Thursday	♌	♍	12	12 3 8	4 14	4 25	7 40	10 44	4 39	7 27	10 43	4 14	7 51	10 47
181	185	30	Friday....	☽	♍	26	12 3 20	5 7	4 26	7 40	11 21	4 40	7 27	11 21	4 15	7 51	11 21

First Quar., 1, 30 Full Moon, 8th. **7th Month.** **JULY, 1922.** **31 Days.** Last Quar., 17th. New Moon, 24th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow. H. M. S.	Moon in Meridian. Eve. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.
182	184	1	Saturday.	♍	♎	10	12 3 32	5 59	4 27	7 40	11 56	4 40	7 27	11 58	4 16	7 51	11 54
183	183	2	SUNDAY	♎	"	24	12 3 43	6 50	4 28	7 40	morn	4 40	7 27	morn	4 17	7 51	morn
184	182	3	Monday..	♎	♏	8	12 3 55	7 42	4 28	7 40	33	4 41	7 27	35	4 18	7 51	28
185	181	4	Tuesday..	♏	"	21	12 4 6	8 35	4 29	7 40	1 11	4 41	7 27	1 13	4 19	7 51	1 3
186	180	5	Wednes..	♏	♐	5	12 4 16	9 28	4 30	7 40	1 52	4 42	7 27	1 55	4 19	7 51	1 42
187	179	6	Thursday	♐	"	18	12 4 26	10 22	4 31	7 39	2 37	4 43	7 26	2 41	4 20	7 50	2 26
188	178	7	Friday..	♐	♑	2	12 4 36	11 15	4 32	7 39	3 26	4 44	7 26	3 30	4 21	7 50	3 13
189	177	8	Saturday.	♑	"	14	12 4 46	morn	4 32	7 39	rises	4 44	7 26	rises	4 21	7 50	rises
190	176	9	SUNDAY	♑	"	27	12 4 55	7	4 33	7 38	7 44	4 45	7 25	7 41	4 22	7 49	7 55
191	175	10	Monday..	♑	♒	10	12 5 4	57	4 33	7 38	8 24	4 46	7 25	8 21	4 22	7 48	8 34
192	174	11	Tuesday .	♒	"	22	12 5 12	1 44	4 34	7 37	9 0	4 46	7 24	8 57	4 23	7 48	9 7
193	173	12	Wednes...	♒	♓	4	12 5 20	2 30	4 35	7 37	9 32	4 47	7 24	9 31	4 24	7 47	9 36
194	172	13	Thursday	♓	"	16	12 5 28	3 14	4 35	7 36	10 2	4 47	7 24	10 1	4 24	7 46	10 6
195	171	14	Friday....	♓	"	28	12 5 35	3 57	4 36	7 36	10 32	4 48	7 23	10 32	4 25	7 46	10 32
196	170	15	Saturday	♓	♈	9	12 5 41	4 39	4 36	7 35	11 1	4 49	7 23	11 2	4 26	7 45	10 58
197	169	16	SUNDAY	♈	"	21	12 5 47	5 21	4 37	7 34	11 30	4 50	7 22	11 32	4 27	7 44	11 26
198	168	17	Monday..	♈	♉	3	12 5 53	6 5	4 38	7 34	morn	4 51	7 21	morn	4 28	7 43	11 55
199	167	18	Tuesday .	♉	"	16	12 5 58	6 50	4 39	7 33	2	4 51	7 21	5	4 29	7 42	morn
200	166	19	Wednes..	♉	"	28	12 6 3	7 38	4 39	7 33	37	4 52	7 20	40	4 30	7 41	27
201	165	20	Thursday	♉	♊	11	12 6 7	8 28	4 40	7 32	1 17	4 53	7 20	1 20	4 31	7 40	1 6
202	164	21	Friday...	♊	"	25	12 6 10	9 22	4 41	7 31	2 2	4 54	7 19	2 6	4 32	7 39	1 50
203	163	22	Saturday	♊	♋	9	12 6 13	10 17	4 42	7 30	2 54	4 54	7 19	2 58	4 33	7 38	2 41
204	162	23	SUNDAY	♋	"	23	12 6 16	11 15	4 43	7 29	3 53	4 55	7 18	3 57	4 34	7 37	3 41
205	161	24	Monday..	♋	♌	8	12 6 17	ev. 13	4 44	7 28	sets	4 56	7 17	sets	4 35	7 36	sets
206	160	25	Tuesday..	♌	"	22	12 6 19	1 10	4 45	7 27	8 3	4 57	7 16	8 0	4 36	7 35	8 10
207	159	26	Wednes..	♌	♍	7	12 6 19	2 6	4 46	7 26	8 44	4 58	7 15	8 42	4 37	7 34	8 48
208	158	27	Thursday	♍	"	21	12 6 19	3 1	4 47	7 25	9 21	4 59	7 14	9 21	4 38	7 33	9 23
209	157	28	Friday....	♍	♎	6	12 6 19	3 54	4 48	7 24	9 58	4 59	7 13	9 58	4 39	7 32	9 56
210	156	29	Saturday.	♎	"	21	12 6 18	4 47	4 49	7 23	10 37	5 0	7 12	10 38	4 40	7 31	10 34
211	155	30	SUNDAY	♎	♏	5	12 6 16	5 40	4 50	7 22	11 13	5 0	7 12	11 16	4 41	7 30	11 6
212	154	31	Monday...	♏	"	18	12 6 14	6 32	4 51	7 21	11 53	5 1	7 11	11 56	4 42	7 30	11 44

Full Moon 7th. Last Quar., 15th. **8th Month.** **AUGUST, 1922.** **31 Days.** New Moon, 22d. First Quar., 29th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow. H. M. S.	Moon in Meridian. Eve. H. M.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets and rises. H. M.
213	153	1	Tuesday..	♏	♐	2	12 6 10	7 25	4 52	7 19	morn	5 2	7 10	morn	4 43	7 29	morn
214	152	2	Wednes..	♐	"	15	12 6 7	8 18	4 53	7 18	36	5 2	7 9	40	4 44	7 27	25
215	151	3	Thursday	♐	"	28	12 6 2	9 10	4 54	7 17	1 22	5 3	7 8	1 26	4 45	7 25	1 10
216	150	4	Friday....	♐	♑	11	12 5 58	10 2	4 54	7 16	2 14	5 4	7 7	2 18	4 46	7 24	2 -1
217	149	5	Saturday.	♑	"	24	12 5 52	10 51	4 55	7 15	3 8	5 5	7 6	3 12	4 47	7 22	2 56
218	148	6	SUNDAY	♑	♒	6	12 5 46	11 40	4 56	7 14	4 3	5 6	7 5	4 7	4 49	7 20	3 52
219	147	7	Monday..	♒	"	18	12 5 39	morn	4 57	7 13	rises	5 7	7 4	rises	4 50	7 19	rises
220	146	8	Tuesday..	♒	"	30	12 5 32	26	4 59	7 12	7 33	5 7	7 3	7 31	4 51	7 18	7 39
221	145	9	Wednes .	♒	♓	12	12 5 24	1 10	5 0	7 10	8 4	5 8	7 2	8 3	4 53	7 17	8 8
222	144	10	Thursday	♓	"	24	12 5 16	1 53	5 1	7 9	8 34	5 9	7 1	8 33	4 54	7 15	8 35
223	143	11	Friday....	♓	♈	6	12 5 6	2 36	5 2	7 7	9 2	5 10	7 0	9 3	4 55	7 14	9 1
224	142	12	Saturday.	♈	"	18	12 4 57	3 18	5 3	7 6	9 32	5 11	6 59	9 33	4 56	7 13	9 28
225	141	13	SUNDAY	♈	"	30	12 4 47	4 1	5 4	7 5	10 3	5 12	6 57	10 5	4 58	7 12	9 57
226	140	14	Monday..	♈	♉	12	12 4 36	4 45	5 5	7 4	10 35	5 13	6 55	10 38	4 59	7 10	10 27
227	139	15	Tuesday..	♉	"	24	12 4 25	5 30	5 6	7 3	11 12	5 14	6 54	11 15	5 0	7 9	11 2
228	138	16	Wednes..	♉	♊	7	12 4 13	6 18	5 7	7 2	11 54	5 15	6 53	11 58	5 2	7 8	11 42
229	137	17	Thursday	♊	"	20	12 4 1	7 9	5 8	7 1	morn	5 16	6 51	morn	5 3	7 6	morn
230	136	18	Friday ...	♊	♋	3	12 3 48	8 3	5 9	6 59	41	5 16	6 50	45	5 4	7 4	29
231	135	19	Saturday.	♋	"	17	12 3 35	8 58	5 10	6 57	1 35	5 17	6 49	1 39	5 5	7 2	1 23
232	134	20	SUNDAY	♋	"	1	12 3 21	9 56	5 11	6 55	2 37	5 18	6 48	2 41	5 6	7 1	2 26
233	133	21	Monday..	♋	♌	16	12 3 8	10 53	5 12	6 53	3 43	5 19	6 46	3 46	5 7	7 0	3 33
234	132	22	Tuesday..	♌	"	1	12 2 53	11 51	5 13	6 51	4 53	5 20	6 44	4 56	5 8	6 58	4 46
235	131	23	Wednes..	♌	♍	16	12 2 38	ev. 48	5 14	6 50	sets	5 21	6 43	sets	5 9	6 56	sets
236	130	24	Thursday	♍	♎	1	12 2 22	1 43	5 15	6 49	7 56	5 22	6 42	7 55	5 10	6 54	7 56
237	129	25	Friday....	♎	"	16	12 2 6	2 38	5 16	6 47	8 33	5 23	6 40	8 34	5 11	6 52	8 30
238	128	26	Saturday.	♎	♏	1	12 1 50	3 33	5 17	6 45	9 13	5 24	6 39	9 15	5 12	6 50	9 7
239	127	27	SUNDAY	♏	"	15	12 1 33	4 27	5 18	6 44	9 53	5 25	6 37	9 55	5 14	6 48	9 44
240	126	28	Monday..	♏	"	29	12 1 16	5 21	5 20	6 43	10 35	5 26	6 36	10 39	5 15	6 46	10 25
241	125	29	Tuesday..	♏	♐	12	12 0 58	6 14	5 21	6 41	11 22	5 27	6 35	11 26	5 17	6 45	11 10
242	124	30	Wednes..	♐	"	25	12 0 40	7 7	5 22	6 39	morn	5 28	6 34	morn	5 18	6 43	11 58
243	123	31	Thursday	♐	♑	8	12 0 22	7 58	5 23	6 38	11	5 28	6 33	15	5 19	6 41	morn

☽ Full Moon, 6th. ☾ Last Quar., 14th. **9th Month. SEPTEMBER, 1922. 30 Days.** ● New Moon, 20th. ☽ First Quar., 27th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow and Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
244	122	1	Friday....	♌	♎	21	12 0 3	8 48	5 24	6 36	1 4	5 29	6 32	1 8	5 20	6 39	52
245	121	2	Saturday.	♌	♎	3	11 59 45	9 37	5 25	6 34	1 58	5 29	6 30	2 2	5 21	6 38	1 47
246	120	3	SUNDAY	"	"	15	11 59 25	10 23	5 26	6 32	2 54	5 30	6 29	2 57	5 23	6 36	2 44
247	119	4	Monday..	"	"	27	11 59 6	11 8	5 27	6 30	3 52	5 31	6 27	3 54	5 24	6 34	3 44
248	118	5	Tuesday..	♎	♑	9	11 58 46	11 51	5 28	6 29	4 48	5 32	6 25	4 49	5 25	6 32	4 43
249	117	6	Wednes..	"	"	21	11 58 25	morn	5 29	6 27	rises	5 33	6 23	rises	5 26	6 30	rises
250	116	7	Thursday	♏	♐	3	11 58 6	34	5 30	6 25	7 6	5 34	6 22	7 6	5 28	6 28	7 6
251	115	8	Friday	"	"	14	11 57 45	1 16	5 31	6 24	7 35	5 35	6 21	7 36	5 29	6 26	7 32
252	114	9	Saturday	"	"	26	11 57 25	1 59	5 32	6 22	8 5	5 36	6 19	8 6	5 30	6 24	8 3
253	113	10	SUNDAY	♐	♑	8	11 57 4	2 42	5 33	6 20	8 35	5 37	6 17	8 38	5 31	6 22	8 27
254	112	11	Monday..	"	"	20	11 56 43	3 27	5 34	6 18	9 11	5 37	6 15	9 14	5 32	6 20	9 2
255	111	12	Tuesday..	♑	♒	3	11 56 22	4 13	5 35	6 16	9 51	5 38	6 14	9 45	5 33	6 18	9 40
256	110	13	Wednes..	"	"	15	11 56 1	5 2	5 36	6 14	10 35	5 39	6 13	10 39	5 34	6 17	10 23
257	109	14	Thursday	"	"	28	11 55 40	5 52	5 37	6 13	11 24	5 40	6 12	11 28	5 35	6 13	11 12
258	108	15	Friday....	♒	♓	12	11 55 19	6 45	5 38	6 11	morn	5 41	6 10	morn	5 36	6 12	morn
259	107	16	Saturday.	"	"	25	11 54 58	7 40	5 39	6 9	20	5 42	6 8	24	5 37	6 11	8
260	106	17	SUNDAY	♓	♈	10	11 54 37	8 36	5 41	6 7	1 22	5 43	6 6	1 26	5 39	6 9	1 12
261	105	18	Monday.	"	"	24	11 54 16	9 33	5 42	6 6	2 29	5 44	6 4	2 32	5 41	6 7	2 21
262	104	19	Tuesday	♈	♉	9	11 53 54	10 29	5 43	6 4	3 40	5 45	6 3	3 41	5 42	6 5	3 34
263	103	20	Wednes.	"	"	24	11 53 33	11 26	5 44	6 2	4 53	5 46	6 1	4 54	5 43	6 3	4 51
264	102	21	Thursday	♉	♊	10	11 53 12	ev. 22	5 45	6 0	sets	5 47	6 0	sets	5 44	6 1	sets
265	101	22	Friday....	"	"	25	11 52 51	1 18	5 46	5 59	7 4	5 47	5 59	7 6	5 46	6 0	7 0
266	100	23	Saturday.	♊	♋	10	11 52 30	2 14	5 47	5 58	7 46	5 48	5 57	7 48	5 47	5 58	7 38
267	99	24	SUNDAY	"	"	24	11 52 10	3 10	5 48	5 56	8 29	5 49	5 56	8 33	5 48	5 56	8 19
268	98	25	Monday..	♋	♌	8	11 51 49	4 6	5 49	5 54	9 16	5 50	5 53	9 20	5 49	5 54	9 4
269	97	26	Tuesday..	"	"	22	11 51 28	5 1	5 50	5 52	10 6	5 51	5 51	10 10	5 50	5 52	9 54
270	96	27	Wednes...	♌	♍	5	11 51 8	5 54	5 51	5 50	10 58	5 52	5 50	11 2	5 52	5 50	10 46
271	95	28	Thursday	"	"	18	11 50 48	6 45	5 52	5 49	11 54	5 53	5 49	11 58	5 53	5 48	11 42
272	94	29	Friday....	"	"	30	11 50 28	7 34	5 53	5 47	morn	5 54	5 47	morn	5 54	5 46	morn
273	93	30	Saturday.	♍	♎	12	11 50 8	8 21	5 54	5 45	49	5 55	5 45	53	5 55	5 44	39

☽ Full Moon, 5th. ☾ Last Quar., 13th. **10th Month. OCTOBER, 1922. 31 Days.** ● New Moon, 20th. ☽ First Quar., 27th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
274	92	1	SUNDAY	♍	♎	24	11 49 49	9 6	5 56	5 44	1 45	5 56	5 43	1 48	5 57	5 42	1 37
275	91	2	Monday .	"	"	6	11 49 30	9 50	5 57	5 42	2 42	5 56	5 42	2 44	5 58	5 40	2 36
276	90	3	Tuesday.	"	"	18	11 49 11	10 33	5 58	5 40	3 38	5 57	5 41	3 39	5 59	5 39	3 34
277	89	4	Wednes..	"	"	30	11 48 52	11 15	5 59	5 38	4 33	5 58	5 40	4 33	6 0	5 38	4 31
278	88	5	Thursday	♎	♏	12	11 48 34	11 57	6 0	5 37	5 30	5 59	5 38	5 29	6 1	5 36	5 31
279	87	6	Friday....	"	"	23	11 48 16	morn	6 1	5 35	rises	6 0	5 36	rises	6 2	5 34	rises
280	86	7	Saturday.	♏	♐	5	11 47 58	40	6 2	5 33	6 39	6 1	5 34	6 41	6 4	5 33	6 32
281	85	8	SUNDAY	"	"	17	11 47 41	1 25	6 3	5 32	7 13	6 2	5 33	7 16	6 5	5 30	7 4
282	84	9	Monday ..	"	"	30	11 47 25	2 11	6 4	5 30	7 50	6 3	5 31	7 51	6 6	5 28	7 40
283	83	10	Tuesday .	♐	♑	12	11 47 8	2 58	6 5	5 29	8 32	6 4	5 29	8 36	6 7	5 26	8 20
284	82	11	Wednes ..	"	"	25	11 46 53	3 46	6 7	5 27	9 19	6 5	5 28	9 23	6 8	5 24	9 6
285	81	12	Thursday	♑	♒	8	11 46 37	4 39	6 8	5 25	10 12	6 6	5 27	10 16	6 10	5 22	10 0
286	80	13	Friday....	"	"	21	11 46 23	5 32	6 9	5 23	11 9	6 7	5 26	11 13	6 12	5 20	10 58
287	79	14	Saturday.	♒	♌	5	11 46 8	6 25	6 10	5 21	morn	6 8	5 24	morn	6 13	5 19	morn
288	78	15	SUNDAY	"	"	19	11 45 55	7 20	6 11	5 19	1 18	6 9	5 23	14	6 14	5 17	2
289	77	16	Monday...	♌	♍	3	11 45 42	8 14	6 12	5 18	1 18	6 10	5 22	1 21	6 16	5 16	1 11
290	76	17	Tuesday.	"	"	18	11 45 29	9 9	6 13	5 17	2 28	6 11	5 20	2 30	6 17	5 14	2 24
291	75	18	Wednes...	♍	♎	3	11 45 17	10 4	6 14	5 16	3 40	6 12	5 19	3 40	6 18	5 12	3 38
292	74	19	Thursday	"	"	18	11 45 6	11 0	6 15	5 15	4 52	6 13	5 18	4 52	6 19	5 10	4 54
293	73	20	Friday....	♎	♏	3	11 44 55	11 56	6 16	5 13	6 5	6 14	5 17	6 3	6 21	5 8	6 9
294	72	21	Saturday.	"	"	18	11 44 45	ev. 53	6 18	5 11	sets	6 15	5 16	sets	6 22	5 7	sets
295	71	22	SUNDAY	♏	♐	2	11 44 36	1 51	6 19	5 9	7 4	6 16	5 14	7 8	6 24	5 5	6 53
296	70	23	Monday..	"	"	17	11 44 27	2 48	6 21	5 7	7 55	6 16	5 12	7 59	6 25	5 3	7 43
297	69	24	Tuesday .	"	"	30	11 44 19	3 44	6 22	5 6	8 48	6 17	5 11	8 52	6 27	5 2	8 35
298	68	25	Wednes...	♐	♑	14	11 44 12	4 37	6 24	5 4	9 43	6 18	5 10	9 47	6 28	5 1	9 31
299	67	26	Thursday	"	"	26	11 44 5	5 29	6 25	5 2	10 40	6 19	5 8	10 44	6 30	4 59	10 29
300	66	27	Friday....	♑	♒	9	11 43 59	6 17	6 26	5 1	11 38	6 20	5 7	11 41	6 31	4 57	11 29
301	65	28	Saturday	"	"	21	11 43 54	7 3	6 27	5 0	morn	6 21	5 6	morn	6 32	4 55	morn
302	64	29	SUNDAY	♒	♌	3	11 43 50	7 48	6 28	4 59	35	6 22	5 5	37	6 33	4 54	28
303	63	30	Monday ..	"	"	15	11 43 46	8 31	6 29	4 58	1 32	6 23	5 4	1 33	6 34	4 53	1 27
304	62	31	Tuesday..	"	"	27	11 43 43	9 13	6 30	4 57	2 27	6 24	5 3	2 28	6 36	4 51	2 25

☽ Full Moon, 4th. ☾ Last Quar., 12th. **11th Month. NOVEMBER, 1922. 30 Days.** ● New Moon 18th. ☽ First Quar., 26th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast,	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
305	61	1	Wednes..	♓	♈	8	11 43 41	9 55	6 31	4 55	3 23	6 26	5 1	3 23	6 38	4 49	3 23
306	60	2	Thursday	♓	♉	20	11 43 39	10 38	6 33	4 54	4 18	6 27	5 0	4 18	6 39	4 48	4 21
307	59	3	Friday....	♈	♉	2	11 43 39	11 22	6 34	4 53	5 15	6 28	4 59	5 13	6 40	4 47	5 19
308	58	4	Saturday	♈	♊	14	11 43 39	morn	6 35	4 52	rises	6 29	4 58	rises	6 41	4 45	rises
309	57	5	SUNDAY	♈	♊	27	11 43 40	8	6 36	4 50	5 50	6 30	4 57	5 54	6 42	4 43	5 40
310	56	6	Monday..	♉	♋	9	11 43 42	55	6 37	4 49	6 31	6 31	4 56	6 35	6 44	4 42	6 19
311	55	7	Tuesday..	♉	♋	22	11 43 45	1 45	6 38	4 48	7 16	6 32	4 55	7 30	6 45	4 41	7 4
312	54	8	Wednes..	♊	♌	5	11 43 48	2 36	6 39	4 47	8 7	6 33	4 54	8 11	6 46	4 40	7 54
313	53	9	Thursday	♊	♌	18	11 43 52	3 28	6 40	4 46	9 2	6 34	4 53	9 6	6 47	4 39	8 51
314	52	10	Friday....	♋	♍	1	11 43 58	4 21	6 41	4 45	10 3	6 35	4 52	10 6	6 48	4 38	9 53
315	51	11	Saturday.	♋	♍	15	11 44 4	5 14	6 43	4 44	11 7	6 37	4 52	11 9	6 50	4 36	10 58
316	50	12	SUNDAY	♋	♎	28	11 44 11	6 7	6 44	4 43	morn	6 38	4 51	morn	6 52	4 35	morn
317	49	13	Monday..	♌	♎	13	11 44 19	6 59	6 45	4 42	10	6 39	4 50	14	6 53	4 34	7
318	48	14	Tuesday.	♌	♏	27	11 44 27	7 52	6 46	4 41	1 21	6 40	4 50	1 22	6 55	4 33	1 18
319	47	15	Wednes..	♍	♏	12	11 44 37	8 45	6 48	4 40	2 30	6 41	4 49	2 30	6 56	4 32	2 30
320	46	16	Thursday	♍	♐	26	11 44 48	9 40	6 49	4 39	3 41	6 42	4 49	3 40	6 58	4 31	3 44
321	45	17	Friday....	♎	♑	11	11 44 59	10 35	6 51	4 38	4 52	6 43	4 48	4 50	6 59	4 30	4 58
322	44	18	Saturday.	♎	♑	26	11 45 11	11 32	6 52	4 38	6 3	6 44	4 47	6 1	7 0	4 30	6 12
323	43	19	SUNDAY	♏	♒	10	11 45 24	ev. 30	6 54	4 37	sets	6 45	4 47	sets	7 2	4 29	sets
324	42	20	Monday..	♏	♒	24	11 45 38	1 28	6 55	4 37	6 32	6 46	4 46	6 36	7 3	4 28	6 19
325	41	21	Tuesday..	♐	♓	8	11 45 52	2 24	6 56	4 36	7 28	6 47	4 45	7 32	7 5	4 27	7 15
326	40	22	Wednes..	♐	♓	22	11 46 8	3 18	6 57	4 35	8 26	6 48	4 45	8 30	7 6	4 26	8 14
327	39	23	Thursday	♑	♈	4	11 46 24	4 9	6 58	4 34	9 24	6 49	4 44	9 28	7 7	4 26	9 14
328	38	24	Friday....	♑	♈	17	11 46 41	4 57	6 59	4 33	10 24	6 50	4 44	10 27	7 8	4 25	10 16
329	37	25	Saturday.	♒	♉	29	11 46 59	5 43	7 0	4 33	11 21	6 51	4 43	11 23	7 10	4 24	11 15
330	36	26	SUNDAY	♒	♉	11	11 47 18	6 27	7 1	4 32	morn	6 52	4 43	morn	7 11	4 23	morn
331	35	27	Monday..	♓	♊	23	11 47 36	7 10	7 3	4 31	18	6 53	4 42	19	7 12	4 22	15
332	34	28	Tuesday..	♓	♊	5	11 47 56	7 52	7 4	4 31	1 13	6 54	4 42	1 14	7 13	4 22	1 12
333	33	29	Wednes..	♈	♋	17	11 48 17	8 34	7 5	4 31	2 10	6 55	4 42	2 9	7 14	4 21	2 11
334	32	30	Thursday	♈	♋	28	11 48 38	9 18	7 6	4 31	3 5	6 55	4 42	3 4	7 15	4 21	3 9

☽ Full Moon, 4th. ☾ Last Quar., 11th. **12th Month. DECEMBER, 1922. 31 Days.** ● New Moon, 18th. ☽ First Quar., 26th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time: Fast and Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
335	31	1	Friday....	♓	♉	11	11 49 0	10 3	7 7	4 31	4 3	6 57	4 41	4 1	7 16	4 21	4 10
336	30	2	Saturday.	♓	♉	23	11 49 22	10 52	7 8	4 30	5 1	6 58	4 41	4 58	7 17	4 20	5 9
337	29	3	SUNDAY	♈	♊	6	11 49 46	11 39	7 9	4 30	6 0	6 59	4 41	5 56	7 18	4 20	6 11
338	28	4	Monday..	♈	♊	18	11 50 9	morn	7 10	4 30	rises	7 0	4 41	rises	7 19	4 19	rises
339	27	5	Tuesday..	♉	♋	1	11 50 34	31	7 11	4 29	6 1	7 1	4 41	6 5	7 20	4 19	5 48
340	26	6	Wednes..	♉	♋	15	11 50 58	1 24	7 12	4 29	6 57	7 2	4 41	7 1	7 22	4 19	6 45
341	25	7	Thursday	♊	♌	28	11 51 24	2 17	7 13	4 29	7 56	7 3	4 41	7 59	7 23	4 19	7 45
342	24	8	Friday....	♋	♌	12	11 51 50	3 11	7 14	4 29	8 59	7 4	4 41	9 2	7 24	4 19	8 50
343	23	9	Saturday.	♋	♍	25	11 52 16	4 4	7 15	4 29	10 4	7 5	4 41	10 7	7 25	4 19	9 53
344	22	10	SUNDAY	♌	♎	9	11 52 43	4 56	7 16	4 29	11 11	7 6	4 41	11 12	7 26	4 19	11 8
345	21	11	Monday..	♌	♎	23	11 53 11	5 48	7 17	4 29	morn	7 6	4 41	morn	7 27	4 19	morn
346	20	12	Tuesday..	♍	♏	7	11 53 39	6 39	7 18	4 29	18	7 7	4 41	19	7 28	4 19	17
347	19	13	Wednes..	♍	♏	22	11 54 7	7 31	7 19	4 29	1 27	7 8	4 42	1 26	7 29	4 19	1 29
348	18	14	Thursday	♎	♐	6	11 54 35	8 24	7 20	4 29	2 36	7 9	4 42	2 34	7 30	4 20	2 40
349	17	15	Friday....	♎	♐	20	11 55 4	9 19	7 21	4 30	3 44	7 9	4 42	3 41	7 31	4 20	3 52
350	16	16	Saturday.	♏	♑	4	11 55 33	10 15	7 21	4 30	4 53	7 10	4 43	4 49	7 32	4 20	5 3
351	15	17	SUNDAY	♏	♑	19	11 56 3	11 12	7 21	4 30	5 59	7 10	4 43	5 55	7 32	4 20	6 10
352	14	18	Monday...	♐	♒	3	11 56 32	ev. 8	7 22	4 31	sets	7 11	4 43	sets	7 33	4 21	sets
353	13	19	Tuesday..	♐	♒	16	11 57 2	1 4	7 22	4 31	6 9	7 12	4 44	6 13	7 34	4 21	5 57
354	12	20	Wednes..	♑	♓	29	11 57 32	1 57	7 23	4 32	7 8	7 12	4 44	7 11	7 34	4 21	6 57
355	11	21	Thursday	♑	♓	12	11 58 2	2 48	7 23	4 32	8 8	7 13	4 44	8 11	7 35	4 22	7 59
356	10	22	Friday....	♒	♈	25	11 58 32	3 36	7 24	4 33	9 8	7 13	4 45	9 10	7 35	4 22	9 1
357	9	23	Saturday.	♒	♈	7	11 59 2	4 21	7 24	4 34	10 6	7 14	4 45	10 7	7 36	4 23	10 2
358	8	24	SUNDAY	♓	♉	19	11 59 32	5 5	7 25	4 34	11 2	7 14	4 46	11 3	7 36	4 24	11 0
359	7	25	Monday..	♓	♉	1	12 0 2	5 47	7 25	4 35	11 59	7 14	4 46	11 58	7 37	4 25	11 59
360	6	26	Tuesday..	♈	♊	13	12 0 32	6 29	7 26	4 35	morn	7 15	4 47	morn	7 37	4 26	morn
361	5	27	Wednes..	♈	♊	24	12 1 1	7 12	7 26	4 36	54	7 15	4 48	53	7 37	4 26	57
362	4	28	Thursday	♉	♋	6	12 1 31	7 56	7 26	4 37	1 50	7 15	4 49	1 49	7 38	4 27	1 55
363	3	29	Friday....	♉	♋	19	12 2 0	8 42	7 27	4 38	2 46	7 16	4 50	2 44	7 38	4 28	2 53
364	2	30	Saturday.	♊	♌	1	12 2 29	9 30	7 27	4 38	3 44	7 16	4 51	3 41	7 39	4 29	3 53
365	1	31	SUNDAY	♊	♌	14	12 2 58	10 21	7 28	4 39	4 41	7 16	4 51	4 37	7 39	4 29	4 52

CALENDARS FOR THE YEARS 1923 TO 1926.

1923.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
FEB...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	..	..	..
MAR...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
MAY...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
JUNE..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
AUG...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
SEPT..	..	3	4	5	6	7	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
OCT....	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
NOV...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
DEC....	..	3	4	5	6	7	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..

1924.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
FEB...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	..
MAR...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
MAY...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
JULY..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
AUG...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEPT..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
OCT....	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
NOV...	..	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEC...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..

1925.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MAR...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
MAY...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
JULY..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
AUG...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
SEPT..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
OCT....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
DEC...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..

1926.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEB...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAR...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
APRIL	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
MAY...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
JULY..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
SEPT..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
OCT....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
NOV...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
DEC...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..

LONGEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.
Mississippi-Mo...	4,194	Yangtze	3,000	Amur	2,700	Volga	2,325
Nile	3,670	La Plata	2,950	Mekong	2,600	Hwangho	2,300
Amazon	3,300	Lena	2,860	Niger	2,600	Yukon	2,050
Ob	3,235	Kongo	2,800	Yenesei	2,500	Colorado	2,000

A READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any day of the week for any given time within two hundred years from the introduction of the New Style, *1752 to 1952 inclusive.

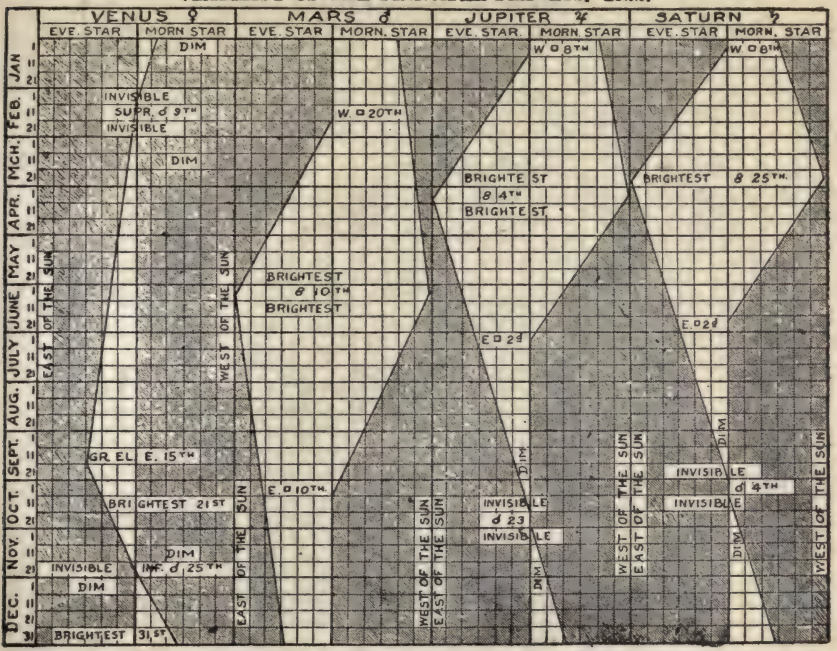
Years 1753 to 1952.												Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795		1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835			1903	1914	1925	1931	1942												
1762	1773	1779	1790																				
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847		1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
							1909	1915	1926	1937	1943												
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791																			
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853		1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
							1910	1921	1927	1938	1949												
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799																		
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850		1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
					1901		1907	1918	1929	1935	1946												
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800																		
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851		1862	1873	1879	1890		3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
					1902		1913	1919	1930	1941	1947												
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797																			
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843		1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
						1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950												
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798																		
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855		1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
							1906	1917	1923	1934	1945												
											1951												
Leap Years.												..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	1928	.....	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	.....	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	.....	1816	1844	1872	.....	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	.....	1820	1848	1876	.....	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	.....	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	.....	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday... 1	Tuesday... 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday . 1	Friday.... 1	Saturday.. 1	SUNDAY . 1
Tuesday... 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday . 2	Friday.... 2	Saturday.. 2	SUNDAY . 2	Monday... 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday . 3	Friday.... 3	Saturday.. 3	SUNDAY . 3	Monday... 3	Tuesday... 3
Thursday . 4	Friday..... 4	Saturday.. 4	SUNDAY . 4	Monday... 4	Tuesday... 4	Wednesday 4
Friday.... 5	Saturday.. 5	SUNDAY . 5	Monday... 5	Tuesday... 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday . 5
Saturday.. 6	SUNDAY . 6	Monday... 6	Tuesday... 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday . 6	Friday.... 6
SUNDAY . 7	Monday... 7	Tuesday... 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday . 7	Friday.... 7	Saturday.. 7
Monday... 8	Tuesday... 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday . 8	Friday.... 8	Saturday.. 8	SUNDAY . 8
Tuesday... 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday . 9	Friday.... 9	Saturday.. 9	SUNDAY . 9	Monday... 9
Wednesday10	Thursday .10	Friday....10	Saturday..10	SUNDAY .10	Monday...10	Tuesday...10
Thursday .11	Friday....11	Saturday..11	SUNDAY .11	Monday...11	Tuesday...11	Wednesday11
Friday....12	Saturday..12	SUNDAY .12	Monday...12	Tuesday...12	Wednesday12	Thursday .12
Saturday..13	SUNDAY .13	Monday...13	Tuesday...13	Wednesday13	Thursday .13	Friday....13
SUNDAY .14	Monday...14	Tuesday...14	Wednesday14	Thursday .14	Friday....14	Saturday..14
Monday...15	Tuesday...15	Wednesday15	Thursday .15	Friday....15	Saturday..15	SUNDAY .15
Tuesday...16	Wednesday16	Thursday .16	Friday....16	Saturday..16	SUNDAY .16	Monday...16
Wednesday17	Thursday .17	Friday....17	Saturday..17	SUNDAY .17	Monday...17	Tuesday...17
Thursday .18	Friday....18	Saturday..18	SUNDAY .18	Monday...18	Tuesday...18	Wednesday18
Friday....19	Saturday..19	SUNDAY .19	Monday...19	Tuesday...19	Wednesday19	Thursday .19
Saturday..20	SUNDAY .20	Monday...20	Tuesday...20	Wednesday20	Thursday .20	Friday....20
SUNDAY .21	Monday...21	Tuesday...21	Wednesday21	Thursday .21	Friday....21	Saturday..21
Monday...22	Tuesday...22	Wednesday22	Thursday .22	Friday....22	Saturday .22	SUNDAY .22
Tuesday...23	Wednesday23	Thursday .23	Friday....23	Saturday..23	SUNDAY .23	Monday...23
Wednesday24	Thursday..24	Friday....24	Saturday..24	SUNDAY .24	Monday...24	Tuesday...24
Thursday .25	Friday....25	Saturday..25	SUNDAY .25	Monday...25	Tuesday...25	Wednesday25
Friday....26	Saturday..26	SUNDAY .26	Monday...26	Tuesday...26	Wednesday26	Thursday .26
Saturday..27	SUNDAY .27	Monday...27	Tuesday...27	Wednesday27	Thursday .27	Friday....27
SUNDAY .28	Monday...28	Tuesday...28	Wednesday28	Thursday..28	Friday....28	Saturday..28
Monday...29	Tuesday...29	Wednesday29	Thursday .29	Friday....29	Saturday..29	SUNDAY .29
Tuesday...30	Wednesday30	Thursday .30	Friday....30	Saturday..30	SUNDAY .30	Monday...30
Wednesday31	Thursday .31	Friday....31	Saturday..31	SUNDAY .31	Monday...31	Tuesday...31

Note—To ascertain any day of the week first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For example: To know on what day of the week July 4 was in the year 1895, in the table of years look for 1895, and in a parallel line, under July, is figure 1, which directs to column 1, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

*1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).—This Calendar is from Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.

VISIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1922.



Explanation: The small perpendicular spaces represent 1h or 15° each and the distance from the central line of each division indicates the approximate distance of that planet from the sun, in time or space. Thus Venus will be 2h or 30° E. of the sun July 11, sets with the sun on Feb. 9 and Nov. 25 and will be 3h or 45° E. of the sun, Sept. 15. Being an inferior planet—inside the orbit of the earth—she cannot, like the superior planets, get 180° or 6h from the sun, as do Jupiter and Saturn in March and April. At such time the planet will be at its brightest, rising at sunset and shining all night. A superior planet is considered a morning star from conjunction to western quadrature, when 90° west of the sun, when rising at midnight and passing the meridian at 6 a. m.

CHURCH CALENDAR FOR 1922.

Jan. 1—New Year's day (Circumcision).
Jan. 6—Epiphany (12th day).
Jan. 25—Conversion of St. Paul.
Feb. 2—Purification B. V. M.
Feb. 12—Septuagesima Sunday.
Feb. 14—St. Valentine's day.
Feb. 19—Sexagesima Sunday.
Feb. 24—St. Mathias.
Feb. 26—Quinquagesima Sunday.
Feb. 28—Shrove Tuesday.
March 1—St. David's day.
March 1—Ash Wednesday. Lent begins.
March 5—Quadragesima Sunday
March 17—St. Patrick's day.
March 25—Annunciation (Lady day).
March 26—Mid-Lent Sunday.
April 9—Palm Sunday.
April 14—Good Friday.
April 16—Easter Sunday.
April 23—Low Sunday.
April 25—St. Mark.
May 1—Philip and James.
May 21—Rogation Sunday.
May 25—Ascension (Holy Thursday).
June 4—Whitsunday (Pentecost).
June 11—Trinity Sunday.
June 11—St. Barnabas.
June 15—Corpus Christi.
June 24—Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
June 26—St. Anne.
June 29—Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles.
July 15—St. Swithin's day.
July 22—Mary Magdalen.
July 25—St. James.
Aug. 7—Name of Jesus.
Aug. 15—Assumption B. V. M.
Aug. 24—St. Bartholomew.
Aug. 29—John the Baptist beheaded.
Sept. 8—Nativity of Mary.
Sept. 14—Exaltation of Holy Cross.
Sept. 29—St. Michael and All Angels.
Oct. 18—St. Luke.
Oct. 28—SS. Simon and Jude.
Oct. 31—Halloween.
Nov. 1—All Saints' day.
Nov. 2—All Souls' day.
Nov. 11—Martinmas.
Nov. 25—St. Catherine.
Nov. 30—Thanksgiving. St. Andrew.
Dec. 3—Advent Sunday.
Dec. 21—St. Thomas.
Dec. 25—Christmas.
Dec. 26—St. Stephen.
Dec. 27—St John the Evangelist.
Dec. 28—Holy Innocents.

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday	after	1st Sunday in Lent	Mar. 8, 10 and 11
		Pentecost	June 7, 9 and 10
		Sept. 14	Sept. 20, 22 and 23
		Dec. 13	Dec. 20, 22 and 23

CHART OF THE HEAVENS.

Explanation: The chart of the heavens shows all the bright stars and groups visible in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Hawaii. Stars of the third magnitude are sometimes shown in order to complete a figure.

If a bright, uncharted body be seen near the "ecliptic circle" it must be a planet. To locate the planets or moon refer to the monthly calendar pages in this almanac, find the proper signs on the chart in the "ecliptic circle" and an inspection of that part of the heavens comparing with the chart will serve to identify the planet and all surrounding objects. (See note with table, page 37.)

Because of the earth's motion from west to east (opposite to the direction of the arrow in the chart), the stars rise 4 m. earlier each day or 30 m. per week or 2 hrs. a month. The chart shows the position at 9 p. m. Then if the position for any other hour be desired, as for 7 p. m., count ahead one month, or back one month for 11 p. m., and so on for any hour of the night, holding the month desired in front as the face looks either to the north or south with name down.

A circle described from the zenith on the "zenith circle" for the desired latitude with a radius of 90 degrees (see graduated meridian) will show what stars are above the horizon. Thus Capella is near the overhead (zenith) point on latitude 40 degrees north Jan. 15, 9 p. m., as will be "big dipper" at 3 a. m. Then from Capella or two stars all the surrounding visible groups can be identified. The "pointers," being 5 degrees apart and always in sight, may be used as a convenient unit of measure; also when visible, the "belt of Orion," 3 degrees, or the sides of the "square of Pegasus."

POSITIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1922.

DATE.	VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER. ♃			SATURN. ♄		
	Right ascension	Northern states.	Southern states	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.
	Hours	Rises Morn H M	Rises Morn H M	Hours	Rises. Morn. H M.	Rises Morn. H. M.	Hours.	Rises. Morn. H. M.	Rises. Morn. H. M.	Hours.	Rises. Eve. H. M.	Rises. Eve. H.M.
Jan 1	XVIII	6 56	6 28	XIV	2 9	2 6	XIII	0 45	0 39	XII½	11 54	11 52
11	XIX	7 10	6 34	XIV½	2 0	1 45	XIII¼	0 10	0 5	XII½	11 15	11 15
21	XX	7 20	6 53	XIV¾	1 50	1 32	XIII¼	Eve.	Eve.	XII½	10 36	10 36
Feb. 1	XX¾	Sets	Sets.	XV¼	1 36	1 17	XIII¼	10 52	10 47	XII½	9 52	9 52
11	XXI¾	Eve	Eve.	XV½	1 24	1 3	XIII¼	10 12	10 7	XII½	9 10	9 10
21	XXII½	5 46	5 58	XVI	1 11	0 49	XIII¼	9 30	9 24	XII½	8 28	8 28
Mch. 1	XXIII	6 6	6 14	XVI¼	1 0	0 36	XIII¼	8 56	8 50	XII½	7 54	7 54
11	XXIV	6 33	6 35	XVI½	0 44	0 19	XIII	8 12	8 6	XII½	7 11	7 11
21	XXIV¾	6 55	6 53	XVI¾	0 26	Eve.	XIII	7 28	7 22	XII¼	6 28	6 28
April 1	I½	7 22	7 13	XVII¼	Eve.	11 36	XIII	Sets.	Sets.	XII¼	Sets.	Sets.
11	II¼	7 50	7 34	XVII½	11 39	11 19	XII¾	Morn.	Morn.	XII¼	Morn.	Morn.
21	III	8 18	7 53	XVII¾	11 11	10 43	XII¾	4 37	4 20	XII¼	4 20	4 21
May 1	III¾	8 39	8 15	XVIII	10 41	10 12	XII¾	3 56	3 39	XII¼	3 40	3 39
11	IV¾	9 2	8 35	XVIII¼	10 5	9 35	XII¾	3 14	3 17	XII¼	2 59	2 58
21	V½	9 22	8 52	XVIII½	9 24	8 53	XII½	2 34	2 35	XII	2 20	2 18
June 1	VI¼	9 39	9 10	XVIII¾	8 32	8 1	XII¼	1 49	1 51	XII	1 36	1 34
11	VII½	9 51	9 21	XVIII¾	Sets.	Sets.	XII¼	1 10	1 12	XII	0 57	0 55
21	VIII¼	9 48	9 22	XVII	Morn.	Morn.	XII½	0 31	0 33	XII	0 17	0 17
July 1	IX¼	9 44	9 22	XVI¾	2 20	2 53	XII¾	Eve.	Eve.	XII	Eve.	Eve.
11	X	9 34	9 18	XVI½	1 34	2 7	XII¾	11 15	11 18	XII¼	11 0	10 59
21	X½	9 21	9 13	XVI¼	0 55	1 28	XII¾	10 38	10 42	XII¼	10 23	10 22
Aug 1	XI½	9 5	9 1	XVI¾	0 17	0 50	XII¾	9 57	10 2	XII¼	9 42	9 42
11	XII	8 46	8 46	XVII	Eve.	Eve.	XIII	9 21	9 26	XII¼	9 5	9 5
21	XII¾	8 28	8 34	XVII¼	11 22	11 56	XIII	8 46	8 52	XII¼	8 27	8 27
Sept. 1	XIII½	8 6	8 18	XVII½	11 1	11 35	XIII¼	8 17	8 4	XII½	7 47	7 47
11	XIV	7 46	8 4	XVIII	10 45	11 19	XIII¼	7 32	7 40	XII½	7 9	7 10
21	XIV¾	7 30	7 50	XVIII¼	10 32	11 6	XIII¼	6 57	7 6	XII½	6 32	6 34
Oct 1	XV¼	7 8	7 35	XVIII¾	10 25	10 58	XIII¼	6 24	6 33	XII¾	5 56	5 58
11	XV¾	6 48	7 19	XIX¼	10 17	10 48	XIII¾	5 49	5 59	XII¾	Rises.	Rises.
21	XVI¼	6 24	7 1	XIX¾	10 11	10 40	XIII¾	Rises.	Rises.	XII¾	Morn.	Morn.
Nov. 1	XVI½	5 43	6 26	XX¼	10 8	10 35	XIV	Morn.	Morn.	XIII	4 28	4 24
11	XVI½	5 12	5 51	XX¾	10 7	10 28	XIV	5 31	5 18	XIII	3 55	3 50
21	XVI	Invis	Invis.	XXI¼	10 6	10 26	XIV¼	5 2	4 50	XIII	3 21	3 16
Dec. 1	XV¾	Rises	Rises.	XXI¾	10 5	10 22	XIV¼	4 33	4 18	XIII	2 46	2 41
11	XV½	Morn	Morn.	XXII¼	10 5	10 19	XIV½	4 5	3 49	XIII¼	2 12	2 6
21	XV½	4 37	4 21	XXII¾	10 4	10 14	XIV¾	3 35	3 19	XIII¼	1 36	1 30

Note—To make use of the above table in connection with the chart of the heavens proceed as follows: Suppose the position of Venus for May 1 is desired. Right ascension for that date is III¾ hours. Locate that point on the outer margin of the chart and upon connecting this point, by a straight edge, as a ruler or envelope edge, with the north star, the line will cross the "ecliptic circle" at a point nearly midway between the Pleiades and Hyades, where she may be found at that time; or close to Regulus, in the Sickle of Leo, about the middle of July.

POSITION OF THE MOON AND PLANETS FOR SUNDAYS OF THE YEAR.*

PLANET	Jan.	Feb	March	Apr.	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
♀ Venus	1♐	5♑	5♒	2♓	7♉	4♊	2♋	6♌	3♍	1♎	5♏	3♎
♂ Mars	8♎	12♎	12♏	9♏	14♏	11♏	9♏	13♏	10♏	8♐	12♑	10♒
♃ Jupiter	15♍	19♏	19♍	16♍	21♍	18♍	16♍	20♍	17♍	15♍	19♎	17♎
♄ Saturn	22♍	26♍	26♍	23♍	28♍	25♍	23♍	27♍	24♍	22♍	26♍	24♍
♅ Uranus	29♎	.....	.....	30♒	.....	.....	30♒	.....	.....	29♒	.....	31♒
☽ Apogee	2-30	26	25	22	19	16	14	11	7	4-31	28	26
☽ Perigee	14	12	12	10	8	3-28	26	23	21	19	16	14
☽ Lowest ☉	23	19	19	15	13	9*	7	3-31	27	24	21	18
☽ Highest ☉	11	7	6	3-30	28	23	21	17	14	11	7	†5
☽ at ♘ node	18	15	14	11	8	4	1-28	24	21	18	15	12
☽ at ♉ node	6	2	1-28	24	22	18	14	11	7	5	1-28	25

*Lowest of the year or 57° lower than when highest in December. †Highest of the year or 57° higher than when lowest in June.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS.

♈ Aries.	♌ Leo.	♐ Sagittarius.
♉ Taurus.	♍ Virgo.	♑ Capricornus
♊ Gemini.	♎ Libra.	♒ Aquarius.
♋ Cancer.	♏ Scorpio.	♓ Pisces.

The place indicated is for the constellation in which the planet named is situated on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Sundays of the month, in the order of the planets named The sign is one constellation back—thus, ♈ is the first sign, but ♓ is the first constellation.

HUNTER'S AND HARVEST MOON.

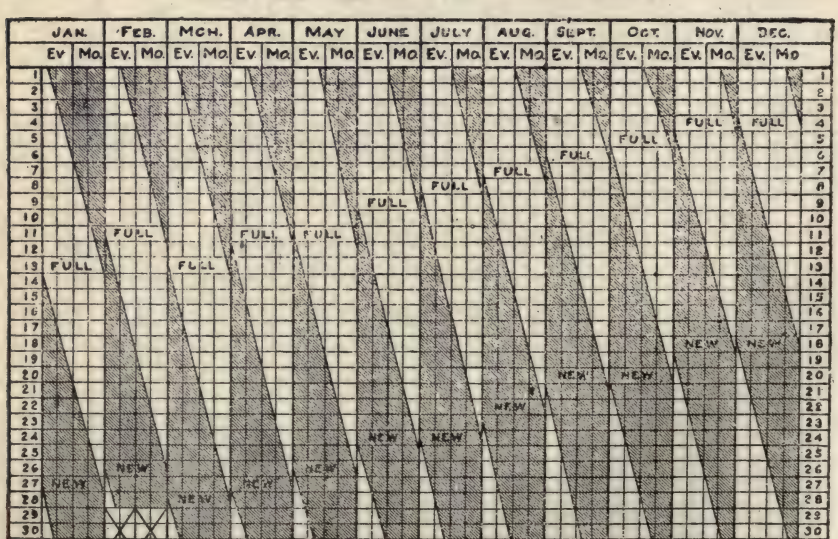
The full moon nearest to Sept. 21 is popularly known as the "harvest moon." This is because the moon then rises for several consecutive evenings at nearly the same hour, giving an unusual number of moonlight evenings. This is the most noticeable in the higher latitudes and quite disappears at the equator. The "hunter's moon" is the first full moon following the harvest moon.

SIDEREAL NOON OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF THE VERNAL EQUINOX.

For use in connection with the star table. See note under same.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.
1	5 17	3 15	1 25	11 23	9 25	7 23	5 25	3 23	1 21	11 19	9 18	7 20
2	5 13	3 11	1 21	11 19	9 21	7 19	5 21	3 19	1 17	11 16	9 14	7 16
3	5 9	3 7	1 17	11 15	9 18	7 15	5 17	3 15	1 13	11 12	9 10	7 12
4	5 5	3 3	1 13	11 11	9 13	7 11	5 13	3 11	1 10	11 8	9 6	7 8
5	5 1	2 59	1 9	11 7	9 9	7 7	5 9	3 7	1 6	11 4	9 2	7 4
6	4 57	2 55	1 5	11 3	9 5	7 3	5 5	3 4	1 2	11 0	8 58	7 0
7	4 53	2 51	1 1	10 59	9 1	6 59	5 2	3 0	0 58	10 56	8 54	6 56
8	4 49	2 47	0 57	10 55	8 57	6 56	4 58	2 56	0 54	10 52	8 50	6 52
9	4 45	2 43	0 53	10 51	8 53	6 52	4 54	2 52	0 50	10 48	8 46	6 48
10	4 41	2 39	0 49	10 48	8 50	6 48	4 50	2 48	0 46	10 44	8 42	6 44
11	4 37	2 36	0 45	10 44	8 46	6 44	4 46	2 44	0 42	10 40	8 38	6 40
12	4 34	2 32	0 42	10 40	8 42	6 40	4 42	2 40	0 38	10 36	8 34	6 36
13	4 30	2 28	0 38	10 36	8 38	6 36	4 38	2 36	0 34	10 32	8 30	6 32
14	4 26	2 24	0 34	10 32	8 34	6 32	4 34	2 32	0 30	10 28	8 26	6 28
15	4 22	2 20	0 30	10 28	8 30	6 28	4 30	2 28	0 26	10 24	8 23	6 25
16	4 18	2 16	0 26	10 24	8 26	6 24	4 26	2 24	0 22	10 20	8 19	6 21
17	4 14	2 12	0 22	10 20	8 22	6 20	4 22	2 20	0 18	10 17	8 15	6 17
18	4 10	2 8	0 18	10 16	8 18	6 16	4 18	2 16	0 14	10 13	8 11	6 13
19	4 6	2 4	0 14	10 12	8 14	6 12	4 14	2 12	0 11	10 9	8 7	6 9
20	4 2	2 0	0 10	10 8	8 10	6 8	4 10	2 9	0 7	10 5	8 3	6 5
21	3 58	1 56	0 6	10 4	8 6	6 4	4 6	2 5	0 3	10 1	7 59	6 1
22	3 54	1 52	0 2	10 0	8 2	6 0	4 2	2 1	11 55	9 57	7 55	5 57
23	3 50	1 48	11 58	9 56	7 58	5 57	3 59	1 57	11 51	9 53	7 51	5 54
24	3 46	1 44	11 54	9 52	7 55	5 53	3 55	1 53	11 47	9 49	7 47	5 49
25	3 42	1 41	11 50	9 49	7 51	5 49	3 51	1 49	11 43	9 45	7 43	5 45
26	3 38	1 37	11 46	9 45	7 47	5 45	3 47	1 45	11 39	9 41	7 39	5 41
27	3 35	1 36	11 43	9 41	7 43	5 41	3 43	1 41	11 35	9 37	7 35	5 37
28	3 31	1 29	11 39	9 37	7 39	5 37	3 39	1 37	11 31	9 33	7 31	5 33
29	3 27	.....	11 35	9 33	7 35	5 33	3 35	1 33	11 27	9 29	7 27	5 30
30	3 23	.....	11 31	9 29	7 31	5 29	3 31	1 29	11 23	9 25	7 24	5 26
31	3 19	.....	11 27	.....	7 27	.....	3 27	1 25	.....	9 21	.....	5 22

LIGHT AND DARK OF THE MOON IN 1922.



Explanation: The small perpendicular divisions are of 3 hours each, and the light portions show the relative amount and place or time of moonlight in the 12 hours from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Of course allowance should be made for the increase of daylight in summer and the decrease in winter. Thus, the moon will shine in January until 9 p. m. on the 2d; until midnight of the 6th-7th, to 3 a. m. on the 10th and all night (full) on the 13th; after 9 p. m. on the 17th, after midnight on the 20th, and from 3 a. m. on the 23d and not at all on the 27th.

THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

NAME.	Constellation or group.	Magnitude. (v.: variable.)	Right ascension. Sidereal time.	Declination.	For upper meridian passage. Mn time.	For rising, subtract. For setting, add.					
						For lat. 30° N.		For lat. 40° N.		For lat. 50° N.	
			H. M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
Alpheratz	Andromeda	2.1	0 4	+28 36	0 3	7 18		7 52		8 39	
Caph	Cassiopeia	2.4	0 4	+58 40	0 4	.....		.....		.....	
Algenib	Pegasus	2.8	0 9	+14 41	0 8	6 39		6 51		7 18	
Alpha	Phœnix	3.0	0 21	−43 19	0 21	3 51*		2 25*		*	
Schedir	Cassiopeia	2.3 v	0 35	+56 30	0 35	9 56		.....		.....	
Diphda	Cetus (whale)	2.2	0 39	−18 39	0 38	5 20		4 53		4 36	
Gamma	Cassiopeia	2.3	0 51	+60 14	0 50	.....		.....		.....	
Mirach	Andromeda	2.2	1 5	+35 9	1 4	7 37		8 29		9 38	
Delta	Cassiopeia	2.4	1 20	+59 46	1 19	.....		.....		.....	
Polaris	Ursa Minor	2.2	1 27	+88 50	1 24	.....		.....		.....	
Achernar	Eridanus	0.4	1 34	−57 41	1 34	1 37*		*		*	
Sheratan	Aries (ram) ♈	2.8	1 50	+20 22	1 49	6 54		7 14		7 52	
Almaach	Andromeda	2.2	1 58	+41 54	1 57	8 0		9 21		.....	
Hamel	Aries ♈	2.1	2 2	+23 3	2 1	7 1		7 26		8 6	
Mira	Cetus	2.1 v	2 14	− 3 26	2 13	5 54		5 51		5 46	
Menkar	Cetus	2.6	2 58	+ 3 44	2 56	6 12		6 13		6 20	
Algol	Perseus	2.6 v	3 2	+40 37	3 0	8 0		9 10		.....	
Marfak	Perseus	1.9	3 18	+49 33	3 18	8 52		.....		.....	
Alcyone	Taurus (bull) ♉	3.1	3 42	+23 50	3 41	7 3		7 29		8 13	
Aldebaran	Taurus ♉	1.0	4 31	+16 20	4 29	6 39		6 58		7 26	
Capella	Auriga	0.1	5 10	+45 55	5 9	8 28		10 14		.....	
Rigel	Orion	0.3	5 10	− 8 18	5 9	5 45		5 31		5 27	
El Nath	Taurus ♉	1.8	5 21	+28 32	5 19	7 18		7 52		8 49	
Mintaka	Orion	2.3	5 27	− 0 22	5 26	6 2		6 2		6 1	
Al Nilam	Orion	1.8	5 32	− 1 15	5 30	6 1		6 1		6 1	
Phact	Columba (dove)	2.7	5 36	−34 8	5 35	4 30		3 37*		2 33*	
Saiph	Orion	2.3	5 43	− 9 42	5 42	5 42		5 26		5 17	
Betelgeuse	Orion	0.9	5 50	+ 7 24	5 49	6 22		6 26		6 42	
Menkalina	Auriga	2.0	5 53	+44 56	5 51	8 22		9 53		.....	
Canopus	Argus	0.8	6 22	−52 39	6 21	2 46*		*		*	
Alhena	Gemini (twins) ♊	2.0	6 33	+16 29	6 31	6 44		6 59		7 27	
Sirius	Canis Major	−1.4	6 41	−16 36	6 40	5 25		5 1		4 45	
Adhara	Canis Major	1.5	6 55	−28 51	6 54	4 51		4 7		3 20	
Castor	Gemini ♊	1.9	7 29	+32 5	7 27	7 30		8 11		9 19	
Procyon	Canis Minor	0.5	7 35	+ 5 27	7 33	6 17		6 19		6 30	
Pollux	Gemini ♊	1.2	7 40	+28 15	7 38	7 17		7 50		8 42	
Beta	Cancer (crab) ♋	3.8	8 12	+ 9 28	8 10	6 27		6 33		6 50	
Alphard	Hydra	2.1	9 23	− 8 16	9 21	5 45		5 31		5 24	
Regulus	Leo (lion) ♌	1.3	10 4	+12 25	10 1	6 34		6 44		7 4	
Eta	Argus	1.6 v	10 42	−59 13	10 39	1 3*		*		*	
Dubhe	Ursa Major	2.0	10 58	+62 14	10 56	.....		.....		.....	
Denebola	Leo ♌	2.2	11 44	+15 4	11 42	6 41		6 54		7 18	
Acrux	Southern Cross	1.6	12 22	−62 36	12 19	1 0*		*		*	
Beta	Corvus (crow)	2.8	12 30	−22 54	12 27	5 9		4 35		4 13	
Mizar	Ursa Major	2.4	13 20	+55 22	13 18	.....		.....		.....	
Spica	Virgo (virgin) ♍	1.1	13 20	−10 42	13 18	5 40		5 23		5 13	
Agena	Centaurus	0.7	13 57	−59 56	13 54	1 9*		*		*	
Arcturus	Bootes	0 2	14 12	+19 39	14 9	6 42		7 12		7 45	
Bengula	Centaurus	0.2	14 33	−60 28	14 30	0 52*		*		*	
Alpha	Libra (scales) ♎	2 9	14 46	−15 40	14 43	5 27		5 4		4 47	
Kochab	Ursa Minor	2.2	14 51	+74 31	14 48	.....		.....		.....	
Alpha	Northern Crown	2.3	15 31	+27 1	15 28	7 13		7 44		8 34	
Unuk	Serpent Bearer	2 7	15 40	+ 6 42	15 37	6 20		6 23		6 35	
Beta	Scorpion ♏	2.9	16 0	−19 34	15 57	5 16		4 54		4 24	
Antares	Scorpion ♏	1 2	16 24	−26 14	16 20	4 58		4 20		3 42	
Rutilicus	Hercules	2.8	16 26	+21 41	16 23	6 58		7 20		7 57	
Etamin	Dragon	2.5	17 54	+51 30	17 51	9 8		.....		.....	
Vega	Lyra	0.1	18 34	+38 42	18 30	7 52		8 54		10 52	
Delta	Sagittarius ♐	2.1	18 50	−26 25	18 46	4 58		4 19		*3 38	
Altair	Eagle	0.9	19 46	+ 8 38	19 43	6 24		6 30		6 45	
Alpha	Capricorn ♑	3.7	20 13	−12 49	20 9	5 35		5 19		4 56	
Deneb	Cygnus (swan)	1.4	20 38	+44 58	20 35	8 22		9 56		.....	
Alderamin	Cephus	2 6	21 16	+62 13	21 12	.....		.....		.....	
Beta	Aquarius ♒	2.9	21 27	− 5 58	21 23	5 41		5 43		5 35	
Enif	Pegasus	2.4	21 40	+ 9 28	21 36	6 26		6 33		6 50	
Alpha	The Crane	1.9	22 33	−47 24	21 58	3 26*		1 21*		*	
Fomalhaut	Pisces Australis	1.3	22 53	−30 6	22 48	4 46		4 0		3 11	
Markab	Pegasus	2.5	23 0	+14 44	22 56	6 39		6 52		7 16	
Iota	Pisces ♓	4.3	23 35	+ 5 9	23 31	6 16		6 17		6 28	

Explanation: By the absolute scale of magnitudes stars brighter than Aldebaran and Altair are indicated by fractional or negative quantities: thus Vega 0.2 and Sirius −1.4. As the magnitudes increase the brilliancy decreases, each increase of a unit being equal to a decrease of about two and one-half in brightness.

To ascertain when any star or constellation will be on the upper meridian add the number opposite in the column "For Meridian Passage" to the figures in the table on the previous page, "Sidereal Noon," taking note whether such figures be "Morn." or "Eve." If "Morn." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Eve. of same day; if "Eve." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Morn. of the next day. Having found the time of meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting" and observe the directions as to Morn. and Eve. given for the meridian passage. Those marked ..... in the last columns are cir-

cumpolar. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last columns are to be seen only in the far south and then when near the meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will prevent seeing them when they rise or set. To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its meridian passage, subtract the star's declination from 90° and if the result is less than the latitude of the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, but is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows the star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the southern horizon. Or (90°—dec.)—lat.=alt. or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at meridian passage for stars of a southern declination. Examples:

Sidereal noon, Oct. 30,	9:27 p. m.
Fomalhaut "In Merid." col.,	22:48
	32:15
Subtract,	24:00
	8:15 p. m. of 31st, time of meridian passage.

Fomalhaut ris. & set. col. add 4:00 for lat. 40° N.
12:15 = 0:15 a. m. of Nov. 1, the time of setting.

Fomalhaut, dec. 30° S. 90° — 30° = 60°, — 40° = 20°, altitude of Fomalhaut in latitude 40° at its meridian passage. To measure celestial distances with the eye keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the zenith to the horizon is 30°. For smaller measurements use the belt of Orion, 3° long, or the sides of the square of Pegasus; the "pointers" in the "big dipper," which are nearly 5° apart —a convenient celestial yardstick because always to be seen. In the case of a star whose dec. is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to a horizon at meridian passage, it will be more convenient to use its zenith distance as a means of locating it. The difference between the latitude and dec. is this zenith distance. If the dec. is greater than the latitude then such distance is to be counted northward, otherwise southward from the zenith.

SIGNS AND CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Until recently it was taken for granted that the present relationship between signs and constellations of the zodiac was generally understood, as all astronomical textbooks mention their diagreement and explain the cause. The numerous letters of inquiry concerning differences between the data in this almanac and certain others show the necessity for this note of explanation. (Both sign and constellation now given.)

Thousands of years ago when the zodiac, that belt of the heavens about 16° in width within which move the moon and planets, was formed and divided into twelve parts or seasons called signs, each containing certain star groups called constellations, each was given the name of an object or animal which never did bear any relationship to the configuration of the stars in that group or division, but which did or is supposed to have reference to certain astronomical or other facts. Thus Libra ♎, the scales or balance, comes at the autumnal equinox when there is an equilibrium or balance between the length of day and night the world over. Aquarius ♒, the water bearer, whose sign is the Egyptian sign for running water, comes at the season of greatest rains in Egypt, and so on.

Since the time when these divisions were made and named, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, resulting from the differing polar and equatorial diameters of the earth, the signs have moved back west nearly a whole division or constellation and where ♈ was the first, ♓ now is. Hence, though the sun now enters the sign ♈ March 20, it is a month later when he enters the constellation ♈. It must be apparent, therefore, that any supposed influence or relationship which early astrologers attributed to the position of the sun, moon or planets when in certain of these divisions can no longer exist, as the sign now only represents that space or division of the zodiac where the controlling constellation was 2,000 or more years ago, but is not now. Nevertheless, some almanacs still give the signs for the moon's place, which is very misleading to those who attempt to follow her in her course among the stars. Hence, this almanac gives both and discards the ancient picture of the disemboweled man as a relic of the age of superstition. The sign is retained for sun's place in connection with the seasons and sun's path through the zodiac each month because of its relationship to the equinoxes and solstices.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN AND PLANETS.

The sun's surface is 12,000 and its volume 1,300,000 times that of the earth, but the mass is only 332,000 times as great and its density about one-quarter that of the earth. The force of gravity at the surface of the sun is twenty-seven times greater than that at the surface of the earth. The sun rotates on its axis once in 25.3 days at the equator, but the time is longer in the higher latitudes, from which fact it is presumed that the sun is not solid, at least as to its surface.

THE EARTH AND THE MOON.

Earth—The equatorial diameter, of the earth is 7,926.5 miles and the polar diameter 7,899.5 miles; equatorial circumference, 25,000. The linear velocity of the rotation of the earth on its axis at the equator is 24,840 miles a day, or 1,440 feet a second; its velocity in its orbit around the sun is approximately nineteen miles a second, the length of the orbit being about 560,000,000 miles. The superficial area of the earth, according to Encke, the astronomer, is 197,108,580 square miles, of which two-thirds is water and one-third land. The planetary mass is about 256,000,000 cubic miles.

Moon—The moon has a diameter of 2,162 miles, a circumference of about 6,800 miles and a surface area of 14,685,000 square miles. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,840 miles. The volume of the moon is about 1-49th that of the earth and the density about 3% that of water. The time from new moon to new moon is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes. The moon has no atmosphere and no water and is a dead world.

Light travels at the rate of 186,300 miles per second. It requires 8 minutes and 8 seconds for light to come from the sun to the earth.

Name.	Diameter, miles.	Dist. from sun, miles.	Period of rev., days.
Sun	866,400	.....	.....
Mercury	3,030	36,000,000	88
Venus	7,700	67,200,000	225
Earth	7,918	92,900,000	365
Mars	4,230	141,500,000	687
Jupiter	86,500	483,300,000	4,333
Saturn	73,000	886,000,000	10,759
Uranus	31,900	1,781,900,000	30,687
Neptune	34,800	2,791,600,000	60,181

STORY OF OUR WORLD FAMILY FOR 1922.

Our family is a comparatively small unit as world families go, many being thousands of times the size of ours. By a recent application of the laws of the refraction of light Prof. Michelson of the University of Chicago has startled the world by declaring Betelgeuse, in Orion, to have a diameter of over one hundred million of miles, making that star over one million times the size of our sun. The removal or dispersion of any member would break the "sweet harmony" and throw all into confusion despite the inconceivable distance between members and from the sun, making necessary a recalculation of all almanac data. Astronomic sensation mongers bob up with considerable regularity, declaring that at a certain time all the heavenly bodies will be on the same side of the sun and that the world will come to an end in consequence. The press quite generally grants the desired publicity to the faker despite the well-known fact that similar conditions have obtained many times in our history without disaster.

THE SUN—When the moon passes between us and the sun and an eclipse of the sun results, as will be the case twice this year, many trained scientific observers will seek diligently added information concerning the materiality of the ethereal depths of space. When only two eclipses occur within the year, the least number possible, both must be of the sun, because the range within which a solar eclipse is possible is greater than the eclipse limits of the moon. For the same reason, when the greatest number possible within the year (seven) occur, four must be of the sun.

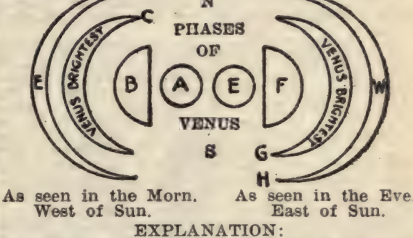
MERCURY (see under planets)—About seven p. m. Sept. 21 Mercury will be only 4 degrees south of Jupiter when low in the western sky. Again on Nov. 10, but as morning stars, they will be less than 1 degree apart, Mercury being the most northern. And only 10 degrees higher up or west of them, the magnificent sun of Virgo—Spica—will form a pretty stellar combination.

VENUS—For the first four months of the year Venus will attract little or no attention, being most distant from us in February, and will not be sufficiently distant from the sun to be attractive until in May. May 1 she will be about midway between the Pleiades or the seven stars and the Hyades, making a very attractive group in the early evening hours near the western horizon. At this time her phase will be gibbous between E and G in the inserted cut, showing the varying apparent size of this planet, due to change of distance from us, and all her phases, similar to those of the moon, and due to the same cause, only a telescope must be used to bring them out, and a very small and cheap or home-made affair will do it.

Let us follow her in the rapid pace with which she threads her way through the constellations, only pausing during the first week of November and the second week of December when for a brief time she will be stationary, because her line or direction of motion is in the same direction as our line of vision.

She will be 6 degrees north of Aldebaran, the Lucida of the Hyades, on May 8; passes between El Nath and Betelgeuse on the 21st and crosses the milky way into Gemini during the first week in June, and on the 11th will be 15 degrees south of Castor and Pollux, reaching the beehive in Cancer the last of the month. On July 1 she will be just below or south of the point of the sickle in Leo and less than 2 degrees north of Neptune; 2 degrees south of Regulus on the 11th, passing into Virgo the 11th of August; 3 degrees south of Saturn Aug. 15 and 2 degrees south of Jupiter Aug. 27. On Sept. 1 she will almost eclipse or occult Spica, being only ½ degree north of that star—a rare and beautiful sight, as they will appear almost as one great star. Her greatest angular distance east of the sun, 46 degrees, will be reached Sept. 15, when she will show the phase F in the cut; passes through the square of Libra the latter part of September and first of October and becomes brightest Oct. 21, appearing as shown in the cut at A, and passing 1 degree south of Antares, in Scorpio, Oct. 27. About this time her apparent motion past the stars will decrease to about ⅛ of what it was early in the year, and it will reach zero Nov. 4, at which time she will be a member of a pretty group of bright stars in Scorpio, and then she backs from east to west into Libra, pausing again (stationary) the middle of December, and then advances until the end of the year to the boundary between Libra and Scorpio. Her morning star career commences Nov. 26, when she passes from east to west between the earth and sun, Nov. 25, and she will be brightest again as such Dec. 31.

TELESCOPIC APPEARANCE OF VENUS.



As seen in the Morn. West of Sun. As seen in the Eve. East of Sun.

EXPLANATION:

A—Fifteen days before superior conjunction with the sun, Jan. 25, 1922.

B—At greatest elongation west of the sun, Feb., 1923.

C—When brightest as a morning star, Dec. 31, 1922.

D—Just after inferior conjunction with the sun, Dec. 1, 1922.

E—Fifteen days after superior conjunction with the sun, Feb. 24, 1922.

F—At greatest elongation east of the sun, Sept. 15, 1922.

G—When brighest as an evening star, Oct. 21, 1922.

H—Just before inferior conjunction with the sun, Nov. 21, 1922.

Her close approaches to the moon will take place as follows: March 29, 7 degrees north; Nov. 28, 4 degrees north; May 28, 6 degrees north; June 27, 6 degrees north; July 27, 2 degrees north; Aug. 25, 3 degrees south; Sept. 24, 8 degrees south; Oct. 23, 10 degrees south; Nov. 19, 8 degrees south; and Dec. 16, 2 degrees south. At the October conjunction the moon will be about three days old and Venus' phase will be exactly that of the moon, being due to the same cause.

MARS—All other planets pale in comparison with the unusual interest in Mars, our nearest neighbor of the superior planets, owing to the efforts made to communicate with the inhabitants of the ruddy planet. Throughout the year in good visibility, reaching his greatest brilliancy in June when he will be an all-night and evening star. He will continue an evening star to the end of the year, when he will be about 3 hours east of the sun. Speculation as to the possibility of trans-

mitting electrical signals to Mars has been rife. As this is written arrangements are in progress for a final tryout of devices near the time when Mars will be at his least distance from us—some 36,000,000 miles. This year and 1924 will be more favorable for the purpose than any in a very long time; some authorities say 500 years.

It is stated that certain unaccountable sounds come to us via wireless, which some attribute to the attempts of the Martians to get in electrical touch with us, and the listening in will be carried out at high altitudes and also signals are to be dispatched where there is comparative freedom from disturbances in the atmosphere.

White patches of clouds have been frequently seen floating over the Martian landscape—snowstorms. The visibility of the so-called canals revealed by the telescope is believed to be due to extensive forests or other growth bordering same, inasmuch as canals of any reasonable width would be invisible otherwise. These canals have a certain physical connection with the advancing and receding polar ice fields. All things indicate the habitability of Mars by beings not vastly dissimilar to ourselves, but the puzzle is to devise a scheme of intercommunication after it becomes possible to exchange electric signals, and the Paris Academy of Science offers a large reward for the most practical plan.

At the first of the year Mars will be found near the first point of Libra and on Jan. 20 will be in a very close conjunction with the moon—less than the apparent diameter of the moon south of our luminary. The near approaches of the moon to Mars will be as follows: Feb. 18, March 19, April 16, May 13, June 9, July 6 and Aug. 2, when they will be about eight degrees apart and gradually draw nearer in the subsequent conjunctions, viz.: Aug. 30, Sept. 28, Oct. 27, Nov. 25 and Dec. 23, when only 2 degrees apart.

Mars will be nearest to us June 11, which is close enough to our aphelion or greatest distance from the sun, July 2, to make this a very favorable time for a renewal of Martian interest, although his perihelion point will not be reached until Oct. 13. In order to have the very best conditions these events must occur at or near the time when Mars is an all-night star, which will be the case in 1924.

The atmospheric envelope of Mars must be far less dense than our own to enable us to distinguish the objects mentioned, as airmen lose sight of all our landscape as soon as they get above our cloud strata.

Mars enters Scorpio the latter part of February and will be 6 degrees north of the red Antares March 6; becomes stationary early in May and then crawls backward until the middle of July, when close to Antares again, after which he will advance to the end of the year, passing through the milky way and just above the milkmaid's dipper the latter part of September and the first part of October and reaches Aquarius early in December, reaching the Y the middle of December and at the end of the year in line with Scheat and Markab, the west side of the square of Pegasus.

JUPITER—At the beginning of the year Jupiter will be in Virgo about 5 degrees northwest of Spica. He will move backward to the beginning of Virgo and then return, passing 3 degrees south of Spica the latter part of September, and enter Libra early in November, being close to the western star of the group, known as the square of Libra, at the end of the year. He will be practically an all-night star the first week in April, rising with the setting of the sun. His conjunctions with the moon will be as follows: Jan 19, 49′ north; Feb. 15, 42′ north; March 14, 54′ north; July 1, 48′ north; April 11, 1° north; May 8, 1° 26′ north; June 4, 1° 16′ north; July 25, 11′ north; Aug. 26, 23′ north; Sept. 22, 1° south; Nov. 20, 1° 34′ south and Dec. 17, 2° south. The last two conjunctions will be when he is a morning star. He will be too close to the sun to be easily seen in October or November.

Throughout the year Jupiter will be a close companion to the planet Saturn, averaging about 1 hour east of the ringed planet. It will be recalled that they were in very close conjunction last year; his very near approach to Venus has already been noted under that head.

SATURN—Will be such a close companion to Jupiter throughout the year that to know the path and location of one leads us to the other, hence no mention will have to be made other than to call attention to the grouping of these planets and Spica in September, making a most attractive assemblage of celestial brilliants in the early evening hours, low in the western sky.

URANUS—Will be brighest in September, but the best opportunity for the amateur to see and know him will be when Mars comes very close to him about Christmas time, when he will be only .1 of one degree north of Mars.

NEPTUNE—Early in February will be the best time to catch Neptune, when, with a moderate power, he may be seen about 5 degrees south of the tip of the point of the sickle in Leo.

COMETS—No known comets of note are due to return this year, although new ones are liable to drop in on us at any time unannounced, after the manner of the great meteor that burst above Lake Michigan with a report that shook the near-by cities, the roar of the explosion being heard for many miles.

ECLIPSES IN 1922.

There will be two eclipses this year, the least possible number in a given year. Both will be of the sun, as must always be the case when this occurs. They will be as follows:

I. Annular, March 28, visible in western Europe, Africa, South and Central America and the West Indies. The track of the annular phase runs through tropical South America and northern Africa. Invisible in continental United States except for an extremely small partial eclipse in peninsular Florida. The northern boundary of Florida is the approximate northern limit of the eclipse.

II. Total eclipse Sept. 20-21. Visible only in southern Asia, eastern Africa and Australia. Invisible north of Luzon, P. I., which marks the northern limit in that archipelago.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW COMET.

The Cape Town (South Africa) observatory reported the discovery of a new comet in the Capricornus constellation, the position of which was taken at Johannesburg on March 14, 1921, and was described as follows: Right ascension 20 hours, 14 minutes, 25 seconds, with declination minus 18 degrees, 28 minutes, 48 seconds. Harvard observatory officials corroborated the presence of the comet, which could be seen part of the day only and then through a telescope.

TIME AND STANDARDS OF TIME.

Various kinds of time are in use in this country:

1. Astronomical Time or Mean Solar Time—This is reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours of the day and is used mainly by astronomical observatories and in official astronomical publications. It is the legal time of the dominion of Canada, though "standard" and "mean" time are in general use there as in this country.

2. Mean Local Time—This is the kind that was in almost universal use prior to the introduction of standard time. This time was based upon the time when the mean sun crosses the meridian, and the day begins at midnight. When divided into civil divisions—years, months, weeks, days, etc.—it is sometimes called civil time.

Owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, the apparent motion of the sun is retarded or accelerated according to the earth's place in its orbit. Hence, to take the actual sun as a guide would necessitate years, days and their subdivisions of unequal length. Therefore an imaginary or "mean sun" was invented. The difference between apparent and mean time is called the "equation of time" and may amount to a quarter of an hour in twenty-four hours. It is the difference between the figures in "Sun at noon mark" column in calendar and twelve hours. The figures on a correct sun dial give the apparent time.

3. Standard Time—For the convenience of the railroads and business in general a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883 and by this calculation trains were run and local time was regulated. By this system the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, was divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour (7½° or 30m. on each side of a meridian), commencing with the 75th meridian. The first or eastern section then included all territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Buffalo to Savannah, Ga., the latter city being its southernmost point. The second or central section included all the territory between this eastern line and another irregular line extending from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third or mountain section included all the territory between the last named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Nevada and Arizona. The fourth or Pacific section included all the territory of the United States between the boundary of the mountain section and the Pacific coast. Inside of each of these sections standard time was uniform and the time of each section differed from that next to it by exactly one hour.

TIME ZONES ESTABLISHED IN 1918.

In March, 1918, the congress of the United States, in passing the "daylight saving" law,

STANDARD TIME ZONES AS FIXED BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

divided the territory of continental United States into five zones. The standard time of the first four zones was based on the same degrees of longitude as under the old railroad agreement. The fifth zone established included only Alaska, and its standard time was based on the 150th degree of longitude. In August, 1919, the section of the law providing for "daylight saving" was repealed, but the part giving the interstate commerce commission power to fix the limits of the time zones was left intact.

The new time zones as defined by the interstate commerce commission became effective Jan. 1, 1919. They have been slightly modified since then and are subject to further modifications from time to time. Standard time by law governs the movements of railroads and other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. In all statutes, orders, rules and regulations relating to the time of performance of any act by any officer or department of the United States, whether in the legislative, executive or judicial branch of the government, or relating to the time within

which any rights shall accrue or determine, or within which any act shall or shall not be performed by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be understood and intended that the time shall be the United States standard time of the zone within which the act is to be performed.

EASTERN-CENTRAL BOUNDARY LINE.

The boundary line between the eastern and central time zones as fixed by the commission runs from east of Port Huron, Mich., along the international boundary line through the St. Clair river, Lake St. Clair, Detroit river and then runs in a southerly direction to Sandusky, Bellevue, Monroeville, Willard, Shelby Junction, Mansfield and Columbus, O.; Huntington, Kenova and Williamson, W. Va.; Duncannon, Va.; Bristol, Va.-Tenn.; Telford, Tenn.; Asheville and Franklin, N. C.; Atlanta, McDonough, Macon, Perry, Americus, Albany and Thomasville, Ga.; the north boundary of Florida to River Junction and the Apalachicola river to the Gulf of Mexico.

The following named municipalities located upon the boundary line between the eastern and central time zones are considered as within the United States standard eastern zone: Fremont, Clyde, Bellevue, Monroeville, Willard, Shelby, Shelby Junction, Galion, Lancaster, Dundas, and Gallipolis, O.; Duncannon, Va.; Bristol, Va.-Tenn.; Asheville and Franklin, N. C.; points on Southern railway, McDonough, Ga., to Macon, Ga.; Perry, Albany and Thomasville, Ga.; Apalachicola, Fla.

All other municipalities located upon the boundary line between the eastern and central time zones not specifically named are considered as within the United States standard central time zone.

CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN BOUNDARY LINE.

Between central and mountain time the line begins at the Canadian boundary, Portal, N. D., running through Minot and Goodall, N. D.; and following the Missouri river to Pierre, S. D., then through Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Long Pine, North Platte, McCook and Republican Junction, Neb.; Phillipsburg, Plainville, Ellis, Dodge City and Liberal, Kas.; along northern Oklahoma boundary to New Mexico; along eastern boundary to southeastern corner of New Mexico, and thence along the southern boundary of that state to the Rio Grande river at El Paso, Tex.

The following named municipalities located upon the boundary line between the central and mountain time zones are considered as within the United States standard central time zone: Portal, Flaxton and Minot, N. D.; Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Phillipsburg, Stockton, Plainville, Ellis and Liberal, Kas.; El Paso, Tex.

All other municipalities located upon the boundary line between the central and mountain time zones not specifically named are considered as within United States standard mountain time zone.

MOUNTAIN-PACIFIC BOUNDARY LINE.

Between mountain and Pacific time zones the line is fixed following the western boundary of Montana to meridian 114 west and then south and east to Pocatello, Idaho, and the Oregon Short Line to Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; thence the Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad an the west and south boundaries to the 113th meridian; thence to Seligman and Parker, Ariz., and along the Colorado river to the Mexican boundary.

All municipalities on the boundary between mountain and Pacific time zones will use standard mountain time.

All of Alaska is within a single time zone.

TABLE OF TIME CORRECTIONS.

It is obvious that to express the time of rising and setting of the sun and moon in standard time would limit the usefulness of such data to the single point or place for which they were computed, while in mean time it is practically correct for places as widely separated as the width of the continent. In the calendar pages of the almanacs the rising and setting of the sun and moon are given in mean local time and to obtain the standard time of these and other astromonical events at any given place it is necessary to subtract or add a certain number of minutes according to the distance the place in question is east or west of the meridian, the time of which governs the zone in which the place is located. Thus in Chicago, which is approximately two and a half degrees east of the 90th meridian, which governs the time of the central zone, the sun and moon rise and set about ten minutes earlier than the time shown in the almanacs; in other words, ten minutes must be subtracted to get the actual standard time as shown by the clock.

The corrections to be applied to mean or clock time for conversion are shown in the following table. The abbreviations are E. for eastern, C. for central, M. for mountain and P. for Pacific time. Add or subtract as indicated by the sign — (minus) or + (plus):

Albany, N. Y.	E.	— 5	Evansville, Ind.	C.	—10	Middletown, Conn.	E.	— 9
Amherst, Mass.	E.	—10	Flagstaff, Ariz.	M.	—27	Milwaukee, Wis.	C.	— 8
Ann Arbor, Mich.	C.	—35	Fort Gibson, Okla.	C.	+21	Minneapolis, Minn.	C.	+13
Austin, Tex.	C.	+31	Fort Smith, Ark.	C.	+19	Mobile, Ala.	C.	— 8
Baltimore, Md.	E.	+ 6	Fort Wayne, Ind.	C.	—20	Montreal, Canada.	E.	— 6
Baton Rouge, La.	C.	+ 4	Galena, Ill.	C.	+ 2	Montgomery, Ala.	C.	—15
Bismarck, N. D.	C.	+43	Geneva, N. Y.	E.	+ 8	Nashville, Tenn.	C.	—13
Beloit, Wis.	C.	— 4	Grand Haven, Mich.	C.	—15	New Brunswick, N. J.	E.	— 2
Bloomington, Ind.	C.	—14	Greencastle, Ind.	C.	—13	New Haven, Conn.	E.	— 8
Boston, Mass.	E.	—16	Hanover, N. H.	E.	—11	New Orleans, La.	C.	0
Buffalo, N. Y.	E.	+16	Harrisburg, Pa.	E.	+ 7	New York, N. Y.	E.	— 4
Burlington, Iowa.	C.	+ 5	Houston, Tex.	C.	+21	Norfolk, Va.	E.	+ 5
Cairo, Ill.	C.	— 3	Huntsville, Ala.	C.	—12	Northfield, Mass.	E.	— 9
Charlotteville, Va.	E.	+14	Ithaca, N. Y.	E.	+ 6	Oakland, Cal.	P.	+ 9
Charleston, S. C.	E.	+20	Jacksonville, Fla.	E.	+27	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	E.	+ 2
Chicago, Ill.	C.	—10	Janesville, Wis.	C.	— 4	Omaha, Neb.	C.	+24
Cincinnati, O.	C.	—22	Jefferson City, Mo.	C.	+ 9	Ottawa, Canada.	E.	+ 3
Cleveland, O.	E.	+34	Kansas City, Mo.	C.	+19	Oxford, Miss.	C.	— 2
Columbus, Mo.	C.	— 9	Keokuk, Iowa.	C.	+ 6	Pensacola, Fla.	C.	—11
Columbus, O.	C.	—28	Knoxville, Tenn.	C.	—24	Philadelphia, Pa.	E.	+ 1
Columbia, S. C.	E.	+24	La Crosse, Wis.	C.	+ 5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E.	+20
Denver, Colo.	M.	0	Lawrence, Kas.	C.	+21	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	E.	— 4
Des Moines, Iowa.	C.	+14	Lexington, Ky.	C.	—23	Portland, Me.	E.	—19
Detroit, Mich.	C.	—28	Little Rock, Ark.	C.	— 9	Princeton, N. J.	E.	— 1
Dubuque, Iowa.	C.	+ 3	Louisville, Ky.	C.	—18	Providence, R. I.	E.	—14
Duluth, Minn.	C.	+ 9	Lynchburg, Va.	E.	+17	Quebec, Canada.	E.	—15
Elmira, N. Y.	E.	+ 7	Madison, Wis.	C.	— 2	Quincy, Ill.	C.	+ 6
Erie, Pa.	E.	+21	Memphis, Tenn.	C.	0	Raleigh, N. C.	E.	+15

Richmond, Va.....E. +10	St. Joseph, Mo.....C. +19	Trenton, N. J.....E. — 1
Rochester, N. Y.....E. +10	St. Louis, Mo.....C. + 1	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....C. —10
Rock Island, Ill.....C. + 3	St. Paul, Minn.....C. +12	Utica, N. Y.....E. + 1
San Francisco, Cal.....P. +10	Superior, Wis.....C. + 8	Washington, D. C.....E. + 8
Santa Fe, N. M.....M. + 4	Syracuse, N. Y.....E. + 5	Wheeling, W. Va.....E. +23
Savannah, Ga.....E. +24	Taunton, Mass.....E. —14	Wilmington, Del.....E. + 2
Shreveport, La.....C. +15	Toledo, O.....C. —26	Wilmington, N. C.....E. +13
Springfield, Ill.....C. — 1	Toronto, Canada.....E. +18	Yankton, S. D.....C. +19

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

When it is 12 o'clock noon Monday in New York, N. Y., or other places having eastern time, the corresponding time in the cities named below is:

Aden, Arabia	8:00 p. m.,	Monday
Amsterdam, Holland	5:20 p. m.,	Monday
Apia, Samoa	5:33 a. m.,	Tuesday
Berlin, Germany	5:53 p. m.,	Monday
Bern, Switzerland	5:29 p. m.,	Monday
Bombay, India	9:51 p. m.,	Monday
Bremen, Germany	5:33 p. m.,	Monday
Brussels, Belgium	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Calcutta, India	10:53 p. m.,	Monday
Chicago, Ill.	*11:00 a. m.,	Monday
Christiania, Norway	5:42 p. m.,	Monday
City of Mexico, Mexico	10:24 a. m.,	Monday
Colon, Panama	11:40 a. m.,	Monday
Constantinople, Turkey	6:56 p. m.,	Monday
Copenhagen, Denmark	5:40 p. m.,	Monday
Denver, Col.	†10:00 a. m.,	Monday
Dublin, Ireland	4:34 p. m.,	Monday
Edinburgh Scotland	4:47 p. m.,	Monday
Hamburg, Germany	5:10 p. m.,	Monday
Havana, Cuba	11:30 a. m.,	Monday
Havre, France	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Hongkong, China	12:37 a. m.,	Tuesday
Honolulu, Hawaii	6:29 a. m.,	Monday
Lisbon, Portugal	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Liverpool, England	4:48 p. m.,	Monday
London, England	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Madrid, Spain	4:45 p. m.,	Monday
Manila, Philippines	1:03 a. m.,	Tuesday
Melbourne, Australia	2:39 a. m.,	Tuesday
Paris, France	5:09 p. m.,	Monday
Peking, China	12:45 a. m.,	Tuesday
Petrograd, Russia	7:01 p. m.,	Monday
Pretoria, South Africa	6:55 p. m.,	Monday
Rome, Italy	5:49 p. m.,	Monday
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	2:07 p. m.,	Monday
San Francisco, Cal.	‡9:00 a. m.,	Monday
San Juan, Porto Rico	12:35 p. m.,	Monday
Sitka, Alaska	7:58 a. m.,	Monday
Stockholm, Sweden	6:12 p. m.,	Monday
Sydney, New So. Wales	3:04 a. m.,	Tuesday
The Hague, Holland	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Tokyo, Japan	2:18 a. m.,	Tuesday
Valparaiso, Chile	12:13 p. m.,	Monday
Vienna, Austria	6:05 p. m.,	Monday
Yokohama, Japan	2:19 a. m.,	Tuesday

*Same in all places having central time. †In all places having mountain time. ‡In all places having Pacific time.

Note—The place where "the day begins" or where dates are changed by navigators is at or near the 180th degree of longitude. Here an irregular line has been drawn from north to south which is called the "international date line." It is not straight because in case it crossed an island it would have different dates on each side of the line. The date line was located in the mid-Pacific by general agreement because it would cause the least confusion and because it was twelve hours from Greenwich.

FOREIGN STANDARDS OF TIME.

	Central meridian. Degrees.	Fast or slow on Greenwich. H.M.S.	
Japan	135 east.	9 00 00	fast
Spain*	0	0 00 00	
Argentina	64+ west.	3 51 38.8	slow
Ecuador	81+ west.	5 24 15	slow
Natal	30 east.	2 00 00	fast
Cape Colony	22½ east.	1 30 00	fast
Mid-Europe	15 east.	1 00 00	fast
Egypt	30 east.	2 00 00	fast

	Central meridian. Degrees.	Fast or slow on Greenwich. H. M.	
West Australia	120 east.	8 00	fast
South Australia	142½ east.	9 30	fast
New South Wales	172½ east.	11 30	fast
Queensland, Tasmania, Eastern Europe, New Zealand	150 east.	10 00	fast
Victoria	30 east.	2 00	fast

*In Spain the hours are counted from 0 to 24, avoiding the use of a. m. and p. m.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN WASHINGTON.

The Smithsonian institution was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian building, was erected in Washington, D. C., on land given by the United States. The institution is legally an establishment having as its members the president and vice-president of the United States, the chief justice and the president's cabinet. It is governed by a board of regents consisting of the vice-president, the chief justice, three members of the United States senate, three members of the house of representatives and six citizens appointed by joint resolution of congress. It is under the immediate direction of the secretary of the Smithsonian institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the institution's activities. The institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, providing for lectures, initiating scientific projects and publishing scientific papers. It has administrative charge of the national museum, the national gallery of art, the international exchange service, the national zoological park, the astrophysical observatory and the regional bureau for the international catalogue of scientific literature. The institution's original endowment of $541,000 has been increased by gifts and accumulated interest. The secretary of the institution is Charles D. Walcott.

LARGEST TELESCOPES IN THE WORLD.

The largest reflecting telescope in the world is that at the Canadian government laboratory on Little Sanitch hill, six miles from Victoria, B. C., the objective having a measurement of seventy-two inches. The largest refracting telescope is that at the Yerkes observatory at Williams Bay, Wis. It has an object glass measuring forty inches. The glass for the Canadian telescope was made in Belgium and polished in Pittsburgh, Pa.

TIDE TABLE, 1922.

[By the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

DAYLIGHT HIGH WATER, GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

Day.	Jan. H.M.	Feb. H.M.	Mar. H.M.	Apr. H.M.	May H.M.	June H.M.	July H.M.	Aug. H.M.	Sept. H.M.	Oct. H.M.	Nov. H.M.	Dec. H.M.
1	9:57	10:21	9:21	9:58	10:27	12:16	1:14	3: 7	4:47	5:13	5:50	6:10
2	10:30	10:55	9:48	10:38	11:17	1:24	2:19	4:10	5:38	5:41	6:27	6:46
3	11: 5	11:36	10:22	11:26	12:17	2:35	3:25	5: 8	6: 8	6:22	7: 0	7: 1
4	11:44	12:26	11: 2	12:25	1:30	3:43	4:27	6: 0	6:51	7: 0	7:30	7:32
5	12:27	1:26	11:47	1:38	2:53	4:45	5:25	6:29	7:32	7:35	7:59	8: 4
6	1:23	2:38	12:47	3: 8	4: 4	5:42	6:18	7:17	8: 8	8: 6	8:27	8:39
7	2:28	3:59	2: 0	4:25	5: 6	6: 9	6:46	8: 0	8:43	8:34	8:59	9:18
8	3:34	5: 7	3:29	5:27	6: 3	7: 3	7:37	8:41	9:14	9: 1	9:36	10: 3
9	4:36	6: 5	4:45	6:22	6:26	7:54	8:24	9:19	9:43	9:30	10:20	10:53
10	5:31	6:57	5:47	6:45	7:20	8:42	9: 8	9:54	10:11	10: 4	11:10	11:50
11	6:22	7:12	6:41	7:37	8:10	9:30	9:51	10:28	10:42	10:45	12: 8	12:58
12	6:41	8: 6	7: 2	8:27	9: 0	10:16	10:31	11: 0	11:22	11:34	1:17	2:14
13	7:29	8:56	7:53	9:16	9:49	11: 3	11:11	11:31	12: 9	12:32	2:30	3:27
14	8:17	9:46	8:42	10: 5	10:38	11:50	11:50	12: 1	1: 3	1:39	3:44	4:34
15	9: 6	10:37	9:32	10:57	11:29	12:36	12:28	12:53	2: 8	2:54	4:48	5:33
16	9:57	11:33	10:22	11:52	12:23	1:25	1:10	1:46	3:20	4: 4	5:47	6:30
17	10:57	12:33	11:15	12:51	1:19	2:15	1:57	2:48	4:28	5: 8	6:43	6:55
18	11:50	1:41	12:13	1:55	2:16	3: 6	2:49	3:54	5:30	6: 6	7: 9	7:44
19	12:54	2:51	1:17	2:58	3:11	3:55	3:44	4:57	6:27	6:36	8: 0	8:32
20	2: 4	3:57	2:27	3:56	4: 3	4:42	4:39	5:54	7:20	7:28	8:50	9:18
21	3:13	4:57	3:33	4:48	4:49	5:27	5:32	6:29	7:49	8:19	9:40	10: 5
22	4:17	5:48	4:32	5:33	5:31	6:10	6:21	7:21	8:40	9:10	10:32	10:51
23	5:14	6:32	5:22	6:13	6:11	6:33	7: 9	8:12	9:33	10: 2	11:25	11:38
24	6: 5	7:12	6: 7	6:26	6:23	7:17	7:44	9: 2	10:25	10:57	12:21	12:28
25	6:51	7:25	6:21	7: 3	7: 6	8: 2	8:32	9:54	11:22	11:56	1:20	1:22
26	7: 8	7:59	6:59	7:36	7:42	8:47	9:21	10:47	12:22	12:57	2:16	2:17
27	7:48	8:29	7:34	8: 7	8:18	9:33	10:11	11:44	1:24	1:58	3:10	3:12
28	8:22	8:56	8:04	8:37	8:56	10:22	11: 4	12:43	2:27	2:58	4: 2	4: 5
29	8:55	....	8:30	9: 7	9:38	11:14	12: 1	1:45	3:28	3:52	4:48	4:53
30	9:25	....	8:56	9:44	10:24	12:11	1: 0	2:49	4:23	4:40	5:30	5:38
31	9:52	....	9:24	....	11:17	.....	2: 2	3:51	....	5:25	....	6:19

The black figures are p. m.; all others a. m.

Note—For the night high water add or subtract 12 hours and for the intervening low water, 6 hours. See annexed table for other places on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, referable to the above table.

ATLANTIC AND GULF COAST TIDES COMPARED WITH THOSE AT GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Place.	H.	M.
Bar Harbor, Me.	+2	27
Boston Bay Har., Me.	+2	37
Calais, Me.	+3	04
Eastport, Me.	+2	36
Jonesport, Me.	+3	27
Northeast Har. Me.	+2	30
Old Orchard, Me.	+2	48
Portland, Me.	+2	46
Rockland, Me.	+2	44
Thomaston, Me.	+2	57
Portsmouth, N. H.	+3	06
Isle of Shoals, N. H.	+3	01
Barnstable, Mass.	+3	20
Boston, Mass.	+3	11
Cottage City, Mass.	+3	32
Fall River, Mass.	−0	11
Falmouth, Mass.	+2	06
Gloucester, Mass.	+2	45
Harwickport, Mass.	+4	09
Marblehead, Mass.	+2	52
Nahant, Mass.	+2	53
Nantucket, Mass.	+4	08
New Bedford, Mass.	−0	19
Newburyport, Mass.	+3	06
Rockport, Mass.	+2	39
Salem, Mass.	+3	00
Wellfleet, Mass.	+2	59
Woods Hole, Mass.	+0	19
Bristol, R. I.	−0	13
E. Greenwich, R. I.	−0	14
Narragansett Pier, R. I.	−0	40
Newport, R. I.	−0	27
N. Shoreham, B. I. R. I.	−0	41
Point Judith, R. I.	−0	42
Providence, R. I.	−0	02
Watch Hill, R. I.	+0	36
Wickford, R. I.	−0	22
Bridgeport, Conn.	+3	02
Milford, Conn.	+2	58
Mystic, Conn.	+1	10
New London, Conn.	+1	14
New Haven, Conn.	+3	00
Niantic, Conn.	+1	20
Norwich, Conn.	+1	55
Southport, Conn.	+3	05
Stamford, Conn.	+2	59
Stonington, Conn.	+0	57
Waterford, Conn.	+1	20
Albany, N. Y.	+9	33
Bath Beach, N. Y.	−0	36
Bayshore, L. I., N. Y.	+1	43
Cold Spring Har., N.Y.	+3	02
Fire Island, N. Y.	−0	48
Montauk Point, N. Y.	+0	07
Orient, L. I., N. Y.	+1	59
Oyster Bay, N. Y.	+3	01
Rockaway Int., N. Y.	−0	22
Sag Harbor, N. Y.	+2	27
Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., N. Y.	−0	08
Tompkinsville, S. I.	−0	12
Tottenville, S. I., N. Y.	−0	08
West Point, N. Y.	+2	50
Asbury Park, N. J.	−0	41
Atlantic City, N. J.	−0	15
Avalon, N. J.	−0	24
Barnegat, N. J.	+1	29
Bayonne, N. J.	+0	23
Cape May, N. J.	+0	16
Culver, N. J.	−0	14
Newark, N. J.	+0	58
Sandy Hook, N. J.	−0	34
Stoneharbor, N. J.	−0	25
Tom's River, N. J.	+2	44
League Island, Pa.	+5	19
Philadelphia, Pa.	+5	41
Newcastle, Del.	+3	47
Goose Point, Del.	+1	25
Annapolis, Md.	+9	10
Baltimore, Md.	+10	58
Point Lookout, Md.	+5	01
Washington, D. C.	+13	15
Cape Charles, Va.	+0	07
Cape Henry, Va.	+0	03
Newport News, Va.	+0	58
Old Point Com't, Va.	+0	49
Richmond, Va.	+9	05
Beaufort, N. C.	−0	32
Cape Hat'ras, N. C.	−0	54
Cape Lookout, N. C.	−1	25
Southport, N. C.	−0	17
Wilmington, N. C.	+2	05
Wrightsville, N. C.	−0	45
Beaufort, S. C.	+0	34
Cape Romaine, S. C.	−0	43
Charleston, S. C.	−0	19
Georgetown, S. C.	+0	57
Brunswick, Ga.	+0	27
Jekyl Island, Ga.	+0	18
Savannah, Ga.	−0	26
Cedar Keys, Fla.	−7	44
Fernandina, Fla.	−0	29
Jacksonville, Fla.	+0	20
Key West, Fla.	+12	37
Miami, Fla.	+0	50
Palm Beach, Fla.	−0	35
Pensacola, Fla.	+14	07
St. Augustine, Fla.	−0	13
Tampa, Fla.	−7	09
Mobile, Ala.	+4	07
Bay St. Louis, Miss.	+14	25
Scranton, Miss.	+13	13
Calcasieu Pass, La.	+6	58
Grand Isle, La.	+13	03
Galveston, Texas.	+12	25
Rockport, Texas.	+12	00
Sabine Pass, Texas.	+8	00

To find the time of high tide at any given point on the Atlantic and gulf coasts find the time of high tide at Governors Island, N. Y., on the date desired and then add or subtract the difference in time as indicated in the above table.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE AT VARIOUS PLACES.

Place.	Feet.	In.	Place.	Feet.	In.	Place.	Feet.	In.
Baltimore, Md.	1	2	New London, Conn.	2	6	San Diego, Cal.	3	11
Boston, Mass.	9	7	Newport, R. I.	3	6	Sandy Hook, N. J.	4	8
Charleston, S. C.	5	2	New York, N. Y.	4	5	San Francisco, Cal.	3	11
Colon, Panama	0	11	Old Point Comfort, Va...	2	6	Savannah, Ga.	6	6
Eastport, Me.	18	2	Balboa, Panama	12	6	Seattle, Wash.	11	4
Galveston, Texas	1	0	Philadelphia, Pa.	5	4	Tampa, Fla.	2	2
Key West, Fla.	1	2	Portland, Me.	8	11	Washington, D. C.	2	11
Mobile, Ala.	1	6						

The Bay of Fundy is noted for its high tides, these running up as high as 53 to 60 feet at certain places at certain seasons of the year.

ORDER OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Following is the act of congress, approved Jan. 19, 1886, providing for the performance of the duties of the office of president in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the president and vice-president of the United States:

"Be it enacted, etc., That in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the president and vice-president of the United States, the secretary of state, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the secretary of the treasury, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the secretary of war, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the attorney-general, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the postmaster-general, or if there be none, or in the case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the secretary of the navy, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, the secretary of the interior shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president shall be elected.

"Provided, That whenever the powers and duties of the office of president of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if congress be not then in session, or if it should not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

"Sec. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of president under the constitution, and not under impeachment by the house of representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively."

It is assumed that should the remote contingency arise that the foregoing cabinet officers are all ineligible or unavailable then the other cabinet officers in the order in which their offices were created will fill the office of president temporarily. Thus the order of succession would be:

Secretary of state.
Secretary of the treasury.
Secretary of war.
The attorney-general.
The postmaster-general.
Secretary of the navy.
Secretary of the interior.
Secretary of commerce.
Secretary of labor.

Should the man elected president die or in any way become ineligible between the time of the meeting of the electoral college and the following March 4th the vice-president would become president.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

"The Council of National Defense", said Herbert N. Shenton, acting director of the council, in an address before the war college March 17, 1920, "was created as a peace-time organization considerably before the beginning of the recent war. The legislation creating it was similar to the legislation creating all the executive bodies and organizations of the government, so that it will stand in time of peace in much the same relation as the other executive bodies of the federal government created by act of congress. The act creating it was known as the army appropriation act, approved Aug. 24, 1916. This act at the time appropriated $200,000 to the council for its work during the remainder of the fiscal year on a peace-time basis, it being apparently the conception of the original act that the work of the council should be that of a research body expending somewhere in the neighborhood of $300,000 a year primarily for the purpose of being prepared to give advice in the matter of the mobilization of the resources of the nation for the purpose of defense."

The Council of National Defense consists of the secretaries of war, navy, interior, agriculture, commerce and labor and an advisory commission which, in 1921, consisted of the following persons: Daniel Willard, chairman; Bernard M. Baruch, Howard E. Coffin, Hollis Godfrey, Samuel Gompers, Dr. Franklin H. Martin and Julius Rosenwald. The director of the council and commission was E. K. Ellsworth. The office of the organization is in the Council of National Defense building, Washington, D. C.

RAILROAD CROSSING DISASTER AT PORTER, IND.

Thirty-seven persons were killed when two fast passenger trains collided on a diamond crossing at Porter, Ind., just before 6:30 p. m. Sunday, Feb. 27, 1921. The interstate limited on the New York Central line, west bound, crashed into the middle of the east bound Canadian flyer on the Michigan Central road, smashing one day coach into splinters and partly wrecking others. Many of the cars in both the trains were thrown from the rails but not many of the passengers, except in the coach directly struck, were injured. Blame for the wreck was placed by the Michigan Central road upon the engineer and fireman of the Canadian flyer because of their alleged failure to observe and properly obey signal indications.

WEATHER FORECASTS AND SIGNALS.

The operations of the weather bureau of the department of agriculture are based on observations of the weather taken at about 200 observatories throughout the United States at the same moment of time and telegraphed daily to Washington, D. C., and to other important cities. These observations, comprising barometric pressure, temperature, precipitation, winds and clouds, are entered upon outline charts of the United States by means of symbols, forming the "daily weather map," from which the forecasts are made. These forecasts are issued every day for every state in the union, and whenever necessary special warnings are sent out of storms, frosts, cold waves, heavy snows and floods. In addition to the main office in Washington, there are subordinate forecast centers in Chicago, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco and Portland, Ore. Weather forecasts for a week in advance are now sent out from Washington.

The forecasts are first telegraphed to about 2,300 principal distributing points, whence they are further disseminated by telegraph, telephone and through the mail by means of forecast cards, rural free delivery slips and newspapers.

It is estimated that the total number of persons in the United States to whom the weather forecasts are available is more than 4,000,000.

No. 1. White flag. Clear or fair weather.

No. 2. Blue flag. Rain or snow.

No. 3. White and blue flag. Local rain or snow.

No. 4. Black triangular flag. Temperature.

No. 5. White flag with black square in center. Cold wave.

WEATHER FLAGS.

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold-wave flag is used to indicate anticipated frosts.

Small craft. Northwest winds. Southwest winds. Northeast winds. Southeast winds. "Hurricane" signal

STORM-WARNING FLAGS.

Small craft warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected.

Storm warnings—A red flag with a black center indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: Red, easterly; white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds and a white light above a red light westerly winds.

Two red flags, with black centers, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and northern Atlantic coast. Hurricane warnings are not displayed at night.

FAST RAILROAD RUNS.

Eastbound express train No. 4, of the New York Central, on Sunday, May 14, 1919, being more than an hour behind time, traversed the division from Elkhart, Ind., to Toledo, O., 133.01 miles, in 1 hour 54 minutes, or at the rate of 70 miles an hour. From Millersburg, Ind., eighteen miles east of Elkhart, to Nasby tower, about four miles short of Toledo, a distance of 111.31 miles, the time was 1 hour 27 minutes, equal to 76.76 miles an hour.

The train consisted of seven steel cars, weighing about 940,900 lbs.

Equally good time was made over this division, westbound, by the Twentieth Century limited, on May 25, 1903, but that train had only four cars. On June 8, 1905, a train of the Pennsylvania lines, western division, No. 18, eastbound, second section, three cars, was run fifty miles at 79 miles an hour; 100 miles at 77.2 miles an hour; and 200 miles, including two stops, at 71.3 miles an hour. On Oct. 24 of the same year a Pennsylvania special train of four cars, westbound, weighing 260 tons, was run from Crestline, O., to Clarke Junction, Ind., 257.4 miles, at 74.55 miles an hour. In this run a distance of 131 miles was covered at 77.81 miles an hour.

RACES OF THE WORLD.

The six great races of mankind according to Whitaker's Almanack are divided as follows:

Race.	Number.
Mongolian	655,000,000
Caucasian	645,000,000
Negro	190,000,000
Semitic	81,000,000
Malayan	52,000,000
Red Indian	23,000,000
Total	1,646,000,000

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS IN THE WORLD.

CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

In order to compare the elevations in the United States with those in foreign countries the following list is given, but some of the figures, showing feet above and below sea level, must be considered as approximate only:

Continent.	Highest point.	Above sea level (ft.).	Lowest point.	Below sea level (ft.).
North America.	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death valley, California	276
South America.	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina	23,080	Sea level	0
Europe	Mont Elbruz, Russia	18,465	Caspian sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,002	Dead sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kibo Peak, German East Africa	19,320	Desert of Sahara	150
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,777	Lake Torrens, South Australia	25

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Mountain.	Feet.
Asia—	
Mt. Everest	29,002
Godwin - Austen	28,250
Kunchinginga	28,146
Mokalu	27,790
Dhawalagiri	26,826
Gusherbrum	26,378
Nanda Devi	25,600
Kakapushi	25,560
Kutha Kangir	24,740
Mustaghata	24,400
Chumalari	23,946
Pioneer Peak	23,000
South America—	
Aconcagua	23,080
Mercedario	22,315
Huascaran	22,051
Illimani	21,930
Sorata	21,500
Anconhuma	21,490
Illampu	21,490
Huandoy	21,089
Paniri	20,735
Chimborazo	20,517
Tupungato	20,286
Haina	20,171
San Jose	20,020
Misti	20,013
North America—	
Mt. McKinley	20,300

HIGH MOUNTAINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Feet.
Alaska—	
Mt. McKinley	20,300
St. Elias	18,024
California—	
Mt. Whitney	14,502
Fisherman peak	14,448
Mt. Shasta	14,380
Mt. Corcoran	14,093
Kaweah peak	13,752
Mt. Brewer	13,886
Mt. Lyell	13,090
Colorado—	
Mt. Elbert	14,420
Blanca peak	14,390
Mt. Harvard	14,375
Gray's peak	14,341
Mt. Lincoln	14,297
Uncompahgre peak	14,289
Long's peak	14,255
Mt. Princeton	14,196
Mt. Yale	14,187
Pike's peak	14,108
Mt. of Holy Cross	14,170
Idaho—Hyndman peak	12,078
Montana—	
Granite peak	12,850
Mt. Wood	12,750
Cold mountain	12,610
Mt. Villa	12,200
Mt. Hague	12,100
Snobank Mt.	12,000
Oregon—Mt. Hood	11,225
Nevada—East peak	13,145
Utah—King's peak	13,498
Mt. Emmons	13,428
Gilbert peak	13,422
Mt. Lovenia	13,250
Tokewanna peak	13,200
Wilson peak	13,095
Washington—	
Mt. Rainier	14,408
Mt. Adams	12,470
Wyoming—	
Gannett peak	13,785
Grand Teton	13,691
Cloud peak	13,165

HIGHEST POINT IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

[From table compiled by the United States geological survey.]

State and place.	Elevation.
Alabama, Cheaha mountain	2,407
Alaska, Mount McKinley	20,300
Arizona, San Francisco peak	12,611
Arkansas, Magazine and Blue mountains	2,800
California, Mount Whitney	14,501
Colorado, Mount Elbert	14,420
Connecticut, Bear mountain	2,355
Delaware, Centerville	440
District of Columbia, Tenleytown	420
Florida, Iron mountain	325
Guam, Mount Humuyong Manglo	1,274
Georgia, Brasstown Bald mountain	4,768
Hawaii, Mauna Kea	13,823
Idaho, Hyndman peak	12,078
Illinois, Charles mound, Jo Daviess co.	1,241
Indiana, Carlos, Randolph county	1,210
Iowa, Pringhar, O'Brien county	1,800
Kansas, west boundary	4,135
Kentucky, Big Black mountain	4,100
Louisiana, summit in Claiborne co.	400
Maine, Mount Katahdin (west)	5,273
Maryland, Backbone mountain	3,340
Massachusetts, Mount Greylock	3,505
Michigan, Porcupine mountain	2,023
Minnesota, Mesabi range, St. Louis co.	1,920
Mississippi, near Iuka	780
Missouri, Tom Sauk mountain	1,750
Montana, Granite peak	12,850
Nebraska, Banner county	5,350
Nevada, East peak, White mountain	13,145
New Hampshire, Mount Washington	6,293
New Jersey, High Point	1,805
New Mexico, North Truchas peak	13,306
New York, Mount Marcy	5,344
North Carolina, Mount Mitchell	6,711
North Dakota, south part of Bowman co.	3,500
Ohio, Campbell's hill, Logan county	1,550
Oklahoma, west end Cimarron county	4,750
Oregon, Mount Hood	11,225
Pennsylvania, Negro mountain	3,220
Philippines, Mount Apo	9,610
Porto Rico, Luquillo mountains	3,532
Rhode Island, Durfee hill	805
South Carolina, Sassafras mountain	3,548
South Dakota, Harney peak	7,242
Tennessee, Mount Guyot	6,636
Texas, El Capitan, Guadaloupe mountain	9,020
Utah, King's peak	13,498
Vermont, Mount Mansfield	4,406
Virginia, Mount Rogers	5,719
Washington, Mount Rainier	14,408
West Virginia, Spruce Knob	4,860
Wisconsin, Rib hill, Marathon county	1,940
Wyoming, Gannett peak	13,785

AREAS OF OCEANS AND GREAT LAKES.

Oceans.	Sq. miles.
Antarctic	5,731,350
Arctic	4,781,000
Atlantic	34,801,400
Indian	17,084,000
Pacific	67,699,630
Lakes—Baikal	13,000
Chad	50,000
Erie	9,960
Great Bear	10,000
Great Slave	12,000
Huron	23,800
Michigan	22,450
Nyassa	12,000
Ontario	7,240
Superior	31,200
Tanganyika	15,000
Victoria Nyanza	26,500
Winnipeg	9,000

AVERAGE DEPTH OF OCEANS AND SEAS.

	Feet.
Antarctic	10,800
Arctic	5,160
Atlantic	12,200
Indian	11,136
Pacific	12,960
Baltic	122
Bering	900
Caribbean	7,614
China	402
Gulf of Mexico	4,632
Japan	7,320
Mediterranean	4,560
North	300
Okhotsk	5,040

The mean depth of all the oceans and seas is estimated to be from 2 to 2½ miles.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

September 17, 1787.

PREAMBLE. We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America:

ARTICLE I.

Section I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sec. II. 1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five, and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. III. 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of 30 years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried the chief justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States, but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. IV. 1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, but the congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

Sec. V. 1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. VI. 1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses and in going to or returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. VII. 1. All bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it,

with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Sec. VIII. The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish postoffices and postroads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme court. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations.

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

11. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

12. To provide and maintain a navy.

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and all other needful buildings; and,

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding $10 for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state.

Sec. X. 1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section I. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress, but no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective

states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case after the choice of the president the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president. [The foregoing provisions were changed by the 12th amendment.]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

Sec. II. 1. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur, and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme court and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they shall think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. III. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all officers of the United States.

Sec. IV. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme court and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls and those in which a state shall be a party the Supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trials shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any state the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Sec. III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

Sec. II. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. III. 1. New states may be admitted by the congress of this union, but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

Sec. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Section I. 1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

2. This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned and the members of the several state legislatures and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Proposed by congress and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to article V. of the original constitution. The dates given are those showing when each amendment went into effect or was proclaimed.

I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

II. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in wartime but in a manner to be prescribed by law. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VI. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

IX. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are preserved to the states respectively or to the people. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state. (Jan. 8, 1798.)

XII. Section 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, for president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

Sec. 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose a vice-president. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

Sec. 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States. (Sept. 28, 1804.)

XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Dec. 18, 1865.)

XIV. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state or the members of the legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken the oath as a member of congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article. (July 28, 1868.)

XV. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (March 30, 1870.)

XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

XVII. Section 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

Sec. 2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

Sec. 3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution. (May 31, 1913.)

XVIII. Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by congress. (Jan. 16, 1919.)

XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Aug. 26, 1920.)

THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America, in congress, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffering of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing his judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive upon the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them,

from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attested, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

New Hampshire:
Josiah Bartlett.
William Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay:
Samuel Adams.
John Adams.
Robert Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, Etc.:
Stephen Hopkins.
William Ellery.

Connecticut:
Roger Sherman.
Samuel Huntington.
William Williams.
Oliver Wolcott.

New York:
William Floyd.
Philip Livingston.
Francis Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey:
Richard Stockton.
John Witherspoon.
Francis Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abraham Clark.

Delaware:
Caesar Rodney.
George Read.
Thomas McKean.

Pennsylvania:
Robert Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benjamin Franklin.
John Morton.
George Clymer.
James Smith.
George Taylor.
James Wilson.
George Ross.

Maryland:
Samuel Chase.
William Paca.
Thomas Stone.
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia:
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thomas Jefferson.
Benjamin Harrison.
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

North Carolina:
William Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.

South Carolina:
Edward Rutledge.
Thomas Heyward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia:
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
George Walton.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Following are the closing paragraphs of Washington's farewell address to the people of the United States Sept. 17, 1796, on his approaching retirement from the presidency. They relate more particularly to international relations:

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct. And can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

"In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.

"Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill will and resentment sometimes impels to war the government contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject. At other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

"So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity, gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

"As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak toward a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instru-

ment of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

"Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

"Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

"Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

"Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

"In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good—that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

"How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

"In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that of your representatives in both houses of congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

"After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take and was bound in duty and interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined as far as should depend upon me to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

"The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

"The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity toward other nations.

"The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes."

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

Address at the dedication of Gettysburg cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—

we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

THE MONROE AND DRAGO DOCTRINES.

The "Monroe doctrine" was enunciated by President Monroe in his message to congress Dec. 2, 1823. Referring to steps taken to arrange the respective rights of Russia, Great Britain and the United States on the northwest coast of this continent, the president went on to say:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. • • • We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

HARDING ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In a speech delivered at the unveiling of a statue of Simon Bolivar, the South American patriot and emancipator, in New York city, April 19, 1921, President Harding referred to the Monroe doctrine in the following terms:

"The doctrine proclaimed under Monroe, which ever since has been jealously guarded as a fundamental of our own republic, maintained that these continents should not again be regarded as fields for the colonial enterprises of old world powers.

"There have been times when the meaning of Monroeism was misunderstood by some, perverted by others, and made the subject of distorting propaganda by those who saw in it an obstacle to their own ambitions.

"They have falsely charged that we sought to hold the nations of the old world at arm's length in order that we might monopolize the privilege of exploitation for ourselves.

"Others have protested that the doctrine would never be enforced if to enforce it should involve us in actual hostilities.

"The history of the generations since that doctrine was proclaimed has proved we never intended it selfishly: that we had no dream of exploitation.

"On the other side, the history of the last decade certainly must have convinced all the world that we stand willing to fight, if necessary, to protect these continents, these sturdy young democracies, from oppression and tyranny."

DRAGO DOCTRINE.

When in the winter of 1902-03 Germany, Britain and Italy blockaded the ports of Venezuela in attempt to make the latter country settle up its debts Dr. L. F. Drago, a noted jurist of Argentina, maintained that force cannot be used by one power to collect money owing to its citizens by another power. Prominence was given to the contention by the fact that it was officially upheld by Argentina and favored by other South American republics. The principle embodied has become generally known as the "Drago doctrine."

LODGE RESOLUTION.

In connection with the reported attempt of Japan to obtain land for the establishment of a naval base in Magdalena bay, on the western coast of Mexico, the senate of the United States adopted the following resolution Aug. 2, 1912:

"Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes."

ECONOMY LIGHT AND POWER DAM DECISION.

On April 11, 1921, the United States Supreme court, affirming decisions of the lower federal courts, decided that the Des Plaines river is a navigable stream within the meaning of the act of 1899, and that the Economy Light and Power company of Chicago had no authority to build a power dam over it near Joliet, Ill. The court held that while the river had been out of use as a highway of commerce for 100 years it had been such for a century and a half and might be made so in the future by improvement. The decision was of importance in view of the plan to operate a ship canal between Chicago and the Mississippi river. The case against the power company was prosecuted by the government.

UNITED STATES FIRE LOSSES BY YEARS.

[From the Insurance Press.]

1910	$214,003,300	1914	$221,439,350	1918	$290,959,885
1911	217,004,575	1915	172,033,200	1919	249,179,275
1912	206,438,900	1916	217,602,995	1920*	$330,853,925
1913	203,408,250	1917	262,985,665		

*Journal of Commerce estimate; includes Canadian loss.

HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERALLY OR LOCALLY OBSERVED.

Arbor Day—Usually fixed by governor.
Bennington Battle Day—Aug. 16.
Christmas Day—Dec. 25.
Columbus Day—Oct. 12.
Confederate Memorial Day—See Memorial day.
Davis, Jefferson, Birthday—June 3.
Decoration Day—See Memorial day.
Election Days—See Election Calendar.
Fire Prevention Day—Oct. 9.
Flag Day—June 14.
Georgia Day—Feb. 12.
Independence Day—July 4.
Indian Day—Fourth Friday in September.
Jefferson's Birthday—April 13.
Labor Day—First Monday in September.
Landing Day—July 25 (Porto Rico).
Lee's Birthday—Jan. 19.
Lincoln's Birthday—Feb. 12.
Maine (Battle Ship) Day—Feb. 15.
Mardi Gras—February (New Orleans).
McKinley Day—Jan. 29.
Mecklenburg Independence Declaration—May 20.
Memorial Day—Federal, May 30; confederate, April 26 (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi) and May 10 (North and South Carolina).
Mothers' Day—Second Sunday in May.
New Orleans, Battle of—Jan. 8.
New Year's Day—Jan. 1.
Patriots' Day—April 19 (Maine, Massachusetts).
Pioneers' Day—July 15 (Idaho), July 24 (Utah).
Texas Independence Day—March 2.
Thanksgiving Day—Last Thursday in November.
Washington's Birthday—Feb. 22.

HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Alabama—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (the day before Ash Wednesday, first day of Lent); Good Friday (the Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day (last Thursday in November); Dec. 25.

Alaska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30 (Memorial day); July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Arizona—Jan. 1; Arbor day (first Monday in February); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Arkansas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Oct. 12 (Columbus day); Dec. 25.

California—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Sept. 9 (Admission day); Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12; general election day in November; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Colorado—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor and School day (third Friday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon from June 1 to Aug. 31 in the city of Denver.

Connecticut—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Delaware—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

District of Columbia—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; March 4 (Inauguration day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25

Florida—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Arbor day (first Friday in February); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

Georgia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Arbor day (first Friday in December); Dec. 25.

Idaho—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (first Friday after May 1); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Illinois—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September; Indian day (fourth Friday in September); Oct. 12 (Columbus day); general, state, county and city election days; Saturday afternoons; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Arbor, Bird, Flag and Mothers' days are appointed by the governor, but are not legal holidays. Like McKinley day (Jan. 29), "Remember the Maine" day (Feb. 15), Douglas day (April 23), they are observed by special exercises, flag displays, etc.; banks are not closed. Arbor and Bird days usually come on the third Friday of April in the northern part of the state and the fourth Friday of October in the southern part. Flag day is June 14 and Mothers' day the second Sunday in May.

Indiana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Iowa—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Kansas—The only holidays by statute are Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Labor day (first Monday in September) and Arbor day; Oct. 12; but the days commonly observed in other states are holidays by general consent.

Kentucky—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

Louisiana—Jan. 1; Jan. 8 (anniversary of the battle of New Orleans); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday); Good Friday (Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); July 4; Nov. 1 (All Saints' day); general election day; fourth Saturday in November (Labor day, in the parish of New Orleans only); Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in New Orleans.

Maine—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Maryland—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Sept. 12 (Defenders' day); Oct. 12; general election day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Massachusetts—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 19 (Patriots' day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Michigan—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Oct. 12; general election day; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Minnesota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; Good Friday (Friday before Easter); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25; Arbor day (as appointed by the governor).

Mississippi—First Monday in September; by common consent July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25 are observed as holidays.

Missouri—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

Montana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (third Tuesday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; any day appointed by the governor as a fast day.

Nebraska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (April 22); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Nevada—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

New Hampshire—Feb. 22; fast day appointed by the governor; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

New Jersey—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days, and every Saturday afternoon.

New Mexico—Jan. 1; July 4; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; Memorial, Labor and Arbor days appointed by the governor.

New York—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); May 20 (anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence); July 4; state election day in August; first Thursday in September (Labor day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Dakota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Arbor day (when appointed by the governor); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Ohio—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Oklahoma—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Oregon—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Saturday in June; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; public fast days; Dec. 25.

Pennsylvania—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Good Friday; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Philippines—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Thursday and Friday of Holy week; July 4; Aug. 13; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Dec. 30.

Porto Rico—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; July 25 (Landing day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Rhode Island—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; second Friday in May (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

South Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25, 26, 27.

South Dakota—Same as in North Dakota.

Tennessee—Jan. 1; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Texas—Jan. 1; Feb 22 (Arbor day), March 2 (anniversary of Texas independence); April 21 (anniversary of battle of San Jacinto); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; appointed fast days; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Utah—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 15 (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; July 24 (Pioneer day); first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day and appointed fast days; Dec. 25.

Vermont—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Aug. 16 (Bennington Battle day); Labor day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Virginia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving and appointed fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Washington—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

West Virginia—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wisconsin—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wyoming—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Dec. 25.

The national holidays, such as July 4, New Year's, etc., are such by general custom and observance and not because of congressional legislation. Congress has passed no laws establishing holidays for the whole country. It has made Labor day a holiday in the District of Columbia, but the law is of no effect elsewhere. It has also designated the second Sunday in May as Mothers' day. President Wilson issued a proclamation May 30, 1916, requesting that June 14, the anniversary of the day on which the national emblem was adopted by congress, be observed as Flag day throughout the nation.

HOLIDAYS IN CANADA.

The following holidays are generally observed in the dominion of Canada with the closing of banks and public offices and the cessation of business: Jan. 1; Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, May 24 (Empire day), June 3 (King's birthday), July 1 (Dominion day), first Monday in September (Labor day), Dec. 25 (Christmas day). The last Monday in October is usually proclaimed as Thanksgiving day.

FOREIGN INDEPENDENCE DAYS.

Argentina, May 25; Armenia, May 28; Baltic states, Nov. 18; Bolivia, Aug. 6; Brazil, Sept. 7; Bulgaria, Oct. 5; China, Oct. 10 (anniversary of revolution); Colombia, July 20; Costa Rica, Sept. 15. Czecho-Slovakia, Oct. 28; Ecuador, Aug. 10; Finland, Dec. 6; France, July 14 (Bastile day); Germany, Nov. 9 (anniversary of republic); Greece, April 7; Guatemala, Sept. 15; Haiti, Jan. 1; Honduras, Sept. 15; Liberia, July 26; Mexico, Sept. 16; Nicaragua, Sept. 15; Norway, May 17; Panama, Nov. 28; Paraguay, May 14 and 15; Peru, July 28-30; Poland, May 3 (Constitutional day); Portugal, Dec. 1; Salvador, Sept. 15; Uruguay, Feb. 28; Venezuela, July 4.

GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONS.

The international labor office of the league of nations in 1921 published a brochure entitled "The Growth of Trade Unionism During the Ten Years, 1910-1919" in which an estimate was given of the total trade union membership in twenty countries at the close of each year within the period named, except 1915 to 1918 inclusive. The countries were the united kingdom, Germany, the United States, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Switzerland, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Serbia. The membership estimate by years follows:

Year.	Membership.	Year.	Membership.
1910	10,835,000	1913	14,728,000
1911	12,249,000	1914	13,222,000
1912	13,341,000	1919	32,680,000

MARSHALS OF FRANCE.

Name.	Date.	Name.	Date.	Name.	Date.
Joseph J. C. Joffre	1916	Ferdinand Foch	1918	Marie E. Fayolle	1921
Henri-Philippe Petain	1918	Franchet D'Esperey	1921	Louis H. Lyautey	1921

STATE MOTTOES.

Following are the mottoes adopted by the various states of the union and appearing on their state seals except as otherwise noted:

Alabama—Here we rest.
Arizona—Ditat Deus (God enriches).
Arkansas—Regnant populi (The people rule).
California—Eureka (I have found it).
Colorado—Nil nisi numine (Nothing without Providence).
Connecticut—Qui transtulit sustinet (Who transplanted sustains).
Delaware—Liberty and independence.
Florida—In God we trust.
Georgia—Wisdom, justice, moderation.
Idaho—Esto perpetua (May it be perpetual).
Illinois—State sovereignty, national union.
Indiana—(No motto).
Iowa—Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.
Kansas—Ad astra per aspera (To the stars through difficulties).
Kentucky—United we stand, divided we fall.
Louisiana—Union, justice, confidence.
Maine—Dirigo (I direct).
Maryland—Fatti maschii, parole femine (Deeds, men; words, women).
Massachusetts—Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem (By the sword he seeks repose settled under liberty).
Michigan—Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice (If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you).
Minnesota—L'etoile du nord (Star of the north).
Mississippi—(No motto).
Missouri—Salus populi suprema lex esto (Let the people's safety be the supreme law).
Montana—Oro y plata (Gold and silver).
Nebraska—Equality before the law.
Nevada—All for our country.
New Hampshire—(No motto).
New Jersey—Liberty and prosperity.
New Mexico—Crescit eundo (It increases as it advances).
New York—Excelsior (Higher).
North Carolina—Esse quam videri (To be rather than to seem).
North Dakota—Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
Ohio—(No motto).
Oklahoma—Labor omnia vincit (Labor conquers all things).
Oregon—The union.
Pennsylvania—Virtue, liberty and independence.
Rhode Island—Hope.
South Carolina—Animis opibusque parati (Ready in soul and resource) and Dum spiro spero (While I breathe I hope).
South Dakota—Under God the people rule.
Tennessee—Agriculture, commerce.
Texas—Has no official motto, but "Texas—one and indivisible," adopted by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, is sometimes used.
Utah—Industry. (State seal indicates industry and independence).
Vermont—Freedom and unity.
Virginia—Sic semper tyrannis (Thus ever to tyrants).
Washington—(No motto).
West Virginia—Montani semper liberi (Mountaineers are always free).
Wisconsin—Forward.
Wyoming—Equal rights.
United States—E pluribus unum (Out of many, one).

STATE NICKNAMES AND FLOWERS.

State.	Nickname.	Flower.
Alabama	Cotton state.	Goldenrod.
Arizona		Sequoia cactus.
Arkansas	Bear state.	Apple blossom.
California	Golden state.	Poppy.
Colorado	Centennial state	Columbine.
Connecticut	Nutmeg state.	Mountain laurel.
Delaware	Blue Hen state.	Peach blossom.
Florida	Peninsula state.	
Georgia	Cracker state.	Cherokee rose.
Idaho		Syringa.
Illinois*	Sucker state.	Violet.
Indiana†	Hoosier state.	Carnation.
Iowa	Hawkeye state.	Wild rose.
Kansas	Sunflower state.	Sunflower.
Kentucky	Blue Grass state.	Blue grass.
Louisiana	Pelican state.	Magnolia.
Maine	Pine Tree state.	Pine cone.
Maryland	Old Line state.	
Massachusetts	Bay state.	
Michigan	Wolverine state.	Apple blossom.
Minnesota	Gopher state.	Moccasin.
Mississippi	Bayou state.	Magnolia.
Montana	Stub Toe state.	Bitter root.
Missouri		Goldenrod.
Nebraska		Goldenrod.
Nevada	Silver state.	
N. Hampshire.	Granite state.	
New Jersey	Jersey Blue state	Sug. maple (tree)
New York	Empire state.	Rose.
North Carolina	Old North state.	
North Dakota.	Flickertail state.	Goldenrod.
Ohio	Buckeye state.	
Oklahoma		Mistletoe.
Oregon	Beaver state.	Oregon grape.
Pennsylvania	Keystone state.	
Rhode Island.	Little Rhody.	Violet.
South Carolina	Palmetto state.	
South Dakota.	Sunshine state.	Pasqueflower.
Tennessee	Big Bend state.	
Texas	Lone Star state.	Bluebonnet.
Utah		Sego lily.
Vermont	Green Mountain state	Red clover.
Virginia	The Old Dominion	
Washington	Evergreen state.	Rhododendron.
West Virginia.	The Panhandle.	Rhododendron.
Wisconsin	Badger state.	Violet.

Note—Only nicknames that are well known and "state flowers" officially adopted or commonly accepted are given in the foregoing list.
*Native state tree, the native oak. †Official state song, "On the Banks of the Wabash."

FLOWER AND GEM SYMBOLS OF MONTHS.

Month.	Flower.	Gem.
January	Snowdrop	Garnet.
February	Primrose	Amethyst.
March	Violet	Bloodstone.
April	Daisy	Diamond.
May	Hawthorn	Emerald.
June	Honeysuckle	Chalcedony.
July	Water lily	Ruby.
August	Poppy	Sardonyx.
September	Morning glory	Sardonyx.
October	Hops	Aquamarine.
November	Chrysanthemum	Topaz.
December	Holly	Turquoise.

The above gem symbols are those of Polish tradition. The Jewish gem symbols of the months are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, jasper; April, sapphire; May, chalcedony, carnelian or agate; June, emerald; July, onyx; August, carnelian; September, chrysolite; October, aquamarine or beryl; November, topaz; December, ruby.

The birth stones authorized by the American Jewelers' association are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, aquamarine, bloodstone; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, pearl, moonstone; July, ruby; August, moonstone, peridot; September, sapphire; October, opal, tourmaline; November, topaz; December, turquoise, lapis lazuli.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONG MEASURE.

12 inches = 1 foot.
3 feet = 1 yard = 36 inches.
5½ yards = 1 rod = 16½ feet.
40 rods = 1 furlong = 660 feet.
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 5,280 feet.

MARINERS' MEASURE.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
120 fathoms = 1 cable length.
7½ cable lengths = 1 mile.
5,280 feet = 1 statute mile.
6,080 feet = 1 nautical mile.
3 marine miles = 1 marine league.

LIQUID MEASURE.

4 gills = 1 pint. | 4 quarts = 1 gallon
2 pints = 1 quart. | 31½ gallons = 1 barrel
2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 square inches = 1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.
30¼ square yards = 1 square rod.
160 square rods = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.
36 square miles = 1 township.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.
128 cubic feet = 1 cord of wood or stone.
1 gallon contains 231 cubic inches.
1 bushel contains 2,150.4 cubic inches.
A cord of wood is 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high.

DRY MEASURE.

2 pints = 1 quart. | 4 pecks = 1 bushel.
8 quarts = 1 peck. | 196 lbs. flour = 1 barrel.

CUP MEASURES.*

1 cup gran. sugar = ½ pound.
1 cup butter = ½ pound.
1 cup lard = ½ pound.
1 cup flour = ¼ pound.
1 cup rice = ½ pound.
1 cup corn meal = 5 ounces.
1 cup raisins (stemmed) = 6 ounces.
1 cup currants (cleaned) = 6 ounces.
1 cup bread crumbs (stale) = 2 ounces.
1 cup chopped meat = ½ pound.
*Approximate only.

EQUIVALENTS OF CAPACITY.

(All measures level full.)

3 teaspoons = 1 tablespoon.
½ fluid ounce = 1 tablespoon.
16 tablespoons = 1 cup.
2 gills = 1 cup.
½ liquid pint = 1 cup.
8 fluid ounces = 1 cup.
1 liquid pint = 2 cups.
16 fluid ounces = 2 cups.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds = 1 minute.
60 minutes = 1 degree.
360 degrees = 1 circle.
1 degree = 60 geographic miles.
1 geographic mile = 1.1527 statute miles
1 degree of the equator = 69.124 statute miles.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains = 1 scruple. | 8 drams = 1 ounce.
3 scruples = 1 dram. | 12 ounces = 1 pound.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27 11-32 grains = 1 dram. | 16 ounces = 1 pound.
16 drams = 1 ounce. | 2,000 lbs = 1 short ton.
2,240 lbs = 1 long ton.

TROY WEIGHT.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights = 1 ounce.
12 ounces = 1 pound.

TIME MEASURE.

60 seconds = 1 minute | 24 hours = 1 day.
60 minutes = 1 hour. | 365 days = 1 year.
100 years = 1 century.

CLOTH MEASURE.

2¼ inches = 1 nail. | 4 nails = 1 quarter.
4 quarters = 1 yard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3 inches = 1 palm. | 6 inches = 1 span.
4 inches = 1 hand. | 18 inches = 1 cubit.
21.8 inches = 1 Bible cubit.
2½ feet = 1 military pace.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7.92 inches = 1 link. | 4 rods = 1 chain.
25 links = 1 rod. | 10 chains = 1 furlong
8 furlongs = 1 mile.

COUNTING.

12 things = 1 dozen. | 12 gross = 1 great gr.
12 dozen = 1 gross. | 20 things = 1 score.

STATIONERS' TABLE.

24 sheets = 1 quire. | 2 reams = 1 bundle.
20 quires = 1 ream. | 5 bundles = 1 bale.

SIZES OF BOOKS.

	Pages.	Leaves.	Sheet.
Folio	4	2	1
Quarto (4to)	8	4	1
Octavo (8vo.)	16	8	1
Duodecimo (12mo.)	24	12	1
Octodecimo (18mo.)	36	18	1

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system is in general use in all the principal nations of Europe and America with the exception of Great Britain, Russia and the United States, where it is authorized but not compulsory. Its use for scientific purposes is common throughout the world.

Weights.

Milligram (.001 gram) = .0154 grain.
Centigram (.01 gram) = .1543 grain.
Decigram (.1 gram) = 1.5432 grains.
Gram = 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) = .3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) = 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) = 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) = 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) = 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) = 2,204.6 pounds.

Dry.

Milliliter (.001 liter) = .061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (.01 liter) = .6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (.1 liter) = 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter = .908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) = 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) = 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) = 1.308 cubic yards.

Liquid.

Milliliter (.001 liter) = .0388 fluid ounce.
Centiliter (.01 liter) = .338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (.1 liter) = .845 gill.
Liter = 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) = 2.6418 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) = 26.418 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) = 264.18 gallons.

Length.

Millimeter (.001 meter) = .0394 inch.
Centimeter (.01 meter) = .3937 inch.
Decimeter (.1 meter) = 3.937 inches.
Meter. = 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) = 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) = 328 ft. 1 in.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) = .62137 mile (3,280 ft. 10 in.)
Myriameter (10,000 meters) = 6.2137 miles.

Surface.

Centare (1 square meter) = 1.550 sq. in.
Are (100 square meters) = 119.6 sq. yds.
Hectare (10,000 sq. meters) = 2.471 acres.

METRIC CONVERSION TABLES.

Centimeters.	Inches.	Inches.	Centimeters.
1	0.393	1	2.540
2	0.787	2	5.080
3	1.181	3	7.620
4	1.574	4	10.160
5	1.968	5	12.700
6	2.362	6	15.240
7	2.755	7	17.780
8	3.149	8	20.320
9	3.543	9	22.860
10	3.937	10	25.400

Meters.	Feet.
1	3.280
2	6.561
3	9.842
4	13.123
5	16.404
6	19.684
7	22.965
8	26.246
9	29.527
10	32.808

Feet.	Meters.
1	0.304
2	0.609
3	0.914
4	1.219
5	1.524
6	1.828
7	2.133
8	2.436
9	2.742
10	3.048

Meters.	Yards.
1	1.093
2	2.187
3	3.280
4	4.374
5	5.463
6	6.561
7	7.655
8	8.749
9	9.842
10	10.936

Yards.	Meters.
1	0.914
2	1.829
3	2.743
4	3.657
5	4.571
6	5.486
7	6.400
8	7.315
9	8.229
10	9.143

Kilometers.	Miles.
1	0.621
2	1.243
3	1.864
4	2.486
5	3.106
6	3.728
7	4.349
8	4.971
9	5.592
10	6.213

Miles.	Kilometers.
1	1.609
2	3.218
3	4.827
4	6.437
5	8.046
6	9.655
7	11.265
8	12.874
9	14.483
10	16.093

Square centimeters.	Square inches.
1	0.155
2	0.310
3	0.465
4	0.620
5	0.775
6	0.930
7	1.085
8	1.240
9	1.395
10	1.650

Square inches.	Square centimeters.
1	6.452
2	12.903
3	19.354
4	25.806
5	32.257
6	38.709

Square inches.	Square centimeters.
7	45.160
8	51.612
9	58.063
10	64.514

Square meters.	Square feet.
1	10.764
2	21.528
3	32.292
4	43.055
5	53.819
6	64.583
7	75.347
8	86.111
9	96.874
10	107.638

Square feet.	Square meters.
1	0.092
2	0.185
3	0.278
4	0.371
5	0.464
6	0.557
7	0.650
8	0.742
9	0.836
10	0.928

Square meters.	Square yards.
1	1.196
2	2.392
3	3.588
4	4.784
5	5.980
6	7.176
7	8.372
8	9.568
9	10.764
10	11.960

Square yards.	Square meters.
1	0.836
2	1.672
3	2.508
4	3.344
5	4.181
6	5.017
7	5.853
8	6.689
9	7.525
10	8.362

Square kilometers.	Square miles.
1	0.386
2	0.772
3	1.158
4	1.544
5	1.930
6	2.316
7	2.702
8	3.088
9	3.474
10	3.860

Square miles.	Square kilometers.
1	2.592
2	5.184
3	7.776
4	10.368
5	12.960
6	15.552
7	18.144
8	20.736
9	23.328
10	25.920

Hectares.	Acres.
1	2.471
2	4.942
3	7.413
4	9.844
5	12.355
6	15.552

Hectares.	Acres.
7	17.297
8	19.769
9	22.240
10	24.711

Acres.	Hectares.
1	0.404
2	0.809
3	1.214
4	1.618
5	2.023
6	2.428
7	2.832
8	3.237
9	3.642
10	4.046

Cubic meters.	Cubic yards.
1	1.307
2	2.615
3	3.923
4	5.231
5	6.539
6	7.847
7	9.155
8	10.463
9	11.771
10	13.079

Cubic yards.	Cubic meters.
1	0.764
2	1.529
3	2.293
4	3.058
5	3.822
6	4.587
7	5.351
8	6.116
9	6.881
10	7.645

Centigrams.	Grains.
1	0.154
2	0.308
3	0.463
4	0.617
5	0.771
6	0.925
7	1.080
8	1.234
9	1.388
10	1.542

Grains.	Centigrams.
1	6.479
2	12.959
3	19.439
4	25.919
5	32.399
6	38.879
7	45.359
8	51.839
9	58.319
10	64.798

Grams.	Ounces (av.)
1	0.035
2	0.070
3	0.105
4	0.140
5	0.176
6	0.211
7	0.246
8	0.282
9	0.317
10	0.352

Ounces (av.)	Grams.
1	28.349
2	56.699
3	85.048
4	113.398
5	141.747
6	170.097
7	198.446
8	226.796
9	255.145
10	282.796

Kilograms.	Pounds.
1	2.204
2	4.409
3	6.613
4	8.818
5	11.023
6	13.227
7	15.432
8	17.636
9	19.841
10	22.046

Pounds.	Kilograms.
1	0.453
2	0.907
3	1.360
4	1.814
5	2.267
6	2.721
7	3.175
8	3.628
9	4.082
10	4.534

Metric tons.	Long tons.
1	0.984
2	1.968
3	2.952
4	3.936
5	4.921
6	5.905
7	6.889
8	7.873
9	8.857
10	9.842

Long tons.	Metric tons.
1	1.016
2	2.032
3	3.048
4	4.064
5	5.080
6	6.096
7	7.112
8	8.128
9	9.144
10	10.160

Cubic yards.	Cubic meters.
1	0.764
2	1.529
3	2.293
4	3.058
5	3.822
6	4.587
7	5.351
8	6.116
9	6.881
10	7.645

Cubic meters.	Cubic feet.
1	35.314
2	70.629
3	105.943
4	141.258
5	176.572
6	211.887
7	247.201
8	282.516
9	317.830
10	353.144

Cubic feet.	Cubic meters.
1	0.028
2	0.056
3	0.084
4	0.113
5	0.141
6	0.169
7	0.198
8	0.226
9	0.254
10	0.282

Litérs (liquid).	Quarts (liquid).
1	1.056
2	2.113

Liters (liquid).	Quarts (liquid).
3	3.170
4	4.226
5	5.283
6	6.341
7	7.396
8	8.453
9	9.510
10	10.566

Quarts (liquid).	Liters (liquid).
1	0.946
2	1.892
3	2.839
4	3.785
5	4.731
6	5.678
7	6.624
8	7.570
9	8.572
10	9.463

Hectoliters.	Bushels.
1	2.837
2	5.675
3	8.513
4	11.350
5	14.188
6	17.026
7	19.864
8	22.701
9	25.396
10	28.376

Bushels.	Hectoliters.
1	0.352
2	0.704
3	1.057
4	1.409
5	1.761
6	2.114
7	2.466
8	2.819
9	3.171
10	3.522

Metric Equivalents.

1 grain	=	0.06480	gram.
1 ounce	=	28.3495	grams.
1 pound	=	0.45359	kilogram.
1 dram (apoth.)	=	3.6967	grams.
1 scruple (apoth.)	=	1.2322	grams.
1 quart (dry)	=	1.1012	liters.
1 peck (dry)	=	8.8098	liters.
1 bushel	=	0.35239	hectoliter.
1 quart (liq.)	=	0.94636	liter.
1 gallon	=	3.78543	liters.
1 inch	=	25.4001	millimeters.
1 inch	=	2.54001	centimeters.
1 inch	=	0.0254	meter.
1 foot	=	0.3048	meter.
1 yard	=	0.9144	meter.
1 mile	=	1.6093	kilometers.
1 sq. inch	=	645.16	sq. millimeters.
1 sq. foot	=	0.0929	sq. meter.
1 sq. yard	=	0.8361	sq. meter.
1 sq. mile	=	2.5900	sq. kilometers.
1 acre	=	0.4017	hectare.
1 cubic inch	=	16.387	cu. millimeters.
1 cubic foot	=	0.02832	cubic meter.
1 cubic yard	=	0.7645	cubic meter.

CONVERSION FIGURES.

To reduce	Multiply by
Millimeters to inches	.04
Centimeters to inches	.4
Meters to feet	3.3
Meters to yards	1.1
Kilometers to yards	1093.6
Kilometers to miles	.62
Inches to millimeters	25.4
Inches to centimeters	2.54
Feet to meters	.3
Yards to meters	.9
Yards to kilometers	.0009
Miles to meters	.1609
Miles to kilometers	1.6
Square millimeters to square inches	.0015
Square centimeters to square inches	.155
Square meters to square feet	10.76
Square meters to square yards	1.2
Square inches to square millimeters	645.
Square inches to square centimeters	6.45
Square feet to square meters	.09
Square yards to square meters	.83
Cubic centimeters to cubic inches	.06
Cubic meters to cubic feet	35.3
Cubic meters to cubic yards	1.3
Cubic meters to gallons	220.
Liters to gallons	.22
Liters to cubic feet	.035
Liters of water to pounds	2.2
Cubic inches to cubic centimeters	16.4
Cubic feet to liters	28.3
Cubic feet to cubic meters	.03
Cubic feet to gallons	6.2
Cubic feet of water to pounds	62.27
Cubic yards to cubic meters	.76
Gallons to liters	4.5
Gallons to cubic meters	.0045
Gallons to cubic feet	.16

To reduce	Multiply by
Gallons of water to pounds	10.
Pounds of water to gallons	.1
Pounds of water to cubic feet	.016
Pounds of water to liters	.454
Milligrams to grains	.015
Grams to grains	15.4
Grams to ounces	.035
Kilograms to ounces	35.3
Kilograms to pounds	2.2
Kilograms to cwt.	.02
Kilograms to tons	.001
Grains to milligrams	64.8
Grains to grams	.65
Ounces to grams	28.35
Pounds to grams	453.6
Pounds to grains troy	7000.
Pounds to kilograms	.45
Cwt. to kilograms	50.8
Tons to kilograms	1016.
Grams per sq. cm. to pounds per sq. in.	.014
Kilograms per sq. mm. to pounds per sq. in.	1422.
Kilograms per sq. cm. to pounds per sq. in.	14.2
Kilograms per sq. cm. to tons per sq. ft.	.9
Pounds per sq. in. to grams per sq. cm.	70.3
Pounds per sq. in. to kilograms per sq. cm.	.07
Tons per sq. ft. to kilograms per sq. cm	1.09
Pounds per sq. in. to tons per sq. ft.	.064
Tons per sq. ft. to pounds per sq. in.	15.5
Pounds per sq. in. to head of water (meters)	.7
Pounds per sq. in. to head of water (feet)	2.3
Tons per sq. ft. to head of water (meters)	10.7
Tons per sq. ft. to head of water (feet)	36.
Head of water (meters) to pounds per sq. in.	1.4
Head of water (meters) to tons per sq. ft.	.09
Head of water (feet) to pounds per sq. in.	.43
Head of water (feet) to tons per sq. ft.	.02',
Atmosphere to pounds per sq. in.	14.7
Atmosphere to tons per sq. ft.	.94
Pounds per sq. in. to atmospheres	.07
Tons per sq. ft. to atmospheres	1.06
Dynes per sq. cm. to grains per sq. in.	.1
Grains per sq. in. to dynes per sq. cm.	9.8
Foot pounds to joules	1.35
Foot pounds to kilogrammeters	.14
Kilogrammeters to foot pounds	7.2
Kilogrammeters to pounds deg. F	.009
Kilogrammeters to joules	9.8
Kilogrammeters to calories	2.34
Calories to kilogrammeters	.42
Calories to joules	4.158
Horsepower to kilogrammeters per second	76.
Horsepower to foot pounds per minute	33000.
Horsepower to watts	746.
Watts to foot pounds per minute	44.
Watts to kilogrammeters per sec.	.1
Meters per second to feet per minute	197.
Feet per minute to meters per second	.005
Feet per minute to miles per hour	.0113
Miles per hour to feet per minute	88.

ELECTRICAL UNITS DEFINED.

Ohm—Unit of resistance; represents resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of

ice, 14.5421 grams in mass, of a cross-sectional area of 1.00003 square millimeters and of the length of 106.3 centimeters.

Ampere—Unit of current, decomposes .0009324 of a gram of water in one second or deposits silver at the rate of .001118 of a gram per second, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water.

Volt—Unit of electromotive force; one volt equals one ampere of current passing through a substance having one ohm of resistance.

Coulomb—Unit of quantity; amount of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.

Farad—Unit of capacity; capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one volt by one coulomb. A microfarad is one-millionth of a farad.

Joule—Unit of work; equivalent to energy expended in one second by one ampere current in one ohm resistance.

Watt—Unit of power; equivalent to work done at the rate of one joule per second. A kilowatt is 1,000 watts.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In common use.

Argentine Republic—Metric system.
Austria—Metric system.
Belgium—Metric system.
Bolivia—Metric system; Bolivian quintal equals 101.5 lbs.
Brazil—Metric system; libra, 1.012 lbs; arroba, 32.28 lbs.; quintal, 129.54 lbs.; oitava, 55.34 grains.
Bulgaria—Metric system.
Chile—Metric system.
China—Liang, 1⅓ oz.; chin, 1⅓ lbs.; tan, 133⅓ lbs.; tou, between 1 and 1½ gallons; ts'un, 1 inch; ch'in, 14.1 inches; li, ⅓ mile.
Czecho-Slovakia—Metric system.
Denmark and Iceland—Metric system.
Ecuador—Metric system; quintal, 101 lbs.
Finland—Metric system.
France—Metric system.
Germany—Metric system.
Haiti—Metric system.
Honduras—Metric system; vara, 32 inches; arroba, 25 lbs.; quintal, 100 lbs.; tonelada, 2,000 lbs.
Hungary—Metric system.
Italy—Metric system.
Japan—Kin, 1.323 lbs.; kwan, 8.267 lbs.; sun, 1.93 inch; shaku, 11.931 inches; ken, 5.950 feet; ri, 2.44 miles; square ri, 5.9552 square miles; cho (land) 2.45 acres; koku (liquid), 39.7033 gallons; koku (dry), 4.9629 bushels; to (liquid), 3,9703 gallons; to (dry), 1.9851 peck.
Liberia—Same as in United States.
Mexico—Metric system; libra, 1.014 lbs.; arroba, 25.357 lbs.; vara, 2 feet 8.9 inches.
Netherlands—Metric system.
Nicaragua—Metric system.
Norway—Metric system.
Paraguay—Metric system; cuadra, 97 yards; 50 cuadras, 2¾ miles; square cuadras, 2 acres; square legua, 7½ square miles.
Peru—Ounce, 1.014 oz.; libra, 1.014 lb.; quintal, 101.44 lbs.; arroba (liquid), 6.70 gallons; arroba (dry), 25.36 lbs.; vara, .927 square yard; square vara, .835 square yard.
Poland—Metric system.
Portugal—Metric system; libra, 1.012 lb.; alqueire, .36 bushel.
Roumania—Metric system and also Turkish weights and measures.
Russia—Verst, 3,500 feet or .6629 mile; square verst, .4394 square mile; dessiatine, .9 pound; pood, 36 lbs., vedro, 2¾ gallons; chetvert, 7.77 bushels.
Santo Domingo—Metric system and also American and Spanish weights and measures.
Siam—Wah, 80 inches; rai, .39 acres; tical, .53 ounce; tamlung, 2.1 ounces.
Spain—Metric system; quintal, 220.4 lbs.; libra, 1.014 lb.; arroba (wine), 3.5 gallons; arroba (oil), 2¾ gallons.
Sweden—Metric system.
Switzerland—Metric system.
Turkey—Oke, 2.8326 lbs.; kileh, .9120 bushel; cantar or kintal, 125 lbs.; cheke, 511,380 lbs.; dunam, 1,098.765 square yards.
Uruguay—Metric system.
Venezuela—Metric system.

STANDARD CONTAINERS FOR COMMODITIES.

While the following provisions from an act of congress, approved March 3, 1921, apply only to the District of Columbia, they may be of general interest and value:

(a) That standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities other than cranberries, shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distention of its parts: Length of stave, twenty-eight and one-half inches; diameter of heads, seventeen and one-eighth inches; distance between heads, twenty-six inches; circumference of bulge, sixty-four inches, outside measurement; and the thickness of staves not greater than four-tenths of an inch: Provided, That any barrel of a different form having a capacity of 7,056 cubic inches shall be a standard barrel. The standard barrel for cranberries shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distention of its parts: Length of staves, twenty-eight and one-half inches; diameter of head, sixteen and one-fourth inches; distance between heads, twenty-five and one-fourth inches; circumference of bulge, fifty-eight and one-half inches, outside measurement; and the thickness of staves not greater than four-tenths of an inch.

(b) Standard for climax baskets for grapes and other fruits and vegetables shall be the two-quart basket, four-quart basket, and twelve-quart basket, respectively.

The standard two-quart climax basket shall be of the following dimensions: Length of bottom piece, nine and one-half inches; width of bottom piece, three and one-half inches; thickness of bottom piece, three-eighths of an inch; height of basket, three and seven-eighths inches, outside measurement; top of basket, length eleven inches and width five inches, outside measurement. Basket to have a cover five by eleven inches, when a cover is used.

The standard four-quart climax basket shall be of the following dimensions: Length of bottom piece, twelve inches; width of bottom piece, four and one-half inches; thickness of bottom piece, three-eighths of an inch; height of basket, four and eleven-sixteenths inches, outside measurement; top of basket, length fourteen inches; width six and one-fourth inches, outside measurement. Basket to have cover six and one-fourth inches by fourteen inches, when cover is used.

The standard twelve-quart climax basket shall be of the following dimensions: Length of bottom piece, sixteen inches; width of bottom piece, six and one-half inches; thickness of bottom piece, seven-sixteenths of an inch; height of basket, seven and one-sixteenth inches outside measurement; top of basket, length nineteen inches, width nine inches outside measurement. Basket to have cover nine inches by nineteen inches, when cover is used.

(c) The six-basket carrier crate for fruits and vegetables shall contain six four-quart baskets, each basket having a capacity of 268.8 cubic inches.

(d) The four-basket flat crate for fruits and vegetables shall contain four three-quart baskets, each basket having a capacity of 201.6 cubic inches.

(e) The standard box, basket, or other container for berries, cherries, shelled peas, shelled beans, and other fruits and vegetables of similar size shall be of the following capacities standard dry measure: One-half pint, pint, and quart. The one-half pint shall contain sixteen and eight-tenths cubic inches; the pint shall contain thirty-three and six-tenths cubic inches; the quart shall contain sixty-seven and two-tenths cubic inches.

(f) Standard lug boxes for fruits and vegetables shall be the one-half bushel box and the one-bushel box.

The one-half bushel lug box shall be of the following inside dimensions: Length, seventeen inches; width, ten and five-tenths inches; depth, six inches.

The one-bushel lug box shall be of the following inside dimensions: Length, twenty and three-fourths inches; width, thirteen inches; depth, eight inches.

(g) The standard hampers for fruits and vegetables shall be the one-peck hamper, one-half bushel hamper, one-bushel hamper, and one and one-half bushel hamper. The one-peck hamper shall contain 537.6 cubic inches; the one-half bushel hamper shall contain 1,075.21 cubic inches. The one-bushel hamper shall contain 2,150.42 cubic inches, and the one and one-half bushel hamper shall contain 3,225.63 cubic inches.

(h) The standard round-stave baskets for fruits and vegetables shall be the one-half bushel basket, one-bushel basket, one and one-half bushel basket, and two-bushel basket.

The one-half-bushel basket shall contain 1,075.21 cubic inches. The one-bushel basket shall contain 2,650.42 cubic inches. The one-and-one-half-bushel basket shall contain 3,225.63 cubic inches, and the two-bushel basket shall contain 4,300.84 cubic inches.

(i) The standard apple box shall contain 2,173.5 cubic inches and be of the following inside dimensions: Length, eighteen inches; width, eleven and one-half inches; depth, ten and one-half inches.

(j) The standard pear box shall be of the following inside dimensions: Length, eighteen inches; width, eleven and one-half inches; depth, eight and one-half inches.

(k) The standard onion crate shall be of the following inside dimensions: Length, nineteen and five-eighths inches; width, eleven and three-sixteenths inches; depth, nine and thirteen-sixteenths inches.

Fresh beets, onions, turnips, rhubarb, and other similar vegetables, usually and customarily sold by the bunch, may be sold by the bunch.

All kale, spinach, and other similar leaf vegetables shall be sold at retail by net weight.

The standard liquid gallon shall contain 231 cubic inches; the half gallon, 115.5 cubic inches; the quart, 57.75 cubic inches; the pint, 28.875 cubic inches; the half pint, 14.437 cubic inches; the gill, 7.218 cubic inches; the fluid ounce, 1.8 cubic inches.

DIMENSIONS AND AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

The gross area of the United States is 3,026,789 square miles. The land area amounts to 2,973,774 square miles, and the water area—exclusive of the area in the Great Lakes, the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico within the three-mile limit—amounts to 53,015 square miles. These and other data determined or compiled by the United States geological survey department of the interior, to show the limits of the continental United States, contain some interesting facts.

The southernmost point of the mainland is Cape Sable, Fla., which is in latitude 25° 7′ and longitude 81° 5′. The extreme southern point of Texas is in latitude 25° 50′, and longitude 97° 24′. Cape Sable is therefore 49 miles farther south than the most southern point in Texas.

A small detached land area of northern Minnesota at longitude 95° 9′ extends northward to latitude 49° 23′.

The easternmost point of the United States is West Quoddy head, near Eastport, Maine, in longitude 66° 57′ and latitude 44° 49′; the westernmost point is Cape Alva, Wash., in latitude 48° 10′, which extends into the Pacific ocean to longitude 124° 45′.

From the southernmost point in Texas due north to the forty-ninth parallel, the boundary between the United States and Canada, the distance is 1,598 miles. From West Quoddy head due west to the Pacific ocean the distance is 2,807 miles. The shortest distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the United States is between points near Charleston, S. C., and San Diego, Cal., and is 2,152 miles.

The length of the Canadian boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific is 3,898 miles. The length of the Mexican boundary from the gulf to the Pacific is 1,744 miles. The Gulf of Mexico borders the United States for 3,640 miles.

Nearly all maps of the United States show the parallels of latitude as curved lines and are likely to lead the ordinary observer to believe that certain eastern or western states are farther north than some of the central states that are actually in the same latitude. For this reason, one who is asked which extends farther south, Florida or Texas, is very likely to say "Texas," but, as stated, the mainland of Florida is nearly 50 miles farther south than the southernmost point in Texas. For the same reason, when we consider the geographic positions of countries south of the United States we find that errors are likely to be made in estimating position or extent in longitude. Few realize that the island of Cuba, for example, if transposed directly north would extend from New York city to Indiana, or that Havana is farther west than Cleveland, O., or that the Panama canal is due south of Pittsburgh, Pa., or that Nome, Alaska, is farther west than Hawaii.

REVIVAL OF THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

The Ku-Klux Klan, a southern secret organization which was active in the reconstruction period immediately after the civil war, was revived in 1921 and attempts were made to extend it to the states and cities of the north. It claimed to be a purely patriotic, fraternal organization, the membership of which was confined to native-born white citizens owing no allegiance to any foreign power, religious or political. It professed to stand "unreservedly and unashamedly for white supremacy in America." The leader of the revived organization, the so-called "imperial wizard" of the order, in 1921 was Col. William Joseph Simmons with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. He claimed early in the year that the Klan had a membership of 100,000 and that it was planning to spend $1,000,000 a year for propaganda purposes.

STATUTORY WEIGHTS OF THE BUSHEL.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Shelled corn.	Corn on cob.	Cornmeal.	Bran.	Potatoes, Irish.	Potatoes, sweet.	Carrots.	Onions.	Turnips.	Beets.	Beans.	Peas.	Apples.	Dried apples.	Dried peaches.	Castor beans.	Flax seed.	Hemp seed.	Millet.	Timothy seed	Blue grass seed.	Hungarian gr s'd	Clover seed.
United States	60	56	32	48	42	..	56	70	46	..	60	..	60	55	..	..	60	60	..	24	33	..	50	56	..	..	..	..	..
Alabama	60	56	32	47	..	56	70	46	..	60	55	..	..	..	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	60	56	32	45	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	20	60	50	..	57	57	..	..	60	60	50	24	33	..	..	56	..	50	60	14	..	60
California	60	54	32	50	40	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	45	14	..	..	60
Connecticut	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	..	20	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	60
Delaware	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District of Columbia	..	..	32	..	..	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	60	56	32	48	..	56	70	48	20	60	60	..	56	54	..	60	..	48	24	33	48	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	60	56	32	47	52	56	70	48	20	60	55	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	..	56	44	..	..	45	14	..	..	60
Hawaii	60	56	32	48	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	60	56	36	48	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Illinois	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	20	60	50	50	57	55	60	60	60	50	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	14	..	60
Indiana	60	56	32	48	50	56	68	50	..	60	55	..	48	55	..	60	..	..	25	33	46	..	44	50	45	14	..	14	..	60
Iowa	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	57	..	..	60	..	48	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	14	..	60
Kansas	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	20	60	50	..	57	55	..	60	..	48	24	33	50	56	44	50	45	14	50	14	..	60
Kentucky	60	56	32	47	56	56	70	50	20	60	55	..	57	60	..	60	60	..	24	39	45	56	44	50	45	14	50	14	..	60
Louisiana	60	56	32	48	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	60	50	32	48	48	56	..	50	..	60	..	50	52	50	60	60	60	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	50	20	60	54	50	52	..	..	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	60
Michigan	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	..	60	56	..	54	58	..	60	60	48	22	28	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	14	..	60
Minnesota	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	..	..	60	55	45	52	..	50	60	60	50	28	28	..	..	50	48	45	14	48	14	..	60
Mississippi	60	56	32	48	48	56	72	48	20	60	60	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	26	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	14	..	60
Missouri	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	56	50	57	42	..	60	60	48	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	48	14	..	60
Montana	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	..	50	57	50	50	60	60	45	..	..	..	56	44	..	45	14	50	14	..	60
Nebraska	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	50	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	14	..	60
New Hampshire	60	56	32	..	..	56	..	50	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	62	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	60	56	30	48	50	56	..	..	..	60	54	..	57	..	..	60	60	50	25	33	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
New York	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	50	20	60	54	50	57	..	..	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	60
North Carolina	60	56	32	48	50	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
North Dakota	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	50	45	..	..	..	..	60
Ohio	60	56	32	48	50	56	68	..	..	60	50	50	55	60	56	60	60	50	24	33	..	56	44	50	45	..	50	14	..	60
Oklahoma	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	60
Oregon	60	56	32	46	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Pennsylvania	60	56	32	47	48	56	..	..	..	56	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Rhode Island	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	20	60	54	50	50	50	50	60	60	48	25	33	46	56	44	50	45	..	50	14	..	60
South Carolina	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	60
Tennessee	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	..	20	60	50	50	56	50	50	60	60	50	24	26	46	56	44	50	45	14	48	14	..	60
Texas	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	55	..	57	55	..	60	..	45	28	28	..	56	44	50	45	..	48	14	..	60
Vermont	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	..	..	60	..	50	52	60	60	62	60	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	60
Virginia	60	56	30	48	52	56	70	50	..	56	56	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	28	40	..	56	44	50	45	14	48	14	..	60
Washington	60	56	32	48	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
West Virginia	60	56	32	48	52	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	25	33	..	56	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	60
Wisconsin	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	20	60	54	50	57	42	50	60	60	50	25	33	..	56	44	50	45	..	48	14	..	60

Note—Rye meal takes 48 pounds to the bushel in the District of Columbia and 50 in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. The metric system is used in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Compared with water.

Water, distilled	100	Iron, cast	721
Water, sea	103	Ivory	183
Alcohol	84	Lead	1,135
Aluminum	256	Mahogany	106
Ash	84	Maple	75
Beer	102	Marble	270
Brass	840	Milk, cow's	103
Butter	94	Milk, goat's	104
Cedar	61	Oak	117
Chalk	279	Opium	134
Cider	102	Platina	2,150
Coal	130	Porcelain	226
Copper	895	Silver	1,047
Cork	24	Steel	783
Diamond	353	Sulphur	203
Ebony	133	Tin	729
Fir	55	Turpentine	99
Glass	289	Walnut	67
Gold	1,926	Wine	100
Ice	92	Zinc	691

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS.

Railway and country.	Miles.	Yards.
Simplon, Switzerland-Italy	12	458
St. Gothard, Switzerland-Italy	9	564
Loetschberg, Switzerland	9	55
Mont Cenis, France-Italy	7	1,730
Arlberg, Austria	6	404
Ricken, Switzerland	5	578
Tauern, Austria	5	546
Ronco, Italy	5	277
Tenda, Italy	5	56
Transandine, Chile-Argentina	5	.....
Conaught, Canada	5	.....
Karawanken, Austria	4	1,683
Hoosac, United States	4	1,320
Borzallo, Italy	4	700
Severn, England	4	636
Turchina, Italy	4	10
Wocheiner, Austria	3	1,647
Mont d'Or, France-Switzerland	3	1,320
Albula, Switzerland	3	1,150
Totley, England	3	950
Peloritana, Sicily	3	686
Gravehals, Norway	3	516
Standedge, England	3	62
Woodhead, England	3	17
Cascade, United States	2	1,080
Khojak, Baluchistan	2	769
Snoqualmie, United States	2	487

WEIGHTS OF DIAMONDS AND FINENESS OF GOLD.

The weight of diamonds and other precious stones is expressed in metric carats. The unit is the international carat of 200 milligrams, which has been officially adopted by the United States and most of the countries in Europe. Until July 1, 1913, there were three different standards in use in the United States, although the one generally accepted was 205.3 milligrams. This was usually subdivided on the binary system, the smallest subdivision being 1-64 of the carat. The new carat is subdivided on the decimal system.

Equivalents of old carats in new metric carats:

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
1-64	0.02	6	6.16
1-32	0.03	7	7.19
1-16	0.06	8	8.21
⅛	0.13	9	9.24
¼	0.26	10	10.26
½	0.51	25	25.66
1	1.03	50	51.32
2	2.05	75	76.99
3	3.08	100	102.65
4	4.11	200	205.30
5	5.13	300	307.95

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
400	410.60	1,000	1,026.50
500	513.25		

Equivalents of new metric carats in old carats:

New carat.	Old carat.	New carat.	Old carat.
1	62-64	20	19 31-64
2	1 61-64	25	24 23-64
3	2 59-64	50	48 45-64
4	3 57-64	75	73 4-64
5	4 56-64	100	97 27-64
6	5 54-64	200	194 54-64
7	6 52-64	300	292 16-64
8	7 51-64	400	389 43-64
9	8 49-64	500	487 6-64
10	9 47-64	1,000	974 12-64
15	14 39-64		

The fineness of gold is also expressed in carats. Pure gold is said to be twenty-four carats fine. If it contains eight parts of a baser metal or alloy it is only sixteen carats fine. The carats therefore indicate the proportion of pure gold to alloy. Most of the gold used by jewelers is about fourteen carats fine, having ten parts of alloy.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS DIAMONDS.

Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.
Cullinan	3,025	Imperatrice Eugenie..	51	Pacha d'Egypt	40
D'Angleterre (blue).	44¼	Kohinoor (1st cutt'g)	279	Regent	136¾
Etoile Polaire	40	Kohinoor (2d cutti'g)	106 1-16	Sancy	53½
Etoile du Sud	124	Loterie d'Angleterre..	49	Shah	86
Grand Duc de Toscane	133.16	Nassak	78¾	Tiffany	969
Great Mogul	279 3-16	Orloff	194¾	Tiffany (yellow)	125

ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES, DEGREES, ETC.

Following is a list of some of the more common abbreviations used after the names of persons to designate title, rank, degree, membership in societies, orders or public bodies, etc.:

A. R. A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
B. A.—Bachelor of Arts.
B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
C. B.—Companion of the Bath.
C. E.—Civil Engineer.
C. I. E.—Companion of Order of Indian Empire.
C. J.—Chief Justice.
C. M. G.—Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C. V. O.—Companion of Victorian Order.
D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.
D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order.
F. R. G. S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
J. P.—Justice of the Peace.
K. C.—King's Counsel.
K. C. B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. M. G.—Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K. C. V. O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.
K. G.—Knight of the Garter.
L. H. D.—Doctor of Humanities.
LL. B.—Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
Litt. D.—Doctor of Literature.
M. A.—Master of Arts.
M. C.—Member of Congress.
M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.
M. P.—Member of Parliament.
M. V. O.—Member of the Victorian Order.
N. A.—National Academician.
O. M.—Order of Merit.
P. C.—Privy Councilor.
Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
R. A.—Royal Academician.
S. J.—Society of Jesus.
S. T. D.—Doctor of Sacred Theology.
U. S. A.—United States Army.
U. S. N.—United States Navy.
V. C.—Victoria Cross.

BURIAL PLACES OF PRESIDENTS.

George Washington—Mount Vernon, Va.
John Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Thomas Jefferson—Monticello, Va.
James Madison—Montpelier, Va.
James Monroe—Richmond, Va.
John Quincy Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Andrew Jackson—Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn.
Martin Van Buren—Kinderhook, N. Y.
William Henry Harrison—North Bend, O.
John Tyler—Richmond, Va.
James Knox Polk—Nashville, Tenn.
Zachary Taylor—Springfield, Ky.
Millard Fillmore—Buffalo, N. Y.
Franklin Pierce—Concord, N. H.
James Buchanan—Lancaster, Pa.
Abraham Lincoln—Springfield, Ill.
Ulysses S. Grant—New York, N. Y.
Rutherford B. Hayes—Fremont, O.
James A. Garfield—Cleveland, O.
Chester A. Arthur—Albany, N. Y.
Benjamin Harrison—Indianapolis, Ind.
William McKinley—Canton, O.
Grover Cleveland—Princeton, N. J.
Theodore Roosevelt—Oyster Bay, N. Y.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	IX	9
II	2	X	10
III	3	L	50
IV	4	C	100
V	5	D	500
VI	6	M	1000
VII	7	MCMX	1910
VIII	8	MCMXXII	1922

THE PULSE AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Newborn infants, per minute	130 to 140
First year, per minute	115 to 130
Second year, per minute	95 to 110
Third year, per minute	85 to 95
Seventh to fourteenth year, per min.	80 to 90
In adult age, per minute	70 to 75
In old age, per minute	60 to 75

SHIPPING DATA.

[Compiled by Charles H. Hughes.]

SHIPPING MEASURE.

One register ton=100 cubic feet.
One United States shipping ton=40 cubic feet or 32.14 United States bushels or 31.16 imperial bushels.
One British shipping ton=42 cubic feet or 32.72 imperial bushels or 33.75 United States bushels.

MARINER'S MEASURE.

6 feet=1 fathom.
120 fathoms=1 cable length.
5,280 feet=1 statute or land mile.
6,080 feet=1 knot or nautical mile.
3 knots=1 league.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds=1 minute.
60 minutes=1 degree.
90 degrees=1 quadrant.
4 quadrants or 360 degrees=1 circumference.

SHIPPING WEIGHT.

16 ounces=1 pound.
112 pounds=One hundredweight.
20 hundredweight or 2,240 pounds=1 ton.

WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS IN POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT.

Material.	Weight.
Metals—	
Wrought iron..	480
Cast iron.....	451
Cast steel.....	490
Nickel steel....	491
Brass	520
Manganese bronze	535
Copper	550
Aluminum	160
Lead	710
Gold (pure)....1,200	
Magnesium	109
Mercury	846
Nickel	548
Platinum 1,347	
Silver	655
Tin	458
Zinc	436
Woods—Apple ...	47
Ash	45
Beech	46
Birch	41
Box	70
Cedar	39
Cherry	41
Chestnut	35
Cork	15
Cypress	33
Dogwood	47
Ebony	76
Elm	38
Fir	37
Hackmatack ..	37
Hemlock	24
Hickory	48
Holly	47
Juniper	35
Lignum vitæ...	62
Linden	37
Locust	46
Mahogany	51
Maple	42
Oak (live).....	69
Oak (white)...	48
Poplar	30
Spruce	28
Sycamore	37
Teak	51
White pine.....	35
Yellow pine....	38
Walnut	36
Willow	34
Miscellaneous—	
Common brick.113	
Cement 78	
Cellulose 7.5	
Concrete 130	
Granite 170	
Gypsum 140	
Limestone 180	
Marble 170	
Sand 110	
Sandstone 145	
Stone 180	
Soapstone 170	
Soft coal..... 55	
Hard coal..... 60	
Ice 56	
Fresh water... 62.5	
Salt water.....64	
Crude oil average 63.5	

MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS.

Material and unit.	Lbs.
One keg—nails...	100
One barrel—flour	196
Pork or beef...	200
Salt	280
One bu.—oysters.	80
Clams	100
Barley	48
Beans	60
Buckwheat	48
Castor beans...	50
Clover seed.....	60
Corn (shelled).	56
Corn (on cob).	70
Malt	34
Onions	57
Oats	32
Potatoes	60
Rye	56
Timothy seed..	45
Wheat	60
One gallon molasses	12
Seven bags of sugar 2,240	
Eleven bags of potatoes 2,240	
One bag of flour.	140
One gallon of crude oil	8½

STORAGE SPACE REQUIRED FOR DIFFERENT MATERIALS.

Example—A steamer has a capacity of 180,000 cubic feet for carrying coal. How many tons will she carry?

From the table, average American coal stows 43 cubic feet per ton of 2,240 pounds, so $\frac{180000}{43}$=4,186 tons—the number she would carry.

Note—The following table is based on a ton of 2,240 pounds. If the cubic feet per ton of 2,000 pounds is required, multiply the figures given by .892:

Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.
Apples in boxes...	90
Asphalt	17
Ballast, sand.....	19
Barley in bulk.....	47
Bags	59
Beans in bags.....	68
Beer in hogsheads.	54
Bottles and cases	80
Bran in bags.....110	
Compressed, bales	80
Brandy in casks..	80
Bottled in cases..	55
Buckwheat in bags	65
Butter in cases or kegs	70
Cement in casks...	46
Coal (American, average)	43
Coffee in bags.....	61
Copper ore.....	15
Cotton, pressed, in bales 130	
Fish in cases.....	95
Iced	60
Flax	88
Flour in barrels...	60
Bags	47
Fuel oil.....	39
Granite	14
Gravel	23
Hay, compressed...110	
Hams in barrels...	70
Hemp, American, in bales.....105	
Herrings in barrels	60
Hides in bales.....120	
Ice	39
Iron, pig.....	10
Corrugated sheets	36
Kegs of nails....	20
Jute, bale.....	58
Lead, pig.....	8
Pipes, diff't sizes	12
Maize in bags.....	50
Bulk	49
Marble	14
Meat—Beef, packed and frozen.....	93
Hung in quarters.125	
Mutton 110	
Millet in bags.....	50
Molasses in bulk..	25
Oats in bags.....	78
Bulk	60
Oatmeal in sacks.	65
Oil — Lubricating, in casks.....	60
Oranges in boxes..	90
Paper in rolls.....120	
Peas in bags.....	50
Potatoes in bags..	55
Barrels	68
Rice in bags.....	48
Sago	55
Salt in barrels.....	52
Bulk	37
Sugar in casks....	60
Bags	48
Tar in barrels.....	54
Tea in chests.....100	
Ties, railroad.....	50
Water, fresh.....	36
Salt	35
Wheat in bags.....	52
Bulk	47
Woods—Sawed into planks—	
Ash	39
Beech	51
Elm	60
Fir	65
Mahogany	34
Oak	39
Wool in bales.....100	

*Ton of 2,240 pounds.

DEFINITIONS.

Displacement is the amount of water displaced by a vessel. If a vessel is floating in equilibrium in still water, the weight of the water she displaces equals the weight of the vessel herself with everything on board.

The displacement in cubic feet when floating in salt water divided by 35 (36 if in fresh water) gives the total weight of a ship and her cargo in tons, as 35 cubic feet of salt water weighs one ton (2,240 pounds) and 36 of fresh water the same amount.

The displacement of a steel vessel is calculated to the molded lines (that is, to the outside of the frames) and no allowance is made as a rule for the thickness of the shell plating. For wooden vessels (motor boats, tugs, lighters, etc.) the displacement is calculated to the outside of the planking.

Dead weight is the carrying capacity of a vessel and includes the tons of cargo and coal.

Register ton measurement is the measurement based on a ton of 2,240 pounds occupying 100 cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the measurement in register tons of the interior capacity of the entire ship.

Net tonnage is the measurement in register tons upon which payment is made, and is the volume of the space available for cargo and passengers.

Block coefficient is the ratio of the volume of the displacement to the volume of a block having the same length, breadth and draft as the vessel. Cargo vessels have block coefficients ranging from .75 to .85, while fast passenger steamers have block coefficients of about .65.

If the length, width and draft of a vessel are multiplied by the block coefficient and this product divided by the weight of water per ton (36 cubic feet for fresh and 35 for salt water per ton of 2,240 pounds) the displacement of the vessel will be obtained.

SHIPPING TERMS.

f. o. b. steamer (free on board steamer); goods to be delivered on board steamer by seller at no extra charge to purchaser.

f. a. s. steamer (free at side steamer): goods to be delivered at side of steamer by seller.

f. f. a. steamer (free from alongside steamer); the seller pays lighterage charges in the port of destination from the steamer.

c. i. f. (cost, insurance and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the insurance and freight paid by the seller.

c. f. (cost and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the freight paid by the seller, but no insurance.

f. o. (free over side); the goods are delivered over the side of a vessel, that is, to a lighter or on to a pier, without any extra charge to the purchaser.

Bill of lading (b. l.) is a receipt for goods delivered to a carrier for transportation. The bills of lading of some steamship companies contain the following clause: "Freight is to be considered earned at time of receipt of shipment and is to be paid whether vessel or goods are lost or not." In foreign trade bills of lading are generally made out in triplicate, one for the shipper, one for the consignee and one for the captain of the vessel.

"With exchange" on a draft means that the party on whom the draft is drawn is to pay the cost of collection.

Demurrage—A charge for delay in loading or unloading a vessel.

Lay days are the days agreed upon by the shipper and captain or agent of a vessel for loading and discharging a cargo, beyond which a demurrage will be paid to the owners of the vessel. Sundays and legal holidays do not count unless the term "running days" is inserted, in which case all days are included.

Manifest—A document signed by the captain of a vessel containing a list of the goods and merchandise on board with their destination, for the use of the custom house officials. By United States Revised Statutes 2807 it is required to contain the names of the ports of loading and destination, a description of the vessel and her port, names of owners and master, names of consignees and of passengers and lists of the passengers' baggage and of the sea stores.

Clearance papers—When ready for sea the customs officials must be provided with a detail manifest of the ship's cargo. If the port charges have been paid and her cargo is properly accounted for, then the collector of the port will furnish the captain with clearance papers, without which the vessel must not leave port.

Drawback—A refund of duties paid on imported material that is used in the manufacture of goods that are exported. The United States government allows the exporter the import duty paid, less 1 per cent.

Salvage—The reward granted by law for saving life and property at sea.

Jettison—The throwing overboard of a part of the cargo or any article on board of a ship for the purpose of lightening the ship in case of necessity.

Bill of health—A certificate stating that the vessel comes from a port where no contagious disease prevails, and that none of the passengers (if carried) nor the crew at the time of departure was infected with any disease.

MARINE INSURANCE.

A contract of marine insurance is a contract of indemnity whereby the insurer undertakes to indemnify the insured in the manner and to the extent agreed against marine losses; i. e., the losses incident to marine adventure.

Unless specially mentioned in the policy, goods are not insured until they are on board of the vessel which is to carry them. Below are brief outlines of clauses and terms occurring in policies:

General average—Suppose a vessel springs a leak and to save her from sinking the captain throws overboard a portion of her cargo. The last shipment loaded on board is generally the first to come out.

If the shipment is fully insured the underwriters will pay the amount assessed against the goods, but whether the goods are insured or not the general average will make good to the owner the value of the goods which were jettisoned less the assessment which the owner is called upon to pay. It is safe to figure that all policies of insurance on goods cover and protect the merchant against assessments in general average.

Thus a merchant can suffer considerable loss by reason of assessment levied against his goods in general average, although the goods arrive at their destination in a perfectly sound condition—but such losses can be fully covered by insurance.

Free of particular average (f. p. a.)—Under American conditions it is understood that no claim for partial loss or damage will be allowed by the underwriters unless the loss or damage is caused by the vessel's having been burned, stranded, sunk or in collision.

With average (w. a.)—This means that no claim will be made on the underwriters for partial loss caused by sea perils unless the damage amounts to 5 per cent or more of the value of the shipment.

Free of all average (f. a. a.)—This, as the clause signifies, means free of all average.

Collision or ruling or running down clause (r. d. c.)—This is a clause in which the underwriters take a burden of a proportion, usually three-quarters, of the damage inflicted on other vessels by collision for which the insured vessel is held to blame. Sometimes this clause is extended to cover the whole of the assured's liabilities arising out of the damage done to property by the collision of the insured vessel with another and the clause is then known as the "four-fourths running down clause."

Incharmee clause—This clause covers loss of or damage to hull and machinery through the negligence of master, mariners, engineers and pilots, or through explosions, bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts or through any latent defect in the machinery or hull, provided such loss or damage has not resulted from want of due diligence by the owners of the ship or by the manager.

LEGAL INTEREST RATE AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

STATE.	INTEREST.		LIMITATIONS.			STATE.	INTEREST.		LIMITATIONS.		
	Legal rate.	By contract.	Judgments.	Notes.	Accounts.		Legal rate.	By contract.	Judgments.	Notes.	Accounts.
	P ct.	P ct	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs		P. ct.	P. ct	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Alabama	8	8	20	*6	3	Montana	8	Any	10	8	5
Alaska	8	12	10	6	1	Nebraska	7	10	5	5	4
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3	Nevada	7	Any	6	4	4
Arizona	6	12	5	4	3	New Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
California	7	Any	5	4	4	New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
Colorado	8	Any	20	6	6	New Mexico	6	12	7	6	4
Connecticut	6	6	†	‡	6	New York	6	6	20	6	6
Delaware	6	6	10	6	3	North Carolina	6	6	10	3	3
Dist. of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3	North Dakota	7	12	10	6	6
Florida	8	10	20	5	2	Ohio	6	8	15	15	6
Georgia	7	8	7	6	4	Oklahoma	6	10	5	5	3
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4	Oregon	6	10	10	6	6
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5	Pennsylvania	6	6	5	6	6
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6	Rhode Island	6	Any	20	6	6
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5	South Carolina	7	8	10	6	6
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3	South Dakota	7	12	20	6	6
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5	Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3	Texas	6	10	10	4	2
Maine	6	Any	20	6	6	Utah	8	12	8	6	4
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3	Vermont	6	6	8	6	6
Massachusetts	6	Any	20	6	6	Virginia	6	6	20	5	2
Michigan	5	7	10	6	6	Washington	6	12	6	6	3
Minnesota	7	10	10	6	6	West Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Mississippi	6	8	7	6	3	Wisconsin	6	10	20	6	6
Missouri	6	8	10	10	5	Wyoming	8	12	21	5	8

*Under seal 10. †No law. ‡Negotiable notes 6, nonnegotiable 17.

TABLE OF MONTHLY WAGES.

DAYS	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20	$21	$22	$23	$24	$25
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77	.81	.85	.88	.92	.96
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54	1.62	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.92
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.65	2.77	2.88
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08	3.23	3.38	3.54	3.69	3.85
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85	4.04	4.23	4.42	4.62	4.81
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62	4.85	5.08	5.31	5.54	5.77
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38	5.65	5.92	6.19	6.46	6.73
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15	6.46	6.77	7.08	7.38	7.69
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92	7.27	7.62	7.96	8.31	8.65
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69	8.08	8.46	8.85	9.23	9.62
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46	8.88	9.31	9.73	10.15	10.58
12	4.62	5.08	5.44	6 00	6.46	6.92	7 38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23	9.69	10.15	10.62	11.08	11.54
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6 50	7.00	7.50	8 00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10 00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
14	5 38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77	11.31	11.85	12.38	12.92	13.46
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7 50	8.08	8 65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11 54	12.12	12.69	13.27	13.85	14.42
16	6.15	6.77	7.38	8 00	8.62	9.23	9.85	10.46	11.08	11.69	12 31	12 92	13 54	14.15	14.77	15.38
17	6.54	7.19	7.85	8.50	9.15	9.81	10.46	11 12	11.77	12.42	13 08	13.73	14.38	15.04	15.69	16.35
18	6.92	7.62	8.31	9 00	9.69	10.38	11.08	11.77	12 46	13.15	13.85	14.54	15.23	15.92	16.62	17.31
19	7.31	8.04	8.77	9 50	10 23	10.96	11.69	12.42	13.15	13.88	14.62	15.35	16.08	16.81	17.54	18.27
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38	16.15	16.92	17.69	18 46	19.23
21	8 08	8.88	9.69	10.50	11.31	12.12	12.92	13.73	14.54	15.35	16 15	16.96	17.77	18.58	19.38	20.19
22	8.46	9.31	10.15	11.00	11.85	12.69	13.54	14.38	15.23	16.08	16 94	17.77	18.62	19.46	20.31	21.15
23	8 85	9.73	10.62	11 50	12 38	13.27	14.15	15.04	15 92	16.81	17.69	18.58	19.46	20.35	21.23	22.12
24	9.23	10.15	11.08	12.00	12.92	13.85	14.77	15.69	16 62	17.54	18.46	19.38	20.31	21.23	22.15	23.08
25	9.62	10.58	11.54	12.50	13.46	14.42	15.38	16.35	17.31	18.27	19.23	20.19	21.15	22.12	23.08	24.04

TABLE OF YEARLY WAGES.

Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day
$20 is	$1.67	$0.38	$0.05	$100 is	$8.33	$1.92	$0.27	$180 is	$15.00	$3.45	$0 49
25	2.08	.48	.07	105	8.75	2.01	.29	185	15.42	3.55	.51
30	2.50	.58	.08	110	9.17	2.11	.30	190	15.83	3.64	.52
35	2.92	.67	.10	115	9.58	2.21	.32	195	16.25	3.74	.53
40	3.33	.77	.11	120	10.00	2.30	.33	200	16.57	3.84	.55
45	3.75	.86	.12	125	10.42	2.40	.34	205	17.08	3.93	.56
50	4.17	.96	.14	130	10.83	2.49	.36	210	17.50	4.03	.58
55	4.58	1.06	.15	135	11.25	2.59	.37	215	17.92	4.12	.59
60	5.00	1.15	.16	140	11.67	2.69	.38	220	18.33	4.22	.60
65	5.42	1.25	.18	145	12.08	2.78	.40	225	18.75	4.31	.62
70	5.83	1.34	.19	150	12.50	2.88	.41	230	19.17	4.41	.63
75	6.25	1.44	.21	155	12.92	2.97	.42	235	19.58	4.51	.64
80	6.67	1.53	.22	160	13.33	3.07	.44	240	20.00	4.60	.66
85	7.08	1.63	.23	165	13.75	3.16	.45	245	20.42	4.70	.67
90	7.50	1.73	.25	170	14.17	3.26	.47	250	20.83	4.79	.69
95	7.92	1.82	.26	175	14.58	3.36	.48				

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

Note—To find the amount of interest at 2½ per cent on any given sum, divide the amount given for the same sum in the table at 5 per cent by 2; at 3½ per cent divide the amount at 7 per cent by 2, etc.

Time.	Days											Months.						1
Amt. Int.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	Year.
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	1	1	1	1	2	4
$1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	5
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	6
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	7
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	6
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	8
$2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	10
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	12
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	6	7	7	14
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	5	9
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	12
$3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	5	6	8	8	15
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	5	6	8	9	9	18
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	9	11	11	21
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	12
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	6	8	8	16
$4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	8	10	20
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	12	24
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	9	12	14	14	28
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	7	8	8	15
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	10	10	20
$5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	13	13	25
	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	10	13	15	30
	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	9	12	15	18	35
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	10	12	15	30
	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	10	13	16	20	20	40
$10	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	8	13	17	21	25	50
	6	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	60
	7	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	12	18	23	29	35	70
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	6	12	19	25	31	38	75
	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	8	16	25	33	41	50	1.00
$25	5	..	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	7	10	21	31	42	52	63	1.25
	6	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	8	13	25	38	50	63	75	75	1.50
	7	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	10	15	29	44	58	73	88	1.75
	3	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	8	12	25	37	50	62	75	1.50
	4	..	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	11	16	33	50	67	83	1.00	2.00
$50	5	..	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	14	21	42	63	83	1.04	1.25	2.50
	6	..	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	17	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	7	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	19	29	58	88	1.17	1.46	1.75	3.50
	3	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	16	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	4	..	1	2	3	4	6	6	8	9	10	11	22	33	66	1.00	1.33	1.67	2.00	4.00
$100	5	..	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	13	14	28	42	83	1.25	1.67	2.08	2.50	5.00
	6	..	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17	33	50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	6.00
	7	..	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	19	39	58	1.17	1.75	2.33	2.92	3.50	7.00

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR.

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
1	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07
1½	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.10
2	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.14
2½	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.18
3	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.22
3½	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.27
4	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.26	1.31
4½	1.14	1.19	1.24	1.30	1.36
5	1.16	1.21	1.28	1.34	1.41
5½	1.17	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45
6	1.19	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.51
6½	1.21	1.29	1.37	1.46	1.56
7	1.23	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.61
7½	1.24	1.34	1.44	1.55	1.67
8	1.26	1.37	1.48	1.60	1.73
8½	1.28	1.39	1.52	1.65	1.79
9	1.30	1.42	1.55	1.70	1.85
9½	1.32	1.45	1.59	1.75	1.92
10	1.34	1.48	1.63	1.80	1.98
100	19.25	50.50	131.50	340.00	868.00

WHEN MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST.

Rate.	Interest. Simple. Years.	Interest. Comp'd. Years.	Rate.	Interest. Simple. Years.	Interest. Comp'd. Years.
1	100.00	69.66	4½	22.22	15.75
1½	66.66	46.56	5	20.00	14.21
2	50.00	35.00	5½	18.18	12.94
2½	40.00	28.07	6	16.67	11.90
3	33.33	23.45	6½	15.38	11.00
3½	28.57	20.15	7	14.29	10.24
4	25.00	17.67	7½	13.33	9.58

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

According to Whitaker's Almanack the principal European languages are divided as follows:

English	160,000,000	Spanish	50,000,000
German	110,000,000	Italian	50,000,000
Russian	100,000,000	Portuguese	25,000,000
French	70,000,000		

Swedish is spoken by 5,500,000 persons; Norwegian and Danish by 6,000,000; Serbo-Croatian by 8,000,000; Bohemian or Czech by 7,000,000; Bulgarian by 5,600,000; Dutch by 3,500,000; Polish by 16,000,000; Greek by 9,000,000 and Flemish by 3,500,000. Chinese is spoken by some 400,000,000 people if all the various dialects are included. Japanese by 53,000,000 and Hindustani by about 100,000,000. There are about 5,000 different languages spoken in the world.

ACCUMULATION OF ANNUITY OF $1 AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
2	2.02500	2.03000	2.03500	2.04000	2.04500	2.05000	2.06000
3	3.07563	3.09090	3.10623	3.12160	3.13703	3.15250	3.18360
4	4.15252	4.18363	4.21494	4.24646	4.27819	4.31013	4.37462
5	5.25633	5.30914	5.36247	5.41632	5.47071	5.52563	5.63709
6	6.38774	6.46841	6.55015	6.63298	6.71689	6.80191	6.97532
7	7.54743	7.66246	7.77941	7.89829	8.01915	8.14201	8.39384
8	8.73612	8.89234	9.05169	9.21423	9.38001	9.54911	9.89747
9	9.95452	10.15911	10.36850	10.58280	10.80211	11.02656	11.49132
10	11.20338	11.46388	11.73139	12.00611	12.28821	12.57789	13.18079
11	12.48347	12.80780	13.14199	13.48635	13.84118	14.20679	14.97164
12	13.79555	14.19203	14.60196	15.02581	15.46403	15.91713	16.86994
13	15.14044	15.61779	16.11303	16.62684	17.15991	17.71298	18.88214
14	16.51895	17.08632	17.67699	18.29191	18.93211	19.59863	21.01507
15	17.93193	18.59891	19.29568	20.02359	20.78405	21.57856	23.27597
16	19.38022	20.15688	20.97130	21.82453	22.71934	23.65749	25.67253
17	20.86473	21.76159	22.70502	23.69751	24.74171	25.84037	28.21288
18	22.38635	23.41444	24.49969	25.64541	26.85508	28.13238	30.90565
19	23.94601	25.11687	26.35718	27.67123	29.06356	30.53900	33.75999
20	25.54466	26.87037	28.27968	29.77808	31.37142	33.06595	36.78559
21	27.18327	28.67649	30.26947	31.96920	33.78314	35.71925	39.99273
22	28.86286	30.53678	32.32890	34.24797	36.30338	38.50521	43.39229
23	30.58443	32.45288	34.46041	36.61789	38.93703	41.43048	46.99583
24	32.34904	34.42647	36.66653	39.08260	41.68920	44.50200	50.81558
25	34.15776	36.45926	38.94986	41.64591	44.56521	47.72710	54.86451
26	36.01171	38.55304	41.31310	44.31174	47.57064	51.11345	59.15638
27	37.91200	40.70963	43.75906	47.08421	50.71132	54.66913	63.70577
28	39.85980	42.93092	46.29063	49.96758	53.99333	58.40258	68.52811
29	41.85630	45.21885	48.91080	52.96629	57.42303	62.32271	73.63980
30	43.90270	47.57542	51.62268	56.08494	61.00707	66.43885	79.05819
31	46.00027	50.00268	54.42947	59.32834	64.75239	70.76079	84.80168
32	48.15028	52.50276	57.33450	62.70147	68.66625	75.29883	90.88978
33	50.35403	55.07784	60.34121	66.20953	72.75623	80.06377	97.34316
34	52.61289	57.73018	63.45315	69.85791	77.03026	85.06696	104.18375
35	54.92821	60.46208	66.67401	73.65222	81.49662	90.32031	111.43478
36	57.30141	63.27594	70.00760	77.59831	86.16397	95.83632	119.12087
37	59.73395	66.17422	73.45787	81.70225	91.04134	101.62814	127.26812
38	62.22730	69.15945	77.02889	85.97034	96.13820	107.70955	135.90421
39	64.78298	72.23423	80.72491	90.40915	101.46442	114.09502	145.05846
40	67.40256	75.40126	84.55028	95.02552	107.03032	120.79977	154.76197
41	70.08762	78.66330	88.50954	99.82654	112.84669	127.83976	165.04768
42	72.83981	82.02320	92.60737	104.81960	118.92479	135.23175	175.95054
43	75.66081	85.48389	96.84863	110.01238	125.27640	142.99334	187.50758
44	78.55232	89.04841	101.23833	115.41288	131.91384	151.14301	199.75803
45	81.51613	92.71986	105.78167	121.02939	138.84997	159.70016	212.74351
46	84.55403	96.50146	110.48403	126.87057	146.09821	168.68516	226.50812
47	87.66789	100.39650	115.35097	132.94539	153.67263	178.11942	241.09861
48	90.85958	104.40840	120.38826	139.26321	161.58790	188.02539	256.56453
49	94.13107	108.54065	125.60185	145.83373	169.85936	198.42666	272.95840
50	97.48435	112.79687	130.99791	152.66708	178.50303	209.34800	290.33590

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF $1.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	0.97561	0.97087	0.96618	0.96154	0.95694	0.95238	0.94340
2	1.92742	1.91347	1.89969	1.88609	1.87267	1.85941	1.83339
3	2.85602	2.82861	2.80164	2.77509	2.74896	2.72325	2.67301
4	3.76197	3.71710	3.67308	3.62990	3.58753	3.54595	3.46511
5	4.64583	4.57971	4.51505	4.45182	4.38998	4.32948	4.21236
6	5.50813	5.41719	5.32855	5.24214	5.15787	5.07569	4.91732
7	6.34939	6.23028	6.11454	6.00205	5.89270	5.78637	5.58238
8	7.17014	7.01969	6.87396	6.73274	6.59589	6.46321	6.20979
9	7.97087	7.78611	7.60769	7.43533	7.26879	7.10782	6.80169
10	8.75206	8.53020	8.31661	8.11090	7.91272	7.72173	7.36009
11	9.51421	9.25262	9.00155	8.76048	8.52892	8.30641	7.88687
12	10.25776	9.95400	9.66333	9.38507	9.11858	8.86325	8.38384
13	10.98319	10.63496	10.30274	9.98565	9.68285	9.39357	8.85268
14	11.69091	11.29607	10.92052	10.56312	10.22283	9.89864	9.29498
15	12.38138	11.93794	11.51741	11.11839	10.73955	10.37966	9.71225
16	13.05500	12.56110	12.09412	11.65230	11.23402	10.83777	10.10590
17	13.71220	13.16612	12.65132	12.16567	11.70719	11.27407	10.47726
18	14.35336	13.75351	13.18968	12.65930	12.15999	11.68959	10.82760
19	14.97889	14.32380	13.70984	13.13394	12.59329	12.08532	11.15812
20	15.58916	14.87747	14.21240	13.59033	13.00794	12.46221	11.46992
21	16.18455	15.41502	14.69797	14.02916	13.40472	12.82115	11.76408
22	16.76541	15.93692	15.16712	14.45112	13.78442	13.16300	12.04158
23	17.33211	16.44361	15.62041	14.85684	14.14777	13.48857	12.30338
24	17.88499	16.93554	16.05837	15.24696	14.49548	13.79864	12.55036
25	18.42438	17.41215	16.48151	15.62208	14.82821	14.09394	12.78336
26	18.95061	17.87684	16.89035	15.98277	15.14661	14.37519	13.00317
27	19.46401	18.32703	17.28536	16.32959	15.45130	14.64303	13.21053
28	19.96489	18.76411	17.66702	16.66306	15.74287	14.89813	13.40616
29	20.45355	19.18845	18.03577	16.98371	16.02189	15.14107	13.59072
30	20.93029	19.60044	18.39205	17.29203	16.28889	15.37245	13.76483
31	21.39541	20.00043	18.73628	17.58849	16.54439	15.59281	13.92909

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
32	21.84918	20.38877	19.06887	17.87355	16.78889	15.80268	14.08404
33	22.29188	20.76579	19.39021	18.14765	17.02286	16.00255	14.23023
34	22.72379	21.13184	19.70068	18.41120	17.24676	16.19290	14.36814
35	23.14516	21.48722	20.00066	18.66461	17.46101	16.37419	14.49825
36	23.55625	21.83225	20.29049	18.90828	17.66604	16.54685	14.62099
37	23.95732	22.16724	20.57053	19.14258	17.86224	16.71129	14.73678
38	24.34860	22.49246	20.84109	19.36786	18.04999	16.86789	14.84602
39	24.73034	22.80822	21.10250	19.58448	18.22966	17.01704	14.94907
40	25.10278	23.11477	21.35507	19.79277	18.40158	17.15909	15.04630
41	25.46612	23.41240	21.59910	19.99305	18.56611	17.29437	15.13802
42	25.82061	23.70136	21.83488	20.18563	18.72355	17.42321	15.22454
43	26.16645	23.98190	22.06269	20.37079	18.87421	17.54591	15.30617
44	26.50385	24.25427	22.28279	20.54884	19.01838	17.66277	15.38318
45	26.83302	24.51871	22.49545	20.72004	19.15635	17.77407	15.45583
46	27.15417	24.77545	22.70092	20.88465	19.28837	17.88007	15.52437
47	27.46748	25.02471	22.89944	21.04294	19.41471	17.98102	15.58903
48	27.77315	25.26671	23.09124	21.19513	19.53561	18.07716	15.65003
49	28.07137	25.50166	23.27656	21.34147	19.65130	18.16872	15.70757
50	28.36231	25.72976	23.45562	21.48218	19.76201	18.25593	15.76186
55	29.71398	26.77443	24.26405	22.10861	20.24802	18.63447	15.99054
60	30.90866	27.67556	24.94473	22.62349	20.63802	18.92929	16.16143
65	31.96458	28.45289	25.51785	23.04668	20.95098	19.16107	16.28912
70	32.89786	29.12342	26.00040	23.39451	21.20211	19.34268	16.38454
75	33.72274	29.70183	26.40669	23.68041	21.40363	19.48497	16.45585
80	34.45182	30.20076	26.74878	23.91539	21.56534	19.59646	16.50913
85	35.09621	30.63115	27.03680	24.10853	21.69511	19.68382	16.54805

ANNUITY WHICH $1 WILL BUY FOR YEARS GIVEN.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.02500	1.03000	1.03500	1.04000	1.04500	1.05000	1.06000
2	.51883	.52261	.52640	.53030	.53410	.53780	.54544
3	.35014	.35353	.35693	.36035	.36377	.36721	.37411
4	.26582	.26903	.27225	.27549	.27874	.28201	.28859
5	.21525	.21835	.22148	.22463	.22779	.23097	.23740
6	.18155	.18470	.18767	.19076	.19388	.19702	.20336
7	.15760	.16051	.16354	.16661	.16970	.17282	.17914
8	.13947	.14246	.14548	.14853	.15161	.15472	.16104
9	.12546	.12843	.13145	.13449	.13757	.14069	.14702
10	.11426	.11723	.12024	.12329	.12638	.13950	.13587
11	.10511	.10808	.11109	.11415	.11725	.12039	.12679
12	.09749	.10046	.10348	.10655	.10967	.11283	.11928
13	.09105	.09403	.09706	.10014	.10328	.10646	.11296
14	.08554	.08853	.09157	.09467	.09782	.10102	.10758
15	.08077	.08377	.08683	.08994	.09311	.09634	.10296
16	.07670	.07961	.08268	.08582	.08902	.09227	.09895
17	.07293	.07595	.07904	.08230	.08542	.08880	.09544
18	.06967	.07271	.07582	.07899	.08224	.08555	.09326
19	.06676	.06981	.07294	.07614	.07941	.08275	.08962
20	.06415	.06722	.07036	.07358	.07688	.08024	.08718
21	.06179	.06487	.06804	.07128	.07460	.07810	.08500
22	.05965	.06275	.06593	.06930	.07255	.07597	.08305
23	.05780	.06081	.06402	.06731	.07068	.07414	.08128
24	.05591	.05905	.06227	.06559	.06899	.07247	.07968
25	.05428	.05743	.06067	.06401	.06744	.07095	.07823
26	.05277	.05594	.05921	.06257	.06602	.06956	.07690
27	.05138	.05456	.05785	.06124	.06472	.06829	.07570
28	.05009	.05329	.05660	.06001	.06352	.06712	.07459
29	.04889	.05211	.05545	.05888	.06241	.06605	.07358
30	.04778	.05102	.05437	.05783	.06139	.06505	.07265
31	.04674	.05010	.05337	.05686	.06044	.06413	.07179
32	.04577	.04905	.05244	.05595	.05956	.06328	.07100
33	.04486	.04816	.05157	.05510	.05874	.06249	.07027
34	.04401	.04732	.05076	.05431	.05798	.06176	.06920
35	.04321	.04654	.05010	.05358	.05727	.06107	.06897
36	.04245	.04580	.04928	.05289	.05661	.06043	.06839
37	.04174	.04511	.04861	.05224	.05598	.05984	.06786
38	.04107	.04446	.04798	.05163	.05540	.05928	.06736
39	.03044	.04384	.04739	.05106	.05486	.05876	.06689
40	.03984	.04326	.04683	.05052	.05434	.05828	.06646
41	.03927	.04271	.04640	.05002	.05386	.05782	.06606
42	.03873	.04219	.04590	.04954	.05341	.05739	.06568
43	.03822	.04180	.04533	.04909	.05298	.05699	.06533
44	.03773	.04123	.04488	.04866	.05258	.05662	.06501
45	.03727	.04079	.04445	.04826	.05220	.05626	.06470
46	.03683	.04036	.04405	.04788	.05184	.05593	.06441
47	.03641	.03996	.04367	.04752	.05151	.05561	.06415
48	.03601	.03958	.04331	.04718	.05119	.05532	.06390
49	.03562	.03921	.04296	.04686	.05089	.05504	.06366
50	.03526	.03887	.04263	.04655	.05060	.05478	.06344
55	.03365	.03735	.04121	.04523	.04939	.05367	.06254
60	.03225	.03613	.04009	.04420	.04845	.05283	.06188
65	.03128	.03515	.03919	.04339	.04773	.05219	.06139
70	.03040	.03434	.03846	.04275	.04717	.05170	.06103
75	.02965	.03367	.03787	.04223	.04672	.05132	.06077
80	.02903	.03311	.03738	.04181	.04637	.05103	.06057

UNITED STATES LIFE TABLES.

[Computed by the bureau of the census.]

Based on the estimated population July 1, 1910, of the original registration states and on the reported deaths in 1909, 1910 and 1911. Original registration states include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan and the District of Columbia.

BOTH SEXES, ONE YEAR INTERVALS.

Age interval.* Years.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Years.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Years.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.
0-1.....	100.000	11,462	51.49	36-37...	72,539	605	31.16	72-73...	29,759	2,065	8.22
1-2.....	88,538	2,446	57.11	37-38...	71,924	617	30.42	73-74...	27,694	2,072	7.79
2-3.....	86,092	1,062	57.72	38-39..	71.317	631	29.68	74-75...	25,622	2,070	7.38
3-4.....	85,030	666	57.44	39-40...	70,686	644	28.94	75-76...	23,552	2,057	6.99
4-5.....	84,364	477	56.89	40-41...	70,042	658	28.20	76-77...	21,495	2,028	6.61
5-6.....	83,887	390	56.21	41-42...	69,384	674	27.46	77-78...	19,467	1,981	6.25
6-7.....	83,497	327	55.47	42-43...	68,710	693	26.73	78-79...	17,486	1,920	5.90
7-8.....	83,170	274	54.69	43-44...	68,017	716	25.99	79-80...	15,566	1,854	5.56
8-9.....	82,896	234	53.87	44-45...	67,301	740	25.26	80-81...	13,712	1,786	5.25
9-10....	82,662	204	53.02	45-46...	66,561	766	24.54	81-82...	11,926	1,696	4.96
10-11...	82,458	187	52.15	46-47...	65,795	795	23.82	82-83...	10,230	1,565	4.70
11-12...	82,271	180	51.26	47-48...	65,000	821	23.10	83-84...	8,665	1,409	4.45
12-13...	82,091	182	50.37	48-49...	64,179	846	22.39	84-85...	7,256	1,255	4.22
13-14...	81,909	193	49.49	49-50...	63,333	873	21.69	85-86...	6,001	1,103	4.00
14-15...	81,716	210	48.60	50-51...	62,460	897	20.98	86-87...	4,898	954	3.79
15-16...	81,506	232	47.73	51-52...	61,563	929	20.28	87-88...	3,944	816	3.58
16-17...	81,274	256	46.86	52-53...	60,634	970	19.58	88-89...	3,128	689	3.39
17-18...	81,018	285	46.01	53-54...	59,664	1,025	18.89	89-90...	2,439	571	3.20
18-19...	80,733	315	45.17	54-55...	58,639	1,084	18.21	90-91...	1,868	466	3.03
19-20...	80,418	344	44.34	55-56...	57,555	1,153	17.55	91-92...	1,402	371	2.87
20-21...	80,074	375	43.53	56-57...	56,402	1,225	16.90	92-93...	1,031	289	2.73
21-22...	79,699	398	42.73	57-58...	55,177	1,289	16.26	93-94...	742	219	2.59
22-23...	79,301	412	41.94	58-59...	53,888	1,346	15.64	94-95...	523	162	2.47
23-24...	78,889	418	41.16	59-60...	52,542	1,404	15.03	95-96...	361	117	2.35
24-25...	78,471	425	40.38	60-61...	51,138	1,462	14.42	96-97...	244	83	2.24
25-26...	78,046	432	39.60	61-62...	49,676	1,521	13.83	97-98...	161	57	2.14
26-27...	77,614	440	38.81	62-63...	48,155	1,587	13.26	98-99...	104	39	2.04
27-28...	77,174	451	38.03	63-64...	46,568	1,656	12.69	99-100..	65	25	1.95
28-29...	76,723	465	37.25	64-65...	44,912	1,718	12.14	100-101.	40	16	1.85
29-30...	76,258	479	36.48	65-66...	43,194	1,773	11.60	101-102.	24	10	1.76
30-31...	75,779	493	35.70	66-67...	41,421	1,826	11.08	102-103.	14	6	1.67
31-32...	75,286	511	34.93	67-68...	39,595	1,877	10.57	103-104.	8	4	1.59
32-33...	74,775	530	34.17	68-69...	37,718	1,928	10.07	104-105.	4	2	1.50
33-34...	74,245	550	33.41	69-70...	35,790	1,974	9.58	105-106.	2	1	1.41
34-35...	73,695	568	32.66	70-71...	33,816	2,013	9.11	106-107.	1	1	1.33
35-36...	73,127	588	31.90	71-72...	31,803	2,044	8.66				

INFANT MORTALITY, ONE MONTH INTERVALS.

Age interval.* Months.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Months.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Months.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.
0-1.....	100.000	4,377	51.49	4-5.....	92.748	705	55.17	8-9.....	90.296	492	56.33
1-2.....	95.623	1,131	53.76	5-6.....	92,043	635	55.51	9-10....	89,804	456	56.56
2-3.....	94.492	943	54.32	6-7.....	91,408	579	55.81	10-11...	89,348	421	56.76
3-4.....	93,549	801	54.78	7-8.....	90,829	533	56.08	11-12...	88 927	389	56.95

EXPECTATION OF LIFE BY SEX.

Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.	Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.	Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.	Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.
0-1.....	50.23	53.62	27-28...	37.21	39.31	54-55...	17.68	18.87	81-82...	4.81	5.05
1-2.....	56.26	58.69	28-29...	36.43	38.52	55-56...	17.03	18.18	82-83...	4.56	4.78
2-3.....	56.88	59.24	29-30...	35.65	37.74	56-57...	16.39	17.50	83-84...	4.32	4.53
3-4.....	56.60	58.92	30-31...	34.87	36.96	57-58...	15.77	16.84	84-85...	4.10	4.29
4-5.....	56.05	58.35	31-32...	34.10	36.18	58-59...	15.16	16.19	85-86...	3.88	4.06
5-6.....	55.37	57.67	32-33...	33.33	35.40	59-60...	14.57	15.55	86-87...	3.68	3.83
6-7.....	54.63	56.93	33-34...	32.58	34.63	60-61...	13.98	14.92	87-88...	3.49	3.61
7-8.....	53.85	56.14	34-35...	31.82	33.86	61-62...	13.41	14.31	88-89...	3.31	3.40
8-9.....	53.03	55.31	35-36...	31.08	33.09	62-63...	12.85	13.70	89-90...	3.15	3.19
9-10....	52.19	54.45	36-37...	30.34	32.33	63-64...	12.31	13.11	90-91...	2.99	3.00
10-11...	51.32	53.57	37-38...	29.61	31.56	64-65...	11.77	12.53	91-92...	2.84	2.83
11-12...	50.44	52.68	38-39...	28.88	30.80	65-66...	11.25	11.97	92-93...	2.70	2.67
12-13...	49.56	51.79	39-40...	28.16	30.03	66-67...	10.75	11.42	93-94...	2.57	2.52
13-14...	48.67	50.89	40-41...	27.43	29.26	67-68...	10.25	10.89	94-95...	2.44	2.39
14-15...	47.79	50.00	41-42...	26.71	28.50	68-69...	9.77	10.37	95-96...	2.31	2.27
15-16...	46.91	49.12	42-43...	25.99	27.73	69-70...	9.29	9.86	96-97...	2.19	2.15
16-17...	46.04	48.25	43-44...	25.27	26.97	70-71...	8.83	9.38	97-98...	2.06	2.05
17-18...	45.18	47.39	44-45...	24.56	26.21	71-72...	8.39	8.91	98-99...	1.93	1.94
18-19...	44.34	46.54	45-46...	23.86	25.45	72-73...	7.95	8.46	99-100..	1.80	1.84
19-20...	43.52	45.71	46-47...	23.16	24.70	73-74...	7.53	8.03	100-101.	1.68	1.74
20-21...	42.71	44.88	47-48...	22.46	23.96	74-75...	7.13	7.61	101-102.	1.56	1.65
21-22...	41.92	44.07	48-49...	21.77	23.21	75-76...	6.75	7.20	102-103.	1.45	1.55
22-23...	41.13	43.26	49-50...	21.08	22.48	76-77...	6.38	6.80	103-104.	1.34	1.46
23-24...	40.36	42.47	50-51...	20.39	21.74	77-78...	6.04	6.41	104-105.	1.25	1.37
24-25...	39.57	41.67	51-52...	19.70	21.02	78-79...	5.71	6.04	105-106.	1.15	1.29
25-26...	38.79	40.88	52-53...	19.02	20.29	79-80...	5.39	5.69	106-107.	....	1.21
26-27...	38.00	40.09	53-54...	18.35	19.58	80-81...	5.09	5.35			

NEGRO EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.
0-1	34.05	37.67	28-29	28.55	30.94	56-57	13.36	14.50	83-84	4.84	5.40
1-2	42.53	45.15	29-30	27.94	30.27	57-58	12.93	14.05	84-85	4.64	5.23
2-3	44.55	46.95	30-31	27.33	29.61	58-59	12.50	13.62	85-86	4.48	5.09
3-4	45.01	47.12	31-32	26.74	28.96	59-60	12.08	13.20	86-87	4.36	4.97
4-5	44.78	46.87	32-33	26.16	28.33	60-61	11.67	12.78	87-88	4.26	4.86
5-6	44.25	46.42	33-34	25.58	27.70	61-62	11.27	12.37	88-89	4.18	4.76
6-7	43.62	45.81	34-35	25.00	27.07	62-63	10.88	11.96	89-90	4.10	4.64
7-8	42.94	45.13	35-36	24.42	26.44	63-64	10.49	11.56	90-91	4.01	4.50
8-9	42.20	44.39	36-37	23.84	25.81	64-65	10.11	11.18	91-92	3.89	4.34
9-10	41.44	43.62	37-38	23.26	25.18	65-66	9.74	10.82	92-93	3.75	4.14
10-11	40.65	42.84	38-39	22.69	24.56	66-67	9.38	10.49	93-94	3.57	3.92
11-12	39.85	42.06	39-40	22.12	23.94	67-68	9.02	10.17	94-95	3.37	3.69
12-13	39.05	41.29	40-41	21.57	23.34	68-69	8.67	9.86	95-96	3.15	3.45
13-14	38.27	40.56	41-42	21.02	22.75	69-70	8.33	9.54	96-97	2.93	3.22
14-15	37.51	39.85	42-43	20.48	22.16	70-71	8.00	9.22	97-98	2.72	2.99
15-16	36.77	39.18	43-44	19.94	21.58	71-72	7.69	8.89	98-99	2.51	2.78
16-17	36.05	38.55	44-45	19.39	21.00	72-73	7.39	8.55	99-100	2.32	2.58
17-18	35.37	37.95	45-46	18.85	20.43	73-74	7.11	8.21	100-101	2.14	2.39
18-19	34.71	37.35	46-47	18.30	19.86	74-75	6.84	7.88	101-102	1.97	2.21
19-20	34.08	36.75	47-48	17.75	19.30	75-76	6.58	7.55	102-103	1.81	2.05
20-21	33.46	36.14	48-49	17.22	18.75	76-77	6.36	7.22	103-104	1.66	1.89
21-22	32.86	35.53	49-50	16.71	18.20	77-78	6.15	6.91	104-105	1.53	1.73
22-23	32.26	34.90	50-51	16.21	17.65	78-79	5.96	6.61	105-106	1.40	1.59
23-24	31.67	34.27	51-52	15.72	17.10	79-80	5.76	6.32	106-107	1.27	1.43
24-25	31.08	33.63	52-53	15.23	16.55	80-81	5.53	6.05	107-108	1.16	1.32
25-26	30.44	32.97	53-54	14.75	16.01	81-82	5.29	5.81	108-109	....	1.20
26-27	29.81	32.29	54-55	14.28	15.48	82-83	5.06	5.59	109-110	....	1.08
27-28	29.18	31.61	55-56	13.82	14.98						

*Period of lifetime between two exact ages. †Number of 100,000 persons born alive living at beginning of age interval. ‡Number of 100,000 born alive dying in age interval. §Average length of life remaining to each one alive at beginning of age interval.

AMERICAN TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Used by insurance companies in computing expectation of life.

Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.
10	100,000	749	48.72	39	78,862	756	28.90	68	43,133	2,243	9.47
11	99,251	746	48.08	40	78,106	765	28.18	69	40,890	2,321	8.91
12	98,505	743	47.45	41	77,341	774	27.45	70	38,569	2,391	8.48
13	97,762	740	46.80	42	76,567	785	26.72	71	36,178	2,448	8.00
14	97,022	737	46.16	43	75,782	797	26.00	72	33,730	2,487	7.55
15	96,285	735	45.50	44	74,985	812	25.27	73	31,243	2,505	7.11
16	95,550	732	44.85	45	74,173	828	24.54	74	28,738	2,501	6.68
17	94,818	729	44.19	46	73,345	848	23.81	75	26,237	2,476	6.27
18	94,089	727	43.53	47	72,497	870	23.08	76	23,761	2,431	5.88
19	93,362	725	42.87	48	71,627	896	22.36	77	21,330	2,369	5.49
20	92,637	723	42.20	49	70,731	927	21.63	78	18,961	2,291	5.11
21	91,914	722	41.53	50	69,804	962	20.91	79	16,670	2,196	4.74
22	91,192	721	40.85	51	68,842	1,001	20.20	80	14,474	2,091	4.39
23	90,471	720	40.17	52	67,841	1,044	19.49	81	12,383	1,964	4.05
24	89,751	719	39.49	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	82	10,419	1,816	3.71
25	89,032	718	38.81	54	65,706	1,143	18.09	83	8,603	1,648	3.39
26	88,314	718	38.12	55	64,563	1,199	17.40	84	6,955	1,470	3.08
27	87,596	718	37.43	56	63,364	1,200	16.72	85	5,485	1,292	2.77
28	86,878	718	36.73	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	86	4,193	1,114	2.47
29	86,160	719	36.03	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	87	3,079	933	2.18
30	85,441	720	35.33	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	88	2,146	744	1.91
31	84,721	721	34.63	60	57,917	1,546	14.10	89	1,402	555	1.66
32	84,000	723	33.92	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	90	847	385	1.42
33	83,277	726	33.21	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	91	462	246	1.19
34	82,551	729	32.50	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	92	216	137	.98
35	81,822	732	31.78	64	51,230	1,889	11.67	93	79	58	.80
36	81,090	737	31.07	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	94	21	18	.64
37	80,353	742	30.35	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	95	3	3	.50
38	79,611	749	29.62	67	45,291	2,158	10.00				

NORMAL HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF ADULTS.

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
5 ft. 1 in.	128 pounds	5 ft. 4 in.	149 pounds	5 ft. 7 in.	158 pounds	5 ft. 10 in.	181 pounds
5 ft. 2 in.	135 pounds	5 ft. 5 in.	152 pounds	5 ft. 8 in.	166 pounds	5 ft. 11 in.	186 pounds
5 ft. 3 in.	142 pounds	5 ft. 6 in.	155 pounds	5 ft. 9 in.	173 pounds	6 ft. 0 in.	190 pounds

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

	Height.	Weight, lbs.		Height.	Weight, lbs.		Height.	Weight, lbs.
At birth	1 ft. 1 in.	8	3 years	3 ft. 4 in.	36½	8 years	4 ft. 2 in.	56½
6 months	2 ft. 0½ in.	16	4 years	3 ft. 6 in.	41	9 years	4 ft. 4 in.	62
1 year	2 ft. 5 in.	24	5 years	3 ft. 8 in.	45	10 years	4 ft. 6 in.	68
1½ years	2 ft. 8½ in.	28	6 years	3 ft. 10 in.	49	11 years	4 ft. 8 in.	74
2 years	3 ft. 0 in.	32	7 years	4 ft. 0 in.	52½	12 years	4 ft. 10 in.	80

THERMOMETERS COMPARED.

There are three kinds of thermometers, with varying scales, in general use throughout the world—the Fahrenheit, Reaumur and centigrade. The freezing and boiling points on their scales compare as follows:

Thermometer.	Freezing pt.	Boiling pt.
Fahrenheit	32 degrees	212 degrees
Reaumur	zero	80 degrees
Centigrade	zero	100 degrees

The degrees on one scale are reduced to their equivalents on another by these formulas:

Fahrenheit to Reaumur—Subtract 32, multiply by four-ninths.

Fahrenheit to Centigrade—Subtract 32, multiply by five-ninths.

Reaumur to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fourths, add 32.

Reaumur to Centigrade—Multiply by five-fourths.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fifths, add 32.

Centigrade to Reaumur—Multiply by four-fifths.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit.

C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
−30=	−22.0	−9=	15.8	12=	53.6
−29=	−20.2	−8=	17.6	13=	55.4
−28=	−18.4	−7=	19.4	14=	57.2
−27=	−16.6	−6=	21.2	15=	59.0
−26=	−14.8	−5=	23.0	16=	60.8
−25=	−13.0	−4=	24.8	17=	62.6
−24=	−11.2	−3=	26.6	18=	64.4
−23=	− 9.4	−2=	28.4	19=	66.2
−22=	− 7.6	−1=	30.2	20=	68.0
−21=	− 5.8	0=	32.0	21=	69.8
−20=	− 4.0	1=	33.8	22=	71.6
−19=	− 2.2	2=	35.6	23=	73.4
−18=	− 0.4	3=	37.4	24=	75.2
−17=	1.4	4=	39.2	25=	77.0
−16=	3.2	5=	41.0	26=	78.8
−15=	5.0	6=	42.8	27=	80.6
−14=	6.8	7=	44.6	28=	82.4
−13=	8.6	8=	46.4	29=	84.2
−12=	10.4	9=	48.2	30=	86.0
−11=	12.2	10=	50.0	50=	122.0
−10=	14.0	11=	51.8	100=	212.0

Reaumur to Fahrenheit.

R.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.
−30=	−35.5	−9=	11.7	12=	59.0
−29=	−33.2	−8=	14.0	13=	61.2
−28=	−31.0	−7=	16.25	14=	63.5
−27=	−28.7	−6=	18.5	15=	65.7
−26=	−26.5	−5=	20.7	16=	68.0
−25=	−24.2	−4=	23.0	17=	70.2
−24=	−22.0	−3=	25.2	18=	72.5
−23=	−19.7	−2=	27.5	19=	74.7
−22=	−17.5	−1=	29.7	20=	77.0
−21=	−15.2	0=	32.0	21=	79.2
−20=	−13.0	1=	34.2	22=	81.5
−19=	−10.7	2=	36.5	23=	83.7
−18=	− 8.5	3=	38.7	24=	86.0
−17=	− 6.2	4=	41.0	25=	88.2
−16=	− 4.0	5=	43.2	26=	90.5
−15=	− 1.7	6=	45.5	27=	92.7
−14=	0.5	7=	47.7	28=	95.0
−13=	2.7	8=	50.0	29=	97.2
−12=	5.0	9=	52.2	30=	99.5
−11=	7.2	10=	54.5	50=	144.5
−10=	9.5	11=	56.7	100=	257.0

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.
Second—Paper.
Third—Leather.
Fifth—Wooden.
Seventh—Woolen.
Tenth—Tin.
Twelfth—Silk and fine linen.
Fifteenth—Crystal.
Twentieth—China.
Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Thirtieth—Pearl.
Fortieth—Ruby.
Fiftieth—Golden.
Seventy-fifth—Diamond

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260
27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour	Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour	Time 1 mile. Min.Sec.	Miles per hour
0:36	100.00	1:08	52.94	1:40	36.00
0:37	97.30	1:09	52.17	1:41	35.64
0:38	94.74	1:10	51.43	1:42	35.29
0:39	92.31	1:11	50.70	1:43	34.95
0:40	90.00	1:12	50.00	1:44	34.61
0:41	87.80	1:13	49.31	1:45	34.29
0:42	85.71	1:14	48.65	1:46	33.96
0:43	83.72	1:15	48.00	1:47	33.64
0:44	81.82	1:16	47.37	1:48	33.33
0:45	80.00	1:17	46.74	1:49	33.03
0:46	78.26	1:18	46.15	1:50	32.73
0:47	76.59	1:19	45.57	1:51	32.43
0:48	75.00	1:20	45.00	1:52	32.14
0:49	73.47	1:21	44.44	1:53	31.86
0:50	72.00	1:22	43.90	1:54	31.58
0:51	70.59	1:23	43.37	1:55	31.30
0:52	69.23	1:24	42.86	1:56	31.03
0:53	67.92	1:25	42.35	1:57	30.77
0:54	66.66	1:26	41.86	1:58	30.51
0:55	65.45	1:27	41.38	1:59	30.25
0:56	64.29	1:28	40.91	2:00	30.00
0:57	63.16	1:29	40.45	2:01	29.75
0:58	62.07	1:30	40.00	2:02	29.52
0:59	61.02	1:31	39.56	2:04	29.03
1:00	60.00	1:32	39.13	2:06	28.57
1:01	59.02	1:33	38.71	2:08	28.12
1:02	58.06	1:34	38.29	2:10	27.69
1:03	57.14	1:35	37.89	2:12	27.27
1:04	56.25	1:36	37.50	2:14	26.87
1:05	55.38	1:37	37.11	2:16	26.47
1:06	54.55	1:38	36.73	2:18	26.06
1:07	53.73	1:39	36.36	2:20	25.72

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

Coin	Country.	U. S. equivalent.
Achrefi (gold)*	Persia	$.095
Argentina (gold)*	Argentine Republic	4.820
Balboa (gold)*	Panama	1.000
Bolivar (gold)*	Venezuela	.193
Boliviano (gold)*	Bolivia	.389
Cash (copper)	China	.006
Cent	China	.005
Centavo (copper)	Mexico	.005
Centime (copper)	France	.002
Colon (gold)*	Costa Rica	.465
Colon (gold)*	Salvador	5.000
Condor (gold)	Chile	7.300
Condor (gold)	Colombia	10.000
Condor (gold)	Ecuador	4.900
Cordoba (gold)*	Nicaragua	1.000
Crown (gold)*	Austria	.202
Crown (gold)*	Denmark	.268
Crown (gold)	Great Britain	1.220
Crown (gold)	Norway	.268
Crown (gold)	Sweden	.268
Dinar (gold)*	Serbia	.193
Dinero (silver)	Peru	.050
Dollar (gold)*	British Honduras	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	Newfoundland	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	British possessions	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	Colombia	.9733
Dollar (silver)	Hongkong	.740
Dollar (gold)*	Liberia	1.000
Dollar (gold)*	Straits Settlements	.557
Dollar (silver)*	China	.475
Dollar (gold)	Santo Domingo	1.000
Drachma (gold)	Greece	.193
Escudo (gold)*	Portugal	1.080
Farthing (copper)	Great Britain	.005
Florin (silver)	Austria	.400
Florin (silver)	Great Britain	.490
Florin (gold)*	Netherlands	.402
Franc (silver)*	France	.193
Franc (gold)*	Belgium	.193
Franc (gold)*	Switzerland	.193
Gourde (gold)*	Haiti	.250
Guilder (gold)*	Netherlands	.402
Guinea (gold)	Great Britain	5.040
Gulden (silver)	Austria	.480
Heller (silver)	Austria	.004
Kopeck (copper)	Russia	.005
Kran (silver)*	Persia	.126
Krone (see crown).		
Leu (gold)	Roumania	.193
Libra (gold)*	Peru	4.866
Lira (silver)*	Italy	.193
Lira (gold)	Turkey	4.400
Mark (gold)*	Germany	.238
Markka (gold)*	Finland	.193
Medjidie (gold)	Turkey	.880
Milreis (gold)*	Brazil	.546
Milreis (gold)	Portugal	1.080
Napoleon (gold)	France	$3.860
Onlik (silver)	Turkey	.400
Ore (copper)	Scandinavia	.0025
Para (silver)	Turkey	.001
Penny (copper)	Great Britain	.020
Perper (gold)	Montenegro	.203
Peseta (gold)*	Spain	.193
Peso (gold)*	Argentine Republic	.965
Peso (gold)*	Chile	.365
Peso (gold)	Colombia	1.000
Peso (gold)*	Cuba	1.000
Peso (silver)*	Gautemala	.686
Peso (silver)*	Honduras	.686
Peso (silver)	Salvador	.398
Peso (gold)*	Mexico	.498
Peso (gold)*	Paraguay	.965
Peso (gold)*	Philippines	.500
Peso (gold)*	Uruguay	1.034
Pfennig (copper)	Germany	.0025
Piaster (silver)	Cochin China	.550
Piaster (silver)	Indo-China	1.001
Piaster (silver)*	Cyprus	.030
Piaster (gold)*	Turkey	.044
Pound (gold)*	Egypt	4.943
Pound (gold)*	Great Britain	4.865
Ruble (gold)*	Russia	.514
Rupee (gold)	India	.324
Scudo (gold, silver)	Italy	.950
Sen (copper)	Japan	.005
Shilling (silver)	Great Britain	.240
Sixpence (silver)	Great Britain	.120
Sol (silver)	Peru	.490
Soldo (copper)	Italy	.010
Sovereign (gold)	Great Britain	4.865
Sucre (gold)	Ecuador	.487
Tael (silver)*†	China	.828
Tical (gold)*	Siam	.370
Yen (gold)*	Japan	.498

*At the beginning of each quarter the secretary of the treasury proclaims the estimate by the director of the mint of the pure metal contents of foreign coins in terms of the money of account of the United States, to be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States during the quarter, expressed in any such metallic currencies. It is not the exchange value. Coins in the foregoing table marked with an asterisk (*) are those the value of which has been estimated by the director of the mint. †The tael is a unit of weight, not a coin. The customs unit is the Haikwan tael (value $1.5457). The values of the other taels are based on their relation to the Haikwan tael. The Yuan silver dollar of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Chinese republic; it is equivalent to 0.644 plus of the Haikwan tael.

GEOGRAPHIC CENTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

According to the United States geological survey the geographic center of the continental United States (exclusive of Alaska) is in the eastern part of Smith county, Kansas, latitude 39 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 98 degrees 35 minutes. Smith county is one of the northern tier of Kansas counties bordering on Nebraska and is about midway between the eastern and western boundaries of the state. The point indicated as the geographic center is not far from the town of Lebanon, a station on the Rock Island railroad.

The geographic center of the United States and its island possessions has not been officially determined, but taking the Virgin islands as the easternmost limit, the Aleutian islands as the westernmost, Alaska as the northernmost and the Samoan islands belonging to the United States as the southernmost extremity it is evident that the central point in latitude and longitude must be in the Pacific ocean west of San Francisco, Cal. Including the Philippines it would be in about the same longitude as Hawaii.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN LONDON.

In the year 1920 657 persons were killed in street accidents caused by vehicles and horses in the metropolitan area of London, England. Of these fatal accidents, 166 were caused by private motor cars and eighty-one by omnibuses. Thirty-nine people were killed by street cars and 216 by trade and commercial vehicles mechanically propelled; seventy-seven persons were killed by trade and commercial vehicles drawn by horses. The grand total of all street accidents in London in 1920 was 49,824.

DISTANCES BETWEEN AMERICAN CITIES.

By the shortest usually traveled railroad routes. [Compiled from the war department's official table of distances.]

FROM ☞ / To	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Baltimore	Cleveland	Buffalo.	San Francisco.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Milwaukee.	New Orleans.	Washington.	Minneapolis
	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls	Mls.	Mls.
Albany	145	832	236	1,028	202	353	480	297	3,106	567	724	917	1,517	1,142	1,262
Atlanta	876	733	785	611	1,106	688	736	919	2,805	805	492	818	496	648	1,158
Baltimore	188	802	97	934	418	.....	474	398	3,076	354	593	887	1,184	40	1,222
Boston	217	1,034	321	1,230	.....	418	682	499	3,308	674	926	1,119	1,602	458	1,454
Buffalo	442	525	416	731	499	398	183	.....	2,799	270	427	610	1,256	438	945
Chicago	912	.....	821	284	1,034	802	357	525	2,274	468	298	85	912	790	420
Cincinnati	757	298	666	341	926	593	244	427	2,572	313	.....	383	829	553	718
Cleveland	584	357	493	548	682	474	.....	183	2,631	135	244	442	1,073	437	777
Columbus, O	637	314	546	428	520	511	138	321	2,588	193	116	399	935	471	734
Denver	1,934	1,022	1,843	916	2,056	1,850	1,379	1,537	1,371	1,490	1,257	1,107	1,347	1,810	884
Detroit	693	272	669	488	750	649	173	251	2,546	321	263	357	1,092	655	692
Duluth	1,391	479	1,300	728	1,513	1,281	701	1,004	2,238	947	777	422	1,447	1,269	162
El Paso	2,310	1,465	2,219	1,245	2,414	2,179	1,703	1,915	1,287	1,866	1,586	1,550	1,195	2,139	1,521
Galveston	1,732	1,144	1,691	860	2,012	1,594	1,408	1,591	2,157	1,481	1,157	1,229	410	1,554	1,340
Grand Rapids, Mich	821	178	815	462	878	796	332	379	2,452	462	308	263	1,090	764	598
Helena	2,452	1,540	2,361	1,549	2,574	2,342	1,897	2,065	1,250	2,008	1,838	1,455	2,152	2,320	1,119
Indianapolis	825	183	734	240	965	704	283	466	2,457	381	111	268	888	664	603
Jacksonville, Fla	983	1,097	892	975	1,213	795	1,085	1,193	3,098	1,057	841	1,182	616	755	1,517
Kansas City	1,342	458	1,251	277	1,466	1,211	755	967	1,981	898	618	543	880	1,171	573
Los Angeles	3,149	2,265	3,058	2,084	3,273	3,018	2,562	2,774	475	2,705	2,425	2,350	2,007	2,978	2,301
Louisville	871	304	780	274	1,040	703	358	541	2,468	427	114	389	778	663	724
Memphis	1,157	527	1,066	311	1,387	969	738	921	2,439	807	494	612	396	929	897
Milwaukee	997	85	906	369	1,119	887	442	610	2,359	553	383	.....	997	875	335
Minneapolis	1,332	420	1,241	586	1,454	1,222	777	945	2,096	888	718	335	1,285	1,210	.....
Mobile	1,231	929	1,140	647	1,461	1,043	1,029	1,212	2,623	1,098	785	1,014	141	1,003	1,233
Montreal	386	841	477	1,051	330	574	623	434	3,115	704	826	926	1,655	614	1,125
Newark, N. J	9	903	82	1,056	226	179	575	405	3,177	435	748	988	1,363	219	1,323
New Haven	76	980	167	1,141	140	264	628	445	3,254	520	833	1,065	1,448	304	1,400
New Orleans	1,372	912	1,281	699	1,602	1,184	1,073	1,256	2,482	1,142	829	997	.....	1,144	1,285
New York	.....	912	91	1,065	217	188	584	442	3,186	444	757	997	1,372	228	1,332
Ogden	2,496	1,494	2,315	1,414	2,528	2,296	1,851	2,019	780	1,962	1,792	1,579	1,891	2,284	1,316
Omaha	1,405	493	1,314	413	1,527	1,295	1,750	1,018	1,781	961	791	578	1,080	1,283	381
Philadelphia	91	821	.....	974	321	97	493	416	3,095	353	666	906	1,281	137	1,241
Pittsburgh	444	468	353	621	674	354	135	270	2,742	.....	313	553	1,142	502	888
Portland, Me	332	1,149	436	1,345	115	533	797	614	3,423	789	1,041	1,234	1,717	573	1,569
Portland, Ore	3,204	2,292	3,113	2,212	3,326	3,094	2,649	2,817	772	2,760	2,590	2,378	2,746	3,082	2,042
Providence	190	1,034	281	1,230	45	378	682	499	3,308	634	926	1,119	1,562	418	1,454
Quebec	530	1,013	621	1,343	402	718	795	612	3,287	876	1,039	1,098	1,827	786	1,438
Richmond, Va	343	879	252	918	573	155	553	553	3,153	417	581	964	1,046	115	1,209
Rochester, N. Y	373	605	361	799	430	354	251	68	2,877	338	495	688	1,324	894	1,023
St. Joseph, Mo	1,362	470	1,301	327	1,474	1,261	875	1,058	1,867	948	668	555	941	1,221	485
St. Louis	1,065	284	974	.....	1,230	934	548	731	2,194	621	341	369	699	894	586
St. Paul	1,322	410	1,231	576	1,444	1,212	767	935	2,086	878	708	325	1,275	1,200	10
San Antonio	1,943	1,204	1,852	920	2,150	1,755	1,468	1,651	1,911	1,541	1,217	1,289	571	1,715	1,320
San Francisco	3,186	2,274	3,095	2,194	3,308	3,076	2,631	2,799	.....	2,742	2,572	2,359	2,482	3,064	2,096
Seattle	3,151	2,239	3,060	2,339	3,273	2,941	2,596	2,764	957	2,707	2,537	2,154	2,931	3,029	1,818
Spokane	2,812	1,900	2,721	1,932	2,934	2,702	2,257	2,425	1,205	2,368	2,198	1,815	2,535	2,690	479
Springfield, Mass	139	935	230	1,131	99	327	583	400	3,209	583	827	1,020	1,511	367	1,355
Tampa, Fla	1,195	1,309	1,104	1,187	1,425	1,007	1,297	1,405	3,310	1,269	1,053	1,394	828	967	1,729
Toledo	705	244	615	437	795	595	113	296	2,518	261	203	329	1,032	595	1,564
Washington	228	790	137	894	458	40	437	438	3,064	302	553	875	1,144	.....	1,210

DISTANCES BETWEEN GREAT SEAPORTS.

To Principal European Ports.

Distances in nautical miles traversed by full powered steamships in traveling from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, Hamburg and Havre by northern and southern routes. [Computed by United States hydrographic office.]

From—	North-ern.	South-ern.
Boston (Boston lightship) to—		
London	3,139	3,258
Liverpool	2,896	3,033
Glasgow	2,815	2,987
Antwerp	3,184	3,303
Hamburg	3,446	3,565
Havre	2,990	3,109
New York (the Battery) to—London	3,313	3,423
Liverpool	3,070	3,198
Glasgow	2,989	3,152
Antwerp	3,358	3,468
Hamburg	3,620	3,730
Havre	3,164	3,274
Philadelphia (Market street wharf) to—		
London	3,456	3,566
Liverpool	3,213	3,341
Philadelphia (Market street wharf) to—		
Glasgow	3,132	3,295
Antwerp	3,501	3,611
Hamburg	3,763	3,873
Havre	3,307	3,417
Baltimore (the basin) to—		
London	3,606	3,716
Liverpool	3,363	3,491
Glasgow	3,282	3,445
Antwerp	3,651	3,761
Hamburg	3,913	4,023
Havre	3,457	3,567
From Other European Ports.		
Glasgow (Greenock) to—		
Montreal by south of Cape Race	2,864	2,864
St. John, New Brunswick	2,673	2,830
Boston (navy yard)	2,776	2,934
New York (the Battery)	2,951	3,099
Philadelphia	3,104	3,252
Baltimore	3,258	3,406
Newport News	3,135	3,283
New Orleans	4,486	4,532
Galveston	4,662	4,708

From—	North-ern.	South-ern.
Southampton to—		
Montreal	3.059	3,059
St. John, New Brunswick	2.817	2,923
Boston (navy yard)	2.920	3,027
New York (the Battery)	3.095	3,192
Philadelphia	3.248	3,345
Baltimore	3.402	3,499
Newport News	3.279	3,376
New Orleans	4.620	4,625
Galveston	4.796	4,801
Bremen to—Montreal	3.534	3,534
St. John, New Brunswick	3.292	3,398
Boston (navy yard)	3.395	3,502
New York (the Battery)	3.570	3,667
Philadelphia	3.723	3,820
Baltimore	3.877	3,851
Newport News	3.754	3,851
New Orleans	5.095	5,100
Galveston	5.271	5,276
Rotterdam to—Montreal	3.293	3,293
St. John, New Brunswick	3.051	3,157
Boston (navy yard)	3.154	3,261
New York (the Battery)	3.329	3,426
Philadelphia	3.482	3,579
Baltimore	3.636	3,733
Newport News	3.513	3,610
New Orleans	4.854	4,859
Galveston	5.030	5,035
Copenhagen (via English channel) to—		
Montreal	3.834	3,834
St. John, New Brunswick	3.592	3,698
Boston (navy yard)	3.695	3,802
New York (the Battery)	3.870	3,967
Philadelphia	4.023	4,120
Baltimore	4.177	4,274
Newport News	4.054	4,151
New Orleans	5.395	5,400
Galveston	5.571	5,576
Marseilles to—Montreal	3.873	3,873
St. John, New Brunswick	3.605	3,620
Boston (navy yard)	3.708	3,724
New York (the Battery)	3.883	3,889
Philadelphia	4.036	4,042
Genoa to—Montreal	4.040	4,040
St. John, New Brunswick	3.772	3,787
Boston (navy yard)	3.875	3,891
New York (the Battery)	4.050	4,056

General Table.

Nautical miles from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco and Port Townsend by shortest all-water routes. [From "Transportation Routes and Systems of the World," by O. P. Austin of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Port.	New York.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.	Pt. Townsend.
Aden	6,532	7,870	11,500	11,300
Antwerp	3,358	4,853	13,671	14,446
Batavia	10,182	11,598	7,800	7,600
Bombay	8,120	9,536	9,780	9,580
Brest	2,954	4,458	13,209	13,984
Buenos Aires	5,868	6,318	7,511	8,286
Calcutta	9,830	11,239	8,990	8,896
Callao	9,603	10,142	4,012	4,769
Cape Town	6,815	7,374	10,454	11,229
Colombo	8,610	10,146	8,900	8,700
Colon	1,981	1,380	*3,324	*4,090
Gibraltar	3,207	4,576	12,734	13,509
Hamburg	3,620	5,243	13,998	14,773
Havana	1,227	597	12,900	13,675
Havre	3,164	4,760	13,307	14,082
Hongkong	11,610	12,892	6,086	5,886
Honolulu	13,269	13,719	2,097	2,370
Liverpool	3,070	4,553	13,503	14,278
Manila	11,556	12,946	6,289	5,993
Marseilles	3,876	5,266	13,324	14,099
Melbourne	12,670	12,933	7,040	7,311
Naples	4,172	5,561	13,699	14,474
New Orleans	1,741		13,539	14,298
New York		1,741	13,089	13,848
Nome	15,840	16,249	2,705	2,350
Odessa	5,370	6,760	14,897	15,672
Pernambuco	3,696	3,969	9,439	10,214
Petrograd	4,632	6,223	†14,960	†15,730
Port Said	5,122	6,509	12,810	12,610
Port Townsend	13,848	14,298	775	
Punta Arenas	6,890	7,340	6,199	6,958
Panama	*2,028	*1,427	3,277	4,052
Rio de Janeiro	4,778	5,218	8,339	9,114
San Francisco	13,089	13,539		775
San Juan, P. R.	1,428	1,539	12,199	12,974
Singapore	10,170	11,560	7,502	7,206
Sitka	14,391	14,841	1,302	732
Shanghai	12,360	13,750	5,550	5,290
Tehuantepec	‡2,036	‡812	¶2,189	¶2,964
Valparaiso	8,460	8,733	5,140	5,902
Vladivostok	17,036	17,445	4,706	4,357
Wellington	11,500	11,773	5,909	6,415
Yokohama	13,040	14,471	4,536	4,240

*Via Panama canal. †Approximately. ‡Eastern end railroad. ¶Western end.

LARGEST LAKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From U. S. geological survey report.]

Following is a list of lakes in the United States each of which is more than 100 square miles in area at high water:

Lake.	Sq. miles.
Lake Superior, Wis., Minn. and Canada	31,200
Lake Huron, Mich. and Canada	23,800
Lake Michigan, Ill., Wis., Mich., Ind.	22,450
Lake Erie, O., Pa., N. Y. and Canada	9,960
Lake Ontario, N. Y. and Canada	7,240
Great Salt lake, Utah (in 1912)	1,800
Lake of the Woods, Minn. and Canada	1,500
Tulare lake, Cal.	Nothing to 800
Lake Okechobee, Fla.	730
Lake Pontchartrain, La.	625
Salton sea, Cal. (Jan. 1, 1909), shrinking	443
Red lake, Minn. (both lakes)	441
Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt.	436
Lake St. Clair, Mich. and Canada	410
Rainy lake, Minn. and Canada	310
Leech lake, Minn. (high water)	234
Leech lake, Minn. (low water)	173
Mille Lacs, Minn.	207
Lake Winnebago, Wis.	215
Lake Tahoe, Cal.	193
Flathead lake, Mont.	188
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (including swamp)	156
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (excluding swamp)	87
Utah lake, Utah	145
Tule lake, Cal.	144
Lake Pen d'Oreille, Idaho	124
Lake Winnibigoshish, Minn.	117
Moosehead lake, Maine	115

ASSASSINATION OF TALAAT PASHA.

Talaat Pasha, former grand vizier and finance minister of Turkey, was shot and killed in Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, Germany, March 15, 1921 by an Armenian student named Solomon Teileran. Talaat, with Enver Pasha and Djemel Pasha, formed the triumvirate which controlled the Turkish government during the war. In July, 1919, a Turkish court-martial investigating the conduct of the government during the war period condemned the three men to death. Talaat, however, had already fled to Germany, in which country Enver Pasha and Djemel also took refuge. Responsibility for the massacres of Armenians was thrown on Talaat Pasha, and it was said the Turkish government intended to punish Talaat and others for the atrocities, but he never was extradited.

EARTHQUAKES AND ERUPTIONS IN RECENT TIMES.

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.
(Eruption of Mont Pelee.)

Date—May 8, 1902.
Lives lost—30,000.
Property destroyed—Not estimated.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.
(Eruption.)

Date—April 8-11, 1906.
Lives lost—About 200.
Towns suffering damage—Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata, Boscotrecase, Ottajano, San Giuseppe, Portici, Caserta, Nola and San Giorgio.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—April 18, 1906.
Lives lost—452.
Persons injured—1,500.
Persons made homeless—265,000.
Property loss—$350,000,000 (estimated).
Buildings destroyed—6,000.
Blocks burned—453.
Area of burned district—3.96 square miles.
Relief by congress—$2,500,000.
Relief subscription—$11,000,000.

VALPARAISO, CHILE.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 16, 1906.
Lives lost—1,500.
Property loss—$100,000,000.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.
(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—Jan. 14, 1907.
Lives lost—1,100.
Persons injured—2,000.
Property loss—$25,000,000.
Buildings destroyed—6,000.
Area of ruined district—50 acres.
Area affected—300 acres.
Duration of first shock—38 seconds.
Duration of fire—40 hours.

SICILY AND CALABRIA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 28, 1908.
Day of week—Monday.
Hour—5:23 a. m.
Duration—35 seconds.
Lives lost—76,483.
Persons injured—95,470.
Persons homeless—1,100,000.
Property destroyed—Not estimated.
Region affected—Northeastern Sicily and southwestern Calabria.
Chief cities and towns destroyed or damaged—In Sicily: Messina, Faro, Santa Teresa, Scaletta. In Calabria: Reggio, Gallico, San Giovanni, San Eufemia, Pellaro, Palmi, Cannitello.

CARTAGO, COSTA RICA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—May 5, 1910.
Hour—7 p. m.
Lives lost—1,500.

TURKEY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 9, 1912.
Lives lost—3,000.
Persons injured—6,000.
Persons homeless—40,000.

SAKURA, JAPAN.
(Eruption and earthquakes.)

Date—Jan. 12, 1914.
Lives lost—43.
Houses destroyed—855.
Persons made destitute—20,000.
Property loss—Not estimated.

SICILY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—May 8-9, 1914.
Lives lost—200.
Persons injured—1,000.

CENTRAL ITALY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 13, 1915.
Hour—7:55 a. m.
Duration—30 seconds.
Lives lost—29,978.
Provinces affected—Aquila, Caserta and Rome.
Communes damaged—372.
Largest city destroyed—Avezzano.

GUATEMALA CITY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 24-31, 1917.
Began—11 p. m., Dec. 24.
Duration—One week.
Lives lost—2,500.
Property loss—Not estimated.

JAVA.
(Eruption volcano Kalut.)

Date—May 20, 1919.
Place—Brengat and Blitar districts.
Villages destroyed—31.
Lives lost—5,100.

MUGELLO VALLEY, ITALY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—June 29, 1919.
Lives lost—100.
Towns damaged—Vicchio, Dorgo San Lorenzo, Tirli, Firenzaloa, Rapezzo, Casanuova, Rifredo, Moscheta, Marradi, San Piero, Sieve, Vaglia, Mcntorsoli, Dioomano, Covelia and Lubiana.

PORTO RICO.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Oct. 11, 1919.
Lives lost—116.
Persons injured—241.
Property loss—$3,472,159.
Places damaged—Mayaguez, Aguadilla, Anasco and Aguada.

MEXICO.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 3, 1920.
Place—Orizaba (volcano) district.
Lives lost—3,000.
Property loss—Not estimated.
Towns affected—Coutzlan, Teocelo, San Juan, Coscomatepec, Orizaba, Barranca Grande, Calcahualco, Jalapa, La Fragua and Chilchotla.

CHINA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 16, 1921.
Place—Kansu province.
Lives lost—2,000.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and location.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385
Grand, Labrador	2,000
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50
Missouri, Montana	90
Montmorenci, Quebec	265
Multnomah, Oregon	850
Murchison, Africa	120
Niagara, New York-Ont.	164
Rjukan, Norway	780
Schauffhausen, Switzerl'd	100
Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530
Shoshone, Idaho	210
Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000
Stirling, New Zealand	500
Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904
Takkakaw, British Col.	1,200
Twin, Idaho	180
Yellowstone (upper), Mont.	110
Yellowstone (lower), Mont.	310
Ygnassu, Brazil	210
Yosemite (upper), Calif.	1,436
Yosemite (middle), Calif.	626
Yosemite (lower), Calif.	400
Vettis, Norway	950
Victoria, Africa	400
Voringfos, Norway	600

ELEVATION OF AMERICAN CITIES.

[From Henry Gannett's "Dictionary of Altitudes."]

Where two elevations in the same city are given they represent the lowest and highest officially recorded at or near the surface of the ground.

	Feet.
Alabama—	
Birmingham	591-606
Mobile	8-15
Montgomery	160-222
Arizona—Flagstaff	6,894
Phœnix	1,083-1,090
Tucson	2,376
Williams	6,752
Arkansas—Fort Smith	423-448
Hot Springs	598-607
Little Rock	249-299
California—Alameda	12
Berkeley	29-183
Fresno	287
Long Beach	47
Los Angeles	256-338
Oakland	8-24
Pasadena	829
Sacramento	30
San Bernardino	1,011-1,077
San Diego	6-46
San Francisco	6-85
San Jose	81-118
Stockton	11-19
Colorado—	
Colorado Springs	5,968-5,982
Cripple Creek	9,591
Denver	5,183-5,279
Leadville	10,190
Pueblo	4,657-4,690
Connecticut—Bridgeport	9
Hartford	34-38
Meriden	150
New Britain	199
New Haven	6-38
Norwalk	39
Stamford	34
Waterbury	260
Delaware—Wilmington	8-134
District of Columbia—	
Washington	10-34
Florida—Jacksonville	8
Pensacola	39
Tampa	15
Georgia—Atlanta	1,032-1,163
Augusta	143
Macon	311-334
Savannah	31
Idaho—Boise	2,695
Illinois—Aurora	647
Bloomington	781
Chicago	590-652
Danville	598-602
Decatur	647
East St. Louis	415-420
Elgin	715
Evanston	601-603
Jacksonville	600-614
Joliet	536-540
Moline	573-586
Oak Park	630
Peoria	453-468
Quincy	360-488
Rockford	716-730
Rock Island	540-569
Springfield	595-612
Indiana—Evansville	318-383
Fort Wayne	763-788
Hammond	589-597
Indianapolis	720-726
Muncie	935-950
South Bend	708-725
Terre Haute	485
Iowa—Burlington	511-533
Cedar Rapids	732-737
Clinton	566-589
Council Bluffs	962-984
Davenport	529-591
Des Moines	803-805
Dubuque	605-841
Sioux City	1,076-1,110
Waterloo	847-852
Kansas—Atchison	760-840
Hutchinson	1,523-1,530
Kansas City	750-779
Leavenworth	765-787
Topeka	880-934
Wichita	1,291-1,296
Kentucky—Covington	513
Lexington	946-980
Louisville	394-457
Newport	500-513
Louisiana—New Orleans	6-15
Shreveport	182-240
Maine—Bangor	18-24
Lewiston	149-199
Portland	11-26
Maryland—Annapolis	2-42
Baltimore	63-92
Cumberland	609-776
Hagerstown	520-563
Massachusetts—Boston	8-169
Brockton	128
Cambridge	22
Chelsea	11
Everett	12
Fall River	42
Fitchburg	438
Haverhill	35
Holyoke	115
Lawrence	65
Lowell	101-111
Lynn	26
Malden	34
Medford	13
New Bedford	17
Newton	33
Pittsfield	1,013
Salem	10
Somerville	13
Springfield	83
Taunton	54
Waltham	51
Worcester	469-477
Michigan—Ann Arbor	611-771
Battle Creek	816-823
Bay City	594
Detroit	579-635
Flint	711-712
Grand Rapids	610-641
Jackson	940-944
Kalamazoo	753-784
Lansing	828-845
Muskegon	592-619
Saginaw	593
Minnesota—Duluth	607-627
Minneapolis	816-848
St. Paul	683-935
Mississippi—Jackson	283-298
Macon	175-179
Natchez	16-202
Vicksburg	43-197
Missouri—	
Jefferson City	554-637
Joplin	983-1,114
Kansas City	742-811
St. Joseph	813-847
St. Louis	413-487
Springfield	1,260
Montana—Butte	5,534-5,713
Helena	3,913-4,157
Kalispell	2,946
Livingston	4,491
Nebraska—	
Grand Island	1,858-1,864
Lincoln	1,148
Omaha	960-1,042
Nevada—Carson City	4,660
New Hampshire—	
Manchester	173
Nashua	150
New Jersey—Atlantic City	9-10
Bayonne	50
Camden	21-31
East Orange	173
Elizabeth	12-38
Jersey City	8-104
Newark	3-119
New Brunswick	18-97
Orange	187-193
Passaic	57
Paterson	82-193
Trenton	31-56
New Mexico—	
Albuquerque	4,493-5,008
Deming	4,325
Las Vegas	6,391
Santa Fe	6,947-6,956
New York—Albany	5-26
Amsterdam	264-280
Auburn	643-768
Binghamton	863-865
Buffalo	576-586
Elmira	836-858
Jamestown	1,317
Kingston	182-223
New York	8-72
Poughkeepsie	28-243
Rochester	505-514
Schenectady	233-241
Syracuse	403-431
Troy	23-35
Utica	406-548
Watertown	398
West Point	10
North Carolina—	
Asheville	1,981-1,986
Charlotte	708-721
Wilmington	25
Winston-Salem	858-877
North Dakota—	
Bismarck	1,618-1,672
Grand Forks	836-841
Minot	1,557
Valley City	1,221-1,311
Ohio—Akron	873-1,007
Canton	1,030-1,036
Cleveland	578-785
Cincinnati	481-545
Columbus	712-794
Dayton	739-745
Hamilton	591-605
Lima	833-880
Lorain	610
Newark	822
Portsmouth	468-525
Springfield	980-987
Steubenville	641-781
Toledo	582-602
Youngstown	839-847
Zanesville	694-704
Oklahoma—Muskogee	588-611
Oklahoma City	1,197
Oregon—Portland	28-175
Salem	163
Pennsylvania—	
Allentown	254-321
Altoona	1,161-1,192
Chester	22-24
Easton	211-364
Erie	575-713
Harrisburg	317-357
Hazleton	1,624
Johnstown	1,169-1,184
Lancaster	300-357
McKeesport	752
New Castle	806
Norristown	83
Philadelphia	26-408
Pittsburgh	731-756
Reading	206-264
Scranton	726-762
Wilkesbarre	532-643

	Feet.
Williamsport	520-528
York	370-371
Rhode Island—Central Falls	88
Cranston	84
Newport	6
Pawtucket	92
Providence	11
Woonsocket	162
South Carolina—	
Charleston	10-15
Columbia	190-322
South Dakota—	
Chamberlain	1,323-1,359
Deadwood	4,532-4,543
Pierre	1,440-1,441
Rapid City	3,196-3,244
Sioux Falls	1,389-1,420
Tennessee—	
Chattanooga	631-690
Knoxville	807-933
Memphis	117-273
Nashville	450

	Feet.
Texas—Austin	466-507
Beaumont	17-24
Dallas	425-448
El Paso	3,695-3,711
Fort Worth	534-620
Galveston	4-6
Houston	38-53
San Antonio	637-672
Waco	400-427
Utah—Ogden	4,296
Salt Lake City	4,224-4,253
Vermont—Montpelier	484
Virginia—Lynchburg	517-526
Norfolk	12
Petersburg	11-85
Portsmouth	10
Richmond	15-206
Roanoke	423
Washington—Bellingham	60
Everett	7-21
Seattle	10

	Feet.
Spokane	1,879-1,935
Tacoma	12-210
West Virginia—	
Charleston	602-603
Huntington	565
Wheeling	622-652
Wisconsin—Appleton	709-719
Beloit	741-743
Eau Claire	788-841
Fond du Lac	747-775
Green Bay	590
Kenosha	611
LaCrosse	644-657
Madison	849-860
Milwaukee	579-636
Oshkosh	743-760
Racine	588-629
Sheboygan	589
Superior	606-671
Wyoming—	
Cheyenne	6,062-6,101
Laramie	7,132-7,165

PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS OF THE WORLD.

Net vessel tonnage in foreign trade.

[From statistical abstract of the United States.]

Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
Adelaide, Aus.*	1919	254,000	.....
Aden, Arabia	1918	1,175,000	1,165,000
Alexandria, Egypt	1918	738,000	900,000
Antwerp, Belgium	1920	10,420,000	10,283,000
Archangel, Rus	1915	939,000	861,000
Baltimore, Md	1920	3,510,000	4,544,000
Barcelona, Spain	1917	1,056,000	1,428,000
Bilbao, Spain	1917	1,447,000	1,169,000
Bombay, India	1919	1,249,000	1,082,000
Bordeaux, France	1919	1,631,000	1,003,000
Boston, Mass	1920	2,250,000	1,338,000
Boulogne, France	1919	1,249,000	978,000
Bremen, Germany	1913	1,511,000	1,506,000
Bremerhaven, Ger	1913	2,038,000	1,945,000
Buenos Aires, Arg	1915	6,258,000	5,654,000
Calcutta, India	1919	1,344,000	1,376,000
C.Town, U.of S.A	1919	1,586,000	1,742,000
Cardiff, Wales	1918	3,115,000	4,494,000
Colombo, Ceylon	1919	4,564,000	4,761,000
Const'nople, Turk	1913	.....	14,319,000
Copenhagen, Den	1918	792,700	132,200
Dunquerque, Fr	1919	1,422,000	239,000
Fiume, Austria	1912	2,125,000	2,144,000
Fremantle, Aus.*	1919	824,000	.....
Galveston, Tex	1920	2,427,000	2,839,000
Genoa, Italy	1917	3,355,000	3,351,000
Gibraltar	1915	7,158,000	5,553,000
Glasgow, Scot	1918	1,797,000	1,570,000
Hamburg, Ger	1913	12,997,000	13,192,000
Havana, Cuba	1919	2,958,000	2,963,000
Havre, France	1919	3,138,000	1,485,000
Hongkong-Victoria	1919	10,489,000	10,584,000
Kobe, Japan	1919	6,545,000	6,474,000
Lisbon, Portugal	1917	1,841,000	1,864,000
Liverpool, Eng	1918	6,945,000	5,864,000
London, Eng	1918	5,492,000	3,685,000

Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
Marseilles, France	1919	4,496,000	2,426,000
Melbourne, Aus.*	1919	415,000	.....
Moji, Japan	1919	4,571,000	4,814,000
Montevideo, Urug	1917	4,806,000	4,766,000
Montreal, Canada	1919	1,708,000	1,781,000
Nagasaki, Japan	1919	1,972,000	1,988,000
Naples, Italy	1917	1,553,000	3,092,000
New Orleans, La	1920	4,578,000	4,928,000
New York, N. Y	1920	17,404,000	16,045,000
Odessa, Russia	1914	1,044,000	1,081,000
Petrograd, Rus	1914	1,117,000	1,067,000
Philadelphia, Pa	1920	3,519,000	3,807,000
Piræus, Greece	1917	93,000	92,000
Port Natal, S. Af	1919	1,998,000	1,780,000
Riga, Esthonia	1914	772,000	823,000
Rouen, France	1919	3,354,000	142,000
R. de Janeiro, Bra	1919	4,688,000	4,765,000
Rotterdam, Hol	1918	1,164,000	1,255,000
S. Francisco, Cal	1920	1,388,000	1,602,000
Santos, Brazil	1919	2,736,000	2,701,000
Shanghai, China	1919	9,261,000	9,301,000
Singapore, Sts. Sets	1918	4,712,000	4,696,000
Swansea, Wales	1918	1,360,000	1,363,000
Sydney, Australia*	1919	930,000	.....
Tampico, Mex	1912	1,521,000	1,516,000
Trieste, Austria	1913	3,466,000	3,460,000
Tyne ports, Eng	1918	2,192,000	3,395,000
Valencia, Spain	1917	800,000	736,000
Valetta-Malta	1916	2,373,000	2,366,000
Vancouver, Can	1919	1,770,000	1,458,000
Vera Cruz, Mex	1912	1,447,000	1,427,000
Victoria, Can	1919	1,661,000	2,025,000
Vladivostok, Rus	1915	1,246,000	1,216,000
Yokohama, Japan	1919	4,340,000	4,199,000

*Tonnage entered covers "oversea direct" only.

LIQUORS AND SPIRITS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30, 1920.

	Barrels.
Fermented liquor	9,231,280
Distilled spirits.	Gallons
Rum	944,917
Whisky	234,705
Alcohol	90,504,807
Commercial alcohol	7,931,363
Fruit brandy	1,649,446
Total	101,265,238

BY STATES.

State.	Spirits, gals.
Cal. and Nevada	6,496,941
Illinois	22,477,959
Indiana	2,263,662
Kentucky	269,626
La. and Miss.	33,305,220
Maryland	17,392,514
Massachusetts	3,280,069
New York	3,407,194
Ohio	1,356,538
Pennsylvania	8,872,274
South Carolina	874,558
Wisconsin	268,682
Total	101,265,237

State.	Liquors, barrels.
California	500,683
Connecticut	68,285
Illinois	287,069
Indiana	84,718
Kentucky	57,357
La. and Miss.	234,452
Maryland	322,577
Massachusetts	428,551
Missouri	744,287
New Jersey	923,677
New York	3,177,922
Ohio	26,279
Pennsylvania	1,269,597
Rhode Island	167,411
Texas	600
Wisconsin	937,815
Total	9,231,280

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS.

[Condensed from "Rules of Practice in the United States Patent Office."]

Business with the patent office should be transacted in writing. All office letters must be sent in the name of the "commissioner of patents." On the propriety of making an application for a patent the inventor must judge for himself. The office is open to him and its records and models may be inspected either by himself or by any attorney or expert he may call to his aid. Pending applications are preserved in secrecy, but after a patent has issued the model, specification, drawings, and all documents relating to the case are subject to general inspection, and copies, except of the model, are furnished at rates specified hereinafter.

An applicant may prosecute his own case, but he is advised, unless familiar with such matters, to employ a competent patent attorney, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skillful preparation of the specification and claims.

A patent may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not patented in a country foreign to the United States, on an application filed by him or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months before his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

In case of the death of the inventor, the application will be made by and the patent issued to his executor or administrator.

Applications for patents must be made to the commissioner of patents and must be signed by the inventor or in case of his death by his executor or administrator. A complete application comprises the first fee of $15, a petition, specification and oath, all of which must be in the English language, and drawings when required. Papers for permanent record must be legibly written or printed in permanent ink. The application must be completed and prepared for examination within one year. The petition must be addressed to the commissioner of patents and must state the name, residence and postoffice address of the petitioner, designate by title the invention sought to be patented, contain a reference to the specification for a full disclosure of such invention and must be signed by the inventor.

The specification is a written description of the invention or discovery and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using the same, and is required to be in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which the invention or discovery appertains or with which it is most nearly connected to make, construct, compound and use the same. In case of a mere improvement the specification must particularly point out the parts to which the improvement relates, distinguishing clearly between what is old and what is claimed as new. The following order of arrangement should be observed in framing the specification: (a) Preamble stating the name and residence of the applicant and the title of the invention. (b) General statement of the object and nature of the invention. (c) Brief description of the several views of the drawing (if the invention admit of such illustration). (d) Detailed description. (e) Claim or claims. (f) Signature of applicant.

Two or more independent inventions cannot be claimed in one application; but where several distinct inventions are dependent upon each other and mutually contribute to produce a single result they may be claimed in one application. The applicant, if the inventor, must make oath or affirmation that he does verily believe himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used before his invention or discovery thereof, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides and whether he is a sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before his invention or more than two years prior to his application, or patented in any foreign country on an application filed by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned, and if no application for patent has been filed in any foreign country he shall so state. This oath must be subscribed to by the affiant.

The oath or affirmation may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent of the United States, or by any official authorized to administer oaths in the country in which the applicant may be.

Drawings must be made upon pure white paper of a thickness corresponding to a two-sheet or three-sheet Bristol board. The surface of the paper must be calendered and smooth. India ink alone must be used to secure perfectly black and solid lines. The size of the sheet on which a drawing is made must be exactly ten by fifteen inches. One inch from its edges a single marginal line is to be drawn, leaving the "sight" precisely eight by thirteen inches. Within this margin all work and signatures must be included.

A model will be required or admitted as a part of the application only when on examination of the case in its regular order the primary examiner shall find it to be necessary or useful.

A design patent may be obtained by any person who has invented any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not caused to be

patented by him in a foreign country on an application filed more than four months before his application in this country and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had, the same as in cases of inventions or discoveries.

Patents for designs are granted for three and one-half years, seven years or fourteen years as the applicant may elect. The proceedings in applications for patents for designs are substantially the same as in applications for other patents. The design must be represented by a drawing made to conform to the rules laid down for drawings of mechanical inventions.

A reissue is granted when the original patent is inoperative or invalid by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, provided the error has arisen through accident or mistake.

[For rules as to interferences, reconsideration of cases, appeals, hearings, motions, testimony, briefs and other technical or legal data, inventors are referred to the "Rules of Practice," which may be obtained free from the United States patent office.]

Every patent shall issue within a period of three months from the date of the payment of the final fee. A patent will not be antedated. Every patent will contain a short title of the invention or discovery indicating its nature and object, and a grant to the patentee, his heirs and assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and its territories.

Fees are payable in advance. Following is the schedule of fees and prices:

On filing each original application	$15.00
On issuing each original patent	20.00
In design cases—For 3 years and 6 months	10.00
For 7 years	15.00
For 14 years	30.00
On every application for reissue	30.00
On filing each disclaimer	10.00
On appeal from the primary examiner	10.00
On appeal from examiners in chief to commissioner	20.00
For certified copies of patents if in print—	
For specification and drawing, per copy	.10
For the certificate	$0.25
For the grant	.50
For certifying to a duplicate of a model	.50
For manuscript copies of records, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	.10
If certified, for the certificate additional	.25
For 20-coupon orders	2.00
For 100 coupons in stub book	10.00
For uncertified copies of specifications, etc.	.10
For drawings, if in print	.10
For copies of drawings not in print, the reasonable cost of making them.	
For photo prints of drawings, for each sheet of drawings—Size 10x15 in., per copy	.25
Size 8x12½ inches, per copy	.15
For recording documents of 300 words or under	1.00
Of over 300 and under 1,000 words	2.00
For each additional 1,000 words or fraction thereof	1.00
For abstracts of title to patents or inventions—For the search, one hour or less, and certificate	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	.50
For each brief from digest of assignments, 200 words or less	.20
Each additional 100 words or fraction thereof	.10
For searching titles or records, one hour or less	.50
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	.50
For assistance to attorneys, 1 hour or less	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	1.00
For copies of matter in any foreign language, for every 100 words or a fraction thereof	.10
For translation, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	.50
For Official Gazette, per year	5.00

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

Yr.	Appli'tions.	Issues.	Yr.	Appli'tions.	Issues.
1907..	57,679	36,620	1914..	70,404	41,850
1908..	60,142	33,682	1915..	70,069	44,934
1909..	64,408	37,421	1916..	71,033	45,927
1910..	63,293	35,930	1917..	70,373	42,760
1911..	67,370	34,084	1918..	60,616	39,941
1912..	70,976	37,731	1919..	80,400	38,598
1913..	70,367	35,788	1920..	86,815	39,882

COPYRIGHT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by the acts approved Aug. 24, 1912; March 2, 1913, March 28, 1914, and Dec. 18, 1919, provides that any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of the law, shall have the exclusive right (a) to print, reprint, publish, copy and vend the copyrighted work; (b) to translate the copyrighted work or make any other version of it if it be a literary work; to dramatize it if it be at nondramatic work; to convert it into a novel or other nondramatic work if it be a drama; to arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work; to finish it if it be a model or design for a work of art; (c) to deliver or authorize the delivery of the copyrighted work if it be a lecture, sermon, address or similar production; (d) to perform the copyrighted work publicly if it be a drama or, if it be a dramatic work and not reproduced in copies for sale, to vend the manuscript or any record thereof; to make or to procure the making of any transcription or record thereof by which it may in any manner be exhibited, performed or produced, and to exhibit, perform or produce it in any manner whatsoever; (e) to perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition and for the purpose of public performance for profit and to make any arrangement or setting of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be read or reproduced.

So far as it secures copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work the law includes only compositions published after the act went into effect; it does not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the country of which he is a citizen or subject grants similar rights to American citizens. Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the part of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, any other person may make a similar use of the work upon the payment to the owner of a royalty of 2 cents on each such part manufactured. The reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by or upon coin-operated machines shall not be deemed a public performance for profit unless a fee is charged for admission to the place where the reproduction occurs.

The works for which copyright may be secured include all the writings of an author.

The application for registration shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations.
(b) Periodicals, including newspapers.
(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery.
(d) Dramatic or dramatic-musical compositions.
(e) Musical compositions.
(f) Maps.
(g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art.
(h) Reproductions of a work of art.
(i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.
(j) Photographs.
(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations.
(l) Motion picture photo plays.
(m) Motion pictures other than photo plays.

These specifications do not, however, limit the subject matter of copyright as defined in the law nor does any error in classification invalidate the copyright protection secured.

Copyright extends to the work of a foreign author or proprietor only in case he is domiciled in the United States at the time of the first publication of his work or if the country of which he is a citizen grants similar copyright protection to citizens of the United States.

The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the president of the United States, by proclamations made from time to time. Provided, however, that all works made the subject of copyright first produced or published abroad after Aug. 1, 1914, and before the date of the president's proclamation of peace, of which the authors or proprietors are citizens or subjects of any foreign state or nation granting similar protection for works by citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to the protection conferred by the copyright laws of the United States from and after the accomplishment, before the expiration of fifteen months after the date of the president's proclamation of peace, of the conditions and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States.

Any person entitled thereto by the law may secure copyright for his work by publication thereof with the notice of copyright required by the act, and such notice shall be affixed to each copy published or offered for sale in the United States. Such person may obtain registration of his claim to copyright by complying with the provisions of the act, including the deposit of copies, whereupon the register of copyrights shall issue to him a certificate as provided for in the law. Copyright may also be had of the works of an author of which copies are not reproduced for sale by the deposit with claim of copyright of one complete copy, if it be a lecture or similar production, or a dramatic, musical or dramatico-musical composition; of a title and description, with one print taken from each scene or act, if the work be a motion-picture photo play; of a photographic print if it be a photograph; of a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture, if the work be a motion picture other than a photo play, or of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof if it be a work of art or a plastic work or drawing.

After copyright has been secured there must be deposited in the copyright office in Washington, D. C., two complete copies of the best edition thereof then published, or if the work is by a foreign author and published in a foreign country one complete copy of the best edition then published, which copies or copy, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the act, or if such work be a contribution to a periodical for which contribution special registration is requested, one copy of the issue or issues containing such contribution. Failure to deposit the copies within a given time after notice from the register of copyrights makes the proprietor of the copyright liable to a fine of $100 and twice the retail price of the work, and the copyright becomes void.

The text of all books and periodicals specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, except the original text of a book of foreign origin in a language other than English, must in order to secure protection be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand, machinery or other process, and the printing of the text and the binding of the books must also be done within the United States. An affidavit of such manufacture is required.

The notice of copyright required consists either of the word "copyright" or the abbreviation "copr.," accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical or dramatic work, the notice must also include the year in which the copyright was secured by publication. In the case, however, of copies of works specified in paragraphs (f) to (k) inclusive (given above) the notice may consist of the letter C. inclosed within a circle, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the copyright proprietor, provided his name appears elsewhere on the copies. In the case of a book or other printed publication the notice shall be applied on the title page or on the page immediately following, or if a periodical either upon the title page or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading; or if a musical work upon its title page or the first page of music.

Where the copyright proprietor has sought to comply with the law with respect to notice, the omission of such notice by mistake from a particular copy or copies shall not invalidate the copyright or prevent recovery for infringement against any person who, after actual notice of the copyright, begins an undertaking to infringe it, but shall prevent the recovery of damages against an innocent infringer who has been misled by the omission of the notice.

In the case of a book in English published abroad before publication in this country, the deposit in the copyright office within thirty days of one copy of the foreign edition, with a request for the reservation of the copyright, secures for the author or owner an ad interim copyright for thirty days after such deposit is made.

The copyright secured by the act endures for twenty-eight years from the date of the first publication. In the case of any posthumous work, periodical, encyclopedic or other composite work upon which the copyright was originally secured by the proprietor thereof, or of any work copyrighted by a corporate body, or by an employer for whom such work is made for hire, the proprietor for such copyright shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright in such work for the further term of twenty-eight years when application for such renewal shall have been made within one year prior to the expiration of the original term. In the case of any other copyrighted work, including a contribution by an individual author to a periodical or to a cyclopedic or other composite work when such contribution has been separately copyrighted, the author of

such work, if living, or the heirs, executors or next of kin, if the author be dead, shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright for a further term of twenty-eight years. In default of such application for renewal the copyright in any work shall end at the expiration of twenty-eight years.

If any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, such person shall be liable;

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement.

(b) To pay to the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages or profits such damages as to the court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts as hereinafter stated (in numbered paragraphs), but in the case of a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph such damages shall not exceed the sum of $200 nor be less than $50, and in the case of the infringement of an undramatized or nondramatic work by means of motion pictures, where the infringer shall show that he was infringing, and that such infringement could not have been reasonably foreseen, such damages shall not exceed $100; and in the case of an infringement of a copyrighted dramatic or dramatico-musical work by a maker of motion pictures and his agencies for the distribution thereof to exhibitors where such infringer shows that he was not infringing a copyrighted work and that such infringements could not have been reasonably foreseen, the entire sum of such damages recoverable by the copyright proprietor from such infringing maker and his agencies shall not exceed the sum of $5,000 nor be less than $250, and such damages shall in no other case exceed the sum of $250 and shall not be regarded as a penalty. The foregoing exceptions shall not deprive the copyright proprietor of any other remedy given him under this law.

1. In the case of a painting, statue or sculpture, $10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employes.

2. In the case of any work enumerated in the list (given above) of works for which copyright may be asked, except a painting, statue or sculpture, $1 for every infringing copy.

3. In the case of a lecture, sermon or address, $50 for every infringing delivery.

4. In the case of dramatic or dramatico-musical or a choral or orchestral composition, $100 for the first and $50 for every subsequent infringing performance; in the case of other musical compositions, $10 for every infringing performance.

(c) To deliver up on oath all articles alleged to infringe a copyright.

(d) To deliver up on oath for destruction all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, molds, matrices or other means for making such infringing copies, as the court may order.

(e) Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of musical instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, then in case of infringement by the unauthorized manufacture, use or sale of interchangeable parts, such as disks, rolls, bands or cylinders for use in mechanical music-producing machines, no criminal action shall be brought, but in a civil action an injunction may be granted upon such terms as the court may impose and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover in lieu of profits and damages a royalty as provided in the act.

Any person who shall willfully and for profit infringe any copyright, or willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court. It is provided, however, that nothing in the act shall prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs or vocal societies, provided the performance is for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

Any person who shall fraudulently place a copyright notice upon any uncopyrighted article, or shall fraudulently remove or alter the notice upon any copyrighted article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100 or more than $1,000. Any person who shall knowingly sell or issue any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in this country, or who shall knowingly import any article bearing such notice, shall be liable to a fine of $100.

During the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation of any piratical copies thereof or of any copies not produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the copyright law, or of any plates of the same not made from type set in this country, or any copies produced by lithographic or photo-engraving process not performed within the United States, is prohibited. Except as to piratical copies this does not apply:

(a) To works in raised characters for the blind;

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright owner, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed without such authorization;

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

(d) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor under the following circumstances:

1. When imported, not more than one copy at a time, for individual use and not for sale, but such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States;

2. When imported by or for the use of the United States;

3. When imported for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, or for any state school, college, university or free public library in the United States;

4. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions or libraries, or form parts of the library or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale.

No criminal actions shall be maintained under the copyright law unless the same be

begun within three years after the cause of action arose.

Copyright may be assigned, mortgaged or bequeathed by will.

There shall be appointed by the librarian of congress a register of copyrights at a salary of $4,000 a year and an assistant register at $3,000 a year.

These with their subordinate assistants shall perform all the duties relating to the registration of copyrights. The register of copyrights shall keep such record books in the copyright office as are required to carry out the provisions of the law, and whenever deposit has been made in the copyright office of a copy of any work under the provisions of the act he shall make entry thereof.

In the case of each entry the person recorded as the claimant of the copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under seal of the copyright office.

The register of copyrights shall receive and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay the following fees: For the registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal: Provided, That in the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not demanded. For every additional certificate of registration made, 50 cents. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of copyright or license, or for any copy of such certificate or license, duly certified, if not over 300 words in length, $1; if more than 300 and less than 1,000, $2; if more than 1,000 words in length, $1 additional for each 1,000 words or fraction thereof over 300 words. For recording the notice of user or acquiescence specified in the act, 25 cents for each notice of not over fifty words and an additional 25 cents for each additional 100 words. For comparing any copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article in addition to the fee for recording the instrument of assignment. For any requested search of copyright office records, indexes or deposits, 50 cents for each full hour consumed in making such search. Only one registration at one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time.

For copyright blanks and additional information as to copyright regulations address the register of copyrights, library of congress, Washington, D. C.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

Under the act of Feb. 20, 1905, as subsequently amended, the owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, or with the Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the United States or resides or is located in any foreign country which affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the patent office an application therefor, addressed to the commissioner of patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of the goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to the goods and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark as actually used as may be required by the commissioner of patents.

The application must be accompanied by a written declaration, verified by the applicant or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered and that no other person or concern, to the best of the applicant's knowledge, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive.

No mark by which the goods of the owner of the mark may be distinguished from other goods of the same class shall be refused registration on account of the nature of such mark unless it—

(a) Consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter

(b) Consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof, or of any state or municipality or of any foreign nation, or of any design or picture that has been or may hereafter be adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, or of any name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club or society which was incorporated in any state in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant: Provided, that the name, etc., was adopted and publicly used prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant. Trade-marks so similar to others as to cause confusion or mistakes shall not be registered. No mark which consists merely of a name not written, impressed or woven in some particular manner or in association with the portrait of an individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used or merely a geographical name or term, shall be registered. No portrait of a living individual may be registered as a trade-mark except with his consent in writing.

Certificates of registration remain in force twenty years and may be renewed from time to time for like periods on payment of the required fees. Following are the rates for trade-mark fees:

Original application	$10.00
Application for renewal	10.00
Notice of opposition	10.00
Appeals from examiners to commissioner	15.00

For certified and uncertified copies of certificate and other papers and for recording transfers and other papers the fees are the same as in patent cases. (See "Applications for Patents" above.)

Further information may be had by applying to commissioner of patents, Washington, D. C.

TRADE-MARKS ISSUED.

1915	6,292	1918	4,061
1916	6,791	1919	4,208
1917	5,339	1920	10,282

NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under supervision of the secretary of the interior.

Name.	Location.	Created.	Acres.
Abraham Lincoln Homestead*	Kentucky	July 17, 1916	137
Antietam	Maryland	Aug. 20, 1890	43
Chickamauga and Chattanooga	Georgia and Tennessee	Aug. 18, 1890	6,195
Crater Lake	Oregon	May 22, 1902	159,360
General Grant	California	Oct. 1, 1890	2,560
Gettysburg	Pennsylvania	Feb. 11, 1895	877
Glacier	Montana	May 11, 1910	981,681
Grand Canyon	Arizona	Feb. 26, 1919	806,400
Guilford Courthouse*	North Carolina	Mar. 2, 1917	125
Hawaii	Hawaii	Aug. 1, 1916	74,935
Hot Springs Reservation	Arkansas	Apr. 20, 1832	912
Lafayette	Maine	Feb. 26, 1919	5,000
Lassen Volcanic	California	Aug. 9, 1916	82,880
Mesa Verde	Colorado	June 29, 1906	42,376
Mount McKinley	Alaska	Feb. 26, 1917	1,408,000
Mount Rainier	Washington	Mar. 2, 1899	207,360
Platt	Oklahoma	Apr. 21 1904	848
Rock Creek	District of Columbia	Sept. 27. 1890	1,606
Rocky Mountain	Colorado	Jan. 26, 1915	230,000
Sequoia	California	Sept. 25, 1890	160,000
Shiloh	Tennessee	Dec. 27, 1894	3,000
Sully's Hill	North Dakota	Apr. 27, 1904	960
Vicksburg	Mississippi	Feb. 21, 1899	1,233
Wind Cave	South Dakota	Jan. 9, 1903	10,522
Yellowstone	Wyoming, Montana and Idaho	Mar. 1, 1872	2,142,720
Yosemite	California	Oct. 1, 1890	967,680
Zion	Utah	Nov. 19, 1919	15,840
Zoological	District of Columbia	Mar. 2, 1889	170

*In charge of secretary of war.

NOTES ON NATIONAL PARKS.

Abraham Lincoln Homestead—Farm near Hodgenville, Ky., with log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.

Antietam—Battle field of the civil war in Washington county, Maryland.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga—Battle fields of the civil war in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Crater Lake—Park contains remarkable mountain, lake and fine scenery in the Cascade range, Klamath county, Oregon; may be reached from Klamath Falls or from Medford on the Southern Pacific road.

General Grant—In Fresno and Tulare counties, California; forest and mountain scenery; reached from Sanger on the Southern Pacific road.

Gettysburg—Battle field of the civil war in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Glacier—Tract of mountainous country in northern Montana with glaciers, lakes, forests and peaks.

Grand canyon—In northwestern Arizona; greatest eroded canyon within the United States.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park—Scene of battle between Gen. Greene and Gen. Cornwallis, near Greensboro, N. C., in war of the revolution.

Hawaii—Includes celebrated volcanoes Kilauea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala; main feature is Lava lake at Kilauea.

Hot Springs Reservation—Tract of land in Garland county, Arkansas, noted for its springs of warm mineral waters.

Lafayette—Lands on Mount Desert island, Maine, which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when, acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts, he explored and described the present New England coast; the geology, fauna and flora on the island are of great scientific interest.

Lassen Volcanic—On the boundary of Plumas and Shasta counties, California, contains volcanic and other peaks, hot springs, mud geysers, ice caves, lakes of volcanic glass, canyons and forests.

Mesa Verde—In the extreme southwestern part of Colorado; contains pueblo and other ruins; reached from Mancos on the Rio Grande Southern road.

Mount McKinley—Area of 2,200 square miles in south central Alaska, containing Mount McKinley, the highest mountain in America; many large glaciers and beautiful lakes and forests.

Mount Rainier—Mountain district in southern Washington; reached from Ashford on the Tacoma Eastern railroad and from Fairfax on the Northern Pacific road.

Platt—Tract of land containing sulphur springs in Murray county, Oklahoma; reached by Santa Fe and St. Louis & San Francisco railroads.

Rock Creek—Park in outskirts of Washington, D. C.

Rocky Mountain—Tract of mountainous land of great scenic beauty in Grand, Boulder and Larimer counties, Colorado; contains forests, lakes and peaks; reached by Union Pacific and other roads.

Sequoia—Mountain tract in Tulare county, California, containing forest of big trees; reached from Visalia.

Shiloh—Battle field of civil war in Hardin county, southern Tennessee.

Sully's Hill—On the shore of Devil's lake, North Dakota; contains elevation on which Gen. Alfred Sully with a few men withstood a band of Indians for several days in 1863; reached from Devil's Lake, Narrows and Tokio stations on the Great Northern road.

Vicksburg—Battle field of civil war near city of same name in Mississippi.

Wind Cave—Canyon and extensive cave in Custer county, South Dakota, twelve miles from Hot Springs, on the Northwestern and Burlington roads; in Black Hills region.

Yellowstone—Famous park in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, containing geysers and many other natural phenomena as well as beautiful mountain, lake and river scenery; reached from stations on the Northern Pacific, Burlington and Oregon Short Line roads.

Yosemite—Splendid valley in the Sierras in Mariposa county, California; reached from Merced on the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads by way of the Yosemite Valley railroad.

Zion—Canyon in southwestern Utah through which flows the north fork of the Virgin or Zion river; an extraordinary example of canyon erosion; nearest railroad Los Angeles & Salt Lake.
Zoological—Park in Washington, D. C., devoted to the zoological collection of the government; adjoins Rock Creek park.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

By law approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," the president of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, to declare by proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States, to be national monuments. Under such authority the following monuments have been created:

Name and state.	Year.	Acres.
Bandelier, N. M.	1916	22,075
Big Hole battle field, Mont.	1910	5
Cabrillo, Cal.	1913	1.5
Capulin mountain, N. M.	1916	681
Casa Grande, Ariz.	1889	480
Chaco canyon, N. M.	1907	20,629
Cinder Cone,* Cal.	1907	5,120
Colorado, Col.	1911	13,883
Devil's tower, Wyo.	1906	1,152
Devil postpile,* Cal.	1911	800
Dinosaur, Utah.	1915	80
El Morro, N. M.	1906	160
Gila cliff dwellings,* N. M.	1907	160
Gran Quivira, N. M.	1909	560
Jewel cave,* S. D.	1908	1,280
Katmai, Alaska	1919	1,088,000
Lassen peak,* Cal.	1907	1,280
Lewis and Clark cavern, Mont.	1908	160
Montezuma castle, Ariz.	1906	160
Mount Olympus,* Wash.	1909	299,370
Muir Woods, Cal.	1908	295
Natural bridges, Utah.	1909	2,740
Navajo, Ariz.	1909	360
Old Kasaan, Alaska	1916	38
Oregon caves,* Ore.	1909	480
Papago Saguaro, Ariz.	1914	2,050
Petrified forest, Ariz.	1906	25,625
Pinnacles, California.	1908	2,080
Scott's bluff, Neb.	1919	2,054
Rainbow bridge, Utah.	1910	160
Shoshone cavern, Wyo.	1909	210
Sitka, Alaska.	1910	57
Tonto,* Ariz.	1907	640
Tumacacori, Ariz.	1908	10
Verendrye, N. D.	1917	253
Walnut canyon, Ariz.	1915	960
Wheeler,* Col.	1908	300
Yucca house, Cal.	1919	9.6
Zion, Utah.	1909	15,840

*Administered by department of agriculture; others by interior department, except the Big Hole battle field, which is under the war department.

NOTES ON NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Bandelier—Prehistoric aboriginal ruins in Sandoval and Santa Fe counties, New Mexico, with cliff dwellings, ceremonial cave and other relics of a vanished people.
Big Hole battle field—Scene of fight at Big Hole pass on Big Hole or Wisdom river, Aug. 9, 1877, between Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph and a small force of soldiers commanded by Col. John Gibbond in Silver Bow county, Montana; reached from Melrose.
Cabrillo statue—At Point Loma, Cal.; land first sighted by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, discoverer of California, when he approached San Diego bay, Sept. 28, 1542; site of about 1½ acres set aside for heroic statue of Cabrillo.
Capulin mountain—Striking example of recent extinct volcanoes in Union county, New Mexico, near town of Des Moines.
Casa Grande—Ruins of a large prehistoric dwelling near Florence, Arizona.
Chaco canyon—Located in San Juan and McKinley counties, New Mexico; contains extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins.
Cinder cone—An elevation in Lassen county in northern California; is of importance as illustrating volcanic activity in the vicinity 200 years ago.
Colorado—Extraordinary examples of erosion in Mesa county, western Colorado; reached from Grand Junction.
Devil postpile—Natural formations, including Rainbow waterfalls, within the Sierra national forest in California; area set aside is on middle fork of San Joaquin river.
Devil's tower—A lofty and isolated rock in Crook county, Wyoming; is an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains.
Dinosaur—Section in eastern Utah containing an extraordinary deposit of dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains of the Jura-Trias period, which are of great scientific interest and value.
El Morro—An elevation near Wingate station on the Santa Fe railroad in New Mexico; contains prehistoric ruins and interesting rock inscriptions.
Gila cliff dwellings—In the Mogollon mountains, New Mexico; known also as the Gila Hot Springs cliff houses; are among the best preserved remains of the cliff dwellers of the southwest.
Gran Quivira—Ruined town not far from Manzano in the central part of New Mexico; remains of large cathedral and chapel and of many houses thought to date from prehistoric times.
Jewel cave—A natural formation of scientific interest within the Black Hills national forest in Custer county, South Dakota.
Katmai—Belt of unusual volcanic activity on the southern coast of Alaska, including Mount Katmai and the "Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes," exhibiting remarkable natural phenomena.
Lassen peak—In natural forest of same name in Shasta county, northern California; marks the southern terminus of the long line of extinct volcanoes in the Cascade range, from which one of the greatest volcanic fields in the world extends.
Lewis and Clark cavern—An extraordinary limestone cavern near Limespur, Jefferson county, Montana.
Montezuma castle—Large prehistoric ruin or cliff dwelling on Beaver creek, Arizona.
Mount Olympus—Mountain in the state of Washington; has extensive glaciers and on its slopes are the breeding grounds of the Olympic elk.
Muir woods—In Marin county, California; an extensive growth of redwood trees of great age and size; land presented to the government by William Kent, formerly of Chicago.
Natural bridges—Rock formations in southeastern Utah extending over streams or chasms; have loftier heights and greater spans than any other similar formations known; reserved as extraordinary examples of stream erosion.
Navajo—Within the Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona; includes a number of prehistoric cliff dwellings and pueblo ruins new to science.
Old Kasaan—Abandoned Indian village in Alaska in which are numerous totem poles and other objects of historical interest.
Oregon caves—Within the Siskiyou national forest in Oregon; caves are of natural formation and of unusual scientific interest and importance.

Papago Saguaro—Splendid collection of characteristic desert flora, interesting rock formations and numerous pictographs in Maricopa county, Arizona; reached by Arizona Eastern railroad.

Petrified forest—Fossilized or mineralized wood in Gila and Apache counties, Arizona.

Pinnacles—A series of natural formations of rock with a number of caves underlying them; located within Pinnacles national forest in California.

Rainbow bridge—An extraordinary natural bridge in southeastern Utah, having an arch which in form and appearance is much like a rainbow; is 309 feet high and 278 feet span; of scientific interest as an example of eccentric stream erosion.

Scott's bluff—This bluff is the highest known point in Nebraska and was used as a landmark and rendezvous by immigrants and frontiersmen traveling over Mitchell pass lying to the south of the elevation and forming part of the old Oregon trail. It is on the North Platte river and is reached by the Union Pacific railroad.

Shoshone cavern—A cave in Big Horn county, Wyoming, of unknown extent, but of many windings and ramifications and containing vaulted chambers of large size, magnificently decorated with sparkling crystals and beautiful stalactites, and containing pits of unknown depth.

Sitka—Tract of about fifty-seven acres within public park, near Sitka, Alaska; battle ground of Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804; site of former village of Kiki-Siti tribe, the most warlike of Alaska Indians; contains numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians, recording the genealogical history of their several clans.

Tonto—Comprises two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings in Gila county, Arizona.

Tumacacori—Ruin of an ancient Spanish mission of brick, cement and mortar in Santa Cruz county, Arizona.

Verendrye—A high and imposing butte, locally known as Crowhigh mountain, on the Missouri river, near Spanish, N. D.; used as observation point by Verendrye, an explorer, between 1738 and 1742; place of historic interest.

Walnut canyon—Canyon eight miles southeast of Flagstaff, Arizona; contains ruins of cliff dwellings of great ethnograpic, scientific and educational interest.

Wheeler—Volcanic formations illustrating erratic erosion; in Rio Grande and Cochetopa national forests in southwestern Colorado.

Yucca house—An imposing pile of masonry of great archæological value, a relic of the prehistoric inhabitants of that part of the country; located on the eastern slope of Sleeping Ute mountain in Montezuma county, Colorado.

FOREST RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From agricultural department circular on "Timber Depletion, Lumber Prices, Lumber Exports and Concentration of Timber Ownership."]

The original forests of the United States are estimated to have covered 822,000,000 acres and to have contained 5,200,000,000,000 board feet of timber. Over two-thirds of this area has been culled, cut over or burned. There are left to-day about 137,000,000 acres of virgin timber, 112,000,000 acres of culled and second growth timber large enough for sawing, 133,000,000 acres partially stocked with smaller growth and 81,000,000 acres of devastated and practically waste land. We have 463,000,000 acres of forest land of all sorts which contains 2,214,000,000,000 feet of timber of merchantable sizes. Three-fifths of the timber originally in the United States is gone.

The cutting and loss of merchantable timber consume about 56,000,000,000 board feet yearly. About 40,000,000,000 feet of this amount is cut from the virgin forests still left and the rest from second growth. We are even cutting into pulpwood, acid wood and fuel 14,000,000,000 cubic feet per year and growing about 6,000,000,000 feet in them. We are cutting more of every class of timber than we are growing. Our annual wood bill includes 40,000,000,000 feet of lumber, 87,000,000 hewed railroad ties, nearly 5,500,000 cords of pulpwood, a third of which is imported, and 110,000,000 cords of fuel. This use of wood cannot be appreciably reduced without serious injury to the agriculture, the home building and the manufactures of the United States.

The crux of the timber depletion is the exhaustion, or partial exhaustion, of the forests most available to the great bulk of our population, agriculture and manufactures. One timbered region after another in the eastern states has been cut out. Less than 5 per cent of the virgin forests of New England and but 12 per cent of her original stand of timber are left. New York, the leading state in lumber production in 1850, now manufactures only thirty board feet per capita yearly, or not more than a tenth of the requirements of her own population and industries. Pennsylvania was the leading lumber manufacturing state in 1860. She now cuts less than the amount consumed in the Pittsburgh district alone.

The original pine forests of the lake states, estimated at 350,000,000,000 feet, are now reduced to less than 8,000,000,000. In 1892 the sawmills in the region bordering the great lakes cut 9,000,000,000 board feet of lumber and largely supplied the softwood markets of the prairie and central states and eastward to New England. To-day their yearly cut is a single billion. These four densely populated regions, stretching from the Atlantic to the prairies, which formerly were lumber exporters and still contain enormous areas of forest land, are now largely dependent upon timber grown and manufactured elsewhere and are becoming increasingly dependent upon timber which must be shipped the width of the continent.

The bulk of the building and structural timbers used in the eastern and central states during the last twenty years was grown in the pine forests of the south. In 1909 the southern mills cut 16,000,000,000 feet of pine and dominated the larger markets as completely as the northern pine did before. The virgin pine forests of the south are estimated to have contained 650,000,000,000 feet of timber; they now contain 139,000,000,000 feet aside from considerable quantities of second growth. The cut of southern pine is falling off and within another decade promises to exceed by little, if at all, the requirements of the southern states themselves.

The migration of the hardwood lumber industry has followed much the same course, although the regional lines are less distinct. The commercial cut of hardwoods in the middle states is almost a thing of the past. It has fallen off materially in the lake states and is now decreasing in the southern Appalachians. The principal reserve of hardwoods is in the southern Mississippi valley.

Since 1909 the United States has ceased to be self-supporting in newsprint paper. There are large quantities of pulp timber in the western states and in Alaska, but industrial and transportation conditions prior to the war largely rendered them unavailable to the user of paper. The depletion of pulpwoods in the eastern and northern states is reflected to-day in the importation of two-thirds of our newsprint or newsprint materials from Canada.

A similar situation prevails in the naval-stores industry. In 1919 the production of turpentine and resin had fallen off 50 per cent.

One-half of the timber remaining in the continental United States is in three states bordering on the Pacific ocean. Sixty-one per cent of it lies west of the great plains.

INCREASE IN LUMBER PRICES.

Prior to 1850, when the great bulk of our lumber was manufactured near the points of use, the transportation cost averaged less than $3 per 1,000 board feet. To-day it is probably $10. In another decade at freight rates now prevailing it will reach $15 per 1,000 feet. The wholesale prices on upper grades of softwood lumber in New York prior to 1865 were from $20 to $25 per 1,000 feet. The supply then came from mills in the same state or in Pennsylvania. A level of from $35 to $45 marked a period of thirty years or more prior to 1917, when most of the lumber came from the lake states or the south. The abnormal conditions of 1919 initiated a new level of about $130 per 1,000 feet, with a considerable part of the material coming from the Pacific coast. The building grades of pine lumber cut near the great lakes retailed in the middle west at $15 to $20 per 1,000 feet prior to 1900. Timber depletion in the lake states forced these prices up to a level of $25 to $35 per 1,000 feet, when southern pine took over the market. And to-day the shortage of southern pine together with other factors has advanced prices to $80 and $85 per thousand feet, and western timber is becoming the staple of the region.

The depletion of timber has by no means been the sole cause of the recent wave of excessive lumber prices. Lumber production during the war was much less than normal owing to shortages of labor and equipment and embargoes on transportation, and a considerable part of the cut was taken by the government for war purposes. At the same time the usual construction of dwellings and industrial structures and the use of lumber in many manufacturing industries were curtailed. Following the war these pent-up demands were released. They caught the lumber industry not only with stocks short and broken from war conditions, but unable, on account of labor difficulties, lack of freight cars, and bad weather in important producing regions, to respond rapidly with increased production. The general causes affecting prices of most commodities, such as the expansion of credit accompanied by currency inflation and the wave of speculation and extravagance, played their part.

Lumber prices indeed rose to unprecedented limits. In March, 1920, average mill prices in the south and west had advanced 300 per cent and more over those received in 1914. Average retail prices in the middle west showed increases ranging from 150 to 200 per cent. The average advance on high grade hardwoods in eastern wholesale markets was from 200 to 250 per cent and even at these levels the demand was still unsatisfied. While the costs of manufacturing lumber at least doubled as compared with 1916, lumber prices have much more than doubled and have become wholly disproportionate to operating costs. Prices, indeed, were so excessive in the spring of 1920 that buying was automatically checked.

OWNERSHIP OF TIMBER.

One-half of the privately owned timber in the United States is held by approximately 250 large owners, the ownership of the remaining timber being very widely distributed. The tendency toward the acquisition and speculative holding of the timber beyond operating requirements has been checked and the present tendency is toward manufacture in connection with large timber holdings.

DEVASTATED FOREST LANDS.

The depletion of timber in the United States has not resulted primarily from the use of our forests, but from their devastation. The kernel of the problem lies in the enormous areas of forest land which are not producing the timber crops that they should. There are 326,000,000 acres of cut-over timber lands bearing no saw timber. Their condition ranges from complete devastation through various stages of partial restocking or restocking with trees of inferior quality, to relatively limited areas which are producing timber at or near their full capacity. On 81,000,000 acres there is practically no forest growth. This is the result of forest fires and of methods of cutting which destroy or prevent new timber growth. There were 27,000 recorded forest fires in 1919, burning a total of 8,250,000 acres. During the preceding year 25,000 fires burned over 10,500,000 acres of forest land. An additional large acreage was burned each year, of which no record could be obtained.

THE REMEDY.

This summary would not be complete without indicating the essential steps which should be taken to stop timber depletion. The plan proposed is built up on the belief that the most rapid progress will be made by utilizing the recognized police powers of the several states to stop forest fires and bring about better handling of privately owned forest land. The equitable adjustment of timberland taxes in such ways as will promote timber production is a responsibility of the individual states. At the same time the national importance of stopping timber depletion calls for the taking of an active part by the federal government, particularly in aiding forest activities of the states, standardizing technical practice in fire protection and forest renewal, and largely extending national acquisitions of forest land.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Acreage of unreserved and unappropriated lands remaining in the public domain of the United States in 1920. Of the total 68,495,153 acres are unsurveyed:

State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.
Alabama..	37,200	Montana..	5,973,741
Arizona ..	18,268,909	Nebraska.	66,844
Arkansas..	276,595	Nevada....	54,267,175
California.	19,585,801	New Mex..	18,448,878
Colorado..	8,941,185	N. Dakota	81,044
Florida ..	120,077	Oklahoma.	7,404
Idaho	8,805,112	Oregon ..	14,006,767
Kansas ...	4,346	S. Dakota	288,472
Louisiana.	14,240	Utah	29,991,715
Michigan..	73,523	Wash. ...	1,086,686
Minnesota.	256,297	Wisconsin.	5,154
Mississippi	33,360	Wyoming..	19,679,595
Missouri..	18	Total ..	200,320,128

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Arthur P. Davis, director, Interior Department building, 19th and F streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.; western office, Tramway building, Denver, Colo. Employes: Washington office, 90; in west, 3,000 to 5,000. Expenditures per year about $8,000,000.

The reclamation service was organized by the secretary of the interior under reclamation act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction, and operation of irrigation works in the seventeen arid and semiarid states of the west. Twenty-five primary projects and three Indian projects are under construction or operation, aggregating 3,200,000 acres on completion and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,100,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs.

Funds for this work have come chiefly from sale of public lands. The money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual installments without interest, in accordance with the reclamation extension act of Aug. 13, 1914.

The service has built about 13,000 miles of canals, ditches, and drains, including 106,000 canal structures, and has excavated 183,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connection with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams, with an aggregate volume of 13,980,000 cubic yards, including the Arrowrock dam (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise river, and the Elephant Butte dam (306 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The service has built 95 tunnels, 986 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,224 miles of telephone line, a dozen power plants, and 672 miles of transmission lines. It is mining coal and has manufactured 1,676,000 barrels of cement and sand cement. The net construction cost to June 30, 1920, was $130,870,000.

More than 150,000 persons are living on the 42,000 farms irrigated by the service. Of the 3,200,000 acres above referred to, water was furnished in 1920 to 1,675,000 acres, and of this 1,156,000 acres were harvested, producing crops worth more than $67,000,000, or an average of about $60 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth $50,000,000 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers of the world war have a preference right to enter these farms and at recent openings have taken all units.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing Director, U. S. Reclamation Service, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

The service issues the "Reclamation Record," 48-page illustrated monthly, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engineering library of about 3,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the service. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects with numerous photographs and maps, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested.

AREA AND COST OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Report to June 30, 1921.

State.	Project.	Acres.	Gross Cost.	Revenues.	Net cost.
Arizona	Salt River	192,077	$15,106,942	$4,558,822	$10,548,119
	Yuma auxiliary	45,000	432,338	7,194	425,143
Arizona-California	Yuma	65,000	9,543,777	405,052	9,138,724
California	Orland	20,533	1,145,959	130,031	1,015,927
Colorado	Grand Valley	45,000	3,855,712	130,613	3,725,098
	Uncompahgre	100,000	7,701,310	1,070,830	6,630,480
Idaho	Boise	329,803	13,186,441	782,038	12,404,402
	King Hill	16,195	1,212,678	2,232	1,210,445
	Minidoka	121,557	7,282,553	212,664	7,069,889
Montana	Huntley	32,885	1,466,761	17,325	1,449,436
	Milk river	189,868	3,754,182	160,514	3,593,668
	St. Mary Storage	.....	2,696,334	32,436	2,663,897
	Sun river	170,187	3,982,929	131,077	3,851,851
Montana-North Dakota	Lower Yellowstone	59,529	2,910,315	38,334	2,871,980
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte	251,224	11,779,478	111,908	11,667,569
Nevada	Newlands	187,000	6,508,470	8,904	6,499,566
New Mexico	Carlsbad	24,991	1,420,095	20,686	1,399,409
New Mexico-Texas	Rio Grande	150,000	11,764,797	1,118,911	10,645,885
North Dakota	North Dakota pumping	25,710	696,607	11,180	685,426
Oregon	Deschutes	.....	2,363	3	2,360
	Umatilla	28,300	2,597,308	19,646	2,577,661
Oregon-California	Klamath	140,880	3,296,337	49,678	3,246,658
South Dakota	Belle Fourche	97,430	3,499,275	18,949	3,480,326
Utah	Strawberry Valley	54,000	3,502,326	21,499	3,480,826
Washington	Okanogan	8,200	1,290,454	56,017	1,234,436
	Yakima	139,600	10,664,562	320,966	10,343,595
Wyoming	Riverton*	100,000	327,543	2,070	325,472
	Shoshone	137,000	6,766,859	49,876	6,716,982
Total		2,731,969	138,394,717	9,489,470	128,905,247
Indian Projects—Mont.	Blackfeet	107,500	1,137,393	19,839	1,117,554
	Flathead	124,500	4,491,729	145,703	4,346,026
	Fort Peck	152,000	830,454	3,800	826,653
Total Indian		384,000	6,459,578	169,344	6,290,234
Grand total		3,115,969	144,854,295	9,658,814	135,195,481

*Partly from reclamation fund and partly from general treasury for Indian bureau.

IRRIGATION AND CROP RESULTS IN 1919.*

State and project.	Irrigated acreage.†	Cropped acreage.‡	Crop value. Total.	Crop value. Per acre.
Arizona—Salt river	205,060	193,350	$18,551,800	$96.00
Arizona-California—Yuma	54,550	54,480	3,770,940	69.20
California—Orland	13,870	11,040	549,700	49.80
Colorado—Grand Valley	11,730	10,760	525,360	48.80
Uncompahgre	64,180	63,730	3,397,500	53.30
Idaho—Boise	109,760	100,700	4,653,400	46.20
King Hill	4,780	4,520	216,500	47.90
Minidoka—Gravity division	61,520	55,640	2,274,400	40.90
Pumping division	46,130	42,940	2,445,700	57.00
Montana—Huntley	20,020	20,020	543,780	27.10
Milk river	24,330	22,330	332,200	14.90
Sun river—Fort Shaw division	8,050	8,400	256,450	30.50
Greenfields division	6,730	7,950	136,350	17.10
Montana-North Dakota—Lower Yellowstone	19,120	19,120	584,700	30.60
Neb.-Wyo.—North Platte—Interstate division	88,000	86,920	4,043,600	46.50
N. P. C. & C. Co. lands	9,630	9,370	382,500	40.80
Fort Laramie division	8,530	8,490	253,180	29.80
Northport division	1,250	1,220	27,170	22.26
Nevada—Newlands	45,610	44,570	1,686,400	49.80
New Mexico—Carlsbad	22,170	20,180	895,300	44.40
New Mexico-Texas—Rio Grande	82,960	77,880	4,639,200	59.60
North Dakota—North Dakota pumping	2,810	2,740	86,780	31.70
Oregon—Umatilla	12,030	10,190	519,470	60.00
Oregon-California—Klamath	38,100	35,260	904,500	25.60
South Dakota—Belle Fourche	59,850	59,850	832,200	13.90
Utah—Strawberry Valley	32,350	29,250	1,945,900	66.50
Washington—Okanogan	5,440	4,920	431,200	87.70
Yakima—Sunnyside division	93,610	78,940	8,330,400	105.50
Tieton division	28,000	27,250	3,471,400	127.40
Wyoming—Shoshone—Garland division	35,190	34,850	929,100	29.70
Frannie division	10,460	9,270	134,540	16.34
Total	1,225,820	1,156,130	67,751,620	58.80

*Data are for calendar year (irrigation season), except on Salt river project data are for corresponding "agricultural year," October, 1919, to September, 1920.

†In addition areas aggregating 1,000,000 acres were served water from the government works, usually stored water sold in bulk under the Warren act to supplement private rights.

‡Irrigated crops. Excludes small areas on few projects cropped by dry farming.

CROPS ON IRRIGATED FARMS BY YEARS.

Year.	Acres.	Value.*	Year.	Acres	Value.*
1910	475,000	$12,500,000	1916	1,010,000	$35,000,000
1911	560,000	13,000,000	1917	1,030,000	57,000,000
1912	645,000	14,500,000	1918	1,140,000	67,000,000
1913	700,000	16,000,000	1919	1,177,210	88,609,969
1914	770,000	16,500,000	1920	1,156,130	67,751,620
1915	857,000	19,000,000			

*Value of crops.

STATE PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Alabama—Wetumpka.
Alaska—Sitka (U. S. jail)
Arizona—Florence.
Arkansas—Little Rock.
California—Folsom
San Quentin.
Colorado—Canon City.
Connecticut—Weathersfield.
Delaware—Wilmington
(workhouse).
District of Columbia—U.S jail.
Florida—Tallahassee (commission).
Georgia—Atlanta (commission).
Idaho—Boise.
Illinois—Joliet, Chester
Indiana—Michigan City.
Indianapolis (women).
Iowa—Fort Madison, Anamosa.
Kansas—Lansing.
Kentucky—Frankfort
Eddyville (branch)
Louisiana—Baton Rouge.
Maine—Thomaston.
Maryland—Baltimore
Massachusetts—Charlestown.
Bridgewater.
South Framingham (women).
Michigan—Jackson.
Marquette (branch).
Minnesota—Stillwater.
Mississippi—Jackson (commission).
Missouri—Jefferson City.
Montana—Deer Lodge.
Nebraska—Lincoln.
Nevada—Carson City.
New Hampshire—Concord.
New Jersey—Trenton.
New Mexico—Santa Fe.
New York—Auburn.
Dannemora (Clinton).
Great Meadows (Comstock)
Sing Sing (Ossining).
North Carolina—Raleigh.
North Dakota—Bismarck.
Ohio—Columbus.
Oklahoma—McAlester.
Oregon—Salem.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.
Allegheny (Pittsburgh).
Rhode Island—Howard.
South Carolina—Columbia.
South Dakota—Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Nashville.
Petros (branch).
Texas—Huntsville.
Rusk.
Utah—Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Windsor.
Virginia—Richmond.
Washington—Walla Walla.
West Virginia—Moundsville.
Wisconsin—Waupun.
Wyoming—Rawlins.

United States Prisons.

Atlanta, Ga.—Penitentiary.
Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Penitentiary.
McNeil's Island, Wash.—Penitentiary.
Mare Island, Cal.—Naval prison.
Boston, Mass.—Naval prison.
Portsm'th, N.H.—Naval prison.

COINAGE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Coinage mints of the United States are located in Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal., and Denver, Col. The government assay offices are in New York, N. Y.; Carson, Nev.; Denver, Col.; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Charlotte, N. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Deadwood, S. D.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans, La., and Salt Lake City, Utah. The mint in Philadelphia was established in 1792 and the others as follows: San Francisco, 1852, and Denver, 1904.

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

Executive order of May 29, 1916.

It is hereby ordered that national flags and union jacks for all departments of the government, with the exception noted under (a), shall conform to the following proportions:

Hoist (width) of flag, 1.
Fly (length) of flag, 1.9.
Hoist (width) of union, 7-13.
Fly (length) of union .76.
Width of each stripe, 1-13.

(a) Exception: The colors carried by troops and camp colors shall be the sizes prescribed for the military service (army and navy).

Limitation of the number of sizes: With the exception of colors under note (a) the sizes of flags manufactured or purchased for the government departments will be limited to those with the following hoists:

(1) 20 feet; (2) 19 feet (standard); (3) 14.35 feet; (4) 12.19 feet; (5) 10 feet; (6) 8.94 feet; (7) 5.14 feet; (8) 5 feet; (9) 3.52 feet; (10) 2.90 feet; (11) 2.37 feet; (12) 1.31 feet.

Union jacks: The size of the jack shall be the size of the union of the national flag with which it is flown.

The national flag of the United States now consists of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, representing the original thirteen states, and a blue field on which are forty-eight white stars arranged in six rows of eight stars each, representing the forty-eight states now constituting the union. The last two stars were added in 1912 when New Mexico and Arizona were officially admitted as states.

Laws are in force in some of the states forbidding the desecration or mutilation of the flag or its use in any way for advertising purposes. A federal law forbids the use of the national flag on trade-marks.

The national flag was officially adopted by congress June 14, 1777. Accordingly June 14 is now generally observed as Flag day.

WHEN AND HOW TO USE THE FLAG.

[By E. B. Wicklander.]

The flag should not be raised before sunrise and should be lowered at sunset, but may fly at all times during war if intended for patriotic and not advertising purposes. In stormy weather it is considered unkind to permit the flag to fly except in battle, where it may wave night and day without regard for weather.

The flag in times of peace is not permitted by correct usage to float all night except at the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Displaying the Flag—The flag, out of doors, should be flown from a pole whenever possible, or a wire or rope. In the United States army all flags are suspended from poles and in no other way. The blue field is placed farthest from the house displaying it, except when facing a parade, with the flag suspended across the street with the stripes perpendicular, in which case the blue field goes in the upper left hand corner as viewed by the parade.

While raising or lowering the flag, it must not touch the ground; care for it tenderly and respectfully.

Driving nails in the flag to hold it in place is considered wrong. Preferably it should be tied with red, white or blue cord, or tri-colored cord.

Colors on Parade—When the colors are passing on parade or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt; if sitting, arise, stand at attention and uncover; men to remove their hats and women to bow their heads. All military men are required to stand at salute.

Used in Decoration—When the flag is hung vertically (so it can be viewed from one side only) the blue field should be at the right as one faces it. When hung horizontally the field should be at the left. The flag should never be placed below a person sitting.

Desecration of the Flag—No advertisement or lettering of any sort should ever be placed upon the flag, or any object, especially merchandise for sale, placed upon it; nor should it ever be used as a trade-mark. It should not be worn as the whole or part of a costume, and when worn as a badge it should be small and pinned over the left breast or to the left collar lapel.

When worn as an emblem on the coat or other garment, no other token should be worn above it.

The flag in any form should never appear on towels, handkerchiefs, aprons or other utilitarian clothes of any kind, nor used as a table scarf.

When Portrayed—The flag when portrayed by an illustrative process should always have the staff so placed that it is at the left of the picture, the fabric floating to the right. In crossing the flag with that of another nation, the United States flag should be at the right.

Used as a Banner—When the flag is used as a banner, the blue field should fly to the north in streets running east and west, and to the east in streets running north and south.

Half-Mast or Used on a Bier—Before placing the flag at half-mast on Memorial day or when officially required as a symbol of mourning, it must have been raised to the top of pole or staff and then lowered at or near the center of the staff.

When the flag is placed over a bier or casket, the blue field should be at the head.

On Memorial day, May 30—The national flag should be displayed at half-mast until noon, then hoisted to the top of the staff, where it remains until sunset.

Days When the Flag Should Be Flown—Washington's birthday, Feb. 22; Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12; Mothers' day, second Sunday in May; Memorial day, May 30; Flag day, June 14; Independence day, July 4; also many local patriotic anniversaries.

FLAG DISPLAY DAYS IN CHICAGO.

In accordance with an order issued May 8, 1915, the American flag should be hoisted on the buildings of Chicago under the jurisdiction of the city government on all election days and on the following anniversaries:

Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday.
Feb. 15—Sinking of the Maine.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday.
April 19—Battle of Lexington.
May 30—Memorial day.
June 14—Flag day.
June 17—Battle of Bunker Hill.
July 4—Independence day.
Oct. 9—Chicago day.
Oct. 12—Columbus day.
Oct. 17—Battle of Saratoga.
Oct. 19—Surrender of Yorktown.
Nov. 25—Evacuation of Yorktown.

On all the foregoing dates the flag should be hoisted at full mast, with the exception of Memorial day and the anniversary of the sinking of the Maine, when it should be at half-mast. The hours of displaying the flag are from sunrise to sunset.

By an ordinance passed Feb. 5, 1917, by the Chicago city council, the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" in public places in any way except as an entire and separate composition and without embellishments of national or other melodies is prohibited. The playing of the air as dance music or for an exit march is also prohibited. Violation of the ordinance by proprietors or performers is punishable by a fine of $100.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

ADMINISTRATION, 1921.

Captain Commandant—William E. Reynolds.
Aid to Commandant—Lieut.-Com. Frederick C. Billard.
Inspector—Commander A. J. Henderson.
Chief of Division of Operations—Oliver M. Maxam.
Chief of Division of Personnel—Commander Harry G. Hamlet.
Chief of Division of Material—George H. Slaybaugh.
Chief of Division of Communications—Lieut.-Com. Edward D. Jones.
Chief of Division of Construction and Repair—Commander J. M. Moore.
Chief of Division of Engineering—Chief Engineer Quincy B. Newman.

OPERATIONS IN 1920.*

Persons rescued from peril.....	2,417
Persons on board vessels assisted	8,427
Persons in distress cared for...	561
Vessels boarded and papers examined	2,005
Vessels seized or reported for violation of law.....	601
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported	$65,025.00
Derelicts and obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed	7
Instances of lives saved and vessels assisted	1,719
Instances of miscellaneous assistance	1,002
Value of vessels assisted (including cargoes)	$65,479,705.00
Net expenditure for maintenance	$9,183,888.69

*Fiscal year ended June 30.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES.

Under an act of congress approved Jan. 28, 1915, it was provided that in lieu of the then existing revenue cutter service and life saving service there should be established an organization to be known as the coast guard, which was to constitute a part of the military forces of the United States, operating under the secretary of the navy in time of war and under the treasury department in time of peace. The coast guard was transferred to the navy department April 6, 1917, and was returned to the treasury department by executive order Aug. 28, 1919. The revenue cutter service had existed since 1790, while the life saving service had its beginning in 1848, although it was not made into a separate establishment until June 18, 1878. The consolidation of the two services was completed in 1915. The coast guard being a part of the military forces of the government, the military system of the former revenue cutter service was utilized as a basis for the organization of the coast guard. The transfer of the personnel of the former life saving service to the coast guard was accomplished by issuing appointments as commissioned officers, warrant officers and petty officers to the district superintendents, keepers and No. 1 surfmen, respectively, and regularly enlisting the surfmen. The total authorized complement of warrant officers, petty officers and men is 4,897. The pay of the commissioned personnel, except for the grade of district superintendent, corresponds with the pay and allowances of like rank in the army. The pay of warrant officers and enlisted men remains the same as before the consolidation of the service. Warrant officers are appointed by the secretary of the treasury and hold their appointments during good behavior. Petty officers and other men are enlisted for periods of one year. Warrant and petty officers receive 10 per cent increase for every five years of service, not to exceed 40 per cent in all. Enlisted men receive an increase for each three years of continuous service up to and including fifteen years.

The authorized commissioned personnel of the coast guard is 270, divided into the following grades: One captain commandant, 6 senior captains, 31 captains, 37 first lieutenants, 94 second and third lieutenants, 1 engineer in chief, 6 captains of engineers, 28 first lieutenants and 51 second and third lieutenants of engineers, 2 constructors with rank of first lieutenant, 1 district superintendent with relative rank of captain, 3 district superintendents with relative rank of first lieutenant, 4 district superintendents with relative rank of second lieutenant, and 5 district superintendents with relative rank of third lieutenant. A coast guard academy is maintained in New London, Conn. June 30, 1919, there were sixteen cadets of the line and three cadet engineers at the academy. The school course extends over three years and embraces instruction in professional and academic subjects. Admission is by competitive examination and candidates must be not less than 18 years nor more than 24 years of age. Candidates for the engineer corps must be not less than 20 nor more than 25 years of age.

By law the officers of the coast guard rank as follows:

Captain commandant, with colonel in army and captain in navy.
Senior captain and engineer in chief, with lieutenant-colonel in army and commander in navy.
Captain and captain of engineers, with major in army and lieutenant-commander in navy.
First lieutenant and first lieutenant of engineers, with captain in army and senior lieutenant in navy.
Second lieutenant and second lieutenant of engineers, with first lieutenant in army and junior lieutenant in navy.
Third lieutenant and third lieutenant of engineers, with second lieutenant in army and ensign in navy.

DUTIES OF COAST GUARD.

In general the duties of the coast guard may be classified as follows:

1. Rendering assistance to vessels in distress and saving life and property.
2. Destruction or removal of wrecks, derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation.
3. Extending medical aid to United States vessels engaged in deep sea fisheries.
4. Protection of the customs revenue.
5. Operating as a part of the navy in time of war or when the president shall direct.
6. Enforcement of law and regulations governing anchorage of vessels in navigable waters.
7. Enforcement of law relative to quarantine and neutrality.
8. Suppressing mutinies on merchant vessels.
9. Enforcement of navigation and other laws governing merchant vessels and motor boats.
10. Enforcement of law to provide for safety of life on navigable waters during regattas and marine parades.
11. Protection of game and the seal and other fisheries in Alaska, etc.
12. Enforcement of sponge fishing law.
13. Patrol of Grand Banks for protection of shipping from ice.
14. Patrol of western rivers during floods and for other purposes.

In addition to the foregoing the services of the coast guard include many other things, such as warning vessels running into danger, medical and surgical aid to the sick and injured, recovery and burial of bodies cast up by the waters, extinguishing fires, maintenance of public order, acting as pilots in

emergencies and furnishing transportation to other branches of the public service.

EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the coast guard consists of twenty-two cruising cutters, thirteen harbor cutters and 273 coast stations. The stations are distributed as follows: First district (Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts to Plum island), 18; second district (Massachusetts, Plum island to Woods Hole), 23; third district (Woods Hole, Mass., to Thames river, Conn., including Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and Fishers island), 16; fourth district (Long island), 29; fifth district (New Jersey), 33; sixth district (coast between Delaware and Chesapeake bays), 19; seventh district (Cape Henry, Va., to New River inlet, N. C.), 31; eighth district (North Carolina from New River inlet, south Carolina, Georgia and Florida), 12; ninth district (Gulf coast of United States except Florida), 8; tenth district (Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron to Hammond bay), 20; eleventh district (Lakes Huron, west of Hammond bay, and Michigan, east coast; Beaver and Mackinac islands, and Louisville, Ky.), 21; twelfth district (Lake Michigan), 22; thirteenth district (California, Oregon, Washington and Nome, Alaska), 21.

Following are the names, dates of construction (in parentheses), chief dimensions, tonnage, armament, speed and headquarters of the vessels of the coast guard:

Cruising Cutters.

Acushnet (1908)—Length, 152 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 13 feet 9 inches; displacement, 800 tons, two one-pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots; Woods Hole, Mass.

Algonquin (1898)—Length, 205 feet 6 inches; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13½ feet; displacement, 1,181 tons; four six-pounder guns; speed, 16 knots; Astoria, Ore.

Androscoggin (1908)—Length, 210 feet; beam, 35 feet 2 inches; draft, 17½ feet; displacement, 1,600 tons; four six-pounder guns; Boston, Mass.

Apache (1891)—Length, 188 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 9 feet 3 inches; displacement, 700 tons; three three-pounder guns; Baltimore, Md.

Bear (1874)—Length, 198 feet; beam, 28½ feet; draft, 18 feet 2 inches; displacement, 1,700 tons; speed, 8 knots; three six-pounder guns; San Diego, Cal.

Comanche (1896)—Length, 170 feet 8 inches; beam, 27 feet; draft, 9½ feet; displacement, 670 tons; speed, 13 knots; two six-pounder guns; Galveston, Tex.

Gresham (1897)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 12½ feet; displacement, 1,090 tons; speed, 17 knots; four six-pounder guns; Boston, Mass.

Itasca (1893)—Length, 189½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 10 inches; displacement, 980 tons; speed 14½ knots; four six-pounder guns; practice ship.

Manning (1897)—Length, 205 feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 9 inches; displacement, 1,150 tons; speed, 17 knots; four six-pounder guns; Norfolk, Va.

Morrill (1889)—Length, 145 feet 3 inches; beam, 24 feet; draft, 9½ feet; displacement, 420 tons; one three-pounder gun; Detroit, Mich.

Onondaga (1898)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 2 inches; displacement, 1,190 tons; four six-pounder guns; New London, Conn.

Ossipee (1915)—Length, 165 feet 10 inches; beam, 32 feet; draft, 11 feet 6 inches; displacement, 908 tons; four rapid-fire six-pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots; Portland, Me.

Pamlico (1907)—Length, 158 feet; beam, 30 feet; draft, 5 feet 8 inches; displacement, 450 tons; two three-pounder guns; Newbern, N. C.

Seminole (1900)—Length, 188 feet; beam, 29½ feet; draft, 11 feet 8 inches; displacement, 845 tons; nominal speed, 16½ knots; four six-pounder guns; Wilmington, N. C.

Seneca (1908)—Length, 204 feet; beam, 34 feet; draft, 17 feet 3 inches; displacement, 1,445 tons; speed, 12½ knots, four six-pounder guns; used exclusively as a derelict destroyer; New York, N. Y.

Snohomish (1907)—Length, 152 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 15 feet 5 inches; displacement, 880 tons; two one-pounder guns; used chiefly for life saving purposes on north Pacific coast; Port Angeles, Wash.

Tallapoosa (1915)—Length, 165 feet 10 inches; beam 32 feet; draft, 11 feet 6 inches; displacement, 912 tons; speed, 12½ knots; oil burner; four rapid-fire six-pounders; Mobile, Ala.

Tuscarora (1902)—Length, 178 feet; beam, 30 feet; draft, 10 feet 11 inches; displacement, 740 tons; one three-pounder gun; Key West, Fla.

Unalga (1912)—Length, 190 feet; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 14 feet 1 inch; displacement, 1,180 tons; speed, 12½ knots; three six-pounder guns; San Francisco, Cal.

Yamacraw (1900)—Length, 191 feet 8 inches; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 13 feet; displacement, 1,080 tons; four six-pounders, Savannah, Ga.

River Cutters.

Kankakee (1919)—Length, 182 feet; beam, 34 feet; draft, 3½ feet; displacement, 428 tons; speed, 12½ knots; general service, Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Yocona (1919)—Length, 182 feet; beam, 34 feet; draft, 3½ feet; displacement, 428 tons; speed, 12½ knots; general service, Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Harbor Cutters and Launches.

Arcata (1903)—Tug; length, 85 feet; displacement, 140 tons; Port Townsend, Wash.

Arundel (1873)—Harbor vessel; length, 102 feet; displacement, 140 tons; South Baltimore, Md.

Calumet (1894)—Harbor boat; length, 94½ feet; displacement, 170 tons; New York.

Davey (1908)—Harbor vessel; length, 92½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; New Orleans.

Golden Gate (1896)—Harbor vessel; length, 110 feet; displacement, 240 tons; San Francisco, Cal.

Guide (1907)—Motor boat; length, 70 feet; New York, N. Y.

Guthrie (1895)—Harbor vessel; length, 88 feet; displacement, 150 tons; Philadelphia.

Hudson (1893)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; New York.

Mackinac (1903)—Harbor vessel; length, 110 feet; displacement, 240 tons; Boston, Mass.

Manhattan (1918)—Harbor vessel; length, 120 feet; displacement, 407 tons; New York.

Tioga (1916)—Harbor vessel; length, 81 feet 3 inches; Baltimore, Md.

Winnisinnet (1903)—Harbor vessel; length, 36½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; Boston.

Wissahickon (1904)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 195 tons; Philadelphia, Pa.

There are in addition a number of minor vessels used for various purposes.

Station Ship.

Colfax—Length, 179 feet 5 inches; beam, 25 feet; draft, 10 feet; displacement, 486 tons; used as station ship at service depot, Arundel Cove, Md.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil service act approved Jan. 16, 1883.

Officers—Three commissioners are appointed by the president to assist him in classifying the government offices and positions, formulating rules and enforcing the law. Their office is in Washington, D. C. The chief examiner is appointed by the commissioners to secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in the proceedings of the examining boards. The secretary to the commission is appointed by the president.

General Rules—The fundamental rules governing appointments to government positions are found in the civil service act itself. Based upon these are many other regulations formulated by the commission and promulgated by the president from time to time as new contingencies arise. The present rules were approved March 20, 1903, and went into effect April 15, 1903. In a general way they require that there must be free, open examinations of applicants for positions in the public service; that appointments shall be made from those graded highest in the examinations; that appointments to the service in Washington shall be apportioned among the states and territories according to population; that there shall be a period (six months) of probation before any absolute appointment is made; that no person in the public service is for that reason obliged to contribute to any political fund or is subject to dismissal for refusing to so contribute; that no person in the public service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person. Applicants for positions shall not be questioned as to their political or religious beliefs and no discrimination shall be exercised against or in favor of any applicant or employe on account of his religion or politics. The classified civil service shall include all officers and employes in the executive civil service of the United States except laborers and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the senate.

Examinations—These are conducted by boards of examiners chosen from among persons in government employ and are held twice a year in all the states and territories at convenient places. In Illinois, for example, they are usually held at Cairo, Chicago and Peoria. The dates are announced through the newspapers or by other means. They can always be learned by applying to the commission or to the nearest postoffice or custom house. Those who desire to take examinations are advised to write to the commission in Washington for the "Manual of Examinations," which is sent free to all applicants. It is revised semiannually to Jan. 1 and July 1. The January edition contains a schedule of the spring examinations and the July edition contains a schedule of the fall examinations. Full information is given as to the methods and rules governing examinations, manner of making application, qualifications required, regulations for rating examination papers, certification for and chances of appointment, and as far as possible it outlines the scope of the different subjects of general and technical examinations. These are practical in character and are designed to test the relative capacity and fitness to discharge the duties to be performed. It is necessary to obtain an average percentage of 70 to be eligible for appointment, except that applicants entitled to preference because of honorable discharge from the military or naval service for disability, resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, need obtain but 65 per cent. The period of eligibility is one year.

Qualifications of Applicants—No person will be examined who is not a citizen of the United States; who is not within the age limitations prescribed; who is physically disqualified for the service which he seeks; who has been guilty of criminal, infamous, dishonest or disgraceful conduct; who has been dismissed from the public service for delinquency and misconduct or has failed to receive absolute appointment after probation; who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors to excess, or who has made a false statement in his application. The age limitations in the more important branches of the public service are: Postoffice, 18 to 45 years; rural letter carriers, 17 to 55; internal revenue, 21 years and over; railway mail, 18 to 35; lighthouse, 18 to 50; life saving, 18 to 45; general departmental, 20 and over. These age limitations are subject to change by the commission. They do not apply to applicants of the preferred class. Applicants for the position of railway mail clerk must be at least 5 feet 6 inches in height, exclusive of boots or shoes, and weigh not less than 135 pounds in ordinary clothing and have no physical defects. Applicants for certain other positions have to come up to similar physical requirements.

Method of Appointment—Whenever a vacancy exists the appointing officer makes requisition upon the civil service commission for a certification of names to fill the vacancy, specifying the kind of position vacant, the sex desired and the salary. The commission thereupon takes from the proper register of eligibles the names of three persons standing highest of the sex called for and certifies them to the appointing officer, who is required to make the selection. He may choose any one of the three names, returning the other two to the register to await further certification. The time of examination is not considered, as the highest in average percentage on the register must be certified first. If after a probationary period of six months the name of the appointee is continued on the roll of the department in which he serves the appointment is considered absolute.

Removals—No person can be removed from a competitive position except for such cause as will promote efficiency of the public service and for reasons given in writing. No examination of witnesses nor any trial shall be required except in the discretion of the officer making the removal.

Salaries—Entrance to the department service is usually in the lowest grades, the higher grades being generally filled by promotion. The usual entrance grade is about $900, but the applicant may be appointed at $840, $760 or even $600.

EMPLOYES IN THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE.

July 31, 1920.

In Washington.

White house	48
State department	708
Treasury department	30,336
War department	12,212
Navy department	11,437
Postoffice department	3,508
Interior department	5,594
Department of justice	665
Department of agriculture	4,684
Department of commerce	7,209
Interstate commerce commission	1,001
Civil service commission	363
Department of labor	618
Bureau of efficiency	58
Smithsonian institution	503
State, war and navy department bldg.	1,600
Panama canal	112

Government printing office	4,697
Federal trade commission	238
Shipping board	1,846
Railroad administration	1,120
Council national defense	67
War trade board	15
Alien property custodian	214
Tariff commission	94
Employes' compensation commission	71
Federal board for vocational education	1,092
Social hygiene board	48
Miscellaneous	150
Total	90,559

Outside Washington.

State department	2,684
Treasury department	40,000
War department	135,000
Department of justice	3,000
Postoffice department	275,564
Navy department	75,563
Department of interior	14,000
Department of agriculture	14,804
Department of commerce	9,501
Department of labor	2,200
Interstate commerce commission	753
Civil service commission	27
Shipping board	6,069
Railroad administration	117
Alien property custodian	4
Federal board for vocational education	3,821
Panama canal	14,235
Social hygiene board	165
Miscellaneous	50
Total	600,557
Grand total	691,116

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

By administrations and years from Sept. 2, 1789:

Washington.	
From Sept. 2, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791.	$3,797,436
1792...	9,141,569
1793...	7,529,575
1794...	9,302,124
1795...	10,435,069
1796...	8,367,776
John Adams.	
1797...	8,626,012
1798...	8,613,517
1799...	11,077,043
1800...	11,989,739
Jefferson.	
1801...	12,273,376
1802...	13,276,084
1803...	11,258,983
1804...	12,624,646
1805...	13,727,124
1806...	15,070,093
1807...	11,292,292
1808...	16,764,584
Madison.	
1809...	13,867,226
1810...	13,319,986
1811...	13,601,808
1812...	22,279,121
1813...	39,190,520
1814...	38,028,230
1815...	39,582,493
1816...	48,244,495
Monroe.	
1817...	40,877,646
1818...	35,104,875
1819...	24,004,199
1820...	21,763,024
1821...	19,090,572
1822...	17,676,592
1823...	15,314,171
1824...	31,898,538
John Q. Adams.	
1825...	$23,585,804
1826...	24,103,398
1827...	22,656,764
1828...	25,459,479
Jackson.	
1829...	25,044,358
1830...	24,585,281
1831...	30,038,448
1832...	34,356,698
1833...	24,257,298
1834...	24,601,982
1835...	17,573,141
1836...	30,868,164
Van Buren.	
1837...	33,830,097
1838...	39,455,438
1839...	37,614,936
1840...	26,643,656
Harrison and Tyler.	
1841...	32,025,070
1842...	32,936,876
1843...	12,118,105
1844...	33,642,010
Polk.	
1845...	29,968,206
1846...	28,031,114
1847...	59,451,177
1848...	58,241,167
Taylor and Fillmore.	
1849...	57,631,667
1850...	43,002,168
1851...	48,005,878
1852...	46,712,608
Pierce.	
1853...	54,577,061
1854...	75,354,630
1855...	66,164,775
1856...	72,726,341
Buchanan.	
1857...	$70,822,724
1858...	82,062,186
1859...	83,751,511
1860...	77,462,102
Lincoln.	
1861...	84,578,834
1862...	570,841,700
1863...	895,796,630
1864...	865,234,087
Lincoln and Johnson.	
1865...	1,897,674,224
1866...	1,141,072,666
1867...	346,729,129
1868...	377,340,284
Grant.	
1869...	321,490,597
1870...	703,155,391
1871...	692,238,332
1872...	682,360,760
1873...	524,044,597
1874...	408,358,615
1875...	377,716,938
1876...	365,344,356
Hayes.	
1877...	338,458,987
1878...	339,465,202
1879...	405,725,732
1880...	397,148,016
Garfield and Arthur.	
1881...	384,752,946
1882...	369,540,668
1883...	367,851,213
1884...	345,929,182
Cleveland	
1885...	361,659,426
1886...	344,068,029
1887...	368,679,951
1888...	360,837,281
Harrison.	
1889...	$385,315,219
1890...	400,095,319
1891...	465,979,339
1892...	445,382,293
Cleveland	
1893...	492,324,027
1894...	480,360,798
1895...	474,852,879
1896...	478,497,145
McKinley.	
1897...	497,642,512
1898...	578,984,163
1899...	746,601,266
1900...	635,614,393
McKinley & Roosevelt.	
1901...	657,865,253
1902...	625,084,600
1903...	673,429,859
1904...	739,246,428
Roosevelt.	
1905...	755,350,207
1906...	752,163,780
1907...	766,424,575
1908...	850,880,415
Taft.	
1909.	905,132,383
1910...	911,025,594
1911...	964,085,555
1912...	965,273,678
Wilson.	
1913...	1,010,812,449
1914...	1,045,600,861
1915...	1,065,088,457
1916...	1,072,894,093
1917...	3,083,476,791
1918...	21,823,636,158
1919...	35,152,211,464
1920...	23,596,911,806

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING.

On and near the coasts and on the rivers of the United States and American vessels at sea and on the coasts of foreign countries.

Year.	Wrecks.	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.
1897.....	1,206	299	$6,442,175	$1,731,765
1898.....	1,191	743	10,728,250	1,740,515
1899.....	1,574	742	8,932,835	2,451,905
1900.....	1,234	252	7,186,990	3,350,500
1901.....	1,313	452	7,094,345	2,147,675
1902.....	1,359	531	8,823,920	2,309,335
1903.....	1,704	376	7,011,775	1,722,210
1904.....	1,182	1,454	7,628,555	1,634,615
1905.....	1,209	267	8,187,500	2,263,795
1906.....	1,326	499	10,089,610	2,245,305
1907.....	1,670	624	13,709,915	3,062,110
1908.....	1,341	374	9,555,825	2,152,155
1909.....	1,317	403	$9,491,635	$3,330,825
1910.....	1,493	403	11,058,840	2,565,580
1911.....	1,227	262	9,565,995	1,694,630
1912.....	1,447	195	8,213,375	1,941,010
1913.....	1,265	283	8,338,935	1,549,285
1914.....	1,210	421	11,437,330	2,509,405
1915.....	1,088	277	10,199,560	4,013,083
1916.....	1,140	1,364	12,671,040	3,668,995
1917.....	1,072	490	33,708,710	12,479,600
1918.....	976	398	57,728,110	22,557,940
1919.....	738	452	38,139,080	12,698,145
1920.....	1,074	551	54,955,480	17,612,455

MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCES IN 1921.

In accordance with the custom that has been followed since the close of the world war the graves of American soldiers in European countries, especially France and England, were decorated with flags and flowers on May 30, 1921. In Paris on Sunday, May 29, special services were held at the Arc de Triomphe, where American and allied soldiers placed wreaths on the tomb of France's unknown soldier and addresses were made by Ambassador Hugh C. Wallace, Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen and Marshal Petain. The principal ceremonies on Memorial day proper took place at the Suresnes cemetery near Paris, where many American soldiers are buried. The same men who spoke at the Paris ceremony made addresses here. There were seventy-seven groups of graves where formal memorial programs were carried out, but even isolated graves in many other places were decorated with wreaths of poppies or bouquets of wild flowers by the people living in the vicinity.

In England the chief services were held in St. Paul's cathedral, London, where many distinguished persons gathered to do honor to American soldiers, sailors and marines buried in the united kingdom. Among those in attendance were Ambassador and Mrs. Harvey, Admiral and Mrs. Sims, Earl and Countess Haig, Lord Bryce and Lady Astor. Two large wreaths from the British Empire Service league and the British legion stood on the chancel steps.

MESSAGE FROM KING ALBERT.

King Albert of Belgium sent the following message to President Harding on May 30:

"To the President of the United States: On the occasion of Decoration day, I wish again to assure you as well as the people, the army and the navy of the United States, that Belgium keeps an imperishable memory of the heroic sacrifice made by those who fell in the great war and which has so powerfully contributed to secure the liberation of her territory and the victory of right.

"Bound to the great American nation by ties of admiration and gratitude, I want to convey to you personal feelings of high esteem and sincere friendship."

TRIBUTE FROM FRANCE.

Premier Briand of France, through Ambassador Jusserand, sent this message:

"The memory of the Americans who crossed the ocean to assist in Europe in the defense of the liberty of the world should be honored more than anywhere else in the land which they have watered with their blood. It is for this reason that the French army today is taking part in the ceremonies being held over the graves of these Americans who lie in the soil of France. The sacrifice of so many lives has been too great; may these be the last to fall! This is the desire of France, lover of peace; this is the aim of the French government when it strives to assure to Europe the full reward of allied victory. All France and the French government join piously in the homage paid to-day to the Americans who died for liberty."

"The cordial and grateful remembrance of the French navy" was transmitted by the French minister of marine, Guist Hau, in a Memorial day message to Secretary Denby, to which answer was sent by radio reaffirming "the friendly relations that have always existed between the two great countries."

PRESIDENT HARDING'S ADDRESS.

President Harding on May 30 attended the Memorial day exercises at Arlington cemetery, near Washington, D. C., and spoke as follows:

"We are met on sacred soil to-day, for a solemn hour of sacrament and consecration. But the soil whence we come is itself sanctified through the sacrifices of those who lie here. Wherever our flag flies, within the boundaries of the republic, it is over lands whose freedom and security have been wrought through these sacrifices.

"It is the privilege of this company to utter our tribute of love and gratitude in the sacristy of beauty within sight of the national capital. But others, no less devout, will assemble all over our land and other lands, under foreign skies and among alien peoples, to pay like tribute of love and memory.

"There are no restricted boundaries to the reverence of this day. There is no discordant note in the hymn of gratitude. With old wounds healed and a new generation's offering on the altars of our patriotism, there is no sectionalism in our memorial. Above the murmurings of grief is the swelling concord of union and the dominant note is our faith in the republic.

"It will be a tribute to-day spoken in many tongues, and by diverse races. Wherever men are free they are wont to give thought to our country's services in freedom's cause. Where men may but aspire to a freedom not yet achieved, their instinct turns the eye and the thought of hope this way, and they pray that their cause may gain our approbation. They know that we have never drawn the sword of oppression, that we have not sought what was not our own, nor taken all that we might have claimed.

"They have seen our protecting arm stretched over the outposts of liberty on every continent. For more than a century our plighted word warned tyranny from half the world; then, when the gage was taken up by mad ambition, men felt the blow that arm could strike when freedom answered in its utmost might. Across the seas we sent our hosts of liberty's sons, commissioned 'to redress the eternal scales.'

"To-day the sons and daughters of other lands to which they gave their all are placing with loving hands their laurels on American graves, not less reverently than we are doing here. To me no thought comes with more of inspiration than this, that our Memorial day is become an international occasion; that it calls upon the fortunate free of many lands and countries to help in its observance; and that equally to them and us it is a reminder of our common troth to civilization, humanity, and everlasting justice.

"There are gathered here the ashes of a great army of those who fought in the struggle which preserved our union and insured our high place in the community of nations. Our debt to them will never be paid, but we can come, for them and for ourselves, on this national commemoration day to attest our veneration and undying love.

"The heroic dead, for whom the day was originated, preserved the ark of the covenant of union and nationality and in that service they made possible the exalted place so recently won for our country. Our own generation will not perform a part worthy of its heritage if we do less than our very utmost to preserve that which they made possible for us to possess.

"In such a view, we must see that our opportunity to be useful to mankind at large depends first on being loyal to ourselves. No ideal of generosity to all men can justify neglect first to make ourselves strong, firm, secure, in behalf of our own people.

"We cannot hope to discharge the wider responsibilities if we have not first proved our

capacity to meet the narrower ones. It is our wish to be useful in the greater realms, but if we are to do so, we must have no question of our devotion to the great principles for which these gave their lives in the struggle which saved the union and rededicated it forever to liberty.

"I counsel no selfishness, no little Americanism, no mere parochialism, when I urge that our first duty is to our own, and that in the measure of its performance we will find the true gauge of our capacity to be helpful to others.

"It is a good thing to come to this consecrated place and renew the pledges of our loyalty to those whose patriotism gave us our strength and opportunity. They did not know, they could not know, for what greater things they were laying the foundations. Yet their instinct rightly led them to the judgment that their first duty was to preserve the institution of popular rule, of national solidarity.

"They did not enter upon the war among the states with primary purpose to end the institution of human slavery. Worthy as that might have been, their inspiration was higher. They sought first to maintain the union, to keep it a power for the advancement of America and humanity, confident that if they won, all other rightful things in due time would be achieved. They were right then; in the end slavery received its decree of banishment from this continent, and at last from the world.

"It was the same in the more recent war of the free peoples against the autocracies of the world. In its beginnings men fought to protect that which they already had. Their countries' lives were at stake; their rights as free men were menaced; and for these they went forth to battle.

"There was no thought of crusading for the freedom of a world, of emancipating distant peoples, of rendering a noble service to the enemy who had attacked them. They had no time and small disposition to indulge altruisms.

"Yet, as in the case of our civil war, they won far more than they had sought in the beginning. They won for themselves their homes, their countries; and in doing so they destroyed well nigh the last intrenchments of the mistaken doctrine of divine right to rule. They gained the victory for their own grateful countries, and with it they won, for those whom they defeated, the opportunity of establishing free institutions, of planting democracies where absolutism had held sway, of making the people supreme.

"True, they were able only to afford opportunity for this great advance. They could not force free institutions upon the crushed and broken enemy, they could not insure that those institutions would be permanent, even if experimentally adopted. Freedom is not to be crowded upon those who will not have it; but the privilege of adopting and having, and enjoying it—that privilege was opened wide to the vanquished communities which had sought to take it from others.

"Thus we see that, whether in our civil struggle or in the world war, the triumph of the right inevitably implies gains that sweep far beyond the immediate issue. Those heroes of the civil war who sleep about us here wrote that lesson in symbols of blood and fire where all men might read.

"And they did yet more. They taught the lessons of a great community making its fight for freedom an exclusive business of the whole people. Never before had there been an example on such a scale of the entire human and industrial power of a people being cast into the common cause.

"It achieved that which experts and economists described as the impossible. It defied the edict that economic exhaustion and financial disabilities must prevent a decisive victory. It demonstrated that the wealth and resources of a nation lie not in acres and bushels, in bank balances and tonnages, in taxable wealth and going business, but rather in the sinews and souls of its inspired people. Therein the example of our fraternal struggle taught the lesson which later moved agonized civilization to reject an indecisive peace.

"So much, and vastly more, we owe as a debt to these who won the peace of union and liberty. It is a debt that has not yet been discharged in full; a debt on which every succeeding generation can hope only to pay its installment; for it obligates us, and those after us, to maintain for this people the high estate which they established.

"We never will yield aught of what they won for us. Forbidden by the law of life and institutions, we cannot stand still. We must always move forward, along the upward paths they marked for us.

"Thus appraising and thus acknowledging our responsibility, we will do well to consider the particular burdens it lays upon us. We look about us on a world troubled and torn, groping for a way back to light and opportunity. We find ourselves, as a people, occupying a place of vast responsibility in that world. We stand among the leaders to whom it looks for guidance and direction.

"We are blessed with wealth, with the institutions of freedom, with the magnificent tradition that comes to us from those whom to-day we honor. We cannot evade, if we would; for mankind is fallen on times when there is no hope for it if some communities seek isolation while others indulge unrestrained ambition for empire.

"Civilization must face disaster if there shall be denial either of common responsibility or of essential equality among sovereign states and persons.

"We have heard much about the danger of winning the war and losing the peace. But is there not, in the example of those who made the ultimate sacrifice, a lofty inspiration to the same singleness of purpose, the same readiness to sink individual for the sake of general good, that moved them? Though they were not trained to military forms and evolutions, yet they learned to stand together in unbroken line, to move as unities, to forget the individual for the sake of the mass.

"Surely there is no reason why peace may not achieve discipline, unification, directness of purpose, as war does. It requires the same submergence of selfish ends, the same relinquishment of the merely personal gratifications, the same regard for the common interest.

"I am not counseling surrendered independence. Our maintained freedom is the source of our might. Only the American conscience may command this republic.

"It is, indeed, a different matter to achieve the discipline that peace demands. There is not the urge of instant danger, the rigor of authority to overcome that danger. It is needful to bring into subjugation the thoughtless mind, the indulgent disposition, the easy quest of pleasure, the lust of gains, the aspiration for power and personal satisfaction.

"It is required to substitute saving for thoughtless spending, thrift for waste, unceasing productive efforts for the simple habit of spending the shortest time and least energy on the job.

"During the war, when we were all intent on the great business of winning, we saw this discipline established in mine, factory and farm. We worried not a little about how extravagant we were; but, on the other hand, we all turned in and worked, and we made

those years of the war period marvels of productiveness despite that millions of workers were in the uniform and other millions were engaged in the special industries which war necessitated.

"With the return of peace this industrial discipline was thrown aside; not only in our country but in every country that was in the war. A breakdown of morale accompanied it, and we find ourselves halting when we ought to move forward. We need a patriotism resolute in peace as well as a patriotism aflame in war.

"Nowhere were men prepared to cope with the new problems of peace; nowhere were they less prepared than in this country. But if we had failed to set up the machinery for liquidation of war conditions, we nevertheless came out with our producing organization less wrenched and shaken than was that of the European countries.

"Our soil had not been invaded; our people had not suffered the physical privations which were visited upon great communities elsewhere.

"We came forth with better credit, sounder currency, and a ratio of debt far less than those of either allied or enemy states.

"Though our sorrows seemed measureless, we were more lightly touched, and for griefs incurable there were compensations. We found the soul of America; we have the reborn spirit of the republic.

"I know the aching hearts. It requires nearness to measure the burden of grief. Only a few days ago I saw more than five thousand flag-draped coffins, tenanted with their heroic dead. Theirs was mute eloquence in protesting war; theirs was the supreme appeal for war's avoidance.

"The way to preserve honor without material waste and the costlier human sacrifice would be the surpassing memorial tribute. We may not bestow it to-day, but we may fittingly resolve that the influence and example of our America shall point the way to such lofty achievements.

"In the inspirations that we may gain through to-day's contemplation of the deeds of these, our heroes of all our wars, we are called to look toward to-morrow's obligations.

"Our country has never failed to measure up to the demands presented to it in behalf of humanity, and it never will. When it ceases to meet these drafts, it will no longer be our country; it will be, if that time ever comes, the wretched and decaying memorial of another civilization which has crumbled, of another ideal which has failed, of another ambition for men's happiness which somehow has gone awry.

"We feel, aye, in our hearts we know, that ours is not to be that fate. We believe that the torch will flame more brightly in our hands that we will hold it safe and high aloft, and that its light will help, at least, to point the way for humanity on the path of safety and in the task of building for all times."

LEADING ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

The following list includes only the principal collections of paintings and sculptures readily accessible to the public in Europe and America.

EUROPE.

Austria-Hungary.

Academy of Art, Vienna.
Albertina, Vienna.
Imperial art gallery, Vienna.
Liechtenstein gallery, Vienna.
National gallery, Budapest.

Belgium.

Museum, Antwerp.
Palace of Fine Arts, Brussels.
Musee Wiertz, Brussels.

Denmark.

Thorvaldsen museum, Copenhagen.
Ny-Carlsberg Glyptothek, Copenhagen.
National art gallery, Copenhagen.

France.

Louvre,* Paris.
Luxembourg, Paris.
Museum, Versailles.

Germany.

National gallery, Berlin.
Old and New museums, Berlin.
Pergamon museum, Berlin.
Emperor Frederick museum, Berlin.
Dresden gallery,* Dresden.
Old and New Pinakothek,* Munich.
Glyptothek, Munich.

Holland.

Ryks museum, Amsterdam.
Fodor museum, Amsterdam.
Six Collection, Amsterdam.
Townhall, Haarlem.
Lakenhal, Leyden.
Boymans museum, Rotterdam.
Mauritshuis, The Hague.

Italy.

Vatican,* Rome.
Uffizi gallery,* Florence.
Pitti gallery,* Florence.
Brera gallery, Milan.
Poldi museum, Milan.
National museum, Naples.
Academy of Fine Arts, Venice.

Norway.

National gallery, Christiania.

Russia.

Hermitage, Petrograd.

Spain.

Museo del Prado,* Madrid.
Museo Provincial, Seville.

Sweden.

National gallery, Stockholm.

United Kingdom.

British museum, London.
National gallery,* London.
Dore gallery, London.
Walker art gallery, Liverpool.
Art galleries, Glasgow.

AMERICA.

Canada.

Fraser institute, Montreal.
The Basilica, Quebec.

Mexico.

National museum, City of Mexico.

United States.

Art institute, Chicago, Ill.
Art museum, Cincinnati, O.
Art museum, Cleveland, O.
Art museum, Worcester, Mass.
Carnegie institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D. C.
Layton art gallery, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lenox collection, public library, New York, N. Y.
Metropolitan Museum of Art.* New York, N. Y.
Museum of Art, Toledo, O.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.
Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, Mo.
New York Historical society, New York, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Of first rank.

THE CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON.

The corner stone of the original capitol building was laid by President Washington Sept. 18, 1793. The north wing was finished in 1810 and the south wing in 1811, a wooden passageway connecting them. The original designs of the structure were made by Dr. William Thornton. The two wings were burned by the British in 1814, but were immediately restored. In 1827 the original building was completed at a cost of $2,433,844.13. Extensions of the wings were begun in 1851 and completed in 1859. The dome, which is 287 feet 5 inches in height, was completed in 1865. The capitol stands in latitude 38 degrees 53 minutes 20.4 seconds north and longitude 77 degrees 00 minutes 35.7 seconds west from Greenwich. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet. Value of building and grounds: Building, $15,000,000; grounds, $10,400,000; total, $25,400,000.

INTERNATIONALE ORGANIZATIONS.

Certain organizations of working people having socialistic or communistic aims and intended to be worldwide in scope have been given the name "internationale" or "international." Thus far there have been three of these organizations, known respectively as the first, second and third internationale.

The "first internationale" was founded by Karl Marx in 1862 and lasted until about 1870. Its purpose was to unite the working men of all countries in support of the Marxian socialistic theories, but factional differences arose which finally disrupted the organization.

The "second internationale" was founded in 1889 for the purpose of bringing about a social revolution through constitutional means and not by violence. It established an international socialist bureau in Brussels, Belgium, to carry on propaganda and to put into effect the decisions of the international congresses, which were held about once in three years. When the world war began in 1914 Emile Vandervelde was chairman and Camille Huysmans secretary of the bureau. After the occupation of Belgium by the Germans the bureau was transferred to The Hague, but the internationale was inactive while the war lasted. Most of its members placed nationalism above internationalism and fought in the ranks with their fellow countrymen. The organization was revived in 1918 and 1919, a conference being held in Bern, Switzerland, in February, 1919, at which twenty-six countries were represented. Most of the delegates were constitutional socialists. Provision was made for carrying on the work of the second internationale and in April it had a meeting in Amsterdam, which city became its headquarters. The Brussels bureau was succeeded by a committee of which Hjalmar Branting of Sweden is chairman.

The "third internationale" was established in Moscow, Russia, in March, 1919. The radical elements of the socialist party, and especially the communists led by Nikolai Lenin, were dissatisfied with the constitutional methods advocated by the second internationale and therefore proceeded to form a body pledged to the "dictatorship of the proletariat" to be obtained by a world revolution against the existing forms of government. Affiliation with this internationale was limited from the start to societies favoring the soviet system of government and believing in class warfare. The president of the executive committee of the third internationale, G. Zinoviev, issued a manifesto on Sept. 1, 1919, setting forth the aims of the organization. His advice was to use parliamentary methods only in cases where it was unavoidable. At the second congress of the third internationale held in Moscow early in August, 1920, twenty-one conditions for admission to the organization were adopted. As these conditions resulted in splitting most of the socialist and workmen's national and local societies into factions, as was the aim of the Russian communists, they are reproduced here substantially in full. They have become generally known as "the twenty-one points."

"1. All propaganda and agitation must bear a really communist character and correspond to the program and decision of the third internationale. All press organs of the party must be directed by reliable communists who have proved their devotion to the cause of the proletariat. The dictatorship of the proletariat must not be simply spoken in a conventional prepared formula, but it must be so propagated that its necessity becomes intelligible to every simple workman, working woman, soldier and peasant from the facts of daily life, which must be systematically observed and exploited day by day by our newspapers. The periodical and nonperiodical press, as well as all party publications, must be completely under the control of the executive committee of the party, without reference to the question whether the whole party is legal or illegal at the moment concerned. It is inadmissible that the publishing offices of the party should misuse their autonomy and carry on a policy which does not entirely correspond to the policy of the party. In the columns of the newspapers, in popular assemblies, in the trade unions, in consumers' associations—everywhere where the supporters of the third internationale can gain admission—it is necessary systematically and unmercifully to brand not only the bourgeoisie, but also their accomplices, the reformers of all shades.

"2. Every organization which desires to join the communist internationale must consistently and systematically dismiss the reformist and "centrist" elements from all responsible posts of the labor movement and supplant them by tried communists.

"3. In almost all countries of Europe and America the class struggle is entering the phase of civil war. Under such conditions the communists can have no confidence in bourgeois laws. It is their duty to create everywhere a parallel legal apparatus or organization which will be of aid to the party in the decisive moment to fulfill its duty toward the revolution. In all the countries where the communists, as a result of the state of siege and exceptional laws, have no possibility of carrying on their work legally, the combination of the legal with the illegal activity is unconditionally necessary.

"4. The duty of spreading communist ideas includes the special obligation of an emphasized, systematic propaganda in the army. Where this agitation is impeded by exceptional laws, it must be carried out illegally. The giving up of such work would signify treason to the revolutionary duty and be incompatible with membership in the third internationale.

"5. A systematic agitation according to a definite plan is necessary in the rural districts. The working classes will not be able to win if they have not behind them the country proletariat and at least part of the poorest peasants, and if they have not secured by their policy the neutrality of a part of the remaining village population. The communist work is now gaining prominent significance in the rural districts. It must be carried forward especially with the help of the revolutionary communist workmen of town and country who have connections with the rural districts.

"6. It is the duty of every party which wishes to belong to the third internationale to expose not only open social patriotism, but also the insincerity and hypocrisy of social pacifism; to keep systematically before the eyes of workmen the fact that without a revolutionary overthrow of capitalism no international courts of arbitration, no agreements regarding limitation of armaments, no 'democratic' renovation of the league of nations, will be able to avert new imperialist wars.

"7. It is the duty of parties which wish to belong to the communist internationale to acknowledge the complete break with reformism and with the policy of the 'centre,' and to propagate this breach in the widest circles of the party membership. Without this a consequent communist policy is impossible. The communist internationale demands un-

conditionally and peremptorily the accomplishment of this breach within the shortest possible time. The communist internationale cannot allow that notorious opportunists, such as Turati, Kautsky, Hilferding, Hillquit, Longuet, MacDonald, Modigliani, and others, should have the right to become members of the third internationale. That could only lead to a situation in which the third internationale would in great degree become similar to the broken-up second internationale.

"8. In the question of colonies and of oppressed nations a specially prominent and clear position is necessary on the part of the parties of those countries whose bourgeoisie are in possession of colonies and oppress other nations. Every party which wishes to belong to the third internationale is obliged to unmask the tricks of imperialists in the colonies, to support every movement for freedom in the colonies, not only in words, but also in deeds, to demand the expulsion of its native imperialists from these colonies, to create in the hearts of the workmen of their country a really brotherly relation to the working population of the colonies and to the oppressed nations and to carry on among the troops of their country a systematic agitation against any sort of oppression of the colonial peoples.

"9. Every party which desires to join the communist internationale must systematically and constantly develop a communist activity within the trade unions, the workmen's and factory councils, the consumers' societies and other mass organizations of the workmen. Within these organizations it is necessary to organize communist 'cells,' which by constant perseverant work shall win the trade unions over to the cause of communism. The communist 'cells' must be completely subordinated to the whole party.

"10. Every party belonging to the third internationale is obliged to wage a stubborn war against the Amsterdam 'internationale' of the yellow trade unions. They must most emphatically propagate among the unions of organized workmen the necessity of a breach with the yellow Amsterdam internationale. They must support by all means the rising international unification of red trade unions which join the communist internationale.

"11. Parties which wish to belong to the third internationale are obliged to subject to a revision the personnel of the parliamentary faction, to eliminate from it all undependable elements, to subordinate these factions not only in words but in fact to the party executive committee by demanding of every single communist member of parliament that he subordinate his whole activity to the interest of a really revolutionary propaganda and agitation.

"12. The parties belonging to the communist internationale must be developed on the basis of the principle of democratic decentralism. In the present epoch of intensified civil war the communist party will only be in a position to carry out its duty if it is organized in the most centralized manner possible, if iron discipline rules in it, and if its party leaders, supported by the confidence of the party membership, are furnished with the most complete power, authority and competences.

"13. The communist parties of all countries in which the communists carry on their work in a legal manner must from time to time undertake purgings (new registrations) of the personnel of their party organizations in order systematically to cleanse the party of all small-bourgeois elements which insinuate themselves in the party.

"14. Every party which wishes to join the communist internationale is obliged to give unlimited assistance to any soviet republic in its fight against the counter-revolutionary forces. The communist parties must carry on an unequivocal propaganda for the hindrance of the transport of war munitions to the enemies of the soviet republic; furthermore they must by all possible means carry on propaganda, legally or illegally, among the troops sent to strangle the workmen's republics.

"15. Parties which have hitherto still held to their old social democratic program are now obliged within the shortest possible time to change these programs and, corresponding to the special conditions of their country, to work out a new communist program in the spirit of the decisions of the communist internationale. As a rule, the program of every party belonging to the communist internationale must be approved by the ordinary congress of the communist internationale or by the executive committee. In the case of nonapproval of the program of one or another party by the executive committee of the communist internationale the party concerned may appeal to the congress of the communist internationale.

"16. All decisions of the congress of the communist internationale, as well as the decisions of the executive committee, are binding on all parties belonging to the communist internationale. The communist internationale, active in conditions of intensified civil war, must be far more centrally organized than was the case of the second internationale. In this connection the communistic internationale and its executive committee must naturally take into account in its activities the diversified circumstances under which the various parties must fight and work, and shall take decisions of general application only in such cases as admit of such decisions.

"17. In this connection all parties which wish to belong to the communist internationale must change their names. Every party which desires to become a member of the communist internationale must bear the name communist party of such and such country (section of the third communist internationale). The question of the name is not only a formal one but in great measure a political question of great importance. The communist internationale has declared war on the whole bourgeois world and on all yellow social democratic parties. It is necessary that to every simple operative the differences be clear between the communist parties and the old official 'social democratic' and 'socialist' parties, which have betrayed the banner of the working classes.

"18. All leading press organs of the parties of all countries are obliged to reprint all important official documents of the executive committee of the communist internationale.

"19. All parties which belong to the communist internationale, or have presented a request for admission, are obliged as soon as possible, but at the latest four months after the second congress of the communist internationale, to call an extraordinary congress to decide all these conditions. In this connection, the central committees must take care that the decisions of the second congress of the communist internationale are known to all local organizations.

"20. Those parties which now wish to enter the third internationale, but have not radically changed their previous tactics, must before their entrance into the third internationale take care that not less than two-thirds of the members of their central committees and of all important central institutions consist of comrades who before the second con-

gress of the communist internationale publicly expressed themselves as unequivocally in favor of the entrance of the party into the third internationale. Exceptions are permissible with the approval of the executive committee of the third internationale.

"21. Those members of the party who fundamentally reject the conditions and principles laid down by the communist internationale are to be expelled from the party. The same holds good especially for delegates to the extraordinary party convention."

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO EJECTED FROM FIUME.

Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian soldier-poet, who on Sept. 17, 1919, took possession of the city of Fiume and some of the adjacent territory with a small army and for months defied all the efforts of the Italian government to dispossess him, finally had to bow to the inevitable and on Dec. 31, 1920, he capitulated. This result was not brought about, however, until after a siege and some actual fighting between his own followers and regulars under Gen. Caviglia in which thirty-five men were killed and 170 wounded. The inhabitants of Fiume did not relish the idea of having their city damaged and their own lives seriously endangered by a genuine bombardment. The poet chief had also lost much of his former popularity throughout Italy because of his refusal to accept the terms of the treaty of Rapallo as they applied to Fiume and he could not rely upon any general movement on his behalf. This fact emboldened the government in Rome to take the steps which resulted in putting an end to a situation that had been tolerated too long through fear that the farce might develop into a tragedy and a political revolution.

The signing of the treaty of Rapallo on Nov. 12, 1920, really determined the fate of Gabriele d'Annunzio. Article 4 of the agreement, before defining the limits of the state of Fiume, stated: "The kingdom of Italy and the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes recognize the complete freedom and independence of the state of Fiume and pledge themselves to respect it forever." This did not suit the poet, who had in August, 1920, established what he called the "Italian regency of the Quarnero composed of the town of Fiume and the islands which belong to Venice by the tradition of centuries." He demanded the recognition of this regency and the inclusion of some territory outside the boundary fixed by the Italian-Jugo Slav treaty. These conditions could not be accepted by the government and on Dec. 1 Fiume was blockaded by sea and land.

D'Annunzio had about 5,000 soldiers in the city and 1,000 more on near-by islands. They were, of course, hopelessly outnumbered by the forces under Gen. Caviglia and in such clashes as occurred the regulars were victorious. Several hundred legionaries and arditi were captured and about half of the city had been occupied when on Dec. 29 the director of national defense, the mayor and others in authority in Fiume accepted the following terms offered by Gen. Caviglia:

1. Release of prisoners.
2. Release of all warships detained in Fiume harbor.
3. The admission into Fiume of an Italian commission to collect arms and war material belonging to the Italian state.
4. The departure from Fiume within five days of all legionaries not natives of the place.
5. Disarmament of the native legionaries in Fiume.
6. Entry into Fiume of Italian carabinieri for the purpose of maintaining order.
7. Evacuation of the islands within five days.
8. Departure from Fiume of D'Annunzio after freeing the legionaries of Fiume and all the islands of their oath of allegiance.

The terms were carried out in the early part of January, 1921, after which the state of Fiume was administered by a government of its own. The legionaries were given the equivalent of $40 each and sent out of town as fast as possible. D'Annunzio left Fiume by automobile Jan. 19 without letting anyone know his destination.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S SPEECH AT NAVAL REVIEW.

In a speech made before 1,000 officers of the Atlantic division of the United States fleet on the occasion of a review at Old Point Comfort, Va., April 28, 1921, President Harding said in part:

"I am especially happy to come and speak to you of America and those who stand for its naval defense.

"I want to tell you men how deeply interested and thoroughly confident America is in you. I have no thought in my mind except that I can say with all the sincerity of my heart that America will never ask anything of you not in perfect accord with the best conscience of the freest people on earth, but when we do ask, we will expect of you the best defense that human beings can give.

"I am very confident that you live and breathe the spirit of this republic. The United States of America does not want anything on earth that does not belong to it; it does not want anything that is not rightfully its own—no territory, no payment, no tribute. We do want that which is rightfully our own, and by the eternal we will have that.

"I wish you of the navy might never be compelled to fire a gun in war, and I believe if all the governments on earth were impelled by the same motives as our own this world would be at peace forever, starting from today.

"But I would not want peace without honor—I would not want peace without a consciousness that America was doing right and protecting her citizenship in the most effective way.

"Officers of the navy, I bid you make ours the most efficient, conscientious, and effective navy in the world, and I pledge you in return the conscience and confidence of 110,000,000 citizens. I want to join with you in providing for our country a righteous, just, and unfailing defense and to that program every patriotic American unfailingly subscribes."

LARGEST CIRCULAR SAWS MADE.

The largest circular saws ever made are in operation in a shingle mill in the state of Washington. They are 9 feet or 108 inches in diameter and are supplied with 190 teeth. Each saw was made from a steel ingot weighing 1,140 pounds, this weight, however, being reduced by reheating, rolling and trimming to about 795 pounds. They run at a speed approximating 130 miles an hour.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

CANAL STATISTICS (OFFICIAL).

Length from deep water to deep water—50.5 miles.
Length on land—40.5 miles.
Length at summit level—31.7 miles.
Bottom width of channel—Maximum, 1,000 feet; minimum (in Gaillard cut), 300 feet.
Depth—Minimum, 41 feet; maximum 45 feet.
Summit level—85 feet above mean tide.
Locks in pairs—12.
Locks, usable length—1,000 feet.
Locks, usable width—110 feet.
Gatun lake, area—164 square miles.
Gatun lake channel, depth—85 to 45 feet.
Concrete required—5,000,000 cubic yards.
Time of transit through canal—10 to 12 hours.
Time of passage through locks—3 hours.
Length of relocated Panama railroad—46.2 miles.
Canal Zone area—About 448 square miles.
Canal Zone area owned by United States—About 322 square miles.
French buildings acquired—2,150.
French buildings used—1,537.
Value of utilized French equipment—$1,000,000.
Cubic yards excavated by French—108,046,960.
Cubic yards excavated by Americans—250,000,000.
Canal force, average at work—About 39,000.
Approximate cost of construction—$375,000,000.

PANAMA CANAL OFFICIALS.

Governor—Col. Jay J. Morrow, U. S. A.
Executive Secretary—C. A. McIlvaine.
Chief Division of Civil Affairs—Crede H. Calhoun.
Chief Division of Police and Fire—Guy Johannes.
District Attorney—Albert C. Hindman.
Department Headquarters — Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.
Engineer of Maintenance—Col. M. L. Walker, U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster—R. K. Morris.
Auditor—H. A. A. Smith.
Chief Health Officer—Col. H. C. Fisher, U. S. A.
Chief Quarantine Officer—Surgeon W. C. Rucker, U. S. P. S. H. S.

Washington Office.

General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office—A. L. Flint.
Assistant to Chief of Office—Ray L. Smith.

Courts.

District Judge—Charles Kerr.
Clerks—E. L. Goolsley and J. S. Campbell.

LABOR FORCE.

April 20, 1921, the actual working force on the canal was 16,070, of whom 12,339 were silver and 3,731 gold employes, the latter being almost exclusively white Americans.

CANAL ZONE.

The Canal Zone contains about 436 square miles and on Jan. 1, 1920, had a total population of 21,650. It begins at a point three marine miles from mean low water mark in each ocean and extends for five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the canal. It includes the group of islands in the Bay of Panama, named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco. The cities of Panama and Colon are excluded from the zone, but the United States has the right to enforce sanitary ordinances and maintain public order there in case the republic of Panama should not be able to do so.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Year.	Vessels.	Cargo tons.
1915	1,072	4,926,145
1916	760	3,063,371
1917	1,806	7,083,045
1918	2,068	7,533,031
1919	2,028	6,946,540
1920	2,478	9,374,499
1921	2,892	11,599,214

REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenses.
1914-15	$4,358,002.37	$4,289,159.00
1916	2,558,542.38	6,999,750.15
1917	5,808,398.70	6,788,047.60
1918	6,601,275.92	5,903,719.69
1919	6,354,016.98	6,112,194.77
1920	8,935,871.57	6,548,272.43
1921	11,276,889.91	.....

CHRONOLOGY.

First exploration of route 1527.
Advocated by Humboldt 1803.
Panama railroad built 1850-1855.
Panama canal company formed by De Lesseps 1879.
Work on canal begun Feb. 24, 1881.
Canal company failed Dec. 11, 1888.
De Lesseps and others sentenced to prison for fraud Feb. 9, 1893.
New French canal company formed October, 1894.
De Lesseps died Dec. 7, 1894.
Hay-Pauncefote treaty (superseding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty) signed Nov. 18, 1901; ratified by senate Dec. 16; ratified by Great Britain Jan. 20, 1902.
Canal property offered to the United States for $40,000,000 Jan. 9, 1902; accepted Feb. 16, 1903.
Bill authorizing construction of canal passed by house of representatives Jan. 9, 1902; passed by senate June 19, 1902; approved June 28, 1902.
Canal treaty with Colombia signed Jan. 22, 1903; ratified by senate March 17, 1903; rejected by Colombia Aug. 12, 1903.
Revolution in Panama Nov. 3, 1903.
Canal treaty with Panama negotiated Nov. 18, 1903; ratified by republic of Panama Dec. 2, 1903; ratified by the United States senate Feb. 23, 1904.
Canal commissioners appointed Feb. 29, 1904.
Papers transferring canal to the United States signed in Paris April 22, 1904.
Bill for government of Canal Zone passed by the senate April 15, 1904; passed by house April 21; approved April 26.
Canal property at Panama formally turned over to the United States commissioners May 4, 1904.
Work begun by Americans May 4, 1904.
President outlines rules for the government of the Canal Zone and war department takes charge of the work on May 9, 1904.
Gen. George W. Davis appointed first governor of Canal Zone May 9, 1904.
John F. Wallace appointed chief engineer May 10, 1904; resigned June 29, 1905.
Republic of Panama paid $10,000,000 May 21, 1904.
First payment on $40,000,000 to French company made May 24, 1904.
Lorin C. Collins appointed Supreme court judge for Canal Zone June 17, 1905.
New commission with Theodore P. Shonts as chairman named April 3, 1905; Shonts resigned March 4, 1907.
John F. Stevens appointed chief engineer June 29, 1905; resigned Feb. 26, 1907.
Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals appointed chief engineer Feb. 26, 1907.
Gatun dam finished June 14, 1913.

Dry excavation completed Sept. 10, 1913.
First vessel lifted through Gatun locks Sept. 26, 1913.
Gamboa dike blown up Oct. 10, 1913.
First vessels pass through Miraflores locks Oct. 14, 1913.
Permanent organization of canal administration in effect April 1, 1914; Col. George W. Goethals first governor; existence of isthmian canal commission ended.
First freight barges go through canal from ocean to ocean May 14, 1914.
First steamship (the Cristobal) passes through canal Aug. 13, 1914.
Canal opened for general traffic Aug. 15, 1914.
Canal blocked by slides, September, 1915, to April, 1916.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

The Panama railroad and the steamships run in connection with it between New York and Colon are owned and operated by the United States government. The road practically parallels the canal nearly the whole distance. It is 46½ miles long and runs between the cities of Colon and Panama.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL TRAFFIC.

FREIGHT BY YEARS.

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Charges.
1910	62,363,218	$654,010,844	$38,710,904
1911	53,477,216	595,019,844	29,492,196
1912	72,472,676	791,357,837	40,578,225
1913	79,718,344	865,957,838	44,380,865
1914	55,369,939	634,800,268	27,597,099
1915	71,290,304	882,263,141	41,984,031
1916	91,888,219	974,161,156	60,845,023
1917	89,813,898	1,196,922,183	89,277,226
1918	85,680,327	987,005,347	83,507,638
1919	68,235,554	914,513,944	58,478,567
1920	79,282,496	1,119,774,214	85,741,850

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The total receipts of transit tonnage tolls of the Suez canal in 1919 amounted to $36,941,800. The total toll-paying tonnage for 1913 was 20,033,884, while that for 1919 was 12,567,041.

In 1919 the total number of vessels passing through the Suez canal was 3,048, as against 5,085 in 1913. The average time of vessels going through the canal is sixteen hours. The canal is 103 miles long. It was opened for navigation Nov. 17, 1869.

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,* feet.	Cost.
Cape Cod	1914	8	25	150	$12,000,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26.25	72	5,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20.50	220	10,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	5,831,000
Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	94,818,000
Manchester ship (England)	1894	35.5	26	120	75,000,000
New Orleans Industrial (U. S.)	1921	6	30	150	20,000,000
Panama (U. S.)	1914	50.5	45	300	375,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (U. S.)	1855	1.6	22	100	10,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1.11	20.25	142	2,791,873
Suez (Egypt)	1869	90	31	108	100,000,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	25,000,000

*At the bottom. †Rebuilt.

MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the reports of the bureau of navigation.]

YEAR.	In Foreign Trade.		In Coastwise Trade.		Whale Fisheries.		Cod and mackerel fisheries.	Total.	Annual inc. (+) or dec.(—)
	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Per cent.
1860	97,296	2,379,396	770,641	2,644,867	.....	166,841	162,764	5,353,868	+ 4.06
1870	192,544	1,448,846	882,551	2,638,247	.....	67,954	91,460	4,246,507	+ 2.41
1880	146,604	1,314,402	1,064,954	2,637,686	.....	38,408	77,538	4,068,034	— 2.43
1890	192,705	928,062	1,661,458	3,409,435	4,925	18,633	68,367	4,424,497	+ 2.71
1900	337,356	816,795	2,289,825	4,286,516	3,986	9,899	51,629	5,164,839	+ 6.18
1910	533,468	792,517	4,330,896	6,668,966	3,509	9,308	47,291	7,508,082	+ 1.61
1915	1,346,164	1,862,714	4,578,567	6,486,384	3,692	8,829	31,502	8,389,429	+ 5.49
1916	1,573,705	2,185,008	4,315,579	6,244,550	1,789	6,707	33,384	8,469,649	+ 0.95
1917	1,355,484	2,440,776	4,559,008	6,392,583	2,250	5,623	32,055	8,871,037	+ 4.73
1918	3,013,603	3,599,213	4,433,337	6,282,474	2,178	4,493	38,338	9,924,518	+11.87
1919	5,992,028	6,665,376	4,595,701	6,201,426	2,177	4,350	36,148	12,907,300	+30.05
1920	9,023,724	9,924,694	4,425,997	6,357,706	1,403	3,901	15,276	16,324,024	+26.47

VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	New England coast.		On entire seaboard.		Mississippi and tributaries.		On great lakes.		Total.		Sail.		Steam.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1890	203	78.577	756	169,091	104	16,506	191	108,526	1,051	294,123	505	102,873	410	159,045
1900	199	72.179	*1,197	249,006	215	14 173	125	130,611	1,447	393,790	504	116,460	422	202,528
1910	111	23,442	887	167,829	193	5 488	281	168,751	1,361	342,068	127	19,558	936	257,993
1916	62	37,568	609	238,181	140	4,973	126	44,691	937	325,413	34	14,765	129	237,836
1917	84	52,526	993	518,958	157	6,185	147	139,336	1291	664,479	4	4,884	114	431,304
1918	105	88,302	1,225	1,080,473	135	5,409	168	215,022	1,528	1,300,868	3	4,735	229	962,547
1919	146	177,158	1,529	2,815,733	107	3,716	317	507,172	1,953	3,326,621	3	2,285	616	2,540,072
1920	131	208,023	1,615	3,475,872	185	10,300	267	394,467	2,067	3,880,639	2	4,183	741	3,279,855

WORLD'S SHIPPING TONNAGE.

[From Lloyd's Register for 1920-21. Includes vessels 100 tons and over.]

Flag.	No.	Gross.
Argentinian	198	150,023
Belgian	213	415,112
Brazilian	400	497,860
Chilean	112	103,788
Chinese	102	142,834
Cuban	53	53,439
Danish	745	803,411
Dutch	987	1,793,396
Finnish	312	166,689
French	1,758	3,245,194
German	1,138	672,671
Greek	405	530,261
Italian	1,115	2,242,393
Japanese	1,940	2,995,878
Norwegian	1,777	2,219,388
Peruvian	69	88,962
Portuguese	249	275,665
Roumanian	39	74,549
Russian	613	534,547
Spanish	749	997,030
Swedish	1,297	1,072,925
United kingdom	8,561	18,330,424
Dominions	2,270	2,252,228
Total	10,831	20,582,652
United States—Sea	4,889	13,789,874
Northern lakes	492	2,207,429
Philippine islands	76	51,986
Total	5,457	16,049,289
Uruguayan	47	63,837
Other countries	403	236,445
Flag not recorded	586	1,305,827
Grand total	31,595	57,314,065

WORLD'S TANKERS JUNE 30, 1920.

500 tons gross and over.

Flag.	No.	Gross.
American	316	1,468,333
Belgian	7	22,078
British	248	1,241,136
Chilean	1	2,583
Cuban	3	3,580
Danish	2	3,481
Dutch	38	98,591
French	7	24,514
German	8	32,787
Greek	..	.....
Italian	4	21,503
Japanese	2	2,552
Mexican	4	12,541
Norwegian	21	107,484
Philippine	2	3,282
Roumanian	1	3,051
Russian	6	11,965
Spanish	3	8,667
Total	673	3,068,130

Navy Tankers, 1920.

American	9	61,986
British	29	58,326
French	4	21,952
Italian	2	10,176
Japanese	1	5,553

WORLD'S SHIPS, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

[Report of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Development by decades of carrying power, commerce and means of communication from 1800 to 1919.

Year.	Commerce. *Total.	Commerce. Per cap.	Vessel tonnage. Sail, tons.	Vessel tonnage. Steam, tons.	Vessel tonnage. Total, tons.	Railways, miles.	Telegraphs, miles.	Cables, miles.
1800	$1,479	$2.31	4,026,000	.....	4,026,000	.....	.....	.....
1820	1,659	2.13	5,814,000	20,000	5,834,000	.....	.....	.....
1830	1,981	2.34	7,100,000	111,000	7,211,000	200	.....	.....
1840	2,789	2.93	9,012,000	368,000	9,380,000	5,400	.....	.....
1850	4,049	3.76	11,470,000	864,000	12,334,000	24,000	5,000	25
1860	7,246	6.01	14,890,000	1,710,000	16,600,000	67,400	100,000	1,500
1870	10,663	8.14	12,900,000	3,040,000	15,940,000	139,900	281,000	15,000
1880	14,761	10.26	14,400,000	5,880,000	20,280,000	224,900	440,000	49,000
1890	17,519	11.80	12,640,000	8,295,000	20,935,000	390,000	768,000	132,000
1900	20,105	13.33	8,119,000	13,856,000	21,975,000	500,000	1,180,000	200,000
1910	33,634	20.81	4,366,000	23,392,000	28,298,000	637,000	1,307,000	291,000
1918	62,802	36.96	4,120,000	27,019,000	31,139,000	732,800	1,586,000	.....
1919	75,311	44.28	4,046,000	28,177,000	32,223,000	731,000	1,577,000	.....

*Millions.

COFFEE AND TEA CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30.	Coffee. Imports. Pounds.	Coffee. Imports. Value.	Coffee. *Price. Cents.	Coffee. †Per cap. Pounds.	Tea. Imports. Pounds.	Tea. Imports. Value.	Tea. *Price. Cents.	Tea. †Per cap. Pounds.
1830	51,488,248	$4,227,021	8.3	2.98	8,609,415	$2,425,018	28.3	.53
1840	94,996,095	8,546,222	8.8	5.06	20,006,595	5,427,010	24.1	.99
1850	145,272,687	11,234,835	7.6	5.60	29,872,654	4,719,232	14.1	1.22
1860	202,144,733	21,883,797	10.8	5.79	31,696,657	8,915,327	26.3	.84
1870	235,256,574	24,234,879	10.3	6.00	47,408,481	13,863,273	29.4	1.10
1880	446,850,727	60,360,769	13.5	8.78	72,162,936	19,782,931	27.4	1.39
1890	499,159,120	78,267,432	16.0	7.83	83,886,829	12,317,493	15.0	1.33
1900	787,991,911	52,467,943	7.5	9.81	84,845,107	10,558,110	12.4	1.09
1910	873,983,689	69,504,647	7.9	9.33	85,626,370	13,671,946	16.0	.89
1911	878,322,468	90,949,963	10.3	9.27	102,653,942	17,613,569	17.2	1.04
1912	887,747,747	118,233,958	13.3	9.23	101,406,816	18,207,141	18.0	1.05
1913	866,053,699	119,449,045	13.8	8.85	94,812,800	17,433,688	18.4	.95
1914	1,006,362,294	111,454,240	11.1	10.06	91,130,815	16,735,302	18.4	.90
1915	1,126,041,691	107,794,377	9.6	10.52	96,987,942	17,512,619	18.1	.91
1916	1,203,840,591	115,905,134	9.6	10.97	109,865,935	20,599,857	18.7	1.07
1917	1,322,058,526	133,513,226	10.1	12.22	103,364,410	19,265,264	18.6	.99
1918	1,145,955,957	103,355,279	9.0	10.29	151,314,932	30,889,030	20.4	1.40
1919	1,051,839,910	144,069,369	13.7	8.09	108,172,102	24,390,722	22.5	.87
1920	1,417,063,513	311,477,231	21.98	12.78	97,826,106	25,854,849	26.43	.84

*Average import price per pound. †Consumption per capita based on net imports.

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of federal census bureau.]

The figures are for the year ending Dec. 31, 1917, and cover commercial operating companies only.

LAND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems	21
Miles of pole line	*241,012
Miles of single wire owned and leased	†1,888,793
Number of messages	‡155,263,206
Number of telegraph offices	28,865
Income, total	$92,954,370
Telegraph traffic	91,312,567
All other sources	1,641,803
Net income for the year	12,125,400
Expenses, total	80,828,970
General operation and maintenance	66,959 295
Interest and taxes	5,511,747
All other expenses	8,357,928
Assets, total	226,406,952
Construction and equipment	163,487,637
Stocks and bonds	29,564,702
Cash and current assets	33,354,613
Liabilities, total	226,406,952
Capital stock	106,360,237
Funded debt	33,827,549
Reserves	20,627,340
Accounts payable	16,829,137
Dividends, taxes and interest	7,174,908
Sundries	13,019,821
Net surplus	28,567,960
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par	106,360 237
Dividends on stock	7,165,514
Funded debt	33,827,549
Average number employes	49,608
Salaries and wages	37,879,560

*Exclusive of pole line wholly used by railroads. †Does not include 24,301 nautical miles of ocean cable operated by one land telegraph company. Exclusive also of 314,329 miles of wire wholly owned and operated by railway companies for their own business. ‡Does not include land messages sent over its 207 miles of leased land wire by a wireless company, nor ocean cable messages.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems	3
Number of messages	122,244
Number of tower stations	63
Income, total	$1,385,060
Net income	609,526
Expenses, total	775,534
General operation and maintenance	540,891
Interest and taxes	47,806
All other expenses	186,837
Assets, total	14,483,638
Construction and equipment	9,275,261
Cash and current assets	5,208,377
Liabilities, total	14,483 638
Capital stock	10,399,500
Floating debt and mortgages	989,173
Accounts payable	1,671,641
Net surplus	1,423,324
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par	10,399,500
Average number employes	586
Salaries and wages	461,402

OCEAN CABLE SYSTEMS (U. S.).

Number of companies or systems	6
Nautical miles of ocean cable	46,950
Number of messages	2,913,250
Income, total	$16,749,058
Telegraph traffic	15,677,176
All other sources	1,071,882
Net income	5,706,869
Expenses, total	11,042,189
General operation	7,975,458
Interest and taxes	2,470,039
All other expenses	596,692
Assets, total	136,610 271
Construction and equipment	79,870,795
Stocks and bonds, treasury stock, etc	26,470,295
Cash and current assets	30,269,181
Liabilities, total	136,610,271
Capital stock	60,900,000
Funded debt	28,000,000
Reserves	33,035,608
Accounts payable	4,962,592
Dividends due and sundries	3,497,896
Surplus	6,214,175
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par	60,900,000
Dividends on stock	2,651,697
Average number employes	1,966
Salaries and wages	1,764,351

WESTERN UNION STATISTICS.

	Miles of wire.	Offices.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.
1900	933,153	22,900	$24,758,570	$18,593,206	$6,165,364
1910	1,429,049	24,825	33,889,202	26,614,302	7,274,900
1919	1,433,978	25,159	104,082,147	90,312,033	13,770,114

UNITED STATES TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM (1920).

Central offices	5,731
Miles underground wire	14,624,864
Miles submarine wire	54,373
Miles aerial wire	9,483,762
Total miles wire	24,162,999
Miles exchange wire	20,643,490
Miles of toll wire	3,519,509
Miles phantom circuit	467,946
Telephones owned	7,739.159
Connected telephones	4,056,588
Total telephones	11,795,747
Employes	209,860
Exchange messages daily	29,561,000
Toll messages daily	1,239,000
Telephone plant, value	$1,215,944,184
Capital stock	$512,121,868
Funded debt	$546,202,760

OTHER TELEPHONE SYSTEMS (1917).

Number	2,200
Public exchanges	12,294
Private branch exchanges	80,914
Miles of pole line	780,200
Miles of wire	27,298,026
Miles phantom circuit	315,037
Number telephones	9,953,710
Number messages or talks	19,809,061,085
Value plant and equipment	$1,435,912,142
Capital stock	$665,944,471
Funded debt	$503,129 399
Number employes (salaried)	44,705
Salaries	$46,566,869
Wage earners	199,785
Wages	$123,088,197

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD.

Made by John Henry Mears in 1913—35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

Made by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt in 1911—39 days 42 minutes 38 seconds.

Made by Henry Frederick in 1903—54 days 7 hours 20 minutes.

Made by Nellie Bly (Mrs. Nellie Seaman) in 1889—72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Ordinary. Policies.	Ordinary. Amount.	Industrial. Policies.	Industrial. Amount.	Total. Policies.	Total. Amount.
1850	29,407	$68,614,189	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	60,000	180,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	839,226	2,262,847,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	679,690	1,564,183,532	236,674	$20,533,469	916,364	$1,584,717,001
1890	1,319,561	3,620,057,439	3,883,529	429,521,128	5,203,090	4,049,578,567
1900	3,176,051	7,093,152,380	11,219,296	1,468,986,366	14,395,347	8,562,138,746
1910	6,954,119	13,227,213,168	23,034,463	3,177,047,874	29,988,582	16,404,261,042
1919	14,460,828	29,274,557,871	43,861,894	6,239,996,056	58,322,722	35,514,553,927

	Total income.	Payments to policyholders.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
1890	$196,938,069	$90,007,820	$770,972,061	$678,681,309	$92,290,752
1900	400,257,603	168,687,601	1,742,414,173	1,493,378,709	249,035,464
1910	781,011,249	387,302,073	3,875,877,059	3,325,878,366	549,998,693
1919	1,556,998,189	739,117,418	6,742,577,790	6,426,857,244	315,720,546

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE.

Year.	Companies.	Income.	Disbursement.	Claims paid.	Insurance written.	Insurance in force.
1901	489	$81,628,596	$77,343,460	$64,128,047	$799,626,678	$5,656,453,465
1910	497	128,631,649	110,168,334	92,279,662	1,331,552,713	9,562,511,910
1919	463	180,123,643	172,013,446	141,380,388	1,327,957,612	9,531,216,614

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Yr.	Companies.	Income.	Losses.	Dividends.
1890	580	$157,857,983	$75,334,517	$5,334,495
1900	493	198,312,577	108,307,171	8,446,110
1910	597	381,545,814	166,789,763	20,709,261
1919	781	884,165,884	335,569,611	31,344,138

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE.

Year.	Premiums.	Losses.
1915	$41,069,870	$18,519,057
1916	47,505,091	20,631,083
1917	55,594,631	23,731,506
1919	60,675,119	23,820,436

CASUALTY AND OTHER INSURANCE.

Year.	Companies.	Income.	Payments to policyholders.
1890	34	$9,758,413	$2,933,306
1900	62	32,309,619	10,166,796
1910	177	111,041,748	41,465,472
1919	199	392,239,391	150,176,018

MUTUAL ACCIDENT AND SICK BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS.

Year.	Companies.	Income.	Paid for claims.
1901	102	$3,201,098	$1,653,739
1910	197	11,938,130	5,278,953
1919	123	21,032,929	10,256,796

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY FINANCES.

Year ended Dec. 31, 1919.

INCOME ACCOUNT	American Railway.	Great Northern.	Northern.	Western.
Charges for transportation	$285,905,406	$2,579	$29,074	$1,694
Express privileges—Dr.	143,429,820	*3,332	115,641	1,134
Revenue from transportation	142,475,586	5,911	*86,567	560
Revenue from other operations	8,560,310	1,317	47	664
Total operating revenues	151,035,896	7,228	*86,520	1,224
Operating expenses	174,081,557	61,940	61,654	13,247
Net operating revenues	*23,045,661	*54,712	*148,174	*12,023
Uncollectible revenue from transportation	45,055	613	239	301
Express taxes	2,015,230	14,841	4,000	151
Operating income	*25,105,946	*70,166	*152,413	*12,475
Other income	1,092,705	160,937	170,232	54,594
Gross income	*24,013,241	90,771	17,819	42,119
Deductions from gross income	196,055	77	9	.....
Net income	*24,209,296	90,694	17,810	42,119
Dividend appropriations of income	.....	.....	.....	43,000
Income balances transferred to profit and loss	*24,209,296	90,694	17,810	*881
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.				
Credit balance on Dec. 31 of preceding year	.....	731,947	582,693	293,520
Credit balance for the year from income	*24,209,296	90,694	17,810	*881
Dividend appropriations of surplus	.....	.....	100,000	.....
Other profit and loss items—credit balance	*24,209,296	*149	13,070	.....
Balance credit carried to balance sheet	.....	822,492	513,573	292,639

*Debit or reverse item.

HEIGHT OF SOME FAMOUS STRUCTURES.

Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.
Amiens cathedral	383	Florence cathedral	387	St. Paul's, London	404
Bunker Hill monument	221	Fribourg cathedral	386	St. Peter's, Rome	433
Capitol, Washington	288	Milan cathedral	360	Strassburg cathedral	465
City hall, Philadelphia	535	Pyramid, Great	451	St. Stephen's, Vienna	470
Cologne cathedral	512	Rouen cathedral	464	Washington monument	556
Eiffel tower	984				

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OPERATING STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL SYSTEMS.

Calendar year 1920.

Railroad.	Mileage operated.	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Operating income.	Increase or decrease.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	8,766	$215,444,414	$177,969,590	$26,704,007	—$12,926,771
Atlantic Coast Line	4,889	73,633,763	66,304,717	4,052,059	—3,235,681
Baltimore & Ohio	5,153	231,944,443	226,284,047	—1,162,437	—9,307,309
Bangor & Aroostook	658	6,740,098	5,982,438	428,816	718,194
Boston & Maine	2,300	86,715,564	89,160,841	—5,338,490	—13,004,884
Central of New Jersey	686	51,989,304	54,939,153	—6,291,280	—7,236,971
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,519	90,190,745	77,704,879	9,645,906	3,894,013
Chicago & Alton	1,050	30,374,934	28,667,649	919,056	—38,500
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,131	30,896,865	28,893,933	878,737	3,001,149
Chicago & Northwestern	8,301	165,029,625	153,209,445	3,234,232	—11,708,874
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	9,371	184,610,987	163,711,352	12,295,164	—17,144,486
Chicago Great Western	1,496	23,889,976	24,771,160	—1,735,088	—3,746,050
Chi. Indianapolis & Louisville	654	13,611,130	13,210,542	400,588	466,307
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	10,623	167,771,947	160,436,517	—84,620	—8,954,066
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	7,642	135,258,945	125,804,798	4,028,571	—6,628,263
Chi. St. P., Minneapolis, Omaha	1,749	31,911,606	27,957,339	2,376,599	—256,923
Colorado & Southern	1,099	16,232,536	12,842,964	2,532,473	962,088
Delaware & Hudson	881	44,648,193	41,168,115	2,509,439	240,236
Del., Lackawanna & Western	956	81,907,747	72,956,432	4,613,297	—7,359,056
Denver & Rio Grande	2,593	40,590,345	32,552,648	6,369,993	493,377
Duluth, Messabe & Northern	406	19,614,069	7,692,259	6,042,938	—5,260,921
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	600	5,900,958	5,457,264	151,999	—61,581
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	834	25,630,441	18,911,158	6,005,632	369,758
El Paso & Southwestern	1,027	14,490,558	10,511,729	2,747,722	—197,615
Erie	1,989	109,066,950	116,284,948	—7,217,998	—9,855,732
Florida East Coast	764	13,546,206	10,537,949	2,406,726	517,218
Gal., Harrisburg & San Antonio	1,383	26,543,747	23,559,199	2,329,796	—3,164,783
Great Northern	8,174	124,192,324	110,419,064	4,075,364	—6,176,123
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe	1,912	27,548,089	26,997,028	—362,509	—3,499,788
Houston & Texas Central	900	12,134,259	11,447,419	142,435	—1,680,234
Illinois Central	4,779	145,154,272	133,787,561	3,328,619	2,722,402
International & Great Northern	1,159	19,998,851	19,457,485	171,168	694,612
Kansas City Southern	779	19,762,433	16,160,168	2,762,286	350,755
Lake Erie & Western	738	11,712,561	11,169,418	50,146	80,293
Lehigh Valley	1,435	75,097,761	78,695,005	—6,077,686	—9,135,981
Long Island	398	25,843,749	25,211,837	—604,371	—3,420,554
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	1,168	20,898,126	15,988,561	3,811,371	208,306
Louisville & Nashville	5,040	126,371,694	121,395,811	1,324,557	—8,470,624
Maine Central	1,216	21,366,538	22,393,901	—2,165,595	—1,108,604
Michigan Central	1,865	87,555,082	76,822,543	7,825,827	—12,265,892
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,646	17,004,330	17,257,834	—984,319	—592,327
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	4,243	48,157,646	43,513,033	1,181,529	—3,890,623
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1,749	29,929,948	30,045,157	—721,681	—1,887,258
Missouri Pacific	7,299	118,132,429	110,687,365	3,352,740	—5,492,959
Mobile & Ohio	1,128	18,796,153	19,872,796	—1,779,134	—49,519
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	1,247	24,481,590	24,450,528	—570,520	—1,040,788
New York Central	6,075	368,355,217	348,528,085	6,111,625	—46,147,051
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	574	28,225,188	22,590,279	4,488,270	169,599
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford	1,986	125,447,048	124,767,091	—4,006,319	—16,684,375
New York, Ontario & Western	569	12,924,935	12,379,386	136,063	—726,801
Norfolk & Western	2,200	86,559,174	83,797,472	—1,381,287	—7,523,646
Northern Pacific	6,653	111,166,286	98,095,059	3,545,640	—9,742,676
Northwestern Pacific	537	7,867,940	6,361,068	1,169,560	—109,936
Oregon Short Line	2,354	44,906,044	32,678,731	9,464,789	—1,195,208
Oregon-Wash. R. R. & Nav. Co.	2,223	33,060,169	30,283,135	628,736	—3,253,368
Pennsylvania	7,359	566,860,758	590,049,937	—23,189,178	—62,138,091
Pere Marquette	2,234	40,722,368	35,842,538	4,010,563	—4,933,481
Philadelphia & Reading	1,126	94,321,558	87,787,073	4,121,758	—2,409,577
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	224	35,570,807	33,193,864	—74,355	—1,172,810
St. Louis-San Francisco	4,757	94,026,013	70,768,396	11,123,916	—4,889,253
St. Louis Southwestern	963	21,311,705	13,513,317	6,896,366	3,978,649
Seaboard	3,563	49,263,645	48,500,773	—932,263	—4,491,844
Southern	6,973	151,864,389	128,865,449	18,282,015	4,714,191
Texas & Pacific	1,946	41,844,190	37,459,040	3,039,567	—2,128,329
Union Pacific	3,614	131,093,304	94,387,205	30,512,156	—2,838,485
Virginian	523	18,180,051	12,797,414	4,294,823	2,403,131
Wabash	2,472	59,982,282	58,822,044	—397,464	—4,591,009
Western Maryland	779	20,050,842	19,870,598	—426,199	837,510
Western Pacific	1,016	15,981,502	12,024,803	3,178,069	—141,730
Wheeling & Lake Erie	511	17,916,678	15,897,270	1,098,156	—1,121,171
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	1,381	28,124,175	25,666,550	1,254,176	—4,826,115

*Compared with 1919.

RAILROAD REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

Interstate commerce commission summary for the calendar years 1919 and 1920. The average number of miles operated in 1919 was 234,428.79 and in 1920 235,580.01.

Revenues.

	1920.	1919.
Freight	$4,325,078,866	$3,556,918,712
Passenger	1,288,808,159	1,180,010,266

	1920.	1919.
Mail	$150,404,467	$57,456,159
Express	143,501,613	127,708,607
All other	163,494,648	126,333,455
Incidental	148,731,748	130,500,436
Joint facility—cr.	7,790,789	7,301,480
Joint facility—dr.	2,407,528	2,164,894
Operating rev...	6,225,402,762	5,184,064,221
Expenses.		
Maint'nce of way	1,033,548,881	778,340,219
Maintenance of equipment ...	1,584,405,718	1,232,960,112
Traffic	73,659,951	47,534,691
Transportation..	2,907,187,529	2,192,770,837
Miscellaneous ..	61,523,891	48,442,246
General	170,892,583	125,422,140

	1920.	1919.
Transportation for investment—cr. .	$5,021,029	$6,028,296
Operat. expenses	5,826,197,474	4,419,441,949
Net revenue....	399,205,288	764,622,272
Ry. tax accruals	281,380,620	198,806,615
Uncollectible rev.	1,226,574	917,221
Operat. income..	116,598,094	564,898,436

Revenues and Expenses Analyzed.

The following memorandum was prepared by the statistical department of the interstate commerce commission for Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, Feb. 21, 1921:

The (operating) revenues and expenses as shown by the monthly reports of class 1 roads, 1917 to 1920, are as follows:

Calendar year.	Revenues.	Expenses.	Net income.	Operating ratio.
1917	$4,050,463,579	$2,858,212,210	$974,778,937	70.57
1918	4,926,593,957	4,017,209,501	693,111,170	81.54
1919	5,184,230,244	4,419,988,750	515,793,287	85.26
1920*	6,213,489,049	5,810,970,021	67,823,711	93.53

*Preliminary figures.

It will be seen that in spite of an increase of over $2,000,000,000 in operating revenues, the net return has been nearly eliminated because of an increase of about $3,000,000,000 in operating expenses. This is reflected by the increase in the operating ratio.

The volume of traffic in 1917 was slightly below that of 1918 and 1920, but somewhat greater than that of 1919. The principal source of the increased revenues is from the increase in rates. Certain increases granted by the commission in 1917 became operative for the full year 1918, but the general increase effective in June, 1918, of 25 per cent in freight rates was reflected in the revenues of that year for only the last half of the year. In 1919 no general increases were made. In the calendar year 1917 class I roads received an average revenue per ton mile of 7.15 mills, while in 1919 the corresponding figure was 9.73 mills, an increase of 2.58 mills per ton mile. Applied to the total freight traffic of 1917, namely, 394,465,400,493 ton miles, the increased freight charges per annum over the basis existing in 1917 amounted to approximately $1,017,720,000. In 1920 the increase in freight rates was made applicable late in August. While this increase has been estimated at 33⅓ per cent, the statistics do not indicate that the increase realized has been as great as that. Taking an increase over 1919 of 30 per cent for illustration, the increase would be 2.919 mills per ton mile, which when applied to the traffic of 1917 would produce approximately $1,151,440,000.

Passenger fares were also increased in June, 1918, and again in August, 1920. In 1917 the average revenue was 2.090 cents per passenger mile, as against 2.541 cents in 1919, an increase of 4.51 mills. Applied to the traffic of 1917, or 39,476,858,549 passenger miles, this amounts to approximately $178,000,000 annually. The increase allowed in 1920 was 20 per cent. Reports available at this time indicate that an average increase of 4.6 mills per passenger mile was realized. Applied to the 1917 traffic as above, the increased annual revenue amounts to $181,589,000. There has also been added a surcharge on Pullman travelers for the benefit of the railroads, amounting to perhaps $25,000,000 annually, and an increase in compensation for carrying the mail yielding about $45,000,000 annually.

The increases above mentioned total nearly $2,600,000,000 annually on the basis of the traffic of 1917.

On the side of expenses, wages are the principal source of increase. Increases were granted in 1918 and made retroactive to Jan. 1 of that year. Further increases were granted from time to time by the director-general of railroads, and there was an increase of about 22 per cent in July, 1920, granted by the United States railroad labor board, the increase being made retroactive to May 1, 1920. According to statistics published by the interstate commerce commission for the first six months of 1920, the pay roll of class I roads without any of the increase granted by the labor board was $1,596,680,268, which for twelve months would have been $3,193,360,536. The actual pay roll in 1917 was $1,739,482,142, an increase of $1,453,878,394. Twenty-two per cent of the $3,193,360,536 is $702,539,200. This added to the $1,453,878,394 gives a total increase in wages over the 1917 basis of $2,156,417,594.

It may further be assumed that the fuel consumed in 1917 would, at the prices paid by railroads in 1920, have cost $200,000,000 additional annually. Increased taxes account for about another $60,000,000. In addition there were increases on materials, the amount of which cannot be given at this writing.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES AND THEIR PAY (1920).

Employes.	Average No.	Total Pay.
General officers, $3,000 and up	6,045	$34,471,280
General officers, below $3000	2,256	4,776,664
Division officers, $3,000 and up	6,050	22,353,224
Division officers, $3,000	7,449	17,559,832
Clerks	234,898	399,316,081
Messengers and attendants	11,052	11,191,672
Assistant engineers and draftsmen	10,217	19,227,124
Maintenance-of-way foremen	8,148	19,646,402
Section foremen	41,522	77,210,233
General foremen	1,859	5,648,892
Gang and other foremen	25,488	71,015,312
Machinists	64,861	154,515,701

Employes.	Average No.	Total Pay.
Boilermakers	20,504	$50,706,999
Blacksmiths	10,807	24,180,573
Masons and bricklayers	1,040	1,988,839
Structural ironworkers	586	1,286,408
Carpenters	51,998	101,693,500
Painters and upholsterers	12,223	24,796,693
Electricians	14,460	33,764,056
Air-brake men	8,064	18,950,441
Car inspectors	26,349	63,894,207
Car repairers	89,239	188,835,280
Other skilled laborers	59,733	133,170,385
Mechanics' helpers	129,757	212,526,724
Section men	255,526	310,585,913
Other unskilled laborers	120,460	166,772,338
Foremen of construction gangs	1,497	3,599,994
Other men in construction gangs	20,598	30,309,978
Traveling agents and solicitors	1,811	4,005,708
Employes in outside agencies	1,020	1,817,396
Other traffic employes	405	901,488
Train dispatchers and directors	5,944	18,504,273
Telegraph operator interlockers	8,149	16,370,024
Telegraph block operators	21,917	41,940,016
Levermen	3,901	7,285,873
Telegrapher-clerks	12,193	23,217,069
Agent-telegraphers	19,591	39,242,207
Station agents	13,882	28,690,270
Station masters	631	1,256,672
Station service employes	125,566	187,607,793
Yardmasters	4,258	14,027,978
Yardmasters' assistants	3,606	10,617,935
Yard engineers	23,545	66,043,769
Yard firemen and helpers	23,821	51,471,521
Yard conductors	23,146	59,451,348
Yard brakemen	56,767	131,284,226
Yard switch tenders	6,661	12,168,478
Other yard employes	4,952	7,750,578
Hostlers	12,282	27,461,788
Engine-house men	77,402	126,569,848
Road freight engineers	33,625	120,350,164
Road freight firemen	35,953	92,999,834
Road freight conductors	27,603	86,511,243
Road freight brakemen	67,747	166,908,189
Road passenger engineers	12,801	44,526,752
Road passenger firemen	12,396	32,951,056
Road passenger conductors	10,654	33,233,845
Road passenger baggagemen	5,598	13,398,703
Road passenger brakemen	15,382	34,462,680
Other road train employes	3,656	5,738,828
Crossing flagmen	23,123	28,254,788
Drawbridge operators	1,587	2,358,283
Floating equipment employes	11,729	19,355,993
Policemen and watchmen	12,164	17,522,692
Other transportation employes	5,489	7,200,436
All other employes	19,881	20,931,312
Total	1,993,524	$3,808,380,405

RAILWAY MILEAGE OF THE WORLD (1917).

[Compiled by the bureau of railway economics from the Archiv fur Eisenbahnwesen.]

Continent and country.	Miles.
America—Alaska	655
Argentina	22,310
Barbados	109
Bolivia	1,502
Brazil	16,557
British Guiana	104
Colombia	708
Canada	30,788
Chile	5,014
Costa Rica	546
Cuba	2,331
Dominican Republic	400
Dutch Guiana	37
Ecuador	652
Guatemala	613
Haiti	140
Hawaii	88
Honduras	150
Jamaica	196
Martinique	139
Mexico	15,840
Newfoundland	874
Nicaragua	200
Panama	298
Paraguay	291
Peru	1,728
Porto Rico	340
Salvador	199
Trinidad	108
United States	259,555
Uruguay	1,639
Venezuela	634
Total America	364,745
Asia—Arabia (incl. Cyprus)	61
Asia Minor (incl. Syria)	3,337
British East Indies	35,277
Ceylon	671

Continent and country.	Miles.
China	6,838
Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin	1,490
Japan (incl. Chosen)	8,855
Malay States (Borneo, Celebes, etc.)	857
Malacca	57
Dutch East Indies	1,773
Persia	34
Pondicherry	59
Portuguese Indies	51
Philippines	691
Russia (Asiatic)	9,886
Siam	976
Total Asia	70,913
Africa—Algeria and Tunis	4,220
Belgian Congo	1,038
British East Africa	2,355
French Africa	2,449
German Africa	2,595
Italian Africa	106
Morocco	777
Portuguese Africa	1,183
Union of South Africa	11,237
Total Africa	29,921
Australia—New South Wales	4,133
New Zealand	2,973
Northern Territory	145
Queensland	4,867
South Australia	2,168
Tasmania	701
Victoria	3,871
Western Australia	3,665
Total Australia	22,523
Europe—Austria-Hungary (incl. Bosnia and Herzegovina)	28,704
Belgium	5,477
Bulgaria	1,509
Denmark	2,642
Finland	2,429
France	31,958
Great Britain	23,696
Germany	40,381
Greece	1,012
Italy	11,337
Luxemburg	326
Malta, Jersey, Man	68
Montenegro	12
Netherlands	2,113
Norway	1,975
Portugal	1,854
Roumania	2,388
Russia (European)	36,219
Serbia	977
Spain	9,538
Sweden	9,290
Switzerland	3,293
Turkey (European)	1,431
Total Europe	218,628
Recapitulation—America	364,745
Asia	70,913
Africa	29,921
Australia	22,523
Europe	218,628
Grand total	706,730

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The dominion of Canada in June, 1918, had a railway mileage of 38,879. The total length of the government railroads was 4,408 miles. The mileage of the principal systems is as follows:

Intercolonial	1,592
Canadian National	9,320
Canadian Pacific	13,402
Grand Trunk Pacific	2,714
Grand Trunk railway	3,567

The main line of the Canadian Pacific railway from Montreal to Vancouver is 2,903 miles. The Canadian National-Grand Trunk through line from Moncton, N. B., to Vancouver, B. C., is about 3,600 miles.

The total operating revenue of the Canadian Pacific in 1920 was $216,641,349 and total operating expense $183,488,305. Its net operating income was $33,153,045.

RAILROAD REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

[From report of interstate commerce commission for calendar years 1918, 1919 and 1920.]

	1918	1919	1920
Average number of miles operated	234,301.78	233,938.37	235,518.74
Revenue—Freight	$2,825,972,062	$2,949,628,666	$3,502,087,835
Passenger	857,852,148	985,900,032	1,066,858,585
Mail	44,709,901	43,445,495	132,862,851
Express	102,675,749	96,865,254	122,946,518
All other transportation	105,604,973	104,972,471	129,083,765
Incidental	103,780,601	108,094,751	124,139,833
Joint facility—cr.	4,841,659	5,679,106	6,373,109
Joint facility—dr.	1,460,035	1,783,282	1,886,843
Operating revenues	4,043,977,058	4,292,802,493	5,082,465,653
Expenses—Maintenance of way and structures	523,527,059	647,553,193	880,672,740
Maintenance of equipment	899,165,368	1,003,341,842	1,304,607,173
Traffic	42,090,541	38,899,772	59,323,003
Transportation	1,671,392,303	1,786,973,450	2,377,469,595
Miscellaneous operations	32,152,884	40,095,812	51,469,597
General	92,315,169	103,520,234	139,357,027
Transportation for investment—cr.	4,690,018	4,943,745	4,071,251
Operating expenses	3,255,953,306	3,615,440,558	4,808,827,884
Net revenue	788,023,752	677,361,935	273,637,769
Railway tax accruals (excluding "war taxes")	157,257,833	158,196,921	228,504,307
Uncollectible railway revenues	517,586	666,879	868,331
Railway operating income	630,248,333	518,498,135	44,265,131
Equipment rents (dr. bal.)	11,332,295	24,947,788	27,114,123
Joint facility rent (dr. bal.)	11,705,360	12,467,816	16,072,800
Ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues, per cent	80.51	84.22	94.62

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S BENEFACTIONS.

From a manual of the public benefactions of Andrew Carnegie, prepared before and published after his death by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, it appears that the total of all his public gifts and testamentary bequests was $351,655,650.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Electrical Railway Journal.]

COMPANIES AND MILEAGE IN 1920.

State.	Comp's.	Miles.
Alabama	12	361.98
Arizona	4	54.20
Arkansas	10	128.80
California	35	3,322.03
Colorado	14	483.94
Connecticut	8	1,425.83
Delaware	2	158.80
District of Columbia	8	413.30
Florida	10	218.75
Georgia	12	487.71
Idaho	3	102.20
Illinois	55	3,737.83
Indiana	30	2,420.03
Iowa	23	946.49
Kansas	14	515.05
Kentucky	7	455.60
Louisiana	9	322.66
Maine	13	519.71
Maryland	12	707.70
Massachusetts	34	2,887.28
Michigan	24	1,787.00
Minnesota	12	735.33
Mississippi	7	97.87
Missouri	22	1,166.80
Montana	7	856.56
Nebraska	4	301.96
Nevada	2	10.80
New Hampshire	11	250.95
New Jersey	23	1,591.78
New Mexico	2	10.95
New York	84	5,772.34
North Carolina	11	302.62
North Dakota	4	27.08
Ohio	59	4,190.82
Oklahoma	16	331.32
Oregon	8	696.18
Pennsylvania	101	4,306.69
Rhode Island	4	422.97
South Carolina	4	147.27
South Dakota	3	25.85
Tennessee	11	453.99
Texas	22	1,021.62
Utah	5	448.12
Vermont	8	103.13
Virginia	12	440.43
Washington	14	1,073.86
West Virginia	18	670.76
Wisconsin	16	767.98
Wyoming	2	22.00
Total	831	47,704.92

OPERATING ACCOUNTS OF ELECTRIC RAILWAYS (1917).

[United States census report.]

State.	Revenues.	Expenses.	*Income.
Alabama	$5,607,745	$3,263,733	$1,875,116
Arizona & N. Mex.	593,013	456,542	116,492
Arkansas	1,956,931	1,079,569	714,996
Calif.	33,982,748	25,582,252	6,327,682
Colorado	5,779,776	3,404,817	1,842,111
Conn. & R. I.	18,266,740	14,187,238	2,765,802
Del., Md. & D. C.	21,289,850	12,496,579	7,097,720
Florida	1,968,990	1,155,091	716,382
Georgia	10,146,512	5,487,899	3,949,844
Idaho & Wyo.	521,988	375,858	126,304
Illinois	66,513,834	38,748,349	22,512,740
Indiana	19,529,011	12,717,072	5,944,800
Iowa	11,342,166	7,208,711	3,601,371
Kansas	4,117,811	2,690,260	1,148,123
Kentucky	6,319,418	3,789,486	2,012,417
Louisiana	6,118,826	3,855,597	1,702,144
Maine	4,781,221	3,120,221	1,462,476
Mass.	45,239,116	34,097,107	8,931,876
Michigan	25,749,103	18,331,269	6,506,678
Minn.	$12,375,143	$7,905,772	$3,405,306
Miss.	1,201,042	890,006	251,533
Missouri	25,347,719	17,369,551	6,210,254
Montana	1,501,383	1,111,411	312,848
Nebraska	4,493,267	2,913,696	1,204,422
Nevada & Utah	3,418,967	2,141,169	1,057,095
N. H.	1,250,769	999,087	184,278
N. Jersey	22,264,081	13,436,048	6,996,342
N. York.	40,380,644	83,360,232	47,306,442
N. C.	2,872,991	1,714,998	1,017,515
N. and S. Dakota	266,352	204,919	49,380
Ohio	57,809,157	40,163,453	14,020,277
Oklahoma	2,201,025	1,321,675	745,310
Oregon	7,102,433	4,240,891	2,168,331
Penn.	71,554,787	43,522,241	24,776,311
S. C.	3,766,633	2,286,590	1,293,078
Tennessee	7,518,664	4,594,774	2,330,377
Texas	12,771,220	7,670,696	4,352,285
Vermont	826,569	599,446	192,439
Virginia	10,093,287	5,415,049	4,195,786
Wash.	15,415,110	9,318,781	4,799,717
W. Va.	5,924,447	3,360,297	2,198,352
Wisconsin	9,270,639	5,774,296	2,868,997
Total	709,825,092	452,594,654	211,473,743

*Net revenue from operation less taxes.

TRAFFIC OF MAXIMUM DENSITY (1917).

City.	Miles track.	*Passengers.
New York—Surface	200.96	326,530,007
Elevated, subway	248.54	835,331,254
Chicago—Surface	982.67	692,815,889
Elevated	153.15	164,314,524
Philadelphia	610.83	590,743,555
Boston	452.49	381,017,338

*Revenue passengers only. Note—Figures for Philadelphia include 23.33 miles of elevated and subway track and those for Boston include 50.38 miles of elevated and subway track.

PASSENGERS CARRIED ON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS (1917).

State.	Passengers.
Alabama	84,962,155
Arizona	7,893,924
Arkansas	30,525,360
California	638,632,142
Colorado	102,882,744
Connecticut	249,452,728
Delaware	32,648,315
Dist. Columbia	165,445,889
Florida	38,625,356
Georgia	114,021,766
Idaho	3,560,462
Illinois	1,665,552,944
Indiana	231,290,386
Iowa	119,348,038
Kansas	46,212,673
Kentucky	141,218,932
Louisiana	134,017,669
Maine	61,789,846
Maryland	315,969,539
Massachusetts	1,219,706,121
Michigan	593,096,656
Minnesota	316,904,581
Mississippi	12,215,749
Missouri	660,703,957
Montana	25,948,387
Nebraska	95,782,721
Nevada	800,471
New Hampshire	26,341,020
New Jersey	555,286,203
New Mexico	1,594,543
New York	2,951,805,264
North Carolina	32,140,967
North Dakota	3,063,647
Ohio	1,034,245,928
Oklahoma	35,820,508

State.	Passengers.
Oregon	91,926,694
Pennsylvania	1,520,378,517
Rhode Island	128,220,984
South Carolina	28,408,318
South Dakota	2,105,626
Tennessee	122,655,470
Texas	184,912,268
Utah	47,671,180
Vermont	9,268,385
Virginia	135,411,909
Washington	186,361,737
West Virginia	80,920,697
Wisconsin	217,599,493
Wyoming	1,475,704
Total	14,506,914,573

ACCIDENTS ON ELECTRIC LINES.

In 1917, 311 employes and 2,262 other persons were killed on the electric railways of the United States.

ACCIDENTS ON STEAM RAILROADS.

[From reports of interstate commerce commission.]

	Employes.		Passengers.		Other persons.		Total.	
Year ended June 30.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1898	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	4,680	6,176	6,859	40,882
1899	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	4,674	6,255	7,123	44,620
1900	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	5,066	6,549	7,865	50,320
1901	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	5,498	7,209	8,455	53,339
1902	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	5,274	7,455	8,588	64,662
1903	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	5,879	7,841	9,840	76,553
1904	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	5,973	7,977	10,046	84,155
1905	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	5,805	8,718	9,703	86,008
1906	3,929	76,701	359	10,764	6,330	10,241	10,618	97,706
1907	4,534	87,644	610	13,041	6,695	10,331	11,839	111,016
1908	3,405	82,487	381	11,556	6,402	10,187	10,188	104,230
1909	2,610	75,006	253	10,311	5,859	10,309	8,722	95,626
1910	3,382	95,671	324	12,451	5,976	11,385	9,682	119,507
1911	3,602	126,039	356	13,433	6,438	10,687	10,396	150,159
1912	3,635	142,442	318	16,386	6,632	10,710	10,585	169,538
1913	3,715	171,417	403	16,539	6,846	12,352	10,964	200,308
1914	3,259	165,212	265	15,121	6,778	12,329	10,302	192,662
1915	2,152	138,092	222	12,110	6,247	11,838	8,621	162,040
1916	2,687	160,663	283	8,379	6,394	11,333	9,364	180,375
1916*	2,941	176,923	291	8,008	6,769	11,791	10,001	196,722
1917*	3,199	174,247	343	8,374	6,545	12,184	10,087	194,305
1918*	3,419	156,013	519	8,082	5,348	10,480	9,286	174,575
1919*	2,138	131,018	273	7,456	4,567	10,579	6,978	149,053

*Year ended Dec. 31.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1800.

[From reports of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and other sources.]

	1800.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1900	1920
Area (Cont'l U.S.) sq.m.	843,255	2,995,536	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population	5,308,483	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	75,994,575	106,418,175
Wealth.....dols.		7,135,780,000	16,159,616,000	30,068,518,000	‡2,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	*187 739,071,090
Debt.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	59,964,402	2,331,169,956	1 919 326,748	1,107,711,258	24,330,889,731
Money in circul'n.dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	435,407,252	675,212,794	973,382,228	2,055 150,998	6,087 555,087
Deposits, b'k,n't'l.dols.				542,261,563	833 701,034	2,458,092 758	13,705 325,000
Deposits, savings.dols.		43,431,130	149,277,504	549,874,358	819,106 973	2,389 719 954	6 536 596,000
Farms, value.....dols.		3,967,343,580	7,980,493,000	8,944 857,749	12 180,501,538	20,514,001 838	*40,991 449,096
Manufact'res, val.dols.		1,019,106,616	1,885,861,676	4,232,325,442	5,369 579 191	13,004,400,143	‡24,246,323,000
Receipts—Net ord.dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	56,054,600	395,959,834	333,526,501	567,240,852	6 704,414,438
Customs.....dols.	9,080,933	39,668,686	53,187,512	194,538,374	186 522,065	233,164,871	323,536,559
Internal reven..dols.	809,397			184,899,756	124,009,374	295,327,927	5,399 149,245
Expend.—Net ord.dols.	10,813,971	40,948,383	63,130,596	293,657,005	264,847 037	487 713,792	6,141,745,240
War.....dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	16,472,203	57,655,675	38,116,916	134,774,768	1,094,834,202
Navy.....dols.	3,448,716	7,904,725	11,514,650	21,780,230	13,536,985	55,953,078	629,893,116
Pensions.....dols.	64,131	1,866,886	1,100,802	28,340,202	56,777 174	140,877 316	213,344,204
Imports, mdse.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	353,616,119	435,958,408	667 954,746	849 941,184	6 238,352,114
Exports, mdse.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	333,576,057	392,771,768	835 638,668	1,394,483,082	8 103,988,663
Product'n of gold.dols.		50,000,000	46,000,000	50,000,000	36,000 000	79,171 006	49,509,400
Silver.....dols.		50,900	156,800	16,434,000	34,717 000	35,741,100	57,420,325
Coal.....tons		6,266,233	13,044,680	29,496,054	63,822 830	240,789,310	576,431,250
Petroleum....gallons			21,000,000	220,951,290	1 104,017 166	2,672,062,218	18,622,884,000
Pig iron.....tons		563,755	821,223	1,665,179	3,835 191	15,789 242	36,925,987
Steel.....tons				68,750	1,247 335	10,188,329	‡34,671,232
Copper.....tons		650	7,200	12,600	27 000	270,588	539,759
Wool.....lbs.		52,516,959	60,264,913	162,000,000	232,500,000	288 636,621	308,507,000
Wheat.....bushels		100,485,944	173,104,924	235,884,700	498,549 868	522,229,505	787 128,000
Corn.....bushels		592,071,104	838,792,740	1,094,255,000	1,717 434,543	2,105 102,516	3,232,307,000
Cotton.....bales	153,509	2,454,442	3,849,469	4,352,317	6 605,750	10,245,602	12 987,000
Railroads.....miles		9,021	30,626	52,922	93,267	198,964	§264,243
Postoffices.....No.	903	18,417	28,498	28,492	42,989	76,688	52,638
P. O. receipts.....dols.	280,804	5,499,984	8,518,067	19,772,221	33 315,479	102,354,579	437,150,212
Patents issued.....No.		993	4,778	13,333	13,947	26,499	39,882
Immigrants.....No.		369,980	150,237	387,203	457,257	448,572	430,001

*In 1912. †In 1914. ‡In 1919. §In 1918.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Articles imported.	1920 Quantities.	1920 Values.	1921 Quantities.	1921 Values.
Abrasives, crude ..... lbs.	54,788,110	$1,347,489	51,095,144	$1,348,544
Agricultural implements	.....	5,103,189	.....	3,661,833
Aluminum, crude ..... lbs.	35,524,326	11,017,101	38,175,084	9,601,819
Animals, cattle ..... No.	575,328	45,081,179	326,214	23,589,124
Antimony—Ore ..... lbs.	484,634	26,885	1,397,672	74,683
Matte, regulus ..... lbs.	21,734,383	1,255,845	19,247,987	862,771
Art works	.....	30,479,428	.....	23,132,319
Asbestos, unmanufactured ... tons	122,817	8,087,782	123,195	7,030,040
Asphaltum and bitumen ..... tons	93,397	703,235	134,280	1,385,337
Beads and bead ornaments	.....	10,791,308	.....	10,875,941
Bones, etc., unmanufactured.. lbs.	96,797,420	1,754,892	161,820,861	2,936,889
Brass for remanufacture ..... lbs.	28,177,544	3,748,109	32,441,322	3,603,770
Breadstuffs	.....	59,977,601	.....	134,112,144
Bristles, prepared ..... lbs.	3,663,952	7,504,694	4,158,300	8,977,935
Brushes, dusters, hair pencils. No.	48,156,561	3,143,939	53,205,405	4,176,712
Buttons, pearl or shell ..... gross	5,089,704	1,804,361	2,829,344	1,050,560
Cars—Automobiles ..... No.	204	325,020	1,051	1,264,108
Parts of	.....	738,367	.....	1,376,325
Chemicals, drugs, dyes—				
Albumen, egg ..... lbs.	8,956,845	7,522,034	7,889,411	2,380,586
Argols, or wine lees..... lbs.	23,638,337	3,274,524	26,485,760	3,032,073
Calcium, acetate of, etc..... lbs.	76,845,476	2,911,089	111,261,888	4,466,039
Cinchona, bark, etc..... lbs.	5,242,724	1,132,874	3,567,010	1,334,758
Quinia, sulphate of ..... oz.	4,580,807	2,408,860	3,630,063	1,973,068
Colors, or dyes..... lbs.	2,785,904	3,775,216	3,475,213	5,081,970
Creosote oil ..... gals.	8,338,761	1,171,717	27,779,736	5,887,340
Querebracho for tanning..... lbs.	154,944,717	8,023,641	110,184,308	6,602,449
Fusel oil ..... lbs.	6,196,179	1,399,995	1,083,336	274,443
Glycerin, crude ..... lbs.	15,056,463	1,848,981	11,118,149	1,560,364
Gums ..... lbs.	125,608,920	49,569,615	101,637,366	34,326,946
Lactarine or casein ..... lbs.	24,039,313	2,783,548	14,179,764	1,570,069
Licorice root ..... lbs.	48,045,373	2,926,846	59,693,462	3,631,674
Lime, citrate of..... lbs.	10,431,314	2,908,023	5,071,504	1,106,658
Opium ..... lbs.	628,979	5,392,309	77,444	306,515
Nitrate of potash ..... lbs.	26,862,012	929,045	30,868,786	1,407,044
Nitrate of soda ..... lbs.	907,041	40,314,969	843,756	42,322,979
Vanilla beans ..... lbs.	1,130,336	2,360,267	986,071	1,750,897
Total chemicals	.....	177,969,526	.....	156,076,377
China clay ..... tons	218,165	2,484,287	247,837	2,811,509
Clocks, watches, parts of	.....	14,805,551	.....	1,000,481
Coal, bituminous ..... tons	1,062,889	6,027,632	1,019,592	6,539,959
Cocoa or cacao (crude)..... lbs.	420,330,886	72,916,064	327,123,350	30,931,397
Cocoa (prepared) ..... lbs.	1,548,973	627,674	1,323,469	361,662
Coffee ..... lbs.	1,414,228,163	310,701,873	1,348,926,338	176,988,079
Copper—Ore ..... tons	308,936	10,594,063	195,852	7,299,563
Concentrates ..... tons	134,343	8,139,941	125,356	6,872,997
Matte and regulus ..... tons	36,216	6,168,788	17,073	1,640,194
Pigs, ingots, bars, etc. ..... lbs.	329,825,202	64,907,709	191,995,023	31,471,771
Cork, unmanufactured ..... lbs.	37,420,388	1,584,684	47,804,241	2,373,006
Manufactures of	.....	4,117,784	130,669,984	3,161,790
Cotton, unmanufactured ..... lbs.	345,314,126	156,918,719	125,938,754	44,666,171
Manufactures of	.....	111,874,821	.....	97,550,215
Diamonds, uncut ..... carats	203,004	18,013,403	54,069	4,340,523
Cut but not set ..... carats	459,603	69,698,872	211,193	25,549,425
Precious stones, all kinds	.....	114,019,472	.....	42,527,748
Earthenware	.....	8,696,270	.....	13,020,937
Eggs, dried ..... lbs.	24,091,098	8,783,258	28,766,455	6,176,522
Explosives, gunpowder ..... lbs.	2,369,250	1,523,553	150,462	189,524
Feathers	.....	6,117,826	.....	5,444,963
Fertilizers ..... tons	867,623	38,578,063	606,287	28,550,111
Fibers, unmanufactured ..... tons	391,060	86,630,841	346,981	57,024,841
Manufactures of	.....	141,389,218	.....	110,324,289
Fish	.....	38,773,551	.....	31,944,697
Fruits and nuts	.....	124,773,197	.....	84,401,394
Furs, undressed ..... No.	165,841,435	103,772,044	68,349,687	41,318,209
Dressed on skin ..... No.	4,111,504	6,528,733	1,639,412	1,311,650
Gelatin, unmanufactured..... lbs.	1,121,117	593,980	2,369,645	1,231,035
Glass and glassware	.....	3,582,377	.....	11,771,538
Grease and oils ..... lbs.	42,185,287	5,007,878	35,106,716	8,555,941
Hair, unmanufactured ..... lbs.	13,733,233	5,066,144	9,863,787	3,408,040
Manufactures of	.....	5,687,177	.....	6,094,940
Hats, bonnets, materials for .. yds.	3,297,535,293	16,943,273	1,265,456,577	7,181,475
Hats, bonnets, hoods ..... No.	23,058,965	7,462,753	17,493,486	5,014,003
Hay ..... tons	324,952	4,236,815	112,665	2,442,112
Hides and skins ..... lbs.	798,569,257	376,892,462	352,169,897	105,989,967
Hide cuttings ..... lbs.	26,248,159	1,666,252	36,104,659	2,272,847
Honey ..... gals.	771,739	1,024,982	452,983	550,442
Hops ..... lbs.	2,696,264	1,329,296	4,807,993	2,283,407

Articles imported.		1920 Quantities.	1920 Values.	1921 Quantities.	1921 Values.
Household goods, etc		.....	$10,060,571	.....	$10,462,715
India rubber, unmanufactured		.....	280,358,788	1,879,990	1,043,567
Manufactures of		.....	1,050,174	.....	118,400,109
Iron—Ore	tons	871,203	3,441,436	934,614	3,555,464
Iron and steel		.....	37,423,289	.....	44,236,077
Ivory—Animal	lbs.	563,687	2,959,412	378,343	1,035,866
Vegetable	lbs.	40,216,139	2,340,329	31,089,942	1,376,584
Lead and manufactures of		.....	6,816,800	.....	10,542,583
Leather and manufactures of		.....	40,327,091	.....	28,784,437
Matches		.....	1,096,982	.....	954,898
Mattings and mats	sq. yds.	22,104,879	5,995,942	13,997,665	4,044,684
Meat and dairy products		.....	42,424,105	.....	58,291,792
Mica		.....	2,435,067	.....	2,609,664
Musical instruments		.....	1,924,449	.....	3,278,916
Nickel—Ore and matte	lbs.	36,015,625	6,848,099	22,077,238	4,971,062
Manufactures of		.....	3,780,570	.....	905,248
Oil cake	lbs.	145,026,652	3,104,318	192,120,127	3,679,895
Oils of all kinds		.....	195,141,567	.....	138,861,522
Mineral oils	gals.	2,908,749,806	41,050,270	5,607,124,270	71,005,682
Paints, colors, etc.		.....	1,975,769	.....	2,943,942
Paper stock, crude	lbs.	244,058,618	8,033,139	158,776,697	5,558,488
Paper and manufactures of		.....	63,407,279	.....	98,757,656
Printing paper	lbs.	1,324,262,401	51,350,540	1,475,111,157	81,842,012
Perfumes, etc.		.....	5,545,606	.....	7,078,985
Photographic goods		.....	3,930,602	.....	6,752,111
Pipes and smokers' articles		.....	5,223,643	.....	5,680,678
Plants, trees and shrubs		.....	3,841,161	.....	5,142,912
Platinum and manufactures of		.....	6,989,779	.....	6,281,503
Plumbago or graphite	tons	20,924	2,346,302	14,797	1,160,066
Salt	100 lbs.	1,756,240	455,048	2,486,091	630,042
Seeds		.....	113,032,112	.....	54,944,056
Shells, unmanufactured	lbs.	8,453,964	2,690,132	3,431,204	1,035,692
Silk, unmanufactured		.....	454,573,638	.....	190,320,202
Manufactures of		.....	87,728,181	.....	55,348,266
Artificial	lbs.	2,251,927	8,690,952	2,613,024	5,250,086
Soap	lbs.	2,912,177	594,687	1,880,069	605,263
Spices	lbs.	72,996,716	13,260,123	52,866,975	7,071,190
Spirits, malt, distilled, etc.	gals.	.....	524,199	.....	5,073,776
Starch	lbs.	10,196,893	639,545	12,934,918	616,287
Stone and manufactures of		.....	1,853,845	.....	2,291,875
Sugar—Molasses	gals.	154,670,200	4,781,392	113,413,681	3,509,528
Sugar	lbs.	7,587,195,089	688,127,380	7,012,679,335	665,430,646
Sulphur—Ore	tons	425,545	2,190,012	263,633	1,299,238
Tanning materials		.....	3,347,447	.....	2,269,035
Tea	lbs.	98,274,217	25,800,742	72,196,394	17,594,694
Tin, bars, etc.	lbs.	131,084,644	73,644,332	79,641,206	42,026,562
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	lbs.	94,005,182	78,164,290	58,923,217	68,219,595
Manufactures of		.....	13,274,307	.....	12,880,943
Toys		.....	6,255,860	.....	10,114,666
Vegetables		.....	46,569,851	.....	22,714,581
Wood and manufactures of		.....	157,367,368	.....	178,912,567
Pulp	tons	636,963	43,059,601	624,167	76,191,113
Wool—Unmanufactured	lbs.	427,578,038	212,848,568	318,235,873	77,902,393
Manufactures of		.....	43,537,552	.....	61,232,658
Zinc—Ore and calamine	tons	67,382	952,413	24,823	277,384
Total value merchandise	free	.....	3,405,449,794	.....	2,137,430,488
	dut.	.....	1,833,171,874	.....	1,517,018,942
Total value imports*		.....	5,238,621,668	.....	3,654,449,430

*Including articles not mentioned in above table.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Articles exported.		1920 Quantities.	1920 Values.	1921 Quantities.	1921 Values.
Abrasives		.....	$5,649,177	.....	$5,523,481
Agricultural implements		.....	36,751,902	.....	51,064,831
Aluminum		.....	5,195,386	.....	4,107,064
Animals—Cattle	No.	93,039	11,921,518	145,673	10,950,507
Hogs	No.	36,107	982,120	103,414	2,216,500
Horses	No.	18,952	3,285,066	12,638	1,923,041
Mules	No.	8,991	1,815,888	6,770	1,063,254
Sheep	No.	59,155	711,549	80,723	532,510
Total, including fowls		.....	19,291,197	.....	17,617,041
Art works		.....	1,716,329	.....	1,029,431
Asbestos, manufactures of		.....	3,569,922	.....	4,355,252
Asphaltum, unmanufactured	tons	47,024	1,386,770	43,630	1,290,467
Manufactures of		.....	682,753	.....	781,947
Athletic and sporting goods		.....	3,178,623	.....	1,657,915
Bauxite concentrates	tons	20,890	1,709,390	13,081	1,066,732
Blacking and polishes		.....	2,845,110	.....	2,072,963
Brass and manufactures of		.....	13,013,238	.....	13,568,529

Articles exported.	1920 Quantities.	1920 Values.	1921 Quantities.	1921 Values.
Breadstuffs—Barley ....bu.	26,671,284	$41,338,517	20,457,198	$25,184,082
Bread and biscuit ....lbs.	17,885,079	3,482,614	12,263,634	2,511,615
Corn ....bu.	14,446,559	23,841,791	66,911,093	60,030,717
Corn meal ....bbls.	565,222	5,318,150	998,672	7,276,469
Oatmeal ....lbs.	170,856,078	9,313,956	91,597,501	4,202,890
Oats ....bu.	33,944,740	29,931,172	4,302,346	3,731,591
Rice ....bbls.	483,385,259	51,228,843	440,855,398	19,313,001
Rye ....bu.	37,463,285	74,600,444	45,735,052	92,734,569
Rye flour ....bbls.	677,946	6,388,426	267,069	2,716,706
Wheat ....bu.	122,430,724	306,163,023	293,267,637	689,813,094
Wheat flour ....bbls.	21,651,261	240,574,670	16,183,234	154,524,350
Total breadstuffs (all kinds)..	.....	808,471,226	.....	1,071,866,449
Brushes	.....	1,710,678	.....	1,878,901
Buttons	.....	3,581,672	.....	2,436,284
Candles ....lbs.	7,691,420	1,494,616	3,252,838	708,149
Cars, etc.—Airplanes and parts....	.....	1,102,664	.....	660,395
Automobiles ....No.	115,519	125,384,025	102,028	133,298,925
Parts of	.....	66,290,667	.....	67,409,570
Steam railroad cars ....No.	28,261	54,058,268	16,687	27,258,239
Motorcycles ....No.	35,041	9,550,022	24,505	7,731,298
Bicycles, etc.	.....	4,072,554	.....	3,497,720
Wagons ....No.	8,430	863,071	13,970	1,483,114
Total cars, etc.	.....	338,532,757	.....	269,478,840
Celluloid and manufactures of....	.....	10,044,242	.....	4,281,709
Cement, hydraulic ....bbls.	3,179,549	9,599,384	2,023,167	7,700,081
Chemicals	.....	158,691,918	.....	110,284,401
Chewing gum	.....	2,617,483	.....	1,510,679
Clocks and watches	.....	6,888,974	.....	5,485,074
Coal—Anthracite ....tons	4,717,462	40,667,538	4,877,800	50,615,372
Bituminous ....tons	22,976,325	132,299,978	34,423,964	301,979,315
Coke ....tons	678,870	5,942,545	641,184	8,424,560
Cocoa and chocolate	.....	22,244,776	.....	1,991,657
Coffee—Green or raw ....lbs.	35,867,191	9,708,904	29,577,381	5,827,410
Roasted or prepared ....lbs.	3,080,805	896,936	1,225,272	359,426
Confectionery	.....	14,000,197	.....	2,905,800
Copper, pigs, ingots, etc. ....lbs.	690,370,379	145,254,238	457,802,787	73,033,298
Total all copper	.....	150,497,642	.....	91,484,611
Cork, manufactures of	.....	1,140,517	.....	1,757,636
Cotton, unmanufactured ....bales	6,915,408	1,381,707,502	5,409,102	600,186,189
Manufactures of	.....	364,036,786	.....	240,359,702
Dental goods	.....	3,314,413	.....	2,845,343
Earthen, stone and china ware...	.....	7,108,618	.....	9,784,566
Eggs ....doz.	38,326,986	19,149,536	26,960,098	11,251,081
Electrical machinery	.....	87,208,413	.....	119,221,928
Explosives—Cartridges	.....	9,729,937	.....	3,099,947
Dynamite ....lbs.	12,566,057	2,519,576	11,878,600	2,451,856
Fuses	.....	709,662	.....	512,030
Gunpowder ....lbs.	1,721,991	710,397	43,485,291	38,286,158
Shells and projectiles	.....	12,295,519	.....	563,966
All other	.....	2,250,566	.....	1,445,610
Total explosives	.....	28,215,657	.....	46,359,567
Fertilizers ....tons	1,127,293	32,925,408	1,147,864	24,969,271
Fibers	.....	28,720,545	.....	19,604,205
Fire extinguishers	.....	887,484	.....	757,572
Fish	.....	42,178,071	.....	19,207,574
Flavoring extracts	.....	1,425,380	.....	1,236,135
Fruits and nuts	.....	118,326,019	.....	67,129,286
Furniture	.....	3,731,147	.....	6,092,690
Furs and fur skins	.....	38,883,097	.....	13,008,973
Glass and glassware	.....	25,906,621	.....	25,387,607
Glucose and grape sugar ....lbs.	245,632,250	15,391,437	141,954,346	5,859,551
Glue ....lbs.	13,141,294	2,191,741	5,991,872	1,148,666
Grease, lubricating	.....	6,157,323	.....	6,851,936
Soap stock and other	.....	8,994,603	.....	4,602,801
Hair and manufactures of	.....	2,552,504	.....	761,343
Hats and materials for	.....	7,216,877	.....	5,629,923
Hay ....tons	60,802	1,775,975	49,505	1,213,571
Hides and skins except furs ..lbs.	24,104,449	10,688,979	15,306,567	2,843,727
Hops ....lbs.	30,779,508	17,716,222	22,206,028	10,873,263
Household and personal effects ..	.....	13,098,736	.....	15,473,944
India rubber, manufactures of....	.....	69,226,716	.....	59,565,572
Ink	.....	2,426,532	.....	2,324,971
Instruments, scientific	.....	5,882,020	.....	5,521,882
Iron ore ....tons	972,522	4,579,254	868,915	4,738,775
Iron and steel, manufactures of..	.....	932,675,866	.....	1,037,976,995
Firearms	.....	11,576,269	.....	3,858,389
Steam engines	3,308	46,381,621	2,924	50,266,517
Typewriting machines	.....	23,012,903	.....	18,867,513
Lamps, chandeliers, etc	.....	5,938,287	.....	6,339,059
Lead, manufactures of	.....	6,600,341	.....	4,241,875

Articles exported.	1920 Quantities	1920 Values.	1921 Quantities.	1921 Values.
Leather and manufactures of.....	.....	$291,828,413	.....	$98,208,294
Boots and shoes .....pairs	20,289,557	78,064,947	12,581,181	44,430,065
Malt .....bu.	8,594,266	14,763,541	7,477,056	11,147,365
Meat and dairy products–				
Beef, canned .....lbs.	31,166,814	9,386,860	10,785,306	2,521,873
Beef, fresh .....lbs.	153,560,647	32,566,746	21,084,203	3,704,590
Beef, cured .....lbs.	32,383,501	5,880,766	23,312,856	2,998,514
Oleo oil .....lbs.	74,529,394	21 113,000	106,414,800	15,211,998
Oleomargarine .....lbs.	20,952,180	6,047,413	6,219,165	1,478,649
Tallow .....lbs.	32,897,026	5,738,181	16,843,868	1,920,376
Bacon .....lbs.	803,666,917	233,327,904	489,298,109	103,114,918
Hams, cured .....lbs.	275,455,931	82,633,460	172,011,676	40,088,562
Lard .....lbs.	587,224,549	171,523,351	746,157,356	131,329,199
Neutral lard .....lbs.	23,202 027	6,916,279	22,544,303	4,199,296
Pork, canned .....lbs.	3,261,967	1,480,364	1,118,967	449,816
Pork, fresh .....lbs.	27,224,941	7,327,511	57,043,446	11,128,444
Pork, pickled .....lbs.	41,680,619	9,683,237	33,286,062	5,380,796
Lard, compounds .....lbs.	44,195,842	11,850,311	42,155,971	6,099,914
Mutton, except canned .....lbs.	3,958,131	815,452	6,624,522	1,291,325
Poultry and game	.....	1,627,633	.....	1,065,413
Sausage, canned .....lbs.	7,034,150	2,299,878	4,429,723	1,488,009
All other .....lbs.	14,750,963	6,195,120	4,926,552	1,783,199
Sausage casings .....lbs.	24,379,414	6,284,587	29,894,684	5,889,201
Stearin .....lbs.	22,505,602	4,717,748	19,177,311	2,429,414
Butter .....lbs.	27,155,834	15,491,682	7,829,255	3,594,487
Cheese .....lbs.	19,378,158	6,388,178	10,825,603	2,890,223
Milk .....lbs.	710,533,270	104,862,569	266,506,031	41,034,804
Total meat and dairy products..	.....	771,006,760	.....	403,358,571
Motor boats .....No.	239	603,300	271	1,040,504
Musical instruments	.....	8,940,053	.....	9,112,449
Naval stores	.....	36,504,797	.....	22,024,424
Nickel, manufactures of.....	.....	1,714,100	.....	849,316
Oil cake and meal (cotton seed) .....lbs.	449,572,913	15,884,912	456,969,016	9,203,621
Linseed or flaxseed .....lbs.	60,138,141	1,983,802	391,263,858	10,074,875
Total oil cake and meal ..lbs.	336,335,912	12,720,807	857,606,407	19,512,826
Oilcloth and linoleum	.....	4,195,719	.....	3,865,759
Oils—Animal .....gals.	2,893,602	3,425,936	547,893	602,717
Mineral .....gals.	2,826,696,861	426,497,967	3,035,757,830	535,560,369
Vegetable	.....	96,225,582	.....	38,194,426
Paints, colors, varnishes	.....	27,766,817	.....	20,883,851
Paper stock (ex. wood plup)..lbs.	76,148,720	2,352,907	56,687,666	1,734,626
Paper	.....	73,717,425	.....	79,748,650
Paraffin .....lbs.	360,807,596	31,403,933	253,410,864	20,518,912
Pencils and pencil leads	.....	3,285 217	.....	3,396,623
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc.	.....	7,979,237	.....	6,236,766
Phonographs, etc. .....No.	70,406	3,653,595	67,897	3,071,757
Records, accessories	.....	3,963,560	.....	2,965,614
Photographic goods	.....	23,707,316	.....	22,220,260
Plated ware	.....	6,116,409	.....	5,634,675
Roofing felt, etc.	.....	3,472,228	.....	3,890,266
Salt .....lbs.	257,493,745	1,610,061	242,632,102	1,649,423
Seeds	.....	7,881,688	.....	4,940,096
Shoe findings	.....	5,697,728	.....	3,442,555
Silk, manufactures of.....	.....	26,945,293	.....	16,975,409
Silk (artificial) hosiery	.....	7,792,965	.....	5,136,239
Soap	.....	22,728,084	.....	12,630,335
Spirits— Distilled .. ..gals.	32,789,456	22,291,364	14,969,189	8,774,200
Starch, cornstarch .....lbs.	163,314,642	10,238,284	110,514,424	4,251,173
All other .....lbs.	74,293,884	4,675,096	24,850,212	1,146,163
Stone, including marble	.....	2,745,286	.....	3,631,542
Straw, manufactures of	.....	1,300,095	.....	954,692
Sugar—Molasses .....gals.	7,667,830	1,529,615	5,348,208	1,121,885
Sirup .....gals.	12,278,246	8,175,217	4,606,261	1,737,242
Sugar, refined .....lbs.	1,444,030,665	131,771,308	582,698,488	43,739,437
Surgical appliances	.....	6,317,345	.....	4,544,760
Suspenders and garters	.....	3,291,295	.....	2,527,332
Tobacco—Unmanufactured ...lbs.	632,773,620	271,940,888	506,526,449	237,522,673
Manufactures of	.....	51,551,794	.....	30,882,494
Toys	.....	3,491,126	.....	3,351,807
Vegetables	.....	36,517,381	.....	24,899,302
Wood and manufactures of	.....	168,574,578	.....	144,172,501
Wool—Unmanufactured .....lbs.	6,800,669	4,658,909	5,583,669	2,259,296
Manufactures of	.....	56,223,360	.....	20,950,110
Zinc, manufactures of	.....	26,399,000	.....	5,531,950
Total domestic merchandise* ...	.....	7,950,429,180	.....	6,385,636,039
Total foreign merchandise	.....	160,610,553	.....	130,679,307
Grand total	.....	8,111,039,733	.....	6,516,315,346

*Including articles not mentioned in above table.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal year ended June 30.

	1920		1921	
Imports.	Value.	Per ct.	Value.	Per ct.
Free of duty—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$1,912,197,551	56.15	$901,987,614	42.21
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	547,040,262	16.07	408,749,485	19.12
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	65,631,309	1.93	119,934,224	5.61
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	519,472,116	15.26	371,038,838	17.36
Manufactures ready for consumption	331,129,013	9.72	322,245,286	15.07
Miscellaneous	29,762,752	.87	13,475,041	.63
Total free of duty	3,405,233,003	100.00	2,137,430,488	100.00
Dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	229,256,388	12.51	149,378,214	9.85
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	75,051,886	4.09	43,673,386	2.88
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	825,398,516	45.03	722,519,417	47.63
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	281,776,387	15.37	171,545,031	11.31
Manufactures ready for consumption	414,036,820	22.59	421,878,362	27.80
Miscellaneous	7,599,114	.41	8,024,532	.53
Total dutiable	1,833,119,111	100.00	1,517,018,942	100.00
Free and dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	2,141,453,939	40.88	1,051,365,828	28.77
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	622,092,148	11.88	452,422,871	12.38
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	891,029,825	17.01	842,453,641	23.05
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	801,248,503	15.30	542,583,869	14.85
Manufactures ready for consumption	745,165,833	14.22	744,123,648	20.36
Miscellaneous	37,361,866	.71	21,499,573	.59
Total imports of merchandise	5,238,352,114	100.00	3,654,449,430	100.00
Per cent of free	.....	65.01	.....	58.48
Entered for immediate consumption	4,845,154,537	....	3,276,997,991	....
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	271,894,109	....	335,404,878	....
Imports for consumption	5,117,048,646	....	3,612,402,869	....
Duties collected from customs	322,902,649	....	308,564,392	....
Average ad valorem rate of duty, based on imports for consumption	.....	6.31	.....	8.54
Entered for warehouse	393,197,577	....	377,451,439	....
Remaining in warehouse at the end of month	.....	....	.....	....
Exports.				
Domestic—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	1,968,639,653	24.76	1,288,427,825	20.18
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	626,566,067	7.88	979,443,058	15.34
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	1,514,526,450	19.05	779,194,765	12.20
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	991,536,840	12.47	687,304,346	10.76
Manufactures ready for consumption	2,834,848,116	35.67	2,643,033,730	41.39
Miscellaneous	13,191,980	.17	8,232,315	.13
Total domestic	7,949,309,106	100.00	6,385,636,039	100.00
Foreign	159,679,557	....	130,679,307	....
Total exports	8,108,988,663	....	6,516,315,346	....
Excess of exports	2,870,636,549	....	2,861,865,916	....

DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS.

On principal articles or groups of articles imported into the United States for consumption.

Articles.	1919.	1920.
Animals	$89,344	$116,195
Breadstuffs	675,138	1,021,178
Chemicals	6,047,572	7,176,867
Clocks, watches	3,445,528	4,066,834
Cotton*	17,358,310	36,384,929
Earthenware	3,394,531	5,189,983
Feathers	6,698,459	2,282,830
Fibers*	7,977,500	15,142,888
Fish	821,813	1,210,569
Fruits and nuts	6,021,263	8,577,484
Furs*	1,493,750	1,932,116
Glass*	581,638	1,927,181
Gold and silver	1,496,420	2,244,791
Hats, bonnets	2,487,670	3,034,946
Iron and steel	2,396,316	5,426,969
Leather*	1,029,447	2,469,775
Meat, dairy products	808,072	2,076,041
Oils	$138,655	$393,234
Paints	4,531,570	3,836,262
Paper*	934,005	1,622,151
Perfumeries	2,842,517	3,084,460
Pipes	3,950,018	2,695,583
Precious stones	18,498,229	13,466,331
Seeds	3,160,671	5,367,734
Silk*	23,571,248	26,014,788
Spices	779,828	1,008,819
Spirits, distilled	628,432	682,736
Sugar	68,510,967	79,399,189
Tobacco*	27,562,508	33,695,003
Toys	992,434	3,390,628
Vegetables	2,020,770	2,599,119
Wines	532,462	411,462
Wood*	804,816	2,008,756
Wool†	520,693	351,408
Wool‡	5,179,499	16,354,785

*Including manufacturers of. †Unmanufactured. ‡Manufactured.

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.
From Oct. 1, 1790, to June 30, 1921.

Fiscal Year.[a]	Merchandise.			Specie.		Mdse. and Specie Combined.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (rom.) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).
1790	$23,000,000	$20,205,156	$2,794,844			$23,000,000	$20,205,156	$2,794,844
1791	29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959			29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959
1792	31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902			31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902
1793	31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428			31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428
1794	34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275			34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275
1795	69,756,268	47,989,872	21,766,396			69,756,268	47,989,872	21,766,396
1796	81,436,164	58,574,625	22,861,539			81,436,164	58,574,625	22,861,539
1797	75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696			75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696
1798	68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289			68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289
1799	79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626			79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626
1800	91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988			91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988
1801	111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998			111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998
1802	76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189			76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189
1803	64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633	Specie included with		64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633
1804	85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926	merchandise prior		85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926
1805	120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979	to 1821.		120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979
1806	129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037			129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037
1807	138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850			138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850
1808	56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040			56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040
1809	59,400,000	52,203,233	7,196,767			59,400,000	52,203,233	7,196,767
1810	85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030			85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030
1811	53,400,000	61,316,832	*7,916,832*			53,400,000	61,316,832	*7,916,832*
1812	77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764			77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764
1813	22,005,000	27,856,017	*5,851,017*			22,005,000	27,856,017	*5,851,017*
1814	12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559			12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559
1815	113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521			113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521
1816	147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948			147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948
1817	99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431			99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431
1818	121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867			121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867
1819	87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479			87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479
1820	74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331			74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331
1821	54,520,894	54,596,323	*75,429*	$8,064,890	$10,478,059	62,585,724	65,074,382	*2,488,658*
1822	79,871,695	61,350,101	18,521,594	3,369,846	10,810,180	83,241,541	72,160,281	11,081,260
1823	72,481,371	68,326,043	4,155,328	5,097,896	6,372,987	77,579,267	74,699,030	2,880,237
1824	72,169,172	68,972,105	3,197,067	8,378,970	7,014,552	80,548,142	75,986,657	4,561,485
1825	90,189,310	90,738,333	*549,023*	6,150,765	8,797,055	96,340,075	99,535,388	*3,195,313*
1826	78,093,511	72,890,789	5,202,722	6,880,966	4,704,563	84,974,477	77,595,352	7,379,125
1827	71,332,938	74,309,947	*2,977,009*	8,151,130	8,014,880	79,484,068	82,324,827	*2,840,759*
1828	81,020,083	64,021,210	16,998,873	7,489,741	8,243,476	88,509,824	72,264,686	16,245,138
1829	67,088,915	67,434,651	*345,736*	7,403,612	4,924,020	74,492,527	72,358,671	2,133,856
1830	62,720,956	71,670,735	*8,949,779*	8,155,964	2,178,773	70,876,920	73,849,508	*2,972,588*
1831	95,885,179	72,295,652	23,589,527	7,305,945	9,014,931	103,191,124	81,310,583	21,880,541
1832	95,121,762	81,520,603	13,601,159	6,907,504	5,656,340	101,029,266	87,176,943	13,852,323
1833	101,047,943	87,528,732	13,519,211	7,070,368	2,611,701	108,118,311	90,140,433	17,977,878
1834	108,609,700	102,260,215	6,349,485	17,911,632	2,076,758	126,521,332	104,336,973	22,184,359
1835	136,764,295	115,215,802	21,548,493	13,131,447	6,477,775	149,895,742	121,693,577	28,202,165
1836	176,579,154	124,338,704	52,240,450	13,400,881	4,324,336	189,980,035	128,663,040	61,316,995
1837	130,472,803	111,443,127	19,029,676	10,516,414	5,976,249	140,989,217	117,419,376	23,569,841
1838	95,970,288	104,978,570	*9,008,282*	17,747,116	3,508,046	113,717,404	108,486,616	5,230,788
1839	156,490,956	112,251,673	44,245,285	5,595,176	8,776,743	162,092,132	121,028,416	41,063,716
1840	98,258,706	123,668,932	*25,410,226*	8,882,813	8,417,014	107,141,519	132,085,946	*24,944,427*
1841	122,957,544	111,817,471	11,140,073	4,988,633	10,034,332	127,946,177	121,851,803	6,094,374
1842	96,075,071	99,877,995	*3,802,924*	4,087,016	4,813,539	100,162,087	104,691,534	*4,529,447*
1843	42,433,464	82,825,689	*40,392,225*	22,320,335	1,520,791	64,753,799	84,346,480	*19,592,681*
1844	102,604,606	105,745,832	*3,141,226*	5,830,429	5,454,214	108,435,035	111,200,046	*2,765,011*
1845	113,184,322	106,040,111	7,144,211	4,070,242	8,606,495	117,254,564	114,646,606	2,607,958
1846	117,914,065	109,583,248	8,330,817	3,777,732	3,905,268	121,691,797	113,488,516	8,203,281
1847	122,424,349	156,741,598	*34,317,249*	24,121,289	1,907,024	146,545,638	158,648,622	*12,102,984*
1848	148,638,644	188,190,515	10,448,129	6,360,284	15,841,616	154,998,928	154,032,131	966,797
1849	141,206,199	140,351,172	855,027	6,651,240	5,404,648	147,857,439	145,755,820	2,101,619
1850	173,509,526	144,375,726	29,133,800	4,628,792	7,522,994	178,138,318	151,898,720	26,239,598
1851	210,771,429	188,915,259	21,856,170	5,453,503	29,472,752	216,224,932	218,388,011	*2,163,079*
1852	207,440,398	166,984,231	40,456,167	5,505,044	42,674,135	212,945,442	209,658,366	3,287,076
1853	265,777,365	203,489,282	60,287,983	4,201,382	27,486,875	267,978,647	230,976,157	37,002,490
1854	297,803,794	257,043,764	60,760,030	6,758,587	41,281,504	304,562,381	278,325,268	26,237,113
1855	257,805,706	218,909,506	38,899,205	5,659,812	56,247,343	261,468,520	275,156,846	*13,688,326*
1856	310,432,310	281,219,423	29,212,887	4,207,632	45,745,485	314,639,942	326,964,968	*12,324,966*
1857	348,428,342	293,823,700	54,604,582	12,461,799	69,136,922	360,890,141	362,960,682	*2,070,541*
1858	263,338,654	272,011,274	*8,672,620*	19,274,496	52,633,147	282,613,150	324,644,421	*42,031,271*
1859	331,333,341	292,902,051	38,431,290	7,434,789	63,887,411	338,768,130	356,789,462	*18,021,332*
1860	353,616,119	333,576,057	20,040,062	8,550,135	66,546,239	362,166,254	400,122,296	*37,956,042*
1861	289,310,542	219,553,833	69,756,709	46,339,611	29,791,080	335,650,153	249,344,913	86,305,240
1862	189,356,677	190,670,501	*1,313,284*	16,415,052	36,887,640	205,771,729	227,558,141	*21,786,412*
1863	243,335,815	203,964,447	39,371,368	9,584,105	64,156,611	252,919,920	268,121,058	*15,201,138*
1864	316,447,283	158,837,988	157,609,295	13,115,612	105,396,541	329,562,895	264,234,529	65,328,366
1865	238,745,580	166,029,308	72,716,277	9,810,072	67,643,226	248,555,652	233,672,529	14,883,123
1866	434,812,066	348,859,522	85,952,544	10,700,092	86,044,071	445,512,158	434,903,593	10,608,565
1867	395,761,096	294,506,141	101,254,955	22,070,475	60,868,372	417,831,571	355,374,513	62,457,058
1868	357,436,440	281,952,899	75,483,541	14,188,368	93,784,102	371,624,808	375,737,001	*4,112,193*
1869	417,506,379	286,117,697	131,388,682	19,807,876	57,138,380	437,314,255	343,256,077	94,058,178
1870	435,958,408	392,771,768	43,186,640	26,419,179	58,155,666	462,377,587	450,927,434	11,450,153
1871	520,223,684	442,820,178	77,403,506	21,270,024	98,441,988	541,493,708	541,262,166	231,542
1872	626,595,077	444,177,586	182,417,491	13,743,689	79,877,534	640,338,766	524,055,120	116,283,646

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—Continued.

Fiscal Year.*	Merchandise.			Specie.		Mdse. and Specie Combined.		
	Imports.	Exports	Excess of imports (rom.) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).
1873	$642,136,210	$522,479,922	$119,656,288	$21,480,937	$84,608,574	$663,617,147	$607,088,496	$56,528,651
1874	567,406,342	586,283,040	*18,876,698*	28,454,906	66,630,405	595,861,248	652,913,445	*57,052,197*
1875	533,005,436	513,442,711	19,562,725	20,900,717	92,152,142	553,906,153	605,574,853	*51,668,700*
1876	460,741,190	540,384,671	*79,643,481*	15,936,681	56,506,302	476,677,871	596,890,973	*120,213,102*
1877	451,323,126	602,475,220	*151,152,094*	40,774,414	56,162,237	492,097,540	658,637,457	*166,539,917*
1878	437,051,532	694,865,766	*257,814,234*	29,821,314	33,740,125	466,872,846	728,605,891	*261,733,045*
1879	445,777,775	710,439,441	*264,661,666*	20,296,000	24,997,441	466,073,775	735,436,882	*269,363,107*
1880	667,954,746	835,638,658	*167,683,912*	93,034,310	17,142,919	760,989,056	852,781,577	*91,792,521*
1881	642,664,628	902,377,346	*259,712,718*	110,575,497	19,406,847	753,240,125	921,784,193	*168,544,068*
1882	724,639,574	750,542,257	*25,902,683*	42,472,390	49,417,479	767,111,964	799,936,736	*32,847,772*
1883	723,180,914	323,839,402	*100,658,488*	28,489,391	31,820,333	751,670,305	855,659,735	*103,989,430*
1884	667,697,693	740,513,609	*72,815,916*	37,426,262	67,133,383	705,123,956	807,646,992	*102,523,037*
1885	577,527,329	742,189,755	*164,662,426*	43,242,323	42,231,525	620,769,652	784,421,280	*163,651,628*
1886	635,436,136	679,524,830	*44,088,694*	38,593,656	72,463,410	674,029,792	751,988,240	*77,958,448*
1887	692,319,768	716,183,211	*23,863,443*	60,170,792	85,997,691	752,490,560	752,180,902	309,658
1888	723,957,114	695,954,507	28,002,607	59,337,986	46,414,183	783,295,100	742,368,690	40,926,410
1889	745,131,652	742,401,375	2,730,277	28,963,073	96,641,533	774,094,725	839,042,908	*64,948,183*
1890	789,310,409	857,828,684	*68,518,275*	33,976,326	52,148,420	823,286,735	909,977,104	*86,690,369*
1891	844,916,196	884,480,810	*39,564,614*	36,259,447	108,953,642	881,175,643	993,434,452	*112,258,809*
1892	827,402,462	1,030,278,148	*202,875,686*	69,654,540	83,005,886	897,057,002	1,113,284,034	*216,227,032*
1893	866,400,922	847,665,194	18,735,728	44,367,633	149,418,163	910,768,555	997,083,357	*86,314,802*
1894	654,994,622	892,140,572	*237,145,950*	85,735,671	127,429,326	740,730,293	1,019,569,898	*278,839,605*
1895	731,969,965	807,538,165	*75,568,200*	56,595,939	113,763,767	788,565,904	921,301,932	*132,736,028*
1896	779,724,674	882,606,938	*102,882,264*	62,302,251	172,951,617	842,026,925	1,055,558,555	*213,531,630*
1897	764,730,412	1,050,993,556	*286,263,144*	115,548,007	102,308,218	880,278,419	1,153,301,774	*273,023,355*
1898	616,049,654	1,231,482,330	*615,432,676*	151,319,455	70,511,630	767,369,109	1,301,993,960	*534,624,851*
1899	697,148,489	1,227,023,302	*529,874,813*	119,629,659	93,841,141	816,778,148	1,320,864,443	*504,086,295*
1900	849,941,184	1,394,483,082	*544,541,898*	79,829,486	104,979,084	929,770,670	1,499,462,116	*569,691,446*
1901	823,172,165	1,487,764,991	*664,592,826*	102,437,708	117,470,357	925,609,873	1,605,235,348	*679,625,475*
1902	903,320,948	1,381,719,401	*478,398,453*	80,253,508	98,301,340	983,574,456	1,480,020,741	*496,436,285*
1903	1,023,719,237	1,420,141,679	*394,422,442*	69,145,518	91,340,854	1,094,864,755	1,520,482,533	*425,617,778*
1904	991,087,371	1,460,827,271	*469,739,900*	126,824,182	130,932,688	1,117,911,553	1,591,759,959	*473,848,406*
1905	1,117,513,071	1,518,561,666	*401,048,595*	81,133,826	141,442,836	1,198,646,897	1,660,004,502	*461,357,605*
1906	1,226,563,843	1,743,864,500	*517,300,657*	140,664,270	103,442,654	1,367,228,113	1,847,307,154	*520,079,041*
1907	1,434,421,425	1,880,853,078	*446,429,653*	157,456,873	108,138,249	1,591,878,298	1,988,989,327	*397,111,029*
1908	1,194,341,792	1,860,773,346	*666,431,554*	192,995,418	130,354,126	1,387,337,210	1,991,127,472	*603,790,662*
1909	1,311,920,224	1,663,011,104	*351,090,880*	87,958,799	147,214,610	1,399,879,023	1,810,225,714	*410,346,691*
1910	1,556,947,430	1,744,984,720	*188,037,290*	88,557,099	173,850,076	1,645,504,529	1,918,834,796	*273,330,267*
1911	1,527,226,105	2,049,520,199	*522,094,094*	119,544,262	87,259,611	1,646,770,367	2,136,779,810	*489,809,443*
1912	1,653,354,934	2,204,322,409	*550,967,475*	95,986,719	122,219,013	1,749,341,653	2,326,541,422	*577,199,769*
1913	1,812,978,234	2,465,884,149	*652,905,915*	110,462,541	149,376,933	1,923,440,775	2,615,261,082	*691,820,307*
1914	1,893,925,657	2,364,579,148	*470,653,491*	96,865,263	167,003,552	1,990,790,920	2,531,582,700	*540,791,780*
1915	1,674,169,740	2,768,589,340	*1,094,419,600*	260,679,078	197,166,335	1,874,848,818	2,965,755,675	*1,090,906,857*
1916	2,197,883,510	4,333,658,865	*2,135,775,355*	528,163,676	150,041,071	2,726,047,186	4,483,699,936	*1,757,652,750*
1917	2,659,355,185	6,290,048,394	*3,630,693,209*	1,012,179,589	570,201,156	3,671,534,774	6,860,249,550	*2,988,714,776*
1918	2,945,635,403	5,919,711,371	*2,974,055,968*	194,741,636	330,033,623	3,140,397,039	6,249,744,994	*3,108,347,955*
1919	3,095,720,068	7,232,282,686	*4,136,562,618*	141,188,999	417,750,085	3,236,909,067	7,650,032,771	*4,413,123,710*
1920	5,238,352,114	8,108,988,663	*2,870,636,549*	253,440,234	645,457,866	5,491,792,348	8,754,446,529	*3,262,654,181*
1921	3,654,449,430	6,516,315,346	*2,861,865,916*	704,279,612	186,074,073	4,358,729,042	6,702,389,419	*2,343,660,377*

*Fiscal year ended Sept. 30 prior to 1843; since that date ended June 30.

Note—Merchandise and specie are combined in the columns at right of table for the purpose of showing the total inward and outward movement of values by years.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Metal.	1920.	1921.
Gold—Imports	$150,540,200	$644,847,441
Exports	466,592,606	133,537,902
Silver—Imports	102,809,506	59,432,631
Exports	179,037,260	52,536,171

TONNAGE.

	1920.	1921.
Entered—American	26,242,330	33,956,732
Foreign	26,178,328	33,996,562
Total	52,420,658	67,953,294
Cleared—American	28,997,549	33,989,604
Foreign	27,074,832	36,128,271
Total	56,072,381	70,117,875

RACE RIOT IN TULSA, OKLA.

Tulsa, Okla., was the scene of one of the worst race riots in the history of the United States on May 31-June 1, 1921. The trouble began with the arrest of a negro late on the afternoon of May 31 on the charge of attacking a white girl. He was arrested and lodged in the jail on the upper floor of the courthouse. Early in the evening armed negroes began to surround the buildings and armed white men also began to collect. The negro was taken from the jail and removed to a place of safety. Soon after dark a police officer shot and killed a negro who refused to disarm. A white man was killed a little later near the courthouse. The excitement increased and the scene of the trouble was transferred to the negro section of the city, where hundreds of armed blacks and whites fired at each other. The wooden houses occupied by the negroes were set on fire and the larger part of the section was destroyed, causing a property loss of about $1,500,000 and making thousands of negroes, most of them entirely innocent of any wrongdoing, homeless and destitute. Some 6,000 colored men, women and children were temporarily sheltered in the convention hall, police stations, baseball parks and other improvised "prison camps." The local militia and state troops were called out, but they did not get the situation entirely under control before the evening of June 1. By that time approximately 100 persons had been killed and some 200 wounded. Most of the victims were colored, only eight of the dead being white.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Countries.	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Europe—Austria	$572,830	$2,085,038	$11,835,495	$8,168,485
Austria-Hungary	2,206,283	.....	22,769,961	.....
Azores and Madeira islands	2,281,834	2,442,687	960,987	1,726,524
Belgium	29,748,468	42,464,701	317,112,688	184,533,430
Bulgaria	5,090,787	3,014,386	1,803,401	1,312,526
Czecho-Slovakia	3,384,093	11,213,512	6,016,234	1,969,450
Denmark	13,791,663	17,129,151	125,170,679	63,005,496
Finland	2,354,485	7,353,681	23,707,684	11,969,036
France	172,022,935	149,851,756	717,568,029	432,567,397
Germany	45,085,975	90,773,014	202,176,079	381,771,609
Gibraltar	32,237	409,379	11,407,867	21,466,475
Greece	22,229,915	24,331,162	48,672,778	37,809,642
Hungary	15,710	262,410	64,325	1,521,581
Iceland and Faroe islands	951,982	107,376	2,708,336	619,149
Italy	92,420,177	59,096,544	397,265,795	302,140,168
Malta, Gozo, etc	87,323	127,686	1,116,640	1,560,140
Netherlands	100,635,422	61,315,284	254,449,827	250,830,859
Norway	15,025,415	18,849,358	115,332,889	57,918,929
Poland and Danzig	206,771	962,129	50,399,980	37,520,659
Portugal	8,458,499	5,991,230	22,025,124	14,773,549
Roumania	8,498	55,065	10,354,015	9,779,668
Russia in Europe	2,443,288	1,055,146	34,639,901	17,111,758
Serbia, Montenegro and Albania	.....	.....	230,848	.....
Spain	49,416,915	32,154,556	123,909,485	118,568,994
Sweden	21,616,701	27,921,089	129,179,381	76,615,673
Switzerland	46,394,211	46,797,810	49,415,680	25,632,565
Turkey in Europe	17,506,112	4,327,237	31,846,033	19,791,911
United kingdom—England	455,384,596	271,726,066	1,988,024,066	1,205,249,254
Scotland	37,542,151	29,789,051	127,207,455	82,452,731
Ireland	32,473,746	26,271,357	35,883,907	38,675,932
Total united kingdom	525,400,493	327,786,474	2,151,115,428	1,326,377,917
Jugo Slavia, Albania and Fiume	11,677	72,956	537,170	1,326,528
Total Europe	1,179,400,699	937,950,819	4,863,792,739	3,408,390,118
North America—Bermuda	1,498,078	1,098,682	3,651,478	4,311,331
British Honduras	2,879,510	3,720,142	3,442,092	2,622,217
Canada	537,444,258	529,355,180	889,440,315	789,051,031
Central American states—				
Costa Rica	9,275,954	7,257,138	8,288,334	6,746,507
Guatemala	16,347,595	14,257,218	10,295,915	7,549,991
Honduras	8,290,122	6,017,554	11,246,758	14,636,533
Nicaragua	7,593,909	6,477,186	9,064,474	6,137,220
Panama	8,365,894	5,581,781	26,798,467	32,175,086
Salvador	9,108,482	6,980,175	7,513,613	6,205,186
Total Central Amer. states	58,981,956	46,571,052	73,207,561	73,450,523
Greenland	106,500	210,000	16,902	20,302
Mexico	168,278,606	154,993,154	143,788,047	267,209,366
Miquelon, Langley, etc	531	50	368,773	169,201
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,288,465	1,758,934	15,211,371	9,698,622
West Indies—British: Barbados	866,262	1,945,816	3,831,724	3,912,907
Jamaica	6,673,072	6,294,991	15,065,969	15,524,778
Trinidad and Tobago	9,889,980	7,295,120	9,553,021	14,238,171
Other British	3,349,319	4,013,120	8,297,901	6,559,541
Cuba	645,571,828	420,399,940	395,790,649	403,285,861
Dominican Republic	30,364,591	19,514,039	37,824,611	32,248,123
Dutch	4,498,973	2,514,838	2,960,222	3,173,607
French	149,424	126,274	7,398,530	5,997,446
Haiti	9,859,162	4,076,857	21,967,684	10,380,819
Virgin islands of the U S	1,549,773	3,571,787	2,377,011	4,162,594
Total North America	1,486,250,288	1,207,459,976	1,634,193,861	1,646,016,440
South America—Argentina	257,783,114	124,299,424	167,146,548	200,890,985
Bolivia	8,022,401	6,324,192	3,648,540	4,592,307
Brazil	281,217,794	147,520,940	115,020,317	128,746,345
Chile	112,637,825	77,854,552	44,290,985	49,715,357
Colombia	54,160,217	45,808,589	52,073,609	32,639,384
Ecuador	12,841,820	8,601,577	10,736,382	7,902,876
Falkland islands	.....	.....	109,698	545
Guiana: British	2,906,615	2,369,877	5,423,052	6,240,348
Dutch	733,769	470,296	1,632,071	2,056,133
French	40,853	68,627	772,128	1,312,021
Paraguay	1,434,483	1,207,791	1,623,813	980,357
Peru	44,121,058	40,847,208	34,703,082	42,954,229
Uruguay	52,118,859	17,564,731	27,805,629	27,960,135
Venezuela	32,925,492	12,312,183	25,912,220	17,459,628
Total South America	860,944,300	485,249,987	490,898,074	523,450,650

Countries.	Imports 1920	Imports 1921.	Exports 1920	Exports 1921.
Asia—Aden	$6.667,354	$1.696 940	$2,500,086	$1,221,230
China	226,887,848	113,193,507	119,276,828	138,282,785
China, leased territory	15,682,615	5,681,299	3,172,042	6,403,561
Chosen	241,156	84,127	9,795,517	2,471,677
East Indies:				
British—British India	178,951,533	121,800,392	79,143,036	92,549,584
Straits Settlements	188,282,632	107,477,612	14,874,690	14,927,449
Other British	38,405,173	17,707,723	2,044,940	2,322,733
Dutch	95,801,266	441,663,676	45,647,245	61,180,547
French	3,402,214	311,419	2,086,609	1,341,521
Portuguese	17	.....	2,868	11,463
Hongkong	36,824,623	28,211,002	22,511,916	22,042,197
Japan	527,220,867	253,210,035	453,147,063	189,181,551
Persia	3,056,308	3,309,169	846,034	1,762,701
Russia in Asia	12,399,883	3,564,488	31,572,088	979,245
Siam	337,950	290,075	1,450,779	2,442,756
Turkey in Asia	34,475,026	17,197,965	10,191,967	9,843,258
Other Asia	32,640	46,390	2,000	282,859
Total Asia	1,368,669,105	604,721,148	798,136,458	547,247,117
Oceania—				
British Oceania: Australia	56,771,763	31,461,017	85,791,174	120,985,720
New Zealand	18,301,046	22,237,914	33,761,996	47,601,284
Other British	4,483,523	2,131,849	929,327	841,701
French Oceania	3,303,526	1,960,472	1,381,883	1,447,405
Philippine islands	72,962,140	94,353,626	71,009,094	85,925,044
Other Oceania	2,069,785	1,326,181	361,565	380,659
Total Oceania	157,891,783	208,662,096	193,235,039	257,181,813
Africa—Abyssinia	5	336	44,120	19,477
Belgian Kongo	176,127	427,736	1,160,670	521,467
British Africa: West	31,147,237	7,051,365	19,213,294	9,300,348
South	36,513,929	10,838,040	48,703,336	46,925,067
East	3,053,110	4,340,333	2,377,444	3,012,332
Canary islands	188,972	208,573	2,191,391	3,335,505
Egypt	105,872,508	26,437,350	27,229,699	29,118,357
French Africa	3,098,261	2,951,303	15,450,030	28,678,378
Italian Africa	217,105	332,666	431,444	212,758
Kamerun, etc	91,447	13,923	1,155,757	460,366
Liberia	16,267	3,532	286,412	189,002
Madagascar	1,810,747	365,578	368,475	201,830
Morocco	996,363	522,516	4,515,127	2,717,303
Portuguese Africa	2,013,861	1,378,402	5,546,279	9,218,606
Spanish Africa	.....	117	82,097	118,412
Total Africa	185,195,939	54,871,770	128,755,575	134,029,208
Grand total	5,238,621,668	3,654,449,430	8,111,039,733	6,516,315,346

*Jan. 1 to June 30. †July 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BY CONTINENTS.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

EXPORTS.

Year.	Europe.	N. America.	S. America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
1913..	$1,479,074,761	$617,413,013	$146,147,993	$194,159,465	$29,088,917	$2,465,884,149
1914..	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,539,909	196,994,033	27,901,515	2,364,579,148
1915..	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	192,235,218	28,519,751	2,768,589,340
1916..	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	377,386,709	43,591,031	4,333,482,885
1917..	4,324,512,661	1,163,758,100	259,480,371	489,564,198	52,733,064	6,290,048,394
1918..	3,738,231,162	1,237,720,614	314,564,482	582,346,015	55,423,368	5,928,285,641
1919.	4,634,816,841	1,291,932,342	400,901,601	812,276,041	85,157,432	7,225,084,257
1920..	4,863,792,739	1,634,193,861	490,898,074	991,445,747	128,658,242	8,108,988,663
1921..	3,408,390,118	1,646,016,440	523,450,650	804,428,930	134,029,208	6,516,315,346

IMPORTS.

1913..	892,866,384	361,943,659	217,734,629	314,038,218	26,425,344	1,813,008,234
1914..	895,602,868	427,399,354	222,677,075	329 096,884	19,149,476	1,893,925,657
1915..	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,489,563	300,292,655	24,953,081	1,674,169,740
1916..	616,252,749	591,895,543	391,562,018	533,407,455	64,765,745	2,197,883,510
1917..	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	680,546,842	60,013,316	2,659 355,185
1918..	411,578,494	918,488,901	567,276,702	972,803,349	75,911,957	2,946,059,403
1919..	372,953,593	1,052,570,196	568,374,904	1,020,912,130	81,065,750	3,095,876 582
1920..	1,179,400,699	1,486,250.288	860,944,300	1,526,560,888	185,195,939	5,238,352.114
1921..	937,950,819	1,207,459,976	485,249,987	968,916,878	54,871,770	3 654,449,430

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY LAKE PORTS.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Port.	Imports.	Exports.	Port.	Imports.	Exports.
Buffalo	$109,513,993	$200,763,632	Detroit	$89.291,554	$272,984.947
Chicago	55,279,777	21,223,447	Duluth	46,372,122	32,066,785
Cleveland	21,027,118	61,699,701	Milwaukee	3.867,581	3,369,078

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	*Imports.	Imports from U. S.	*Exports	Exports to U. S.
Argentina	1919	$632,820,000	$224,718,000	$994,881,000	$182,546,000
Australasia—					
Commonwealth of Australia	1919	461,596,000	132,275,000	495,712,000	41,502,000
New Zealand	1919	147,493,000	39,191,000	252,435,000	19,181,000
Austria	1920	.....	19,237,000	.....	1,792,000
Belgium	1920	611,987,000	51,883,000	902,911,000	31,594,000
Kongo, Belgian	1917	10,467,000	62,000	11,566,000	.....
Bolivia	1918	13,334,000	4,112,000	68,097,000	28,205,000
Brazil	1919	380,450,000	182,118,000	633,061,000	263,180,000
Bulgaria	1919	186,041,000	37,657,000	106,585,000	35,667,000
Canada	1920	1,064,516,000	801,633,000	1,239,492,000	464,029,000
Central American States—					
Costa Rica	1919	7,518,000	5,891,000	17,749,000	9,812,000
Guatemala	1919	11,231,000	8,083,000	22,419,000	13,500,000
Honduras	1919	6,931,000	6,500,000	5,999,000	5,542,000
Nicaragua	1919	7,913,000	6,688,000	12,409,000	7,664,000
Panama	1919	11,407,000	9,359,000	3,757,000	2,496,000
Salvador	1919	14,958,000	9,064,000	16,745,000	8,340,000
Chile	1918	144,188,000	62,829,000	278,567,000	178,374,000
China	1919	879,270,000	146,897,000	857,270,000	137,420,000
Colombia	1918	21,446,000	12,164,000	36,721,000	30,303,000
Cuba	1919	313,166,000	234,207,000	470,259,000	343,693,000
Czecho-Slovakia	1920	.....	7,078,000	.....	10,160,000
Denmark	1918	253,460,000	10,065,000	190,411,000	486,000
Dominican Republic	1919	22,019,000	20,930,000	39,461,000	25,947,000
Ecuador	1919	11,583,000	7,501,000	20,856,000	8,966,000
Egypt	1919	243,069,000	14,284,000	388,909,000	82,619,000
Sudan	1919	22,328,000	2,000	13,417,000	469,000
France	1919	5,747,254,000	1,569,723,000	1,681,641,000	116,196,000
Algeria	1919	182,010,000	4,607,000	259,578,000	2,167,000
Tunis	1919	55,152,000	4,213,000	38,992,000	36,000
French Indo-China	1913	45,318,000	594,000	55,094,000	375,000
French colonies, n. e. s.	1913	73,295,000	5,271,000	63,810,000	1,208,000
German Customs Union	1913	2,563,185,000	407,266,000	2,403,142,000	169,742,000
Greece	1918	141,644,000	16,604,000	57,294,000	17,539,000
Haiti	1913	10,935,000	6,499,000	17,273,000	842,000
India, British	1919	548,403,000	52,931,000	776,394,000	107,543,000
Italy	1919	3,187,714,000	1,428,468,000	1,001,404,000	87,521,000
Eritrea (Massaua)	1917	9,185,000	151,000	4,180,000	218,000
Libia	1917	11,662,000	.....	1,007,000	.....
Japan (including Pescadores)	1919	1,074,843,000	381,800,000	1,028,821,000	1,028,821,000
Formosa	1919	77,121,000	1,716,000	88,649,000	3,495,000
Chosen	1918	78,838,000	5,150,000	76,786,000	58,000
Liberia	1913	1,411,000	27,000	1,112,000	312
Mexico	1918	88,313,000	76,222,000	198,345,000	189,040,000
Morocco	1918	62,645,000	2,085,000	83,840,000	2,394,000
Netherlands	1919	1,135,947,000	218,644,000	567,346,000	22,998,000
Dutch East Indies	1918	236,465,000	25,101,000	691,173,000	44,576,000
Dutch pos. in America	1917	5,832,000	3,388,000	4,562,000	2,422,000
Norway	1918	335,687,000	53,519,000	201,853,000	1,870,000
Paraguay	1919	15,282,000	2,619,000	14,298,000	622,000
Persia	1919	70,501,000	17,000	40,421,000	358,000
Peru	1919	59,390,000	36,740,000	130,906,000	60,828,000
Portugal (including Madeira and Azores)	1917	148,466,000	43,055,000	59,631,000	3,509,000
Portuguese colonies	1914	63,611,000	2,977,000	55,484,000	364,000
Roumania	1919	698,797,000	6,588,000	20,029,000	.....
Russia	1915	586,360,000	133,238,000	206,945,000	1,956,000
Finland	1919	483,540,000	123,307,000	168,501,000	3,996,000
Siam	1920	51,086,000	3,306,000	64,891,000	239,000
Spain	1919	178,536,000	109,820,000	261,544,000	49,495,000
Sweden	1918	330,527,000	22,123,000	361,916,000	5,104,000
Switzerland	1919	681,943,000	152,062,000	636,531,000	35,280,000
Turkey	1917	39,580,000	400	48,158,000	400
Union of South Africa	1919	227,328,000	54,886,000	234,235,000	38,107,000
United kingdom	1920	9,425,156,000	2,746,908,000	6,499,547,000	376,273,000
British colonies, n. e. s.	1917	843,728,000	67,249,000	1,104,802,000	38,031,000
United States (inc. Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico)	1920	5,278,482,000	.....	8,080,481,000	.....
Philippine Islands	1920	149,838,000	92,290,000	151,124,000	105,216,000
Porto Rico	1920	129,074,000	121,562,000	174,669,000	158,322,000
Uruguay	1919	78,320,000	27,851,000	152,298,000	44,345,000
Venezuela	1919	24,484,000	14,928,000	49,923,000	23,642,000
Total		40,587,005,000	9,958,371,000	34,723,650,000	4,520,913,000
Total exclusive of U. S.		35,308,523,000	.....	26,643,169,000	.....

*Total.

WORLD'S RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND POSTOFFICES.

[From Statistical Abstract of the United States.]

Country.	Year.	Railways. Miles.*	Telegraphs. Miles.†	Post-offices.
Argentina	1919	22,578	164,707	3,463
Australasia—Commonwealth of Australia	1919	25,657	137,663	8,398
New Zealand	1920	3,009	50,742	2,344
Austria	1919	3,892	47,965	3,118
Belgium	1914	5,451	28,014	1,708
Kongo, Belgian	1920	1,250	2,636	50
Bolivia	1918	1,354	6,843	366
Brazil	1919	18,662	45,047	3,642
Bulgaria	1916	1,824	11,653	2,515
Canada	1918	38,879	229,598	12,622
Central America—Costa Rica	1919	402	15,170	201
Guatemala	1919	516	4,523	423
Honduras	1917	360	4,529	285
Nicaragua	1919	209	3,637	206
Panama	1916	304	3,618	96
Salvador	1919	241	2,357	162
Chile	1918	5,611	32,942	948
China	1920	6,836	56,280	14,519
Colombia	1918	740	12,117	843
Cuba	1919	3,200	6,184	658
Czecho-Slovakia	1920	8,303	67,082	4,979
Denmark	1919	2,641	8,479	1,776
Dominican Republic	1919	408	1,071	93
Ecuador	1917	365	4,370	194
Egypt	1919	4,565	28,436	2,485
Finland	1917	2,553	.....	2,490
France	1914	31,958	482,192	15,789
Algeria	1918	2,203	25,147	688
Tunis	1918	1,232	5,783	457
French Indo-China	1918	1,282	20,169	348
French colonies, n. e. s.	1918	2,485	25,622	587
Germany	1914	39,600	475,551	51,573
Greece	1916	1,460	10,253	1,342
Haiti	1919	114	124	88
Hungary	1914	13,589	110,195	6,794
India, British	1919	36,616	357,472	20,030
Italy	1917	11,891	227,165	11,462
Japan	1918	7,834	119,138	7,647
Formosa	1918	332	3,736	165
Chosen	1919	1,102	15,533	542
Luxemburg	1918	330	794	138
Mexico	1914	15,840	51,716	2,711
Netherlands	1918	2,113	27,073	1,663
Dutch East Indies	1917	1,730	23,705	579
Dutch possessions in America	1915	117	.....	17
Norway	1918	2,010	73,180	3,880
Paraguay	1919	266	2,050	385
Persia	1918	97	10,754	226
Peru	1918	1,889	78,510	723
Portugal	1918	2,047	12,540	6,155
Portuguese colonies	1918	1,286	12,948	692
Roumania	1914	2,382	16,039	3,107
Russia	1916	48,955	537,208	19,104
Serb-Croat-Slovene state	1920	3,390	27,026	3,006
Siam	1919	1,333	6,353	285
Spain	1918	9,347	69,894	7,585
Sweden	1918	9,385	47,500	4,326
Switzerland	1919	3,719	24,174	4,381
Turkey	1916	3,842	37,231	1,268
Union of South Africa	1919	10,049	53,850	2,623
United kingdom	1915	23,709	264,480	24,509
British colonies, n. e. s.	1914	8,128	45,952	2,761
United States	1918	264,233	1,433,978	52,547
Philippine islands	1917	757	6,218	589
Porto Rico	1919	340	1,545	91
Uruguay	1917	1,654	6,214	995
Venezuela	1920	535	5,814	309
Total		730,988	5,700,489	330,731

*Miles of line. †Miles of wire.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND POSTOFFICES.

[From Statistical Abstract of the United States.]

Country.	Per Capita Imports.	Per Capita Exports.	Per 10,000 Pop. Rwy. Miles.	Per 10,000 Pop. Tele. Miles.	Per 10,000 Pop. P.O. No.
Argentina	$58.32	$93.36	27.3	198.8	4.2
Australasia—Commonwealth of Australia	89.79	96.42	49.9	267.8	16.3
New Zealand	122.91	210.36	25.1	422.9	19.5
Austria	.....	.....	6.4	79.1	5.1
Hungary	.....	.....	6.3	51.5	3.2

Country.	Per Capita—Imports.	Per Capita—Exports.	Per 10,000 Pop.—Rwy. Miles.	Per 10,000 Pop.—Tele. Miles.	Per 10,000 Pop.—P.O. No.
Belgium	127.68	57.69	7.1	36.6	2.2
Kongo, Belgian	.70	.77	.8	1.8	.03
Bolivia	4.61	23.56	4.7	23.7	1.3
Brazil	12.48	20.76	6.1	30.0	1.2
Bulgaria	33.72	19.32	3.3	21.1	4.6
Canada	127.32	148.25	46.5	274.6	15.1
Central American States—Costa Rica	16.20	38.25	8.7	326.9	4.3
Guatemala	5.03	10.04	2.3	20.3	1.9
Honduras	10.98	9.51	5.7	71.8	4.5
Nicaragua	10.69	16.77	2.8	49.1	2.8
Panama	25.35	8.35	6.7	80.4	2.1
Salvador	11.20	12.53	1.8	17.6	1.2
Chile	37.26	71.98	14.5	85.1	2.4
China	2.71	2.64	.2	17.6	.4
Colombia	3.92	6.71	1.4	22.1	1.5
Cuba	108.03	162.21	11.0	21.3	2.3
Denmark	86.18	64.74	9.0	28.8	6.0
Dominican Republic	23.06	41.32	4.3	11.2	1.0
Ecuador	5.79	10.43	1.8	21.9	9.7
Egypt	19.06	30.50	3.6	22.3	1.9
Sudan	6.57	3.95	...	....	...
France	141.99	40.54	7.7	109.0	3.8
Algeria	32.71	46.65	4.0	45.2	1.2
Tunis	28.24	19.97	6.3	29.6	2.3
French Indo-China	2.67	3.24	.7	11.9	.2
French colonies, n. e. s.	2.90	2.53	1.0	10.2	.2
Germany	.....	.....	7.2	86.3	9.4
German Customs Union	37.66	35.31	...	....	...
Greece	28.61	11.57	2.9	20.7	2.7
Haiti	4.37	6.91	.5	.5	3.5
India, British	1.74	2.46	1.2	11.3	.6
Italy	86.76	27.26	3.3	61.8	3.1
Eritrea	20.41	9.29	...	....	...
Libia	11.66	1.01	...	....	...
Japan (inc. Pescadores, but excl. Formosa and Sakhalin)	18.53	17.74	1.4	20.5	1.3
Formosa	20.78	23.89	.9	10.1	.4
Chosen	4.64	4.52	.6	9.1	.3
Liberia	.94	.74	....	....	...
Mexico	5.70	12.79	10.2	33.4	1.7
Morocco	10.44	13.97	...	....	...
Netherlands	167.57	83.69	3.1	39.9	2.5
Dutch East Indies	5.01	14.64	.4	5.0	.1
Dutch possessions in America	35.13	27.48	7.0	....	1.0
Norway	127.54	76.69	7.6	278.0	14.7
Paraguay	15.28	14.30	2.7	20.5	3.9
Persia	7.42	4.25	.01	11.3	.2
Peru	10.24	22.57	3.3	135.4	1.2
Portugal (including Madeira and Azores)	23.45	10.16	3.4	21.1	10.3
Portuguese colonies	6.83	5.99	1.4	14.0	.8
Roumania	40.18	.....	1.4	9.2	1.8
Russia	3.22	1.14	2.7	29.5	1.0
Finland	145.21	50.60	2.4	19.4	2.2
Serb-Croat-Slovene state	.....	.....	1.4	9.2	1.8
Siam	5.79	7.36	1.5	7.2	.3
Spain	8.57	12.55	4.5	33.5	3.6
Sweden	56.85	62.25	16.1	81.7	7.4
Switzerland	173.21	161.68	9.4	61.4	11.1
Turkey	33.08	34.09	1.8	17.5	.6
Union of South Africa	33.08	34.08	14.6	78.4	3.8
United kingdom	204.50	141.02	5.1	57.4	5.3
British colonies, n. e. s.	18.14	23.75	1.7	9.9	.6
United States	48.86	74.79	24.8	134.7	4.9
Philippine islands	14.09	14.25	.7	5.9	.6
Porto Rico	98.61	133.44	2.6	11.8	.7
Uruguay	54.77	106.50	11.6	43.5	7.0
Venezuela	8.61	17.55	1.9	20.4	1.1

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

Season from Nov. 1 to March 1.

City.	1919-20. No. hogs.	1918-19. No. hogs.	1917-18. No. hogs.	1916-17. No. hogs.	1915-16. No. hogs.	1914-15. No. hogs.
Chicago	3,035,688	3,835,110	2,895,846	3,339,072	3,623,682	2,871,328
Cincinnati	337,800	290,800	233,409	268,366	283,584	225,673
Indianapolis	523,740	672,772	534,559	732,416	762,824	684,247
Kansas City	976,430	1,606,094	1,044,898	1,137,394	1,234,916	1,100,581
Milwaukee (including Cudahy)	532,128	728,468	491,004	550,021	688,905	765,820
St. Louis	1,263,369	1,310,780	1,060,902	1,105,887	1,249,145	771,990
Omaha	762,772	1,259,808	805,675	964,173	952,746	789,423

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES (1920).

[United States geological survey.]

Minerals.		Quantity.	Value.
Aluminum	pounds	.....	$41,375,000
Antimony	short tons	2,785	173,450
Antimonial lead	short tons	12,535	1,963,255
Arsenous oxide	short tons	11,502	2,021,356
Asbestos	short tons	1,710	1,154,000
Asphaltum	short tons	886,500	13,219,000
Barytes (crude)	short tons	207,700	1,946,800
Bauxite	long tons	521,308	3,247,345
Borates	pounds	120,320	2,173,000
Bromine	pounds	1,160,584	745,381
Cadmium	pounds	129,283	151,261
Calcium chloride	short tons	58,604	2,045,851
Cement	barrels	96,944,000	194,513,000
Chromic iron ore	long tons	2,502	44,113
Clay products	short tons	.....	364,220,000
Coal, anthracite	long tons	79,500,000	.....
Coal, bituminous	short tons	556,563,000	$1,950,000,000
Coke	short tons	51,885,000	.....
Copper	pounds	1,209,061,040	222,467,000
Emery	short tons	2,327	21,685
Feldspar	short tons	*71,054	*585,200
Ferro-alloys	long tons	*399,900	*46,995,000
Fluor spar	short tons	186,000	4,544,000
Fuller's earth	short tons	128,488	2,506,189
Garnet (abrasive)	short tons	5,476	434,425
Gold (coining value)	troy oz.	2,395,017	49,509,400
Graphite (amorphous)	short tons	4,694	49,758
Graphite (crystalline)	pounds	9,632,360	576,444
Grindstones		53,484	1,707,004
Gypsum	short tons	3,130,305	24,542,512
Infusorial earth	short tons	83,000	832,000
Iron (pig)	long tons	35,683,234	1,137,926,882
Iron ore	long tons	69,558,000	290,607,000
Lead	short tons	476,849	76,296,000
Lime	short tons	3,350,000	33,321,000
Magnesite (crude)	short tons	303,767	2,748,150
Manganese ore	long tons	94,000	2,385,000
Manganiferous ore	long tons	673,000	2,091,000
Mica, sheet	pounds	*1,545,709	*483,567
Mica, scrap	short tons	*3,258	*58,084
Millstones		.....	61,676
Mineral paints	short tons	*155,648	*25,810,671
Mineral waters	gallons sold	40,000,000	5,000,000
Natural gas	M cubic feet	*735,000,000	*162,000,000
Natural-gas gasoline	gallons	*340,647,000	*63,608,900
Nickel	pounds	698,000	275,120
Oilstones		1,144	231,747
Peat	short tons	73,204	921,732
Petroleum	barrels	*735,000,000	*162,000,000
Phosphate rock	long tons	4,103,982	25,079,572
Platinum	troy oz.	41,544	4,697,722
Potash	short tons	41,444	7,463,026
Precious stones		.....	107,500
Pumice	short tons	41,841	114,433
Pyrite	long tons	275,000	1,450,000
Quartz (silica)	short tons	22,000	233,000
Quicksilver	flasks	13,070	1,041,156
Salt	barrels	49,751,343	30,539,168
Sand, building	short tons	75,743,000	57,972,000
Sand, glass	short tons	2,144,000	4,722,000
Sand-lime brick	thousands	162,289	2,364,470
Silver (com. value)	troy oz.	56,564,504	57,420,325
Slate		.....	8,726,442
Stone	short tons	68,500,000	120,500,000
Sulphur	long tons	1,517,625	30,000,000
Talc, soapstone	short tons	222,724	3,052,038
Tin	pounds	40,000	20,100
Titanium ore	short tons	277	.....
Tungsten ore	short tons	216	27,760
Uranium minerals		.....	2,363,500
Zinc	short tons	450,045	72,907,000
Total†		.....	6,707,000,000

*Figures are for 1919, those for 1920 not being available. †The total is approximate | only, estimates being substituted for the unavailable 1920 figures.

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES (1920)

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year.

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Anthracite.							
Penn.	79,553,571	Colorado..	10,803,572	Kansas....	5,982,143	Missouri..	5,133,929
Bituminous.		Illinois....	80,401,786	Kentucky.	27,678,572	Montana..	3,964,286
Alabama..	14,910,714	Indiana...	27,160,714	Maryland.	3,616,071	N. Mexico	3,348,214
Arkansas.	2,062,500	Iowa	8,187,500	Michigan.	1,285,714	N. Dakota	687,500

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Ohio	40,178,572	Wash. ...	3,348,214
Oklahoma.	3 750,000	W. Va. ..	75,125,000
Penn.	145,535,714	Wyoming..	8,928,571
Tennessee.	6,026,786	Other states	172,321
Texas	1,607,143		
Utah	5,241,071	Total bituminous..	496,931,250
Virginia..	8,794,643	Grand tot.	576,484,821

COAL PRODUCTION BY CALENDAR YEARS.

Tons of 2,240 pounds.

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1880.....	25,580,189	38,242,641
1890.....	41,489 858	99,377,073
1900.....	51,309,214	189,480,097
1905.....	69,405,958	281,239,252
1910.....	75,514,296	372,339,703
1915.....	79,459,876	442,624,426
1916.....	78,195,083	448,678,288
1917.....	88,939,117	492,670,146
1918.....	88,237,575	517,308,768
1919.....	78,653,751	408,984,821

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year 1920.

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Alabama ..	2,372,962	Kentucky...	772,379
Colorado ..	464,584	Maryland...	523,733
Conn.	10,281	Michigan...	2,939,521
Illinois	3,280,875	N. Jersey..	2,601,134

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Ohio	8,533,470	Virginia ..	429,302
Penn.	13,983,134		
Tennessee..	283,207	Total	36,925,987
		Tot. 1919..	31,015,364

Note—In the foregoing table Colorado includes Missouri, Washington, California and Oregon; Connecticut includes Massachusetts; Kentucky includes Mississippi and West Virginia; Georgia includes Texas; Michigan includes Indiana; New Jersey includes New York.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES (1920).

State.	*Barrels.	State.	*Barrels.
California	105,668,000	Ohio.....	7,412,000
Colorado..	110,000	Oklahoma.	105,725,000
Illinois...	10,772,000	Penn.....	7,454,400
Indiana...	932,000	Texas.....	96,000,000
Kansas....	38,501,000	W. Va....	8,173,000
Kentucky.	8,692,600	Wyoming.	17,071,000
La.....	35,649,000		
Montana..	336,000	Total....	443,402,000
New York	906,000		

Total value $1,360,000,000

*Of 42 gallons.

Production by Years.

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1880	26,600,638	1917	335,315,601
1890	45,823,572	1918	355,927,716
1900	63,620,529	1919	377,719,000
1916	300,767,158	1920	443,402,000

ACCIDENTS IN MINES, QUARRIES AND SMELTERS.

[From reports of bureau of mines, interior department.]

FATALITIES IN COAL MINES.

Year.*	No.	Proportion.†	Year.*	No.	Proportion.†
1906	2,138	3.39	1913	2,785	3.73
1907	3,242	4.81	1914	2,454	3.22
1908	2,445	3.60	1915	2,269	3.09
1909	2,642	3.96	1916	2,226	3.09
1910	2,821	3.89	1917	2,696	3.56
1911	2,656	3.65	1918	2,579	3.38
1912	2,419	3.35	1919	2,307	....

FATALITIES IN QUARRIES.

1916	173	1.91	1918	125	1.83
1917	131	1.59	1919	123	1.63

FATALITIES IN METAL MINES.

Year.*	No.	Year.*	No.
1914.....	559	1917.....	852
1915.....	553	1918.....	646
1916.....	697	1919.....	468

ACCIDENTS AT SMELTING PLANTS.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Killed	36	53	42	32
Injured	9,656	7,745	6,743	4,394

*Calendar years. †Number killed per 1,000 men employed.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Founded Dec. 14, 1910.

Dec. 14, 1910, Andrew Carnegie transferred to a board of trustees $10,000,000 in 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, the revenue of which will be used to "hasten the abolition of international war" and to establish lasting world peace. The formal transfer was made at a meeting in the rooms of the Carnegie Research Foundation in Washington, D. C.

The work of the trustees has been mainly along these lines:

(a) Promoting a thorough investigation of the causes of war and of practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) Aiding in the development of international law.

(c) Diffusing information as to the causes and effects of war.

(d) Establishing a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice.

(e) Cultivating friendly feeling between the inhabitants of different countries.

(f) Promoting a general acceptance of peaceful methods in the settlement of international disputes.

(g) Assisting other organizations having the same objects in view.

Up to the beginning of 1920 the trustees had expended $564,794.48 for administrative purposes; $2,005,521.60 for publications, educational propaganda, subventions to societies and periodicals, international visits, etc.; $459,627.12 for research work by the division of economics and history and $706,700.90 for the operations of the division of international law; total, including purchase of headquarters, buildings and sites, $3,920,644.10. The sum of $100,000 was appropriated in October, 1919, for the restoration of the University of Louvain. The endowment is also contributing in other ways to the restoration of the devastated regions in Europe.

The office of the administration is at 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C. The secretary is James Brown Scott and assistant secretary and statistician is S. N. D. North. The president of the board of trustees is Elihu Root.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—Samuel Gompers.
Secretary—Frank Morrison.
Treasurer—Daniel J. Tobin.

Headquarters—801-809 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

WHEAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1919. Bushels.	1920. Bushels.
United States	934,265,000	787,128,000
Canada	190,729,000	293,361,000
Mexico	14,239,000	14,951,000
Argentina	171,591,000	224,000,000
Chile	21,591,000	.....
Uruguay	6,890,000	5,416,000
Hungary	.....	29,139,000
Belgium	9,895,000	8,799,000
Bulgaria	34,028,000	41,189,000
Czecho-Slovakia	14,942,000	24,437,000
Denmark	5,925,000	.....
Finland	306,000	276,000
France	182,444,000	230,404,000
Alsace-Lorraine	4,647,000	.....
Germany	79,744,000	80,000,000
Greece	9,693,000	13,287,000
Italy	169,563,000	141,094,000
Jugo Slavia	.....	48,800,000
Netherlands	6,015,000	6,677,000
Norway	1,139,000	.....
Roumania	50,754,000	66,453,000
Poland	20,760,000	18,257,000
Spain	129,250,000	134,455,000
Sweden	9,509,000	11,123,000
Czecho-Slovakia	14,942	24,437,000
United kingdom	69,320,000	54,380,000
British India	280,485,000	376,884,000
Japan	29,800,000	28,055,000
Korea	7,144,000	.....
Algeria	25,559,000	13,902,000
Egypt	30,137,000	27,246,000
Morocco	.....	17,637,000
Tunis	7,349,000	4,766,000
Union of S. Africa	8,983,000	6,630,000
Australia	75,146,000	47,104,000
New Zealand	6,568,000	4,100,000

CORN CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1919. Bushels.	1920. Bushels.
United States	2,858,509,000	3,232,367,000
Canada	16,940,000	13,696,000
Argentina	240,144,000	258,686,000
Chile	1,702,000	.....
Uruguay	6,574,000	2,784,000
Hungary	.....	48,319,000
Bulgaria	39,412,000	39,650,000
Czecho-Slovakia	488,000	6,138,000
France	11,773,000	.....
Italy	85,846,000	86,909,000
Roumania	94,909,000	.....
Spain	24,533,000	25,554,000
Switzerland	287,000	280,000
Philippine Islands	13,095,000	.....
Algeria	236,000	253,000
Tunis	257,000	197,000
Morocco	.....	2,858,000
Union of S. Africa	41,291,000	42,966,000
New Zealand	10,000	.....

RYE CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1919. Bushels.	1920. Bushels.
United States	88,909,000	69,318,000
Canada	10,207,000	12,190,000
Chile	192,000	.....
Hungary	.....	16,859,000
Belgium	13,681,000	14,824,000
Bulgaria	6,490,000	8,931,000
Czecho-Slovakia	32,734,000	33,439,000
Denmark	14,900,000	.....
Finland	10,505,000	9,165,000
France	28,736,000	33,174,000
Alsace-Lorraine	1,841,000	.....
Germany	222,344,000	193,088,000
Greece	1,081,000	1,307,000
Italy	4,571,000	4,527,000
Netherlands	14,057,000	14,222,000
Norway	984,000	.....
Roumania	3,551,000	.....
Poland	.....	74,841,000
Spain	23,298,000	32,053,000
Sweden	23,074,000	24,943,000
Switzerland	1,748,000	1,622,000

OAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1919. Bushels.	1920. Bushels.
United States	1,231,754,000	1,526,055,000
Canada	394,387,000	543,058,000
Argentina	33,762,000	57,113,000
Chile	3,250,000	.....
Uruguay	1,288,000	1,728,000
Hungary	.....	23,467,000
Czecho-Slovakia	43,951,000	55,859,000
Belgium	26,920,000	31,389,000
Bulgaria	7,387,000	9,676,000
Denmark	47,500,000	.....
Finland	24,133,000	24,562,000
France	168,303,000	290,925,000
Alsace-Lorraine	8,030,000	.....
Germany	309,587,000	237,600,000
Greece	2,749,000	3,996,000
Italy	24,695,000	24,113,000
Netherlands	20,512,000	24,285,000
Norway	15,106,000	.....
Poland	.....	111,748,000
Jugo Slavia	.....	25,600,000
Spain	32,915,000	39,625,000
Sweden	76,591,000	66,172,000
Switzerland	2,811,000	3,114,000
United kingdom	210,388,000	.....
Algeria	13,557,000	5,890,000
Tunis	3,445,000	1,516,000
Union of S. Africa	9,520,000	7,519,000
New Zealand	6,885,000	.....

BARLEY CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1919. Bushels.	1920. Bushels.
United States	161,345,000	202,024,000
Canada	56,389,000	65,559,000
Argentina	1,230,000	10,279,000
Chile	3,977,000	.....
Uruguay	.....	73,000
Hungary	.....	20,646,000
Jugo Slavia	.....	15,200,000
Belgium	3,617,000	3,693,000
Bulgaria	10,538,000	14,066,000
Czecho-Slovakia	20,648,000	38,612,000
Denmark	24,600,000	.....
Finland	5,295,000	4,983,000
France	23,626,000	35,399,000
Germany	83,000,000	88,000,000
Italy	8,327,000	5,833,000
Netherlands	2,688,000	2,846,000
Norway	5,787,000	.....
Roumania	19,844,000	.....
Poland	29,441,000	39,308,000
Spain	81,809,000	89,144,000
Sweden	12,892,000	11,121,000
United kingdom	72,130,000	.....
Japan	91,500,000	95,808,000
Korea	26,480,000	.....
Algeria	33,667,000	14,035,000
Egypt	10,283,000	7,475,000
Tunis	5,512,000	3,169,000
Union of S. Africa	1,623,000	1,160,000
New Zealand	711,000	.....

POTATO CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED.

Country.	1919. Bushels.	1920. Bushels.
United States	355,773,000	430,458,000
Canada	125,575,000	138,527,000
Mexico	452,000	.....
Hungary	.....	71,568,000
Belgium	76,064,000	61,954,000
Bulgaria	.....	2,023,000
Czecho-Slovakia	79,566,000	.....
Denmark	53,087,000	.....

Country.	1919. Bushels.	1920. Bushels.
Finland	17,718,000	17,865,000
France	284,047,000	.....
Germany	788,115,000	.....
Italy	50,981,000	51,440,000
Netherlands	96,225,000	91,303,000
Norway	37,912,000	.....
Roumania	2,431,000	.....
Poland	.....	390,325,000

Country.	1919. Bushels.	1920. Bushels.
Spain	102,418,000	104,761,000
Sweden	77,573,000	60,226,000
Switzerland	27,925,000	28,256,000
United kingdom	235,648,000	.....
Japan	62,005,000	47,278,000
Algeria	.....	985,000
Union of S. Africa	3,649,000	.....

OTHER CROPS BY COUNTRIES.

Flaxseed (1919).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	7,661,000
Canada	5,473,000
Mexico	13,134,000
Argentina	31,273,000
Uruguay	498,000
Belgium	407,000
Czecho-Slovakia	218,000
France	347,000
Italy	433,000
Roumania	305,000
Spain	42,000
British India	9,250,000

Rice (1919).

Country.	Pounds.
United States	1,188,611,000
Guatemala	5,180,000
Bulgaria	5,474,000
Italy	662,333,000
Spain	411,798,000
British India	80,003,840
Japan	19,106,364,000
Formosa	1,570,777,000
Chosen	2,915,060,000
Java	11,481,089,000
Philippines	1,976,806,000

Cotton (1919).

Country.	*Bales.
United States	11,421,000
Malta	332
British India	4,743,000
Nyasaland	1,574
East Africa	84
Uganda	28,870
U. S. Africa	2,968
Egypt	999,000
Dahomey	13,201
Sudan	10,293

*Bales of 478 pounds net.

Tobacco (1919).

Country.	Pounds.
United States	1,454,725,000
Canada	28,000,000
Dominican Repub.	30,000,000
Brazil	53,900,000
Paraguay	35,274,000
Belgium	23,920,000
France	29,270,000
Greece	57,195,000
Italy	21,164,000
Roumania	26,477,000
Switzerland	661,000
Japan	107,474,000

Country.	Pounds.
Algeria	31,658,000
Tunis	617,000
Philippines	124,555,000
Nyasaland	2,553,000
Rhodesia	1,468,000
U. S. Africa	12,429,000

Hops (1919).

Country.	Pounds.
United States	29,346,000
Austria	104,000
Belgium	1,940,000
France	1,854,000
Germany	8,532,000
United kingdom	21,164,000

Beans (1919).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	11,935,000
Canada	1,389,000
Chile	1,713,000
Austria	68,000
France	4,753,000
Spain	6,135,000
Sweden	110,000
England	6,776,000
Wales	62,000
Scotland	262,000
British India	71,701,000
Egypt	10,283,000

Peas (1919).

Canada	3,405,000
Chile	429,000
Austria	59,000
France	515,000
Roumania	247,000
Sweden	2,490,000
United kingdom	3,533,000

Raw Silk (1919).

Country.	Pounds.
Italy	4,079,000
France	408,000
Spain	154,000
Austria	165,000
Hungary	110,000
Asia (central)	1,764,000
China	13,669,000
Japan	32,188,000
British India	220,000
Indo-China	11,000

Sugar, Cane (1919-1920).

Country.	Short tons.
United States	122,125
Hawaii	556,343

Country.	Short tons.
Porto Rico	485,884
Virgin Islands	13,888
Guatemala	14,816
Mexico	103,040
Antigua	18,667
Barbados	56,000
Jamaica	52,500
St. Kitts	16,800
St. Lucia	4,928
St. Vincent	1,272
Trinidad	65,426
Cuba	4,183,676
Dominican Rep.	225,920
Guadeloupe	34,720
Martinique	24,640
Argentina	248,018
Brazil	579,938
British Guiana	107,520
Dutch Guiana	13,440
Paraguay	2,745
Venezuela	243
Spain	6,667
British India	3,361,086
Formosa	321,614
Java	1,496,055
Philippines	466,854
Egypt	100,800
Madeira	1,874
Mauritius	267,308
Natal	168,000
Reunion	36,216
Australia	170,856
Fiji	67,200

Beet (Raw).

United States	726,451
Canada	18,920
Austria	5,657
Belgium	151,515
Bulgaria	13,074
Czecho-Slovakia	524,559
Denmark	176,368
Finland	203
France	170,426
Germany	808,304
Hungary	8,953
Italy	185,001
Jugo-Slavia	1,960
Netherlands	252,169
Poland	496,035
Roumania	1,213
Russia	85,537
Spain	220,460
Sweden	159,867
Switzerland	9,730

CROPS of 1920 BY STATES.

(*Indicates 000 omitted.)

State.	*Corn. *Acres	Yield bu.	*Bushels.	*Value	State.	*Acres.	Yield. bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	5	45.1	226	$289	Virginia	1,670	30.0	50,100	$50,100
New Hamp.	9	45.0	405	587	W. Virginia	650	34.0	22,100	25,636
Vermont	25	47.0	1,175	1,480	N. Carolina	2,784	23.0	64,032	72,356
Massach'tts	21	40.0	840	1,050	S. Carolina	2,230	19.0	42,370	49,149
Rhode Island	8	40.0	320	576	Georgia	5,100	15.0	76,500	80,325
Connecticut	44	41.0	1,804	2,526	Florida	780	13.5	10,530	10,530
New York	795	41.0	32,595	37,810	Ohio	3,735	43.4	162,099	110,227
New Jersey	260	44.0	11,440	9,724	Indiana	4,545	40.5	184,072	108,602
Pennsylvania	1,490	45.0	67,050	67,050	Illinois	8,652	34.0	294,168	173,559
Delaware	190	37.5	7,125	5,344	Michigan	1,625	40.0	65,000	53,300
Maryland	670	38.5	25,795	20,894	Wisconsin	1,960	43.9	86,044	66,254
					Minnesota	3,150	37.5	118,125	60,244

State.	*Acres	Yield bu.	*Bushels.	*Value
Iowa	10,300	46.0	473,800	$222,686
Missouri....	6,215	32.0	198,880	127,283
N. Dakota..	711	24.0	17,064	12,286
S. Dakota...	3,520	30.0	105,600	44,352
Nebraska ...	7,560	33.8	255,528	104,766
Kansas	5,190	26.5	137,535	60,515
Kentucky ...	3,300	30.5	100,650	82,533
Tennessee ...	3,325	28.0	93,100	80,997
Alabama ...	4,277	15.7	67,149	65,806
Mississippi .	3,980	16.0	63,680	64,954
Louisiana ..	1,906	19.2	36,595	31,106
Texas	6,700	26.0	174,200	146,328
Oklahoma ..	3,190	28.0	89,320	48,233
Arkansas ...	2,360	23.4	55,224	53,567
Montana ...	179	20.0	3,580	2,864
Wyoming ...	65	24.0	1,560	874
Colorado	843	20.7	17,450	12,215
New Mexico.	270	26.5	7,155	7,870
Arizona	28	23.0	644	1,095
Utah	24	21.7	521	782
Nevada	1	33.4	33	53
Idaho	45	40.0	1,800	1,800
Washington.	78	36.0	2,808	3,510
Oregon	46	31.0	1,426	1,854
California ..	90	35.0	3,150	3,780
U. S.....104,601		30.9	3,232,367	2,189,721
Winter Wheat.				
New York...	460	22.3	10,258	$17,952
New Jersey..	95	16.0	1,520	3,116
Pennsylvania	1,500	16.6	24,900	42,330
Delaware ...	120	17.0	2,040	3,488
Maryland ...	670	17.0	11,390	18,794
Virginia	914	12.5	11,425	20,565
W. Virginia.	340	12.5	4,250	8,075
N. Carolina.	724	11.7	8,471	17,789
S. Carolina..	160	11.0	1,760	4,488
Georgia	211	10.0	2,110	5,064
Ohio	2,229	12.7	28,308	46,708
Indiana	1,950	12.0	23,400	39,078
Illinois	2,350	15.2	35,720	57,509
Michigan ...	890	15.5	13,795	23,176
Wisconsin ..	91	22.0	2,002	3,083
Minnesota ..	60	19.6	1,176	1,529
Iowa	431	19.7	8,491	11,972
Missouri	2,600	12.5	32,500	52,000
S. Dakota.	56	14.5	812	934
Nebraska	3,335	17.4	58,029	76,018
Kansas	8,886	15.4	136,844	177,897
Kentucky ...	550	10.2	5,610	10,715
Tennessee ...	424	9.5	4,028	7,855
Alabama ...	68	9.6	653	1,502
Mississippi ..	10	10.0	100	213
Texas	1,225	13.0	15,925	27,391
Oklahoma ..	2,890	16.0	46,240	62,424
Arkansas ...	126	9.5	1,197	2,274
Montana	300	13.0	3,900	4,992
Wyoming ...	69	20.0	1,380	1,863
Colorado	950	18.1	17,195	23,213
New Mexico.	225	19.0	4,275	5,985
Arizona	36	24.0	864	2,264
Utah	156	15.0	2,340	3,580
Nevada	3	25.0	75	135
Idaho	400	20.0	8,000	10,000
Washington..	828	24.3	20,120	27,162
Oregon	791	22.2	17,560	22,828
California ..	650	14.0	9,100	16,380
U. S.....	37,773	15.3	577,763	862,341
Spring Wheat.				
Maine	7	22.7	159	$366
Vermont ...	11	19.0	209	418
New York..	40	18.5	740	1,295
Pennsylvania	24	16.0	384	653
Ohio	30	13.0	390	644
Indiana	10	14.0	140	234
Illinois	300	16.5	4,950	7,970
Michigan ...	48	10.0	480	806
Wisconsin ..	250	12.6	3,150	4,851
Minnesota ..	2,941	9.5	27,940	36,322
Iowa	400	11.3	4,520	6,102
Missouri ...	17	13.0	221	354
N. Dakota ..	7,600	9.0	68,400	88,920
S. Dakota ..	2,830	9.0	25,470	29,290

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Nebraska ..	258	9.5	2,451	$3,211
Kansas	17	12.5	212	276
Montana	1,450	11.0	15,950	20,416
Wyoming ...	185	20.0	3,700	4,995
Colorado	290	19.4	5,626	7,595
New Mexico.	105	20.0	2,100	2,940
Utah	124	24.4	3,026	4,630
Nevada	15	23.0	345	621
Idaho	650	24.0	15,600	19,500
Washington.	1,501	11.9	17,862	24,114
Oregon	316	16.9	5,340	6,942
U. S.	19,419	10.8	209,365	273,465
All Wheat.				
Maine	7	22.7	159	$366
Vermont ...	11	19.0	209	418
New York ..	500	22.0	10,998	19,247
New Jersey..	95	16.0	1,520	3,116
Pennsylvania	1,524	16.6	25,284	42,983
Delaware ...	120	17.0	2,040	3,488
Maryland ...	670	17.0	11,390	18,794
Virginia	914	12.5	11,425	20,565
W. Virginia..	340	12.5	4,250	8,075
N. Carolina.	724	11.7	8,471	17,789
S. Carolina.	160	11.0	1,760	4,488
Georgia	211	10.0	2,110	5,064
Ohio	2,259	12.7	28,698	47,352
Indiana	1,960	12.0	23,540	39,312
Illinois	2,650	15.3	40,670	65,479
Michigan ...	938	15.2	14,275	23,982
Wisconsin ..	341	15.1	5,152	7,934
Minnesota ..	3,001	9.7	29,116	37,851
Iowa	831	15.7	13,011	18,074
Missouri ...	2,617	12.5	32,721	52,354
N. Dakota...	7,600	9.0	68,400	88,920
S. Dakota...	2,886	9.1	26,282	30,224
Nebraska ..	3,593	16.8	60,480	79,229
Kansas	8,903	15.4	137,056	178,173
Kentucky ..	550	10.2	5,610	10,715
Tennessee ..	424	9.5	4,028	7,855
Alabama ..	68	9.6	653	1,502
Mississippi .	10	10.0	100	213
Texas	1,225	13.0	15,925	27,391
Oklahoma ..	2,890	16.0	46,240	62,424
Arkansas .	126	9.5	1,197	2,274
Montana ...	1,750	11.3	19,850	25,408
Wyoming ..	254	20.0	5,080	6,858
Colorado ...	1,240	18.4	22,821	30,808
New Mexico	330	19.3	6,375	8,925
Arizona ...	36	24.0	864	2,264
Utah	280	19.2	5,366	8,210
Nevada	18	23.3	420	756
Idaho	1,050	22.5	23,600	29,500
Washington..	2,329	16.3	37,982	51,276
Oregon	1,107	20.7	22,900	29,770
California ..	650	14.0	9,100	16,380
U. S.....	57,192	13.8	787,128	1,135,806
Buckwheat.				
Maine	10	27.0	270	$413
New Hamp..	1	20.0	20	24
Vermont ...	6	22.0	132	178
Massachusetts	2	19.0	38	53
Connecticut..	5	17.0	85	136
New York..	221	20.0	4,420	6,188
New Jersey..	10	18.0	180	270
Pennsylvania	232	18.0	4,176	5,011
Delaware ..	7	18.0	126	151
Maryland ..	15	20.0	300	399
Virginia	25	21.6	540	756
W. Virginia	40	19.5	780	1,092
N. Carolina..	10	21.0	210	231
Ohio	26	20.9	543	570
Indiana	10	20.0	200	240
Illinois	4	18.0	72	98
Michigan ..	42	14.5	609	664
Wisconsin ..	27	16.0	432	518
Minnesota ..	15	20.0	300	318
Iowa	8	17.0	136	182
Missouri	6	16.0	96	149
Nebraska ..	1	16.0	16	16
Tennessee ..	6	18.0	108	140
U. S.	729	18.9	13,789	17,797

Oats.

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	119	41.8	4,974	$4,228
New Hamp.	14	39.0	546	410
Vermont	81	35.0	2,835	2,126
Massachusetts	14	37.0	518	414
Rhode Island	1	28.0	28	22
Connecticut	24	31.0	744	558
New York	1,150	38.5	44,275	29,664
New Jersey	85	32.0	2,720	2,040
Pennsylvania	1,175	39.0	45,825	30,244
Delaware	6	33.0	198	139
Maryland	65	32.5	2,112	1,478
Virginia	220	21.9	4,818	3,903
W. Virginia	200	27.0	5,400	4,266
N. Carolina	180	22.0	3,960	3,802
S. Carolina	434	24.0	10,416	10,728
Georgia	550	21.0	11,550	12,474
Florida	60	17.0	1,020	612
Ohio	1,614	44.2	71,339	35,670
Indiana	1,875	41.0	76,875	35,362
Illinois	4,100	39.5	161,950	69,638
Michigan	1,425	39.6	56,430	27,086
Wisconsin	2,408	44.8	107,878	52,860
Minnesota	3,373	37.5	126,488	45,536
Iowa	5,894	39.0	229,866	82,752
Missouri	1,775	30.5	54,138	26,528
N. Dakota	2,485	24.0	59,640	20,874
S. Dakota	2,219	34.0	75,446	24,897
Nebraska	2,400	34.6	83,040	30,725
Kansas	2,241	30.7	68,799	26,832
Kentucky	350	23.5	8,225	6,004
Tennessee	350	23.5	8,225	6,416
Alabama	366	17.9	6,551	5,765
Mississippi	236	17.0	4,012	3,490
Lousiana	60	23.0	1,380	1,132
Texas	1,575	28.0	44,100	29,106
Oklahoma	1,500	32.0	48,000	21,120
Arkansas	352	25.0	8,800	6,864
Montana	600	28.0	16,800	8,568
Wyoming	800	38.0	11,400	7,068
Colorado	255	31.6	8,058	4,835
New Mexico	67	34.0	2,278	1,822
Arizona	13	37.0	481	462
Utah	78	40.3	3,143	2,514
Nevada	6	42.0	252	302
Idaho	200	40.0	8,000	5,440
Washington	323	46.6	15,052	10,837
Oregon	330	36.5	12,045	7,829
California	175	31.0	5,425	4,340
U. S.	43,323	35.2	1,526,055	719,782

Barley.

Maine	4	26.0	104	$144
New Hamp.	1	27.0	27	39
Vermont	12	28.0	336	403
New York	120	29.0	3,480	3,445
Pennsylvania	20	24.0	480	432
Maryland	6	27.5	165	182
Virginia	15	27.0	405	405
Ohio	102	27.7	2,825	2,316
Indiana	75	27.0	2,025	1,762
Illinois	200	30.4	6,080	4,986
Michigan	240	26.0	6,240	5,429
Wisconsin	502	31.7	15,913	13,367
Minnesota	1,000	25.0	25,000	15,500
Iowa	284	27.5	7,810	4,920
Missouri	8	28.0	224	220
N. Dakota	1,260	18.0	22,680	12,701
S. Dakota	1,073	25.0	26,825	13,949
Nebraska	256	29.0	7,424	3,712
Kansas	838	25.4	21,285	9,578
Kentucky	4	28.0	112	129
Tennessee	9	25.0	225	248
Texas	11	23.0	253	190
Oklahoma	130	24.0	3,120	2,246
Montana	77	20.0	1,540	1,001
Wyoming	28	36.0	1,008	1,109
Colorado	190	24.6	4,674	3,506
New Mexico	21	30.0	630	472
Arizona	20	34.0	680	952
Utah	17	40.3	685	685
Nevada	8	38.0	304	502
Idaho	112	38.0	4,256	$3,192
Washington	110	35.3	3,883	3,883
Oregon	80	32.2	2,576	2,576
California	1,250	23.0	28,750	28,750
U. S.	8,083	25.0	202,024	142,931

Rye.

Vermont	1	20.0	20	$26
Massachusetts	5	21.0	105	205
Connecticut	7	20.0	140	244
New York	107	17.5	1,872	2,958
New Jersey	66	17.5	1,155	1,964
Pennsylvania	166	16.0	2,656	3,718
Delaware	4	15.0	60	82
Maryland	30	15.4	462	721
Virginia	72	12.0	864	1,339
W. Virginia	15	11.0	165	264
N. Carolina	96	9.5	912	1,733
S. Carolina	24	11.0	264	792
Georgia	29	10.0	290	609
Ohio	80	14.4	1,152	1,555
Indiana	310	14.0	4,340	5,642
Illinois	210	15.6	3,276	4,259
Michigan	660	14.7	9,702	12,613
Wisconsin	483	16.0	7,728	10,046
Minnesota	480	17.0	8,160	9,955
Iowa	63	17.0	1,071	1,253
Missouri	50	12.0	600	750
N. Dakota	934	10.0	9,340	11,115
S. Dakota	320	13.5	4,320	4,709
Nebraska	264	14.1	3,722	3,834
Kansas	124	13.0	1,612	1,612
Kentucky	40	12.0	480	720
Tennessee	30	10.0	300	570
Alabama	4	10.9	44	110
Texas	3	16.0	48	72
Oklahoma	25	15.0	375	375
Arkansas	4	10.0	40	88
Montana	80	11.0	880	950
Wyoming	30	18.0	540	621
Colorado	115	11.8	1,357	1,425
Utah	15	8.3	124	186
Idaho	18	14.0	252	252
Washington	39	9.5	370	592
Oregon	40	13.0	520	650
U. S.	5,043	13.7	69,318	88,609

Flaxseed.

Wisconsin	9	11.0	99	$210
Minnesota	320	9.5	3,040	5,563
Iowa	12	10.0	120	216
Missouri	6	7.5	45	90
N. Dakota	735	5.3	3,896	6,935
S. Dakota	220	10.0	2,200	3,630
Nebraska	5	9.0	45	70
Kansas	23	6.9	159	286
Montana	451	3.0	1,353	2,368
Wyoming	4	8.2	33	45
U. S.	1,785	6.2	10,990	19,413

Clover Seed.

New York	15	2.4	36	$468
Pennsylvania	9	1.6	14	181
Ohio	150	1.3	195	2,398
Indiana	95	1.5	142	1,548
Illinois	196	1.7	333	3,646
Michigan	80	1.5	120	1,272
Wisconsin	169	2.0	338	3,887
Minnesota	20	2.2	44	568
Iowa	134	2.0	268	3,283
Missouri	35	2.2	77	832
Nebraska	5	2.3	12	192
Kansas	7	2.2	15	147
Kentucky	25	2.1	52	780
Tennessee	5	1.6	8	120
Idaho	16	5.5	88	990
Oregon	5	3.6	18	216
U. S.	966	1.8	1,760	20,528

Potatoes.

Maine	123	180	22,140	$27,675
New Hamp.	15	130	1,950	2,022
Vermont	27	130	3,510	4,388

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Massachusetts	32	125	4,000	$6,000
Rhode Island	3	115	345	552
Connecticut	24	115	2,760	4,140
New York	370	125	46,250	54,575
New Jersey	95	156	14,820	18,525
Pennsylvania	317	115	36,455	54,204
Delaware	11	106	1,166	1,166
Maryland	60	102	6,120	5,814
Virginia	126	108	13,608	12,928
W. Virginia	57	120	6,840	9,234
N. Carolina	56	90	5,040	7,157
S. Carolina	31	100	3,100	5,580
Georgia	22	74	1,628	3,386
Florida	25	105	2,625	5,250
Ohio	115	100	11,500	15,525
Indiana	80	96	7,680	10,214
Illinois	135	65	8,775	12,724
Michigan	340	105	35,700	32,844
Wisconsin	308	108	33,264	28,607
Minnesota	295	95	28,025	22,420
Iowa	104	110	11,440	13,957
Missouri	95	82	7,790	11,763
N. Dakota	90	79	7,110	6,968
S. Dakota	84	106	8,904	8,637
Nebraska	85	99	8,415	10,098
Kansas	68	85	5,780	8,670
Kentucky	65	99	6,435	9,652
Tennessee	43	83	3,569	5,710
Alabama	48	67	3,216	6,432
Mississippi	16	87	1,392	2,784
Louisiana	27	65	1,755	3,563
Texas	45	52	2,340	5,148
Oklahoma	42	79	3,318	5,972
Arkansas	31	78	2,418	4,232
Montana	46	110	5,060	5,313
Wyoming	27	125	3,375	4,050
Colorado	78	140	10,920	8,736
New Mexico	5	95	475	998
Arizona	5	90	450	855
Utah	17	194	3,298	2,638
Nevada	8	172	1,032	1,610
Idaho	41	180	7,380	5,018
Washington	56	155	8,680	8,246
Oregon	43	130	5,590	4,472
California	95	137	13,015	19,522
U. S.	3,929	109.6	430,458	500,974
	Sweet Potatoes.			
New Jersey	14	143	2,002	$3,103
Pennsylvania	2	140	280	434
Delaware	8	128	1,024	1,024
Maryland	11	126	1,386	1,594
Virginia	36	112	4,032	3,830
W. Virginia	2	119	238	357
N. Carolina	101	105	10,605	12,090
S. Carolina	88	105	9,240	10,811
Georgia	148	93	13,764	13,351
Florida	45	95	4,275	5,130
Ohio	1	103	103	180
Indiana	3	120	360	576
Illinois	9	97	873	1,179
Iowa	4	104	416	1,028
Missouri	13	110	1,430	2,216
Kansas	4	135	540	864
Kentucky	18	105	1,890	2,835
Tennessee	42	102	4,284	5,269
Alabama	180	97	17,460	17,460
Mississippi	103	110	11,330	11,896
Louisiana	80	101	8,080	7,514
Texas	89	105	9,345	12,148
Oklahoma	24	115	2,760	3,643
Arkansas	49	105	5,145	5,402
New Mexico	2	150	300	660
Arizona	1	150	150	345
California	8	132	1,056	1,690
U. S.	1,085	103.6	112,368	
	Rice.			
N. Carolina	400	25.0	10	$17
S. Carolina	4,100	25.0	102	296
Georgia	1,100	26.4	29	65
Florida	3,000	24.0	72	126
Missouri	500	50.0	25	33

State.	*Acres	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value
Alabama	500	31.0	16	$46
Mississippi	3,000	31.0	93	186
Louisiana	700,000	36.0	25,200	27,720
Texas	281,000	34.0	9,554	11,942
Arkansas	181,400	49.0	8,889	11,645
California	162,000	60.0	9,720	11,761
U. S.	1,337,000	40.2	53,710	63,837
	Beans.			
New York	90	14.0	1,260	$4,410
Michigan	275	13.0	3,575	8,938
Colorado	63	8.0	504	1,588
New Mexico	121	6.7	811	2,465
Arizona	15	5.0	75	308
California	285	10.0	2,285	9,405
Total	849	10.7	9,075	27,114
	Cranberries.			
State.	Acres.	Yield, bbls.	*Barrels.	*Value.
Mass.	13,200	20.8	275	$3,712
New Jersey	9,800	12.4	122	1,281
Wisconsin	1,900	17.9	34	320
Total	24,900	17.3	431	5,313
	Hops.			
State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	*Pounds.	*Value.
New York	2,200	1,040	2,288	$1,372
Washington	3,000	1,910	5,730	2,006
Oregon	12,000	825	9,900	3,465
California	12,000	1,750	21,000	7,350
Total	29,200	1,332.8	38,918	14,194
	Tobacco.			
Mass'ch'setts	10,200	1,550	15,810	$6,419
Connecticut	24,400	1,480	36,112	12,639
New York	2,400	1,280	3,072	829
Pennsylvania	40,000	1,510	60,400	12,080
Maryland	35,000	875	30,625	8,881
Virginia	243,000	730	177,390	42,574
W. Virginia	13,000	800	10,400	2,600
N. Carolina	582,000	660	384,120	97,182
S. Carolina	103,000	650	66,950	10,042
Georgia	26,700	600	16,020	5,927
Florida	4,200	1,100	4,620	2,218
Ohio	63,000	960	60,480	7,862
Indiana	20,000	900	18,000	2,520
Illinois	700	750	525	163
Wisconsin	50,000	1,248	62,400	16,162
Missouri	6,000	1,000	6,000	1,980
Kentucky	550,000	850	467,500	70,125
Tennessee	117,000	730	85,410	17,082
Alabama	2,500	600	1,500	825
Louisiana	500	500	250	100
Arkansas	800	600	480	149
U. S.	1,894,400	796.1	1,508,064	318,359
	Cotton.			
State.	*Acres.	Yield, lbs.	*Bales.	*Value.
Virginia	39	230	19	$1,425
N. Carolina	1,518	264	840	60,900
S. Carolina	2,877	254	1,530	110,925
Georgia	4,958	135	1,400	107,100
Florida	101	86	18	1,530
Alabama	2,842	111	660	49,500
Mississippi	3,024	140	885	67,702
Louisiana	1,442	126	380	26,980
Texas	12,576	160	4,200	277,200
Arkansas	2,862	194	1,160	77,140
Tennessee	824	180	310	20,150
Missouri	148	275	85	5,738
Oklahoma	2,765	225	1,300	68,250
California	298	240	150	22,500
Arizona	237	222	110	16,500
Other	21	348	15	1,050
U. S.	36,383	170.8	12,987	914,590
	Broom Corn.			
State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	Tons.	Value.
Illinois	18,200	500	4,600	$805,000
Missouri	4,500	465	1,000	145,000
Kansas	20,000	375	3,800	338,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	Tons.	Value.
Texas	33,000	230	3,800	$448,000
Oklahoma	105,500	324	17,100	2,206,000
Colorado	7,000	370	1,300	91,000
New Mexico	11,000	420	2,300	230,000
Total	199,200	340.4	33,900	4,263,000

Cowpeas.

State.	Acres	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Virginia	63,000	11.0	693	$2,010
N. Carolina	202,000	11.6	2,343	6,022
S. Carolina	100,000	9.0	900	2,025
Georgia	110,000	9.0	990	2,148
Florida	23,000	8.0	184	506
Indiana	7,000	16.0	112	336
Missouri	25,000	12.0	300	600
Kentucky	21,000	12.0	252	945
Tennessee	8,000	5.0	40	96
Alabama	532,000	9.6	5,107	10,214
Mississippi	300,000	8.0	2,400	5,088
Louisiana	141,000	7.3	1,029	2,686
Texas	65,000	11.0	715	2,038
Arkansas	86,000	5.0	430	1,054
U. S.	1,683,000	9.2	15,495	35,768

Soy Beans.

Virginia	30,000	19.0	570	$1,767
N. Carolina	91,000	18.0	1,638	4,554
Georgia	2,000	11.0	22	74
Ohio	8,000	8.0	64	256
Indiana	3,000	14.0	42	210
Illinois	8,000	11.5	92	361
Wisconsin	4,000	7.0	28	112
Missouri	7,000	19.0	133	346
Kentucky	8,000	15.0	120	420
Tennessee	5,000	10.0	50	142
Alabama	23,000	9.9	228	912
Mississippi	1,000	15.0	15	45
U. S.	190,000	15.8	3,002	9,199

Peanuts.

Virginia	138,000	32.0	4,416	$6,006
N. Carolina	113,000	35.0	3,955	5,418
S. Carolina	36,000	45.0	1,620	3,434
Georgia	224,000	34.0	7,616	9,368
Florida	115,000	28.0	3,220	4,798
Missouri	400	40.0	16	58
Tennessee	7,000	40.0	280	434
Alabama	410,000	22.0	9,020	8,569
Mississippi	3,000	25.0	75	145
Louisiana	3,000	29.0	87	135
Texas	184,000	26.0	4,784	8,563
Oklahoma	13,000	35.0	455	928
Arkansas	16,000	26.0	416	973
U. S.	1,262,400	28.5	35,960	48,829

Sorghum Sirup.

State.	Acres.	Yield, gals.	*Gallons.	*Value.
Virginia	11,000	100	1,100	$1,155
W. Virginia	5,000	100	500	375
N. Carolina	37,000	100	3,700	3,700
S. Carolina	15,000	100	1,500	1,500
Georgia	15,000	94	1,410	1,466
Florida	600	140	84	84
Ohio	5,900	91	537	816
Indiana	15,000	82	1,230	1,722
Illinois	8,900	75	668	969
Wisconsin	4,000	75	300	540
Minnesota	3,000	100	300	450
Iowa	5,100	96	490	701
Missouri	49,000	83	4,067	5,084
Nebraska	2,000	95	190	256
Kansas	5,000	86	430	538
Kentucky	51,000	95	4,845	5,184
Tennessee	20,000	90	1,800	1,818
Alabama	90,000	99	8,910	8,019
Mississippi	72,000	90	6,480	5,832
Louisiana	600	110	66	66
Texas	7,900	94	743	780
Oklahoma	7,400	94	696	752
Arkansas	42,000	90	3,780	3,969
Utah	500	100	50	62
U. S.	472,900	92.8	43,876	46,138

Grain Sorghums.

State	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Kansas	1,270	21.2	26,924	$18,578
Texas	1,906	32.0	60,992	73,800
Oklahoma	1,555	26.0	40,430	24,258
Colorado	255	17.0	4,335	3,641
New Mexico	240	27.0	6,480	6,415
Arizona	28	26.0	728	721
California	150	27.0	4,050	4,252
Total	5,404	26.6	143,939	131,665

Apples, Peaches and Pears.

State.	Apples. *Bushels.	Peaches. *Bushels.	Pears. *Bushels.
Maine	1,930	.....	30
New Hampshire	1,320	0	25
Vermont	1,600	.....	19
Massachusetts	3,680	4	109
Rhode Island	340	3	12
Connecticut	2,520	10	47
New York	55,650	2,307	2,375
New Jersey	4,134	1,056	843
Pennsylvania	23,937	1,744	701
Delaware	1,017	248	287
Maryland	3,330	897	616
Virginia	15,210	1,470	296
West Virginia	7,000	992	66
North Carolina	7,900	1,909	184
South Carolina	1,482	1,110	98
Georgia	1,764	3,799	148
Florida	.....	162	30
Ohio	13,193	2,241	662
Indiana	6,097	957	663
Illinois	6,175	1,350	603
Michigan	16,500	1,500	1,100
Wisconsin	3,650	.....	26
Minnesota	1,462	.....	.....
Iowa	4,410	135	120
Missouri	5,082	798	272
South Dakota	323	.....	.....
Nebraska	750	5	14
Kansas	1,144	70	22
Kentucky	5,780	1,560	308
Tennessee	5,304	1,000	146
Alabama	1,260	1,508	110
Mississippi	126	425	100
Louisiana	.....	.....	40
Texas	351	480	205
Oklahoma	548	61	12
Arkansas	3,620	117	38
Montana	1,155	.....	14
Colorado	2,760	585	338
New Mexico	566	6	32
Arizona	100	.....	12
Utah	918	825	60
Nevada	.....	.....	7
Idaho	3,631	40	83
Washington	13,420	423	2,246
Oregon	3,300	100	560
California	6,003	13,800	3,600
United States	240,442	43,697	17,279

Oranges.

	Boxes.	Value.
Florida	8,500,000	$18,700,000
California	18,700,000	51,425,000
Total	27,200,000	70,125,000

Sugar Cane and Sirup Made.

State.	Cane, acres.	Sirup, gallons.
South Carolina	9,300	979,000
Georgia	72,000	9,697,000
Florida	28,000	6,110,000
Alabama	73,000	10,298,000
Mississippi	35,000	7,497,000
Louisiana	299,000	6,274,000
Texas	16,400	2,215,000
Arkansas	2,900	437,000
Total	535,600	43,507,000

Hay (Tame).

State.	*Acres.	Yield, tons.	*Tons.	*Value.
Maine	1,168	1.02	1,191	$29,299
New Hamp.	450	1.20	540	13,500
Vermont	910	1.45	1,320	30,360
Mass'ch'setts	436	1.40	610	17,080
Rhode Island	46	1.10	51	1,693
Connecticut	355	1.30	462	13,860
New York	4,386	1.25	5,482	129,375
New Jersey	330	1.65	544	14,960
Pennsylvania	2,822	1.40	3,951	92,848
Delaware	86	1.40	120	2,580
Maryland	472	1.55	732	18,300
Virginia	950	1.30	1,235	29,022
W. Virginia	800	1.25	1,000	24,200
N. Carolina	897	1.46	1,310	30,130
S. Carolina	450	1.00	450	11,250
Georgia	660	1.15	759	17,836
Florida	115	1.15	132	2,508
Ohio	3,150	1.35	4,252	82,914
Indiana	2,205	1.29	2,844	54,889
Illinois	3,264	1.25	4,080	84,048
Michigan	2,624	1.20	3,149	66,129
Wisconsin	2,832	1.70	4,814	98,206
Minnesota	2,020	1.70	3,434	38,461
Iowa	3,021	1.44	4,350	70,644
Missouri	3,147	1.24	3,902	61,261
N. Dakota	715	1.25	894	8,851
S. Dakota	1,000	1.75	1,750	14,875
Nebraska	1,619	2.60	4,209	37,881
Kansas	1,780	2.08	3,702	37,760
Kentucky	1,093	1.37	1,497	32,934
Tennessee	1,430	1.40	2,002	41,041
Alabama	1,445	.92	1,329	25,916
Mississippi	417	1.70	709	12,195
Louisiana	280	1.75	490	7,840
Texas	662	1.65	1,092	14,633
Oklahoma	730	2.40	1,752	18,396
Arkansas	660	1.45	957	15,312
Montana	842	1.80	1,516	18,192
Wyoming	740	2.50	1,850	22,200
Colorado	1,236	2.40	2,966	35,592
New Mexico	240	2.50	600	10,200
Arizona	123	3.10	381	11,049
Utah	472	2.68	1,265	16,445
Nevada	200	2.43	486	7,776
Idaho	750	3.00	2,250	28,125
Washington	810	2.00	1,620	29,970
Oregon	900	2.40	2,160	31,320
California	2,175	2.30	5,002	100,040
U. S.	57,915	1.57	91,193	1,613,896

RANK OF STATES BY CROP VALUES.

State.	Value. 1920.	Rank. 1920.	Rank. 1919.
Maine	$84,688,000	36	35
New Hampshire	30,098,000	45	45
Vermont	59,210,000	39	42
Massachusetts	71,088,000	38	40
Rhode Island	6,336,000	48	48
Connecticut	53,590,000	41	41
New York	456,507,000	5	13
New Jersey	97,990,000	33	36
Pennsylvania	397,617,000	7	11
Delaware	20,630,000	46	47
Maryland	107,847,000	32	34
Virginia	239,792,000	23	26
West Virginia	112,845,000	30	32
North Carolina	412,374,000	6	12
South Carolina	282,613,000	18	21
Georgia	323,290,000	12	8
Florida	86,503,000	35	37
Ohio	369,869,000	9	6
Indiana	299,751,000	15	9
Illinois	459,179,000	3	1
Michigan	303,410,000	14	20
Wisconsin	360,270,000	10	15
Minnesota	288,270,000	17	7
Iowa	459,191,000	2	3
Missouri	343,012,000	11	10
North Dakota	196,171,000	25	16
South Dakota	191,401,000	26	14
Nebraska	306,469,000	13	5
Kansas	378,436,000	8	4
Kentucky	268,857,000	19	19
Tennessee	243,048,000	21	25
Alabama	240,001,000	22	22
Mississippi	226,182,000	24	24
Louisiana	172,706,000	27	27
Texas	727,400,000	1	2
Oklahoma	294,715,000	16	17
Arkansas	248,275,000	20	23
Montana	78,042,000	37	30
Wyoming	51,584,000	42	38
Colorado	149,687,000	29	29
New Mexico	53,626,000	40	43
Arizona	45,353,000	43	44
Utah	43,129,000	44	39
Nevada	13,244,000	47	46
Idaho	92,275,000	34	33
Washington	150,579,000	28	28
Oregon	110,115,000	31	31
California	457,750,000	4	18
United States	10,465,015,000	...	...

CROPS OF 1921.

[Department of agriculture estimate Oct. 1.]

Winter wheat	bu.	543,879,000
Spring wheat	bu.	196,776,000
All wheat	bu.	740,655,000
Corn	bu.	3,163,063,000
Oats	bu.	1,078,519,000
Barley	bu.	163,399,000
Rye	bu.	64,332,000
Buckwheat	bu.	14,263,000
White potatoes	bu.	345,844,000
Sweet potatoes	bu.	106,569,000
Flaxseed	bu.	8,878,000
Rice	bu.	33,020,000
Tobacco	lbs.	991,564,000
Cotton	bales	6,537,000
Peaches	bu.	33,195,000
Apples, total crop	bu.	109,710,000
Apples, commercial crop	brls.	19,766,000
Pears	bu.	9,665,000
Hay (tame)	tons	79,808,000
Hay (wild)	tons	14,811,000
Sugar beets	tons	7,916,000
Peanuts	bu.	31,898,000
Beans (six states)	bu.	9 332,000
Cranberries	brls.	388,000
Sorghum (sirup)	gals.	45,867,000
Clover seed	bu.	1,360,000
Hops	lbs.	29,750,000

LOUISIANA CANE SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Year.	Factories. No.	Sugar. Tons.*	Molasses. Gals.
1920	...	186,000	18,624,000
1919	121	121,000	12,991,000
1918	134	280,900	28,049,000
1917	140	243,600	30,728,000
1916	150	303,900	26,154,000
1915	136	137,500	12,743,000
1914	149	242,700	17,177,443

*Tons of 2,000 pounds.

SHEEP AND WOOL (1920).

State.	Sheep. Jan. 1.	Wool. Pounds.
Maine	140,000	973,000
New Hampshire	31,000	204,000
Vermont	91,000	676,000
Massachusetts	28,000	131,000
Rhode Island	5,000	23,000
Connecticut	22,000	96,000
New York	745,000	4,083,000
New Jersey	29,000	109,000
Pennsylvania	856,000	4,560,000
Delaware	8,000	32,000
Maryland	220,000	825,000
Virginia	714,000	1,680,000

State.	Sheep. Jan. 1.	Wool. Pounds.
West Virginia	728,000	3,200,000
North Carolina	138,000	575,000
South Carolina	26,000	103,000
Georgia	119,000	418,000
Florida	89,000	391,000
Ohio	2,773,000	12,449,000
Indiana	960,000	5,306,000
Illinois	889,000	3,923,000
Michigan	2,135,000	10,223,000
Wisconsin	632,000	3,360,000
Minnesota	598,000	3,536,000
Iowa	948,000	4,908,000
Missouri	1,388,000	8,296,000
North Dakota	272,000	1,737,000
South Dakota	680,000	4,804,000
Nebraska	290,000	1,886,000
Kansas	405,000	2,087,000
Kentucky	1,137,000	3,115,000
Tennessee	526,000	2,052,000
Alabama	123,000	364,000
Mississippi	149,000	550,000
Louisiana	209,000	612,000
Texas	3,069,000	17,600,000
Oklahoma	110,000	526,000
Arkansas	191,000	443,000
Montana	2,450,000	15,800,000
Wyoming	3,040,000	28,422,000
Colorado	1,973,000	8,184,000
New Mexico	2,666,000	15,528,000
Arizona	1,200,000	5,970,000
Utah	2,245,000	16,150,000
Nevada	1,532,000	9,000,000
Idaho	2,623,000	21,702,000
Washington	645,000	5,490,000
Oregon	2,270,000	14,040,000
California	2,950,000	13,165,000
United States	45,067,000	259,307,000

TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL DATA.

Index numbers, basis 100=5 year average 1909-1913.

Year.	Land values.	Farm wages.	Crop prices.	Live stock prices.	Crops and live stock.	Articles farmers buy.	Crop yield per acre.
1920...	184	240	195	183	189	223	107
1919...	202	207	221	212	217	212	102
1918...	167	172	206	211	209	202	100
1917...	153	142	188	180	184	153	104
1916...	136	114	117	120	119	125	97
1915...	123	105	101	104	103	112	110
1914...	111	104	100	112	106	103	105
1913...	109	105	94	109	101	103	95
1912...	103	102	104	98	101	102	110
1910...	96	95	102	108	105	99	101
YEARLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE.							
1920...	— 7	+16	—12	—14	—13	+ 5	+ 5
1919...	+21	+18	+ 4	+ 1	+ 3	+13	+ 2
1918...	+ 9	+21	+10	+17	+14	+32	— 4
1917...	+13	+24	+61	+49	+55	+22	+ 7
1916...	+11	+ 9	+15	+17	+16	+12	—12
1915...	+11	+ 1	+ 2	— 8	— 3	+ 9	+ 6
1914...	+ 2	— 2	+ 6	+ 3	+ 5	0	+10
1913...	+ 5	+ 3	—10	+12	0	+ 1	—13
1912...	+ 5	+ 3	+ 7	+ 8	+ 7	+ 2	+19
1910...	+ 3	— 4	0	....	....	+ 2	+ 1

SWINE ON FARMS JAN. 1, 1920.

[From census bureau report.]

State or division.	Swine.
Maine	91,204
New Hampshire	41,655
Vermont	72,761
Massachusetts	104,192
Rhode Island	12,869
Connecticut	61,071
New York	600,560
New Jersey	139,222
Pennsylvania	1,216,200
Ohio	3,083,846
Indiana	3,757,135
Illinois	4,640,447
Michigan	1,106,207
Wisconsin	1,596,419
Minnesota	2,380,862
Iowa	7,864,304
Missouri	3,888,677
North Dakota	458,265
South Dakota	1,932,741
Nebraska	3,441,917
Kansas	1,733,202
Delaware	38,621
Marylard	306,452
District of Columbia	1,331
Virginia	941,374
West Virginia	305,211
North Carolina	1,271,270
South Carolina	846,997
Georgia	2,070,655
Florida	755,481
Kentucky	1,504,431
Tennessee	1,832,307
Alabama	1,496,893
Mississippi	1,373,311
Arkansas	1,378,091
Louisiana	850,562
Oklahoma	1,305,108
Texas	2,232,774
Montana	167,060
Idaho	240,030
Wyoming	72,278
Colorado	449,866
New Mexico	87,906
Arizona	49,599
Utah	99,361
Nevada	26,645
Washington	264,747
Oregon	266,778
California	909,272
New England	383,752
Middle Atlantic	1,955,982
East North Central	14,184,054
West North Central	21,699,968
South Atlantic	6,537,392
East South Central	6,206,942
West South Central	5,766,535
Mountain	1,192,745
Pacific	1,440,797
United States	59,368,167

The number of swine on farms in the United States on Jan. 1, 1920, according to the fourteenth census, was 59,368,167. This number included 26,237,924 pigs under 6 months old on that date, 11,445,239 sows and gilts 6 months old and over kept for breeding purposes, 934,553 boars kept for breeding purposes, and 20,750,451 other hogs 6 months old and over. The number of swine reported at the 1910 census was 58,185,676.

*AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY YEARS.

1903....	$878,480,557	1908..	$1,017,396,404	1913..	$1,123,021,469
1904....	859,160,264	1909....	903,238,122	1914....	1,113,973,635
1905....	826,904,777	1910....	871,158,425	1915....	1,475,937,607
1906....	976,047,104	1911....	1,030,794,402	1916....	1,518,071,450
1907....	1,054,405,416	1912....	1,050,627,131	1917....	1,968,253,288
1918..	$2,280,465,770				
1919....	4,107,158,753				
1920....	3,466,992,062				

*Domestic, from the United States.

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS.

[From tables prepared by the department of agriculture.]

Corn.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1911.	105,825,000	2,531,488,000	$1,565,258,000
1912.	107,083,000	3,124,746,000	1,520,454,000
1913.	105,820,000	2,446,988,000	1,692,092,000
1914.	103,435,000	2,672,804,000	1,722,070,000
1915.	106,197,000	2,994,793,000	1,722,680,000
1916.	105,296,000	2,566,927,000	2,280,729,000
1917.	116,730,000	3,065,233,000	3,920,228,000
1918.	107,494,000	2,582,814,000	3,528,313,000
1919.	102,075,000	2,917,450,000	3,934,234,000
1920.	104,601,000	3,232,367,000	2,189,721,000

All Wheat.

1911.	49,543,000	621,338,000	543,063,000
1912.	45,814,000	730,267,000	555,280,000
1913.	50,184,000	763,380,000	610,122,000
1914.	53,541,000	891,017,000	878,680,000
1915.	60,469,000	1,025,801,000	942,303,000
1916.	52,316,000	636,318,000	1,019,968,000
1917.	45,089,000	636,655,000	1,278,112,000
1918.	59,110,000	917,100,000	1,874,623,000
1919.	73,243,000	940,987,000	2,024,008,000
1920.	57,192,000	787,128,000	1,135,806,000

Oats.

1911.	37,763,000	922,298,000	414,663,000
1912.	37,917,000	1,418,337,000	452,469,000
1913.	38,399,000	1,121,768,000	439,596,000
1914.	38,442,000	1,141,060,000	499,431,000
1915.	40,996,000	1,549,030,000	559,506,000
1916.	41,527,000	1,251,837,000	655,928,000
1917.	43,553,000	1,592,740,000	1,061,474,000
1918.	44,400,000	1,538,350,000	1,092,423,000
1919.	42,400,000	1,248,310,000	895,603,000
1920.	43,323,000	1,526,065,000	719,782,000

Cotton.

Year.	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
1911.	36,045,000	16,250,276	859,840,000
1912.	34,283,000	13,703,000	792,240,000
1913.	37,089,000	14,116,000	887,160,000
1914.	36,832,000	16,134,930	591,130,000
1915.	31,412,000	11,192,000	627,940,000
1916.	34,985,000	11,450,000	1,122,295,000
1917.	33,841,000	11,302,000	1,566,198,000
1918.	35,890,000	12,041,000	1,663,633,000
1919.	33,344,000	11,030,000	1,967,143,000
1920.	36,383,000	12,987,000	914,590,000

Hay.

Year.	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
1911.	43,017,000	47,444,000	694,570,000
1912.	49,530,000	72,691,000	856,695,000
1913.	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,077,000
1914.	49,145,000	70,071,000	779,068,000
1915.	51,108,000	85,920,000	913,644,000
1916.	55,721,000	91,192,000	1,022,930,000
1917.	55,203,000	83,308,000	1,423,760,000
1918.	55,971,000	75,453,000	1,522,473,000
1919.	56,348,000	91,326,000	1,839,967,000
1920.	57,915,000	91,193,000	1,613,896,000

Rye.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1911.	2,127,000	33,119,000	$27,557,000
1912.	2,117,000	35,664,000	23,636,000
1913.	2,557,000	41,381,000	22,220,000
1914.	2,541,000	42,779,000	37,018,000
1915.	3,213,000	48,862,000	59,676,000
1916.	3,096,000	47,383,000	57,857,000
1917.	4,317,000	62,933,000	104,447,000
1918.	6,391,000	91,041,000	138,038,000
1919.	7,063,000	88,478,000	119,041,000
1920.	5,043,000	69,318,000	88,609,000

Barley.

1911.	7,627,000	160,240,000	139,182,000
1912.	7,530,000	223,824,000	112,957,000
1913.	7,499,000	178,189,000	95,731,000
1914.	7,565,000	194,953,000	105,903,000
1915.	7,148,000	228,851,000	118,172,000
1916.	7,757,000	182,309,000	160,646,000
1917.	8,933,000	211,759,000	240,758,000
1918.	9,679,000	256,225,000	234,942,000
1919.	7,420,000	165,719,000	200,419,000
1920.	8,083,000	202,024,000	142,931,000

Buckwheat.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1911.	833,000	17,549,000	$12,735,000
1912.	841,000	19,249,000	12,720,000
1913.	805,000	13,833,000	10,445,000
1914.	792,000	16,881,000	12,892,000
1915.	769,000	15,056,000	11,843,000
1916.	828,000	11,662,000	13,147,000
1917.	924,000	16,022,000	25,631,000
1918.	1,027,000	16,905,000	28,142,000
1919.	790,000	16,301,000	24,026,000
1920.	729,000	13,789,000	17,797,000

Potatoes.

1911.	3,619,000	292,737,000	233,778,000
1912.	3,711,000	420,647,000	212,550,000
1913.	3,668,000	331,525,000	227,903,000
1914.	3,711,000	409,921,000	499,460,000
1915.	3,734,000	359,721,000	221,992,000
1916.	3,565,000	286,953,000	419,333,000
1917.	4,384,000	442,108,000	542,774,000
1918.	4,259,000	411,860,000	491,527,000
1919.	4,013,000	357,901,000	577,581,000
1920.	3,929,000	430,458,000	500,974,000

Tobacco.

Year.	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.
1911.	1,013,000	905,109,000	85,210,000
1912.	1,226,000	962,855,000	104,063,000
1913.	1,216,000	953,734,000	122,481,000
1914.	1,224,000	1,034,679,000	101,411,000
1915.	1,370,000	1,062,237,000	96,281,000
1916.	1,412,000	1,150,622,000	169,008,000
1917.	1,518,000	1,249,608,000	300,539,000
1918	1,647,000	1,439,071,000	402,264,000
1919	1,901,000	1,389,458,000	542,547,000
1920.	1,894,400	1,508,064,000	318,359,000

AVERAGE FARM VALUE OF CROPS.

Dec. 1.	Wheat. Cts.	Oats. Cts.	Corn. Cts.	Rye. Cts.
1911.....	87.4	45.0	61 8	83.2
1912.....	76.0	31.9	18.7	66.3
1913.....	79.9	39.2	69.1	63.4
1914.....	98.6	43.8	64.4	86.5
1915.....	91.9	36.1	57.5	83.4
1916.....160.3		52.4	88.9	122 1
1917.....200.8		66.6	127.9	166.0
1918.....204.2		70.9	136.5	151.6
1919.....215.1		71.7	134.9	134.5
1920.....144.3		47.2	67.7	127.8

Dec. 1.	Barley. Cts.	Buckwheat. Cts.	Potatoes. Cts.	Hay, ton. Dols.
1911.....	86.9	72.6	79.9	14.64
1912.....	50.4	66.1	50.5	11.79
1913.....	53.7	75.5	68.7	12.43
1914.....	54.3	76.4	48.7	11.12
1915.....	51.6	78.7	61.7	10.63
1916.....	88.2	112.9	146.1	11.21
1917.....113.7		160.0	123.0	17.09
1918.....	91.7	166.5	119.3	20.13
1919.....120.9		147.4	161.4	20.15
1920.....	70.7	129.1	116.4	17.20

COTTON STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES.

In equivalent 500 pound bales.

Year.	Production.	Consumption.	Exports.	Imports.
1790.	3,138	11,000	379	697
1800.	73,222	18,829	41,872	8,696
1810.	177,824	35,565	124,116	431
1820.	334,728	100,000	249,787	427
1830.	732,218	129,938	553,960	22
1840.	1,347,640	245,045	1,060,408	1,210
1850.	2,136,083	422,626	1,854,474	330
1860.	3,841,416	841,975	615,032	.....
1870.	4,024,527	1,026,583	2,922,757	1,802
1880.	6,356,998	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447
1890.	8,562,089	2,604,491	5,850,219	45,580
1900.	10,123,027	3,603,516	6,806,572	116,610
1910.	12,005,688	4,713,126	8,025,991	231,191
1920.	12,028,732	6,807,817	6,760,887	682,911

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Department of agriculture estimate of live stock on farms and ranges of the United States on Jan. 1 of the years specified, with value per head and aggregate value:

	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
Horses—			
1921	20,183,000	$82.45	$1,664,166,000
1920	21,109,000	94.39	1,992,542,000
1919	21,534,000	98.48	2,120,709,000
1918	21,555,000	104.24	2,246,970,000
1917	21,210,000	102.89	2,182,307,000
1916	21,159,000	101.60	2,149,786,000
1915	21,195,000	103.33	2,190,102,000
1914	20,962,000	109.32	2,291,638,000
1913	20,567,000	110.77	2,278,222,000
1912	20,509,000	105.94	2,172,694,000
Mules—			
1921	4,999,000	115.72	578,473,000
1920	4,995,000	147.10	734,779,000
1919	4,925,000	135.59	667,767,000
1918	4,873,000	128.81	627,679,000
1917	4,723,000	118.15	558,006,000
1916	4,593,000	113.83	522,834,000
1915	4,479,000	112.36	503,271,000
1914	4,449,000	123.85	551,017,000
1913	4,386,000	124.31	545,245,000
1912	4,362,000	120.51	525,657,000
Milk cows—			
1921	23,321,000	63.97	1,491,900,000
1920	23,747,000	85.13	2,021,681,000
1919	23,467,000	78.24	1,836,055,000
1918	23,310,000	70.54	1,644,231,000
1917	22,894,000	59.63	1,365,251,000
1916	22,108,000	53.92	1,191,955,000
1915	21,262,000	55.33	1,176,338,000
1914	20,737,000	53.94	1,118,487,000
1913	20,497,000	45.02	922,783,000
1912	20,699,000	39.39	815,414,000
Other cattle—			
1921	42,870,000	$31.41	$1,346,665,000
1920	44,485,000	43.15	1,919,445,000
1919	44,399,000	44.16	1,960,670,000
1918	44,112,000	40.88	1,803,482,000
1917	41,689,000	35.92	1,497,621,000
1916	39,812,000	33.53	1,334,928,000
1915	37,067,000	33.38	1,237,376,000
1914	35,855,000	31.13	1,116,333,000
1913	36,030,000	26.36	949,645,000
1912	37,260,000	21.20	790,064,000
Sheep—			
1921	45,067,000	6.41	288,732,000
1920	48,619,000	10.52	511,654,000
1919	49,863,000	11.61	579,916,000
1918	48,603,000	11.82	574,575,000
1917	47,616,000	7.13	339,529,000
1916	48,625,000	5.17	251,594,000
1915	49,956,000	4.50	224,687,000
1914	49,719,000	4.02	200,045,000
1913	51,482,000	3.94	202,779,000
1912	52,362,000	3.46	181,170,000
Swine—			
1921	66,649,000	12.99	865,633,000
1920	72,999,000	19.01	1,386,212,000
1919	75,587,000	22.04	1,665,987,000
1918	70,978,000	19.54	1,387,261,000
1917	67,503,000	11.75	792,898,000
1916	67,766,000	8.40	569,573,000
1915	64,618,000	9.87	637,479,000
1914	58,933,000	10.40	612,951,000
1913	61,178,000	9.86	603,109,000
1912	65,410,000	8.00	523,328,000

AVERAGE VALUE PER HEAD OF FARM ANIMALS.

	1921.	1920	1919.	1918.	1917.	1900-9.	1890-9.	1880-9.	1870-9.
Horses	$82.45	$94.39	$98.48	$104.28	$102.89	$71.99	$48.24	$67.78	$62.07
Mules	115.72	147.10	135.59	127.74	118.15	84.98	58.79	76.63	75.65
Milk cows	63.97	85.13	78.24	70.59	59.63	30.12	23.35	26.65	27.27
Other cattle	31.41	43.15	44.16	40.88	35.92	18.09	16.53	19.77	17.54
Sheep	6.41	10.52	11.61	11 82	7.13	3.13	2.23	2.21	2.32
Swine	12.99	19.01	22.04	19.51	11.75	6.46	4.81	5.18	4.76

The states having the largest number of farm animals of each of the above kinds Jan. 1, 1920, were:

Horses.

Iowa	1,328,000
Illinois	1,324,000
Texas	1,187,000
Kansas	1,108,000
Missouri	1,030,000
Nebraska	965,000
Minnesota	920,000
N. Dakota	800,000
Ohio	795,000
Indiana	788,000
S. Dakota	786,000
Wisconsin	674,000
Oklahoma	667,000
Michigan	614,000
Pennsylvania	549 000
New York	543,000
Montana	520,000
Kentucky	420,000

Mules.

Texas	792,000
Missouri	367,000
Georgia	347,000
Arkansas	327,000
Alabama	322,000
Mississippi	322,000
Oklahoma	292,000
Tennessee	277,000
Kansas	250,000
Kentucky	250,000
N. Carolina	231,000
S. Carolina	217,000
Louisiana	166,000
Illinois	146,000

Milk Cows.

Wisconsin	1,823,000
New York	1,448,000
Minnesota	1,395,000
Iowa	1,252,000
Texas	1,184,000
Illinois	1,028,000
Ohio	1,009,000
Pennsylvania	951,000
Kansas	898,000
Michigan	856,000
Indiana	727,000
California	577,000
Mississippi	571,000
Nebraska	560,000
Oklahoma	549,000
S. Dakota	539,000
Alabama	507,000
N. Dakota	464,000

Other Cattle.

Texas	4,547,000
Iowa	2,967,000
Nebraska	2,650,000
Kansas	2,075,000
California	1,683,000
Minnesota	1,661,000
Missouri	1,659,000
New Mexico	1,406,000
S. Dakota	1,297,000
Illinois	1,244,000
Colorado	1,220,000
Oklahoma	1,118,000
Arizona	1,100,000
Ohio	996,000
Montana	918,000
New York	882,000
Alabama	791,000
Michigan	727,000
Wyoming	720,000

Sheep.

Texas	3,069,000
Wyoming	3,040,000
California	2,950,000
Ohio	2 773,000
New Mexico	2,666,000
Idaho	2,623,000
Montana	2,450,000
Oregon	2,270,000
Utah	2,245,000
Michigan	2,135,000
Colorado	1,973,000
Nevada	1,532,000
Missouri	1,388,000
Arizona	1,200,000
Kentucky	1,137,000
Indiana	960,000
Iowa	948,000
Illinois	889,000
Pennsylvania	856,000
New York	745,000
W. Virginia	728,000
Virginia	714,000
S. Dakota	680,000
Wisconsin	632,000
Washington	645,000
Minnesota	598,000

Swine.

Iowa	9,510,000
Illinois	4,585,000
Indiana	4,209,000
Missouri	4,047,000
Ohio	3,921,000
Georgia	3,102,000
Nebraska	3,063,000
Minnesota	2,803,000
Texas	2,427 000
Wisconsin	2,236,000
Alabama	1,861,000
Kansas	1,810,000
Mississippi	1,783,000
Tennessee	1,636,000
N. Carolina	1,528,000
S. Dakota	1,525,000
Florida	1,493,000
Arkansas	1,459,000
Michigan	1,435,000
Kentucky	1,429,000
Pennsylvania	1,339,000
Louisiana	1,250,000
S. Carolina	1,099,000
Virginia	1,026,000
California	930,000
Oklahoma	836,000
New York	781,000

WAR TIME EXPORTS OF HORSES AND MULES.

Year.*	Horses. No.	Horses. Value.	Mules. No.	Mules. Value.
1915.	289,340	$64,046,534	65,788	$12,726,143
1916.	357,553	73,531,146	111,915	22,960,312
1917.	278,674	59,525,329	136,689	27,800,854
1918.	84,765	14,923,663	28,879	4,885,406
1918†	19,257	$2,896,632	8,894	$1,826,780
To'l	1,029,589	214,923,604	352,165	70,199,695

*Fiscal year ended June 30. †July to November inclusive.

CROPS AND FRUIT AND LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTS.

[From federal census of agriculture for 1919 with comparative figures for 1909.]

	Year	Acreage.	Production.		Value.
Crops—Corn	1919	87,000,000	2,385,000,000	bu.	$3,569,000,000
	1909	98,382,665	2,552,189,630	bu.	1,438,553,919
Oats	1919	37,900,000	1,062,000,000	bu.	861,000,000
	1909	35,159,441	1,007,142,980	bu.	414,697,422
Wheat	1919	73,000,000	975,000,000	bu.	2,106,000,000
	1909	44,262,592	683,379,259	bu.	657,656,801
Barley	1919	6,500,000	124,000,000	bu.	163,000,000
	1909	7,698,706	173,344,212	bu.	92,458,571
Rye	1919	7,700,000	80,000,000	bu.	122,000,000
	1909	2,195,561	29,520,457	bu.	20,421,812
Buckwheat	1919	770,000	13,700,000	bu.	21,200,000
	1909	878,048	14,849,332	bu.	9,330,592
Rice (rough)	1919	915,000	36,700,000	bu.	101,000,000
	1909	610,175	21,838,580	bu.	16,019,607
Peanuts	1919	1,300,000	28,600,000	bu.	65,000,000
	1909	869,887	19,415,816	bu.	18,271,929
Hay	1919	73,000,000	96,000,000	tons	2,028,000,000
	1909	68,227,310	87,216,351	tons	776,067,880
Potatoes (white)	1919	3,300,000	293,000,000	bu.	644,000,000
	1909	3,668,855	389,194,965	bu.	166,423,910
Tobacco	1919	1,900,000	1,375,000,000	lbs.	445,000,000
	1909	1,294,911	1,055,764,806	lbs.	104,302,856
Sugar beets	1919	640,000	6,000,000	tons	66,000,000
	1909	364,093	3,932,857	tons	19,880,724
Sugar cane	1919	.....	3,800,000	tons	67,000,000
	1909	.....	6,240,260	tons	26,415,952
Hemp	1919	8,000	7,300,000	lbs.	1,200,000
	1909	7,647	7,483,295	lbs.	412,699
Hops	1919	16,000	19,500,000	lbs.	10,200,000
	1909	44,693	40,718,748	lbs.	7,844,745
Apples	1919	.....	139,000,000	bu.	246,000,000
	1909	.....	145,412,318	bu.	83,231,492
Plums and prunes	1919	.....	19,500,000	bu.	41,900,000
	1909	.....	15,480,170	bu.	10,299,495
Oranges	1919	.....	27,900,000	boxes	84,000,000
	1909	.....	19,487,481	boxes	17,566,464
Lemons	1919	.....	6,000,000	boxes	17,400,000
	1909	.....	2,770,313	boxes	2,993,738
Fruit Products—Raisins & dr. grapes	1919	.....	336,000,000	lbs.	50,000,000
Cider made on farms	1919	.....	19,400,000	gals.	9,700,000
	1909	.....	32,583,998	gals.	.....
Vinegar made on farms	1919	.....	8,600,000	gals.	2,600,000
	1909	.....	7,246,632	gals.	.....
Live-Stock Products—Milk produced	1919	.....	6,285,000,000	gals.	....
	1909	.....	5,813,699,474	gals.	.....
Butter made on farms	1919	.....	710,000,000	lbs.	352,000,000
	1909	.....	994,650,610	lbs.	222,861,440
Cheese made on farms	1919	.....	6,600,000	lbs.	2,300,000
	1909	.....	9,405,864	lbs.	1,148,708
Eggs produced	1919	.....	1,577,000,000	doz.	641,000,000
	1909	.....	1,457,385,772	doz.	281,157,980
Honey produced	1919	.....	49,100,000	lbs.	12,800,000
	1909	.....	54,814,890	lbs.	5,762,869
Wool	1919	.....	240,000,000	lbs.	127,000,000
	1909	.....	289,419,977	lbs	65,472,328

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Year.	Total.	Crops. Value.	Crops. †Pct.	Animals and animal products. Value.	Animals and animal products. †Pct.
1900	$5,009,595,006	$3,191,941,763	63.7	$1,817,653,243	36.3
1909*	8,558,161,223	5,487,161,223	64.1	3,071,000,000	35.9
1910	9,037,390,744	5,486,373,550	60.7	3,551,017,194	39.3
1911	8,819,174,959	5,562,058,150	63.1	3,257,116,809	36.9
1912	9,342,790,149	5,842,220,449	62.5	3,500,569,700	37.5
1913	9,849,512,511	6,132,758,962	62.3	3,716,753,549	37.7
1914	9,894,960,531	6,111,684,020	61.8	3,783,276,511	38.2
1915	10,775,490,000	6,907,187,000	64.1	3,868,304,000	35.9
1916	13,449,310,000	9,110,868,000	67.7	4,338,442,000	32.3
1917	21,386,000,000	14,222,000,000	66.5	7,164,000,000	33.5
1918	22,480,000,000	14,331,000,000	63.8	8,149,000,000	36.2
1919	24,961,000,000	16,013,000,000	64.2	8,948,000,000	35.8
1920	19,856,000,000	11,145,000,000	56.1	8,711,000,000	43.9

*Census. †Percentage of whole.

YEARLY VALUE PER ACRE OF TEN CROPS COMBINED.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, tobacco and cotton, which constitute nearly 90 per cent of the area in all field crops, the average value of which closely approximates the value per acre of the aggregate of all crops.

1920...	$23.44	1910...	$15.53	1901...	$11.43	1892...	$10.10
1919...	36.33	1909...	16.00	1900...	10.31	1891...	11.76
1918...	33.73	1908...	15.32	1899...	9.13	1890...	11.03
1917...	33.27	1907...	14.74	1898...	9.00	1889...	8.99
1916...	22.58	1906...	13.46	1897...	9.07	1888...	10.30
1915...	17.18	1905...	13.28	1896...	7.94	1887...	10.14
1914...	16.44	1904...	13.26	1895...	8.12	1886...	9.41
1913...	16.49	1903...	12.62	1894...	9.06	1885...	9.72
1912...	16.09	1902...	12.07	1893...	9.50	1884...	9.95
1911...	15.36						

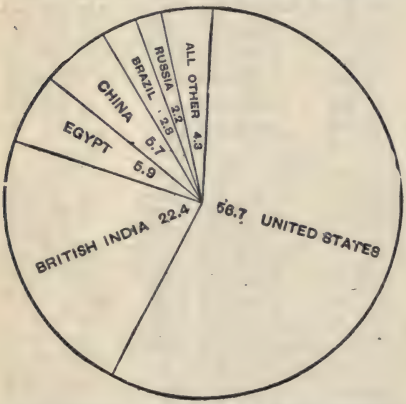
1883...	$10.93	1874...	$13.25
1882...	12.93	1873...	14.19
1881...	13.10	1872...	14.86
1880...	13.01	1871...	15.74
1879...	13.26	1870...	15.40
1878...	10.37	1869...	14.67
1877...	12.01	1868...	14.17
1876...	10.80	1867...	15.09
1875...	12.20	1866...	14.17

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

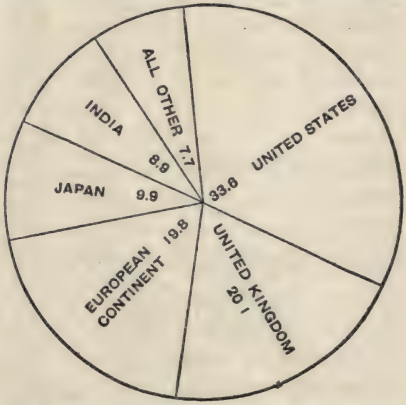
PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the world's production of commercial cotton by countries from 1914 to 1919 inclusive, in bales of 500 pounds net:

Country.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
United States	10,924,000	11,520,000	10,811,000	10,956,000	10,709,000	15,438,000
India	4,316,000	2,822,000	2,840,000	3,242,000	2,630,000	3,807,000
Russia	420,000	550,000	578,000	1,065,000	1,465,000	1,247,000
Egypt	1,139,000	955,000	1,249,000	1,012,000	952,000	1,286,000
China	1,100,000	900,000	830,000	810,000	845,000	750,000
Brazil	536,000	524,000	400,000	309,000	250,000	440,000
Mexico	200,000	130,000	125,000	140,000	125,000	125,000
Peru	165,000	114,000	110,000	108,000	93,000	103,000
All other countries	460,000	425,000	400,000	450,000	580,000	572,000
Total	19,260,000	17,940,000	17,343,000	18,092,000	17,649,000	23,768,000



PROPORTION OF WORLD'S MILL SUPPLY OF COTTON CONTRIBUTED BY EACH COUNTRY: 1919.



PROPORTION OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION BY COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1920.

MILL CONSUMPTION—SEASON OF 1919-20.

Bales of 500 pounds net weight.

United States (exclusive of linters)	6,200,000
Europe—United kingdom	3,700,000
Continent	3,660,000
India	1,646,000
Japan	1,825,000
Canada	220,000
All other countries	1,200,000
Total	18,451,000

WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES (ACTIVE AND IDLE) 1920.

Country.	Spindles.
United States	35,835,000
Europe—United kingdom	58,690,000
France	9,400,000
Germany	9,400,000
Russia	7,200,000
Italy	4,515,000
Czecho-Slovakia	3,585,000
Spain	1,800,000
Belgium	1,570,000
Switzerland	1,535,000
Poland	1,400,000
Austria	1,300,000
Sweden	670,000
Netherlands	600,000
Portugal	480,000
Greece	125,000
Denmark	115,000
Norway	70,000
Other European	300,000
India	6,690,000
Japan	3,690,000
China	1,600,000
Brazil	1,600,000
Canada	1,375,000
Mexico	760,000
All other countries	300,000
Total	154,605,000

VALUE OF PLOW LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

State.	Average of poor plow lands. 1921.	1920.	1919.	Average of good plow lands. 1921.	1920.	1919.	Average of all plow lands. 1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Maine	$25.00	$30.00	$24.00	$50.00	$56.00	$50.00	$36.00	$42.00	$37.00	$35.00
New Hampshire	24.00	24.00	23.00	63.00	64.00	54.00	31.00	42.00	39.00	39.00
Vermont	29.00	30.00	30.00	67.00	69.00	64.00	47.00	48.00	44.00	44.00
Massachusetts	40.00	40.00	41.00	98.00	103.00	92.00	69.00	72.00	68.00	68.00
Rhode Island	50.00	50.00	47.00	105.00	105.00	92.00	85.00	85.00	73.00	70.00
Connecticut	34.00	35.00	37.00	90.00	100.00	80.00	58.00	60.00	55.00	52.00
New York	40.00	39.00	38.00	84.00	84.00	80.00	65.00	64.00	60.00	58.00
New Jersey	55.00	50.00	50.00	125.00	104.00	103.00	92.00	80.00	76.00	78.00
Pennsylvania	39.00	40.00	38.00	81.00	86.00	79.00	62.00	66.00	60.00	58.00
Delaware	38.00	44.00	36.00	72.00	86.00	70.00	55.51	66.00	55.00	59.00
Maryland	31.00	46.00	39.00	70.00	82.00	66.00	51.00	60.00	53.00	47.00
Virginia	32.00	34.00	31.00	70.00	73.00	62.00	50.00	53.00	47.00	43.00
West Virginia	31.00	32.00	29.00	70.00	75.00	64.00	48.00	51.00	44.00	43.00
North Carolina	36.00	42.00	31.00	76.00	87.00	67.00	55.00	63.00	50.00	42.00
South Carolina	32.00	41.00	27.00	68.00	82.00	56.00	50.00	61.00	45.00	36.00
Georgia	23.00	30.00	24.50	50.00	63.00	49.30	36.00	46.00	37.50	28.00
Florida	25.00	23.00	21.00	55.00	53.00	48.00	40.00	36.00	33.00	32.00
Ohio	60.00	69.00	63.00	110.00	132.00	113.00	88.00	105.00	91.00	86.00
Indiana	71.00	80.00	68.00	137.00	150.00	126.00	109.00	119.00	100.00	96.00
Illinois	105.00	115.00	100.00	195.00	213.00	170.00	157.00	170.00	144.00	132.00
Michigan	41.00	41.00	40.00	83.00	80.00	76.00	65.00	64.00	61.00	60.00
Wisconsin	65.00	66.00	60.00	122.00	125.00	110.00	98.00	100.00	89.00	82.00
Minnesota	74.00	73.00	59.00	121.00	120.00	88.00	101.00	100.00	78.00	75.00
Iowa	145.00	157.00	129.00	238.00	257.00	196.00	200.00	219.00	169.00	154.00
Missouri	58.00	60.00	51.00	106.00	110.00	91.00	83.00	87.00	72.00	66.00
North Dakota	30.00	31.00	27.50	49.00	49.00	43.00	42.00	43.00	37.00	35.00
South Dakota	66.00	67.00	50.00	102.00	108.00	77.00	85.00	90.00	67.00	56.00
Nebraska	80.00	85.00	67.00	140.00	150.00	115.00	115.00	125.00	95.00	80.00
Kansas	50.00	50.00	44.00	90.00	90.00	77.00	70.00	70.00	61.00	58.00
Kentucky	33.00	42.00	37.00	75.00	95.00	80.00	53.00	70.00	61.00	50.00
Tennessee	35.00	40.00	31.00	81.00	90.00	75.00	55.00	60.00	53.00	48.00
Alabama	17.00	20.00	17.00	38.00	43.00	33.00	26.00	30.00	24.00	21.00
Mississippi	16.00	23.00	16.00	36.00	49.00	33.50	26.00	35.00	25.50	23.00
Louisiana	24.00	34.00	25.00	50.00	65.00	44.00	38.00	50.00	33.00	33.00
Texas	33.00	36.00	27.00	70.00	72.00	58.00	52.00	56.00	46.00	45.00
Oklahoma	29.00	30.00	24.00	63.00	63.00	51.00	46.00	47.00	38.00	35.00
Arkansas	24.00	26.00	22.00	54.00	65.00	50.00	38.00	45.00	38.00	31.00
Montana	19.00	21.00	21.00	41.00	48.00	45.00	30.00	36.00	34.00	35.00
Wyoming	25.00	34.00	26.00	60.00	70.00	53.00	44.00	53.00	43.00	41.00
Colorado	35.00	40.00	36.00	86.00	88.00	80.00	67.00	66.00	60.00	55.00
New Mexico	30.00	30.00	30.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	42.00
Arizona	75.00	90.00	60.00	140.00	180.00	125.00	120.00	130.00	100.00	98.00
Utah	50.00	60.00	55.00	140.00	135.00	125.00	100.00	103.00	95.00	86.00
Nevada	45.00	46.00	50.00	90.00	110.00	110.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	80.00
Idaho	58.00	60.00	50.00	128.00	135.00	98.00	99.00	105.00	76.00	70.00
Washington	63.00	68.00	60.00	140.00	150.00	121.00	105.00	115.00	95.00	94.00
Oregon	60.00	60.00	53.00	135.00	130.00	108.00	103.00	100.00	81.00	84.00
California	75.00	70.00	69.00	200.00	175.00	165.00	135.00	130.00	121.00	120.00
United States	56.66	60.76	51.26	106.33	113.34	91.83	83.78	90.01	74.31	68.38

WINES AND LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Wines Consumption. Gals.	Per capita. Gals.	Malt liquors Consumption. Gals.	Per capita. Gals.	Distilled spirits Consumption. Pf.gals.	Per capita. Pf.gals.	Wines & liquors Total. Gals.	Per capita. Gals.
1840	4,873,096	.29	23,310,843	1.36	43,060,884	2.52	71,144,823	4.17
1850	6,315,871	.27	36,563,009	1.58	51,833,473	2.23	94,712,353	4.08
1860	11,059,141	.35	101,346,669	3.22	89,968,651	2.86	202,374,461	6.43
1870	12,225,067	.32	204,756,156	5.31	79,895,708	2.07	296,876,931	7.70
1880	28,098,179	.56	414,220,165	8.26	63,526,694	1.27	506,076,400	10.08
1890	28,945,993	.46	855,792,335	13.67	87,829,562	1.40	972,578,878	15.53
1900	29,988,467	.39	1,221,500,160	16.01	97,248,382	1.27	1,349,176,033	17.79
1906	46,485,223	.53	1,699,985,642	19.54	127,754,544	1.47	1,874,225,409	21.55
1907	57,738,848	.65	1,821,867,627	20.56	140,084,436	1.58	2,019,690,911	22.79
1908	52,121,646	.58	1,828,732,448	20.26	125,379,314	1.39	2,006,233,408	22.22
1909	61,779,549	.67	1,752,634,426	19.07	121,130,036	1.32	1,935,544,011	21.06
1910	60,548,078	.65	1,851,340,256	19.79	133,538,684	1.42	2,045,427,018	22.19
1911	63,859,232	.67	1,966,911,744	20.66	138,585,989	1.46	2,169,356,695	22.79
1912	56,424,711	.58	1,932,531,184	19.96	139,496,331	1.44	2,128,452,226	21.98
1913	55,327,461	.56	2,030,347,372	20.62	147,745,628	1.50	2,233,420,461	22.68
1914	52,418,430	.52	2,056,407,108	20.54	143,447,227	1.43	2,252,272,765	22.50
1915	32,911,909	.32	1,855,524,284	18.24	127,159,098	1.25	2,015,595,291	19.80
1916	47,587,145	.46	1,818,266,448	17.59	139,958,732	1.35	2,005,812,325	19.40
1917	42,723,376	.41	1,884,265,377	17.94	167,740,325	1.60	2,094,729,078	19.95
1918	51,598,024	.48	1,556,378,953	14.59	93,850,294	.88	1,706,007,281	15.95
1919	54,272,656	.50	853,016,056	7.88	85,106,008	.79	992,394,720	9.17
1920	12,718,139	.12	284,286,888	2.63	28,447,675	.26	325,573,229	3.01

WAGES OF MALE FARM LABOR.

[From agricultural department report.]

State.	Per month. With board. 1920.	Per month. With board. 1910.	Per month. Without board. 1920.	Per month. Without board. 1910.	Per day at harvest. With board. 1920.	Per day at harvest. With board. 1910.	Per day at harvest. Without board. 1920.	Per day at harvest. Without board. 1910.	*Per day With board. 1920.	*Per day With board. 1910
Maine	$56.60	$23.50	$81.50	$34.50	$3.50	$1.50	$4.20	$1.95	$3.20	$1.23
New Hampshire	55.00	23.50	81.00	35.50	3.40	1.35	4.50	1.84	3.30	1.18
Vermont	52.10	25.00	73.30	35.50	3.60	1.75	4.40	2.25	2.90	1.21
Massachusetts	55.00	22.75	85.00	37.20	3.60	1.42	4.50	1.92	3.10	1.22
Rhode Island	55.00	21.00	81.00	34.00	3.10	1.35	4.40	2.05	2.70	1.12
Connecticut	56.00	21.00	82.00	36.00	3.60	1.55	4.60	2.00	3.05	1.07
New York	54.40	23.50	76.20	35.00	4.05	1.80	4.88	2.22	3.36	1.28
New Jersey	53.00	19.50	82.00	31.50	4.00	1.70	5.00	2.15	3.10	1.11
Pennsylvania	47.00	18.75	69.70	29.00	3.65	1.50	4.60	1.96	3.15	1.04
North Atlantic	51.92	21.65	75.54	33.19	3.78	1.63	4.68	2.08	3.20	1.17
Delaware	40.00	16.00	60.00	24.75	3.60	1.35	4.50	1.55	2.80	.98
Maryland	38.00	13.50	56.00	21.50	3.80	1.26	4.55	1.64	2.70	.88
Virginia	36.10	14.00	51.60	19.50	3.07	1.15	3.70	1.44	2.20	.78
West Virginia	48.50	19.40	68.30	29.00	3.25	1.28	4.05	1.65	2.52	.94
North Carolina	38.40	13.60	53.10	19.50	2.85	1.03	3.52	1.28	2.25	.73
South Carolina	30.50	12.00	41.80	16.50	2.25	.96	2.76	1.12	1.80	.70
Georgia	30.50	13.00	44.00	18.00	2.10	.98	2.60	1.23	1.88	.73
Florida	34.50	15.00	50.00	25.00	2.20	1.10	2.80	1.46	2.00	.96
South Atlantic	35.75	13.77	50.56	19.75	2.69	1.07	3.30	1.33	2.13	.77
Ohio	48.00	21.00	66.50	29.00	4.11	1.67	4.95	2.07	3.19	1.20
Indiana	43.60	20.50	60.20	28.40	3.98	1.70	4.80	2.07	2.90	1.14
Illinois	52.90	24.50	68.40	32.90	4.40	1.90	5.20	2.30	3.25	1.31
Michigan	53.00	23.00	75.00	33.00	4.10	1.64	4.95	2.10	3.30	1.22
Wisconsin	62.00	26.00	84.50	37.25	4.15	1.76	5.05	2.20	3.50	1.35
North Central east of Mississippi river	51.49	22.94	70.09	31.81	4.17	1.75	5.00	2.16	3.22	1.24
Minnesota	67.00	26.00	88.40	38.00	5.10	2.23	6.10	2.65	4.15	1.48
Iowa	66.35	28.00	83.50	39.00	5.00	2.12	5.85	2.51	4.08	1.57
Missouri	42.00	21.50	56.00	29.50	3.75	1.55	4.50	1.93	2.40	1.02
North Dakota	70.00	29.00	97.00	42.00	6.10	2.40	7.40	3.03	4.40	1.60
South Dakota	76.00	27.00	101.00	39.00	5.50	2.35	6.65	2.95	4.65	1.54
Nebraska	66.00	26.50	87.50	38.00	5.60	2.14	6.70	2.60	4.30	1.57
Kansas	57.00	24.00	77.50	34.00	6.00	2.18	6.75	2.57	4.30	1.42
North Central west of Mississippi river	59.63	25.10	79.79	35.45	5.03	2.01	5.94	2.43	3.78	1.38
Kentucky	36.40	16.00	50.10	23.10	3.00	1.36	3.70	1.71	2.10	.85
Tennessee	33.00	14.00	46.00	20.00	2.50	1.14	3.05	1.44	1.85	.77
Alabama	29.30	13.00	42.20	18.50	1.90	.98	2.50	1.26	1.85	.85
Mississippi	28.50	13.30	41.00	19.50	1.95	.93	2.48	1.22	2.08	.83
Louisiana	35.00	13.50	51.00	20.25	2.35	.90	2.85	1.25	2.30	.77
Texas	42.00	18.00	60.00	24.50	3.25	1.22	3.85	1.57	2.65	1.04
Oklahoma	48.00	19.10	68.00	28.10	4.65	1.60	5.35	1.97	3.30	1.11
Arkansas	37.50	16.25	53.80	24.00	2.60	1.20	3.30	1.55	2.10	.90
South Central	36.53	15.28	51.94	21.90	2.80	1.14	3.41	1.47	2.29	.89
Montana	75.40	38.00	105.00	50.00	5.20	2.05	6.20	2.80	4.20	1.77
Wyoming	69.00	35.00	98.00	49.00	4.20	1.90	5.30	2.50	3.70	1.73
Colorado	65.00	29.50	92.00	44.50	4.50	1.95	5.50	2.47	3.70	1.47
New Mexico	54.00	24.50	72.00	34.25	3.25	1.46	3.75	1.88	2.50	1.12
Arizona	67.00	30.00	94.00	40.00	3.20	1.72	4.10	2.24	2.85	1.34
Utah	77.00	35.00	104.00	47.50	3.90	1.78	4.90	2.20	3.50	1.55
Nevada	77.00	37.00	107.00	54.00	4.20	1.82	5.50	2.38	3.50	1.39
Idaho	78.00	35.00	105.00	49.50	4.75	2.20	5.60	2.80	3.95	1.70
Washington	77.00	33.00	104.00	50.00	5.15	2.42	6.15	2.78	4.00	1.72
Oregon	68.00	32.00	89.00	44.50	4.45	2.12	5.30	2.60	3.85	1.51
California	79.00	33.00	107.00	47.00	4.50	1.98	5.40	2.48	3.60	1.44
Far Western	73.21	32.69	99.43	46.48	4.48	2.02	5.39	2.52	3.66	1.51
United States	46.89	19.21	64.95	27.50	3.60	1.45	4.36	1.82	2.86	1.06

*At other than harvest time

FARM WAGES SINCE 1875.

Year.	By the month. With board.	By the month. Without board.
1875	$12.72	$19.87
1879	10.43	16.42
1882	12.41	18.94
1885	12.34	17.97
1888	12.36	18.24
1890	12.45	18.33
1892	12.54	18.60
1893	13.29	19.10
1894	$12.16	$17.74
1895	12.02	17.69
1898	13.43	19.38
1899	14.07	20.23
1902	16.40	22.14
1910	19.21	27.50
1911	20.18	28.77
1912	20.81	29.58
1913	$21.38	$30.31
1914	21.05	29.88
1915	21.26	30.15
1916	23.25	32.83
1917	$28.87	$40.43
1918	34.92	47.07
1919	39.82	56.29
1920	46.89	84.95

Day labor at harvest time was advanced from 92 cents with board and $1.14 without board in 1895 to $2.86 with board and $3.59 without board in 1920.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Figures are chiefly for calendar year 1919.

Corn.

Exports from—	Bushels.
Argentina	97,851,000
Belgium	612,000
British S. Africa	13,582,000
Netherlands	38,000
Roumania	26,000
United States	16,002,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	1,483,000
British S. Africa	86,000
Canada	6,459,000
Egypt	22,000
France	6,921,000
Italy	8,232,000
Netherlands	9,635,000
Spain	2,509,000
Sweden	3,199,000
Switzerland	5,274,000
United kingdom	38,987,000
United States	11,213,000

Wheat.

Exports from—	Bushels.
Argentina	137,356,000
Belgium	847,000
British India	2,524,000
Canada	113,586,000
Netherlands	264,000
Roumania	1,000
United States	267,111,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	4,256,000
Brazil	22,404,000
British S. Africa	2,030,000
France	86,630,000
Italy	95,503,000
Netherlands	18,259,000
Spain	13,426,000
Sweden	4,073,000
Switzerland	13,148,000
United kingdom	178,543,000
United States	7,986,000
Other countries	

Oats.

Exports from—	Bushels.
Algeria	5,426,000
Argentina	22,958,000
Canada	16,346,000
Netherlands	127,000
Sweden	36,000
United States	67,570,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	3,948,000
France	31,632,000
Italy	12,046,000
Netherlands	2,870,00
Sweden	1,571,000
Switzerland	6,334,000
United Kingdom	32,041,000
United States	609,000

Barley.

Exports from—	Bushels.
Algeria	15,696,000
Argentina	1,871,000
Belgium	320,000
British India	598,000
Canada	13,172,000
France	354,000
Netherlands	44,000
United kingdom	154,000
United States	46,745,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	1,123,000
Belgium	2,264,000
Brazil	622,000
British S. Africa	60,000
Canada	75,000
Egypt	107,000
France	15,247,000
Italy	1,306,000
Netherlands	7,325,000
Switzerland	1,370,000
United Kingdom	38,824,000

Rye.

Exports from—	Bushels.
Argentina	160,000
Belgium	1,000
Canada	1,897,000
Netherlands	483,000
United States	40,494,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	548,000
France	665,000
Italy	379,000
Netherlands	1,906,000
Sweden	3,000
Switzerland	1,632,000

Rice.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Belgium	8,233,000
British India	1,598,220,000
France	23,404,000
Netherlands	223,000
Siam	987,926,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	27,527,000
Brazil	2,000
British India	285,928,000
Egypt	204,000
France	349,761,000
Netherlands	39,485,000
United kingdom	166,626,000
United States	163,308,000

Potatoes.

Exports from—	Bushels.
Argentina	1,024,000
Belgium	3,832,000
Canada	6,151,000
France	1,327,000
Italy	505,000
Netherlands	13,549,000
Spain	275,000
United States	3,642,000
Imports into—	
Algeria	538,000
Argentina	81,000
Belgium	135,000
Brazil	43,000
Canada	616,000
Egypt	163,000
France	11,691,000
Netherlands	108,000
Sweden	732,000
Switzerland	94,000
United kingdom	1,846,000
United States	5,544,000

Cotton.

Exports from—	Bales.
Belgium	51,000
Brazil	56,000
British India	1,528,000
China	299,000
Egypt	1,390,000
France	82,000
Netherlands	4,000
Peru	183,000
United States	7,045,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	289,000
Canada	179,000
France	1,007,000
Italy	826,000
Netherlands	114,000
Spain	341,000
Sweden	80,000
Switzerland	115,000
United kingdom	3,846,000
United States	367,000

Cottonseed Oil.

Exports from—	Gallons.
Belgium	316,000
Egypt	59,000
France	12,000
Netherlands	1,709,000
United kingdom	806,000
United States	25,751,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	446,000
Brazil	11,000
Canada	5,515,000
Egypt	5,000
France	1,384,000
Italy	1,095,000
Netherlands	5,837,000
Roumania	41,000
United kingdom	7,125,000

Unmanufactured Tobacco.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Algeria	25,518,000
Brazil	93,862,000
British India	44,610,000
Dominican Rep.	44,758,000
Netherlands	60,048,000
United States	776,678,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	18,967,000
Belgium	30,143,000
British India	9,404,000
Canada	24,891,000
Egypt	17,998,000
France	108,153,000
Italy	63,093,000
Netherlands	232,655,000
Spain	70,422,000
Sweden	12,892,000
Switzerland	27,742,000
United kingdom	349,322,000
United States	85,986,000

Hops.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Belgium	2,651,000
France	1,620,000
Netherlands	1,471,000
United kingdom	287,000
United States	20,798,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	8,092,000
British S. Africa	543,000
Canada	1,780,000
France	2,859,000
Netherlands	1,178,000
Sweden	835,000
Switzerland	166,000
United kingdom	17,258,000
United States	467,000

Sugar.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Argentina	3,203,000
Belgium	50,222,000
Brazil	153,063,000
British India	52,864,000
Dominican Rep.	357,885,000
Egypt	27,974,000
France	173,835,000
Netherlands	86,240,000
Peru	599,920,000
United kingdom	2,820,000
United States	1,475,408,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	181,150,000
British India	941,930,000
British S. Africa	6,226,000
Canada	1,059,898,000
Egypt	27,574,000
France	1,254,263,000
Italy	175,224,000
Netherlands	105,134,000
Switzerland	231,322,000
United kingdom	3,433,783,000
United States	7,023,620,000

Tea.

Exports from—	Pounds.
British India	375,390,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	3,983,000
British India	15,014,000
British S. Africa	7,584,000
Canada	27,026,000
France	4,626,000
Netherlands	63,710,000
United kingdom	388,466,000
United States	80,963,000

Coffee.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Belgium	14,979,000
Brazil	1,714,765,000
British India	36,792,000
Costa Rica	30,784,000
Netherlands	28,234,000
United States	34,352,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	37,541,000
Belgium	86,805,000
British S. Africa	17,743,000
Egypt	16,039,000
France	457,450,000
Italy	80,405,000
Netherlands	120,606,000
Spain	42,391,000
Sweden	86,037,000
Switzerland	22,534,000
United kingdom	35,333,000
United States	1,333,564,000

Oil Cake and Meal.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Argentina	114,024,000
Belgium	76,791,000
British India	305,134,000
Canada	41,222,000
Egypt	146,042,000
France	19,310,000
Italy	34,468,000
Netherlands	13,460,000
United Kingdom	11,422,000
United States	1,087,228,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	39,209,000
Canada	12,312,000
France	15,604,000
Italy	99,000
Netherlands	223,859,000
Sweden	151,308,000
Switzerland	91,795,000
United kingdom	623,334,000

Rosin.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Belgium	9,126,000
France	114,200,000
Netherlands	259,000
Spain	28,748,000
United States	338,696,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	34,965,000
Belgium	32,107,000
Brazil	37,945,000
British India	2,582,000
Canada	23,142,000
France	1,795,000
Italy	33,912,000
Netherlands	8,303,000
Roumania	2,976,000
Spain	203,000
Switzerland	3,197,000
United kingdom	196,131,000

Turpentine.

Exports from—	Gallons.
Belgium	315,000
France	2,078,000
Netherlands	50,000
Spain	1,360,000
United States	10,672,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	480,000
Belgium	1,088,000
Canada	1,139,000
Italy	1,198,000
Netherlands	971,000
Sweden	115,000
Switzerland	473,000
United kingdom	6,642,000

India Rubber.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Belgium	3,461,000
Brazil	73,306,000
France	21,849,000
Netherlands	7,793,000
Peru	7,126,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	12,384,000
Canada	19,645
France	67,676
Italy	23,211,000
Netherlands	14,001,000
United kingdom	95,245,000
United States	535,940,000

Wood Pulp.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Belgium	3,169,000
Canada	1,418,259,000
Sweden	1,989,645,000
Switzerland	20,570,000
United States	80,114,000
Imports into—	
Argentina	42,856,000
Belgium	121,207,000
France	590,549,000
Italy	87,257,000
Spain	84,830,000
Switzerland	29,272,000
United kingdom	2,100,941,000
United States	1,272,033,000

Butter.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Belgium	11,000
Canada	16,509,000
France	1,119,000
Italy	51,000
Netherlands	30,242,000
Sweden	76,000
United States	34,556,000
Imports into—	
Belgium	11,177,000
Brazil	42,000
British S. Africa	385,000
Canada	1,464,000
Egypt	602,000
France	12,752,000
Netherlands	615,000
Sweden	13,846,000
Switzerland	13,250,000
United kingdom	174,340,000

Cheese.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Canada	107,633,000
France	7,336,000
Italy	1,821,000
Netherlands	27,372,000
Switzerland	1,369,000
United States	14,160,000
Imports into—	
Algeria	2,692,000
Belgium	16,555,000
Brazil	210,000
British S. Africa	36,000
Egypt	179,000
France	15,232,000
Italy	11,151,000
Spain	557,000
Switzerland	996,000
United kingdom	237,086,000
United States	11,332,000

Wool.

Exports from—	Pounds.
Algeria	16,876,000
Belgium	30,041,000
British India	36,104,000
British S. Africa	201,891,000
China	56,705,000
France	8,478,000
Netherlands	3,783,000
Peru	11,593,000
Spain	19,095,000
United kingdom	18,463,000
Imports from—	
Belgium	101,159,000
British India	27,344,000
Canada	8,035,000
France	347,690,000
Netherlands	16,303,000
Sweden	17,816,000
Switzerland	10,249,000
United kingdom	987,411,000
United States	445,893,000

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In nautical miles.

Atlantic coast	1,773	Samoan islands	83
Gulf coast	1,607	Northern lakes and rivers	3,041
Porto Rico	269	Western rivers	4,344
Pacific coast	1,571		
Alaska	4,123	Total	17,539
Hawaiian islands	628	Philippines	11,444
Guam	80		
Midway	20	Grand total	28,983

FEDERAL CHILD-LABOR LAW HELD VOID.

Judge James E. Boyd of the United States District court at Greensboro, N. C., in a decision announced Aug. 22, 1921, held the new federal child-labor law to be unconstitutional. This law was embodied in the revenue act of 1918 (title 12, sec. 1200), imposing a tax on employers of child labor. It took the place of the child-labor law of Sept 7, 1916, which Judge Boyd on Aug. 31, 1917, held to be unconstitutional, his decision to this effect being later upheld by the United States Supreme court. The judge in both cases held that the attempt of the federal government to regulate employment within a state was a usurpation of authority and a violation of the sovereign rights of the state.

STATISTICS OF CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES (1919).

[From United States census report.]

City.	*Incorp.	†Area.
New York, N. Y.	1653	191.360
Chicago, Ill.	1837	123,383
Philadelphia, Pa.	1683	85,120
Detroit, Mich.	1824	49,839
Cleveland, O.	1836	36,089
St. Louis, Mo.	1822	39,040
Boston, Mass.	1822	27,870
Baltimore, Md.	1796	52,480
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1816	25,394
Los Angeles, Cal.	1851	232,606
San Francisco, Cal.	1850	26,880
Buffalo, N. Y.	1832	24,894
Milwaukee, Wis.	1846	16,216
Washington, D. C.	1802	38,409
Newark, N. J.	1836	14,715
Cincinnati, O.	1819	45,530
New Orleans, La.	1805	125,440
Minneapolis, Minn.	1867	31,834
Kansas City, Mo.	1853	37,395
Seattle, Wash.	1869	37,481
Indianapolis, Ind.	1831	25,313
Jersey City, N. J.	1827	8,320
Rochester, N. Y.	1834	18,910
Portland, Ore.	1851	40,333
Denver, Col.	1859	37,120
Providence, R. I.	1832	11,388
Louisville, Ky.	1824	14,349
Toledo, O.	1837	18,010
St. Paul, Minn.	1854	33,388
Columbus, O.	1816	14,427
Oakland, Cal.	1854	31,591
Atlanta, Ga.	1847	16,773
Akron, O.	1836	14,532
Omaha, Neb.	1857	23,597
Worcester, Mass.	1848	23,731
Birmingham, Ala.	1871	31,651
Richmond, Va.	1782	15,360
Syracuse, N. Y.	1848	11,782
New Haven, Conn.	1784	11,460
San Antonio, Tex.	1837	22,861
Dayton, O.	1841	10,107
Memphis, Tenn.	1849	12,352
Bridgeport, Conn.	1836	9,370
Scranton, Pa.	1866	12,362
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1850	11,360
Paterson, N. J.	1851	5,157
Hartford, Conn.	1784	10,163
Dallas, Tex.	1856	14,605
Youngstown, O.	1868	15,902
Springfield, Mass.	1852	20,451
Houston, Tex.	1839	23,369
Des Moines, Ia.	1857	34,423
Fall River, Mass.	1854	21,723
New Bedford, Mass.	1847	12,206
Nashville, Tenn.	1806	11,544
Trenton, N. J.	1792	4,490
Salt Lake City, Utah	1851	32,702
Camden, N. J.	1828	4,915
Norfolk, Va.	1845	5,120
Albany, N. Y.	1686	11,924
Lowell, Mass.	1836	8,308
Cambridge, Mass.	1846	4,014
Reading, Pa.	1847	6,091
Wilmington, Del.	1832	4,320
Spokane, Wash.	1883	24,819
Fort Worth, Tex.	1872	13,293
Kansas City, Kas.	1886	10,001
Lynn, Mass.	1850	6,943
Yonkers, N. Y.	1872	12,880
Duluth, Minn.	1870	37,715
Tacoma, Wash.	1875	25,168
Lawrence, Mass.	1853	4,185
Elizabeth, N. J.	1855	6,191
Utica, N. Y.	1832	10,404
Somerville, Mass.	1871	2,600

*Year (first) of incorporation as a city.
†Land area in acres.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

City.	*Receipts.	†Payments.
New York, N. Y.	$259,193,469	$245,963,030
Chicago, Ill.	98,603,590	96,221,929
Philadelphia, Pa.	64,434,580	68,531,706
Detroit, Mich.	32,916,403	35,042,753
Cleveland, O.	26,913,725	29,958,354
St. Louis, Mo.	25,426,048	24,320,654
Boston, Mass.	43,496,379	38,670,836
Baltimore, Md.	19,544,420	17,317,227
Pittsburgh, Pa.	25,983,215	25,652,753
Los Angeles, Cal.	26,578,036	25,140,826
San Francisco, Cal.	19,684,774	19,816,476
Buffalo, N. Y.	21,982,298	20,847,088
Milwaukee, Wis.	16,996,789	17,224,741
Washington, D. C.	19,410,589	16,973,913
Newark, N. J.	17,559,789	19,985,949
Cincinnati, O.	16,772,286	17,175,211
New Orleans, La.	6,748,495	10,206,881
Minneapolis, Minn.	13,313,113	13,067,316
Kansas City, Mo.	13,699,165	13,146,201
Seattle, Wash.	18,954,555	19,358,783
Indianapolis, Ind.	6,526,527	6,587,309
Jersey City, N. J.	9,905,000	12,582,821
Rochester, N. Y.	9,517,337	11,130,810
Portland, Ore.	12,469,262	11,508,822
Denver, Col.	7,989,052	20,655,671
Providence, R. I.	7,904,207	7,456,131
Louisville, Ky.	6,272,069	5,711,587
Toledo, O.	6,081,439	6,160,620
St. Paul, Minn.	7,023,191	7,276,363
Columbus, O.	6,091,687	7,077,922
Oakland, Cal.	5,889,429	5,389,349
Atlanta, Ga.	4,386,216	3,999,698
Akron, O.	3,904,130	4,925,052
Omaha, Neb.	5,889,007	6,867,702
Worcester, Mass.	6,398,358	5,638,597
Birmingham, Ala.	2,857,525	2,513,000
Richmond, Va.	4,999,061	4,746,069
Syracuse, N. Y.	4,955,373	5,192,936
New Haven, Conn.	3,641,638	4,354,414
San Antonio, Tex.	3,064,083	3,183,397
Dayton, O.	4,338,095	4,553,248
Memphis, Tenn.	3,661,635	3,961,950
Bridgeport, Conn.	4,589,030	6,916,608
Scranton, Pa.	2,507,876	2,347,121
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3,652,940	3,411,126
Paterson, N. J.	2,721,462	3,444,304
Hartford, Conn.	5,147,842	6,185,462
Dallas, Tex.	4,150,505	4,144,974
Youngstown, Ohio	2,712,077	3,273,986
Springfield, Mass.	4,811,114	5,343,423
Houston, Tex.	3,760,703	3,323,310
Des Moines, Ia.	4,095,625	4,717,288
Fall River, Mass.	3,526,559	2,996,350
New Bedford, Mass.	4,082,034	4,102,074
Nashville, Tenn.	2,748,245	2,297,220
Trenton, N. J.	2,686,873	3,055,895
Salt Lake City, Utah	3,933,362	3,320,835
Camden, N. J.	2,639,873	2,534,153
Norfolk, Va.	2,959,230	3,271,104
Albany, N. Y.	3,808,751	3,494,772
Lowell, Mass.	3,015,676	3,038,464
Cambridge, Mass.	4,366,392	4,062,532
Reading, Pa.	1,581,949	1,613,103
Wilmington, Del.	2,193,558	2,031,037
Spokane, Wash.	3,796,433	3,377,104
Fort Worth, Tex.	2,080,920	2,530,805
Kansas City, Kas.	2,904,814	3,125,077
Lynn, Mass.	2,753,981	2,360,625
Yonkers, N. Y.	4,346,659	4,355,204
Duluth, Minn.	3,268,308	3,210,245
Tacoma, Wash.	4,019,283	3,675,856
Lawrence, Mass.	2,382,874	2,472,707
Elizabeth, N. J.	1,933,775	1,654,979
Utica, N. Y.	2,063,097	1,948,078
Somerville, Mass.	2,405,130	2,196,986

*Receipts from revenue. †For cost of government.

RECEIPTS FROM SPECIFIED SOURCES.

City.	*Taxes.	†Assessments.
New York, N. Y...	$183,426,736	$6,787,583
Chicago, Ill.....	55,054,008	12,563,507
Philadelphia, Pa...	43,102,215	377,017
Detroit, Mich.....	23,784,188	2,447,983
Cleveland, O.....	17,408,643	1,686,917
St. Louis, Mo.....	15,062,378	1,450,359
Boston, Mass.....	26,139,283	336,335
Baltimore, Md.....	11,652,997	378,840
Pittsburgh, Pa....	19,678,464	504,772
Los Angeles Cal....	16,781,840	2,182,121
San Francisco, Cal.	13,646,242	534,298
Buffalo, N. Y.....	14,950,809	1,096,516
Milwaukee, Wis...	10,356,756	925,819
Washington, D. C...	7,745,125	255,439
Newark, N. J.....	10,372,283	669,823
Cincinnati, O.....	10,645,690	346,423
New Orleans, La..	2,680,620	90,107
Minneapolis, Minn.	9,363,171	1,542,229
Kansas City, Mo...	8,017,471	2,193,451
Seattle, Wash.....	9,773,518	2,304,042
Indianapolis, Ind...	4,918,940	692,276
Jersey City, N. J..	5,760,768	107,826
Rochester, N. Y....	6,012,828	1,142,917
Portland, Ore.....	7,296,369	2,559,110
Denver, Col.....	5,268,274	1,108,058
Providence, R. I...	5,369,432	61,445
Louisville, Ky.....	4,073,836	24,157
Toledo, O.....	3,770,074	735,150
St. Paul, Minn.....	4,253,311	892,084
Columbus, O.....	3,230,752	795,247
Oakland, Cal.....	3,965,996	91,892
Atlanta, Ga.....	2,524,103	281,491
Akron, O.....	2,374,572	459,358
Omaha, Neb.....	3,546,607	677,911
Worcester, Mass....	3,413,644	228,808
Birmingham, Ala..	1,009,084	330,286
Richmond, Va.....	2,742,254	113,383
Syracuse, N. Y.....	3,280,584	385,781
New Haven, Conn..	2,851,130	59,576
San Antonio, Tex...	2,570,559	21,438
Dayton, O.....	2,125,928	264,270
Memphis, Tenn....	2,221,705	111,714
Bridgeport, Conn...	3,878,032	147,568
Scranton, Pa.....	1,888,372	68,007
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,495,398	286,672
Paterson, N. J.....	1,691,370	128,816
Hartford, Conn.....	2,879,491	311,456
Dallas, Tex.....	2,785,811	198,080
Youngstown, O.....	1,640,200	376,878
Springfield, Mass...	2,975,822	69,746
Houston, Tex.....	2,912,905	534
Des Moines, Ia.....	3,016,818	790,054
Fall River, Mass...	2,517,485	14,685
New Bedford, Mass.	2,794,660	34,256
Nashville, Tenn....	1,419,229	86,939
Trenton, N. J.....	1,250,716	169,119
Salt Lake City, Utah	2,257,995	655,739
Camden, N. J.....	1,468,952	137,426
Norfolk, Va.....	1,608,887	.....
Albany, N. Y.....	2,560,946	323,986
Lowell, Mass.....	1,984,594	48,649
Cambridge, Mass...	2,795,962	16,415
Reading, Pa.....	1,037,616	13,115
Wilmington, Del....	1,464,156	71,927
Spokane, Wash....	1,959,167	621,527
Fort Worth, Tex...	1,375,861	13,695
Kansas City, Kas...	1,102,571	288,423
Lynn, Mass.....	1,756,560	51,241
Yonkers, N. Y.....	3,250,496	264,998
Duluth, Minn.....	1,946,590	286,874
Tacoma, Wash.....	1,518,104	308,113
Lawrence, Mass....	1,652,574	25,464
Elizabeth, N. J.....	1,089,417	239,373
Utica, N. Y.....	1,541,300	128,698
Somerville, Mass...	1,689,887	63,289

*General property tax. †Special assessments.

City.	Taxes. *Business.	Taxes. †Nonbusiness.
New York, N. Y..	$12,225,187	$1,750,180
Chicago, Ill.....	5,743,125	1,430,649
Philadelphia, Pa...	2,211,215	139,797
Detroit, Mich.....	90,131	350,142
Cleveland, O.....	$687,161	$50,204
St. Louis, Mo.....	2,310,536	188,038
Boston, Mass.....	5,297,339	65,326
Baltimore, Md.....	992,414	296,854
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	778,978	57,916
Los Angeles, Cal...	1,137,552	358,641
San Francisco, Cal.	1,169,396	191,257
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,746,733	24,349
Milwaukee, Wis....	2,504,229	103,685
Washington, D. C..	1,258,702	213,879
Newark, N. J.....	724,114	33,502
Cincinnati, Ohio....	685,593	69,995
New Orleans, La..	879,492	51,648
Minneapolis, Minn.	420,437	39,701
Kansas C ty, Mo...	702,658	138,012
Seattle, Wash.....	67,039	29,943
Indianapolis, Ind...	42,378	72,569
Jersey City, N. J...	443,552	23,323
Rochester, N. Y....	659,700	2,313
Portland, Ore.....	64,758	34,919
Denver, Col.....	120,645	101,380
Providence, R. I...	309,257	14,208
Louisville, Ky.....	588,610	36,931
Toledo, O.....	217,779	13,008
St. Paul, Minn.....	573,098	6,289
Columbus, O.....	195,767	16,436
Oakland, Cal.....	305,689	26,901
Atlanta, Ga.....	310,907	2,642
Akron, O.....	119,041	9,671
Omaha, Neb.....	21,266	8,344
Worcester, Mass...	515,234	4,693
Birmingham, Ala..	496,822	47,880
Richmond, Va.....	281,913	33,253
Syracuse, N. Y....	466,039	5,375
New Haven, Conn..	194,046	9,728
San Antonio, Tex.	37,233	16,783
Dayton, O.....	136,648	29,521
Memphis, Tenn....	258,222	24,377
Bridgeport, Conn..	181,759	12,309
Scranton, Pa.....	234,824	6,050
Grand Rapids, Mich.	36,119	11,822
Paterson, N. J.....	197,892	10,458
Hartford, Conn....	92,068	3,585
Dallas, Tex.....	27,963	983
Youngstown, O.....	113,344	2,309
Springfield, Mass..	525,982	1,584
Houston, Tex.....	31,386	12,322
Des Moines, Iowa..	12,218	15,619
Fall River, Mass...	216,864	1,091
New Bedford, Mass	218,812	1,216
Nashville, Tenn....	251,678	5,201
Trenton, N. J.....	138,274	9,325
Salt Lake City, Utah	63,924	19,861
Camden, N. J.....	141,538	13,610
Norfolk, Va.....	322,092	64,569
Albany, N. Y.....	260,822	1,007
Lowell, Mass.....	224,213	1,177
Cambridge, Mass...	314,932	3,858
Reading, Pa.....	83,264	2,519
Wilmington, Del....	5,927	12,991
Spokane, Wash.....	15,726	4,097
Fort Worth, Tex...	6,426	914
Kansas City, Kas...	62,308	11,540
Lynn, Mass.....	147,447	1,006
Yonkers, N. Y.....	203,277	2,986
Duluth, Minn.....	24,905	47,157
Tacoma, Wash.....	24,239	3,434
Lawrence, Mass....	216,013	896
Elizabeth, N. J....	122,758	3,473
Utica, N. Y.....	224,658	3,158
Somerville, Mass...	80,106	1,533

*Includes liquor and other business taxes collected without the issue of licenses. †Includes nonbusiness taxes paid by persons granted dog licenses, general licenses and permits.

City.	Public Service Earnings. *Total.	Public Service Earnings. Water.
New York, N. Y..	$21,956,940	$13,540,456
Chicago, Ill.....	8,968,077	7,455,470
Philadelphia, Pa...	5,562,611	5,296,843
Detroit, Mich.....	2,549,725	2,525,714

City.	Public Service Earnings. *Total.	Water.
Cleveland, O.....	$3,653,009	$2,346,134
St. Louis, Mo.....	2,649,940	2,500 441
Boston, Mass.....	3,322,855	3,047,906
Baltimore, Md.....	2,314,872	1,727,478
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2,611,094	2,490,611
Los Angeles, Cal...	3,358,960	2,046,173
San Francisco, Cal.	2,455,962	7,831
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,740,564	1,635,997
Milwaukee, Wis....	1,116,746	1,111,859
Washington, D. C...	866,170	807,993
Newark, N. J.....	1,827,089	1,712,266
Cincinnati, O.....	1,651,071	1,631,294
New Orleans, La...	2,038,078	721,765
Minneapolis, Minn..	690,597	690,507
Kansas City, Mo...	1,499,651	1,451,950
Seattle, Wash.....	5,084,740	1,134,748
Indianapolis, Ind...	39,374	.....
Jersey City, N. J..	1,394,041	1,368,154
Rochester, N. Y...	931,696	829,565
Portland, Ore.....	1,272,728	812,938
Denver, Col.....	517,475	479,303
Providence, R. I....	1,018,035	938,549
Louisville, Ky.....	848,884	829,538
Toledo, O.....	784,584	731,929
St. Paul, Minn.....	524,431	504,637
Columbus, O.....	975,800	733,936
Oakland, Cal.....	134,942	.....
Atlanta, Ga.....	813,363	810,584
Akron, O.....	653,575	639,712
Omaha, Neb.....	973,981	944,881
Worcester, Mass....	645 833	608,270
Birmingham, Ala...	64,501	31,552
Richmond, Va.....	1,232,413	426,625
Syracuse, N. Y.....	474,528	463,629
New Haven, Conn..	3,176	.....
San Antonio, Tex..	16,388	.....
Dayton, O.....	404,658	376,745
Memphis, Tenn.....	492,780	475,696
Bridgeport, Conn...	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	354,012	298,426
Paterson, N. J.....	112	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	542,350	527,719
Dallas, Tex.....	514,102	514,102
Youngstown, O....	316,281	314,931
Springfield, Mass...	523,589	514,879
Houston, Tex.....	333,599	267,638
Des Moines, Iowa..	42,464	.....
Fall River, Mass...	298,122	270,179
New Bedford, Mass.	427,181	396,704
Nashville, Tenn....	407,690	390,830
Trenton, N. J.....	426,588	425,661
Salt Lake City, Utah	432,851	330,073
Camden, N. J.....	385,177	365,300
Norfolk, Va.....	586,069	523,361
Albany, N. Y.....	404,024	397,961
Lowell, Mass.....	311,594	295,784
Cambridge, Mass...	483,191	438,515
Reading, Pa.....	273,613	273,613
Wilmington, Del...	369,105	362,376
Spokane, Wash....	464,565	457,186
Fort Worth, Tex...	376,492	376,492
Kansas City, Kas..	1,297,082	503,466
Lynn, Mass.....	382,893	342,705
Yonkers, N. Y.....	418,540	417,046
Duluth, Minn.....	696,151	320,855
Tacoma, Wash.....	1,505,114	456,105
Lawrence, Mass....	179,358	160,809
Elizabeth, N. J.....	2,008	.....
Utica, N. Y.....	9,666	.....
Somerville, Mass..	270,491	270,491

*Includes water supply, electric light and power, gas, markets and public scales, docks, wharves and public landings, cemeteries and crematories, public halls, subways and other enterprises.

PAYMENTS FOR SPECIFIED PURPOSES.

City.	*Government.	Police.
New York, N. Y...	$155,553,965	$18,115,948
Chicago, Ill.....	59,055,301	7,993,966
Philadelphia, Pa...	43,717,526	5,802,734
Detroit, Mich.....	19,911,432	2,639,264
Cleveland, O.....	$15,984,681	$1,368,697
St. Louis, Mo.....	17,804,799	2,410,960
Boston, Mass.....	25,902,237	2,768,949
Baltimore, Md.....	10,401,593	1,252,429
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	17,262,633	1,278,454
Los Angeles, Cal..	14,684,143	1,067,779
San Francisco, Cal.	12,126,813	1,538,764
Buffalo, N. Y.....	15,545,135	1,566,912
Milwaukee, Wis....	10,648,188	811,490
Washington, D. C..	12,337,734	1,237,275
Newark, N. J.....	11,957,139	1,345,209
Cincinnati, O.....	9,999,407	1,054,361
New Orleans, La..	5,240,132	518,394
Minneapolis, Minn.	8,698,741	538,698
Kansas City, Mo...	7,784,588	637,876
Seattle, Wash.....	8,028,334	616,244
Indianapolis, Ind...	4,738,748	574,599
Jersey City, N. J...	7,921,598	1,173,483
Rochester, N. Y....	6,533,798	601,679
Portland, Ore.....	5,976,453	457,131
Denver, Col.....	5,491,232	337,430
Providence, R. I...	5,082,597	623,024
Louisville, Ky.....	3,858,520	473,873
Toledo, O.....	3,649,675	411,293
St. Paul, Minn....	4,716,587	391,468
Columbus, O.....	3,665,101	308,363
Oakland, Cal.....	4,168,833	342,733
Atlanta, Ga.....	2,875,523	351,899
Akron, O.....	2,137,356	156,458
Omaha, Neb.....	3,512,687	267,668
Worcester, Mass...	4,058,684	392,077
Birmingham, Ala..	1,669,314	162,385
Richmond, Va.....	2,594,115	313,679
Syracuse, N. Y....	3,257,937	312,838
New Haven, Conn.	2,892,948	358,469
San Antonio, Tex..	2,319,504	295,401
Dayton, O.....	2,123,893	202,562
Memphis, Tenn....	2,355,794	251,550
Bridgeport, Conn..	3,014,830	412,686
Scranton, Pa.....	2,008,024	179,412
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,417,234	177,629
Paterson, N. J.....	2,080,360	224,822
Hartford, Conn....	3,199,789	315,313
Dallas, Tex.....	2,304,433	220,695
Youngstown, O.....	1,780,185	199,536
Springfield, Mass..	3,288,933	283,557
Houston, Tex.....	1,788,197	186,736
Des Moines, Iowa..	2,576,316	197,704
Fall River, Mass..	2,235,000	253,247
New Bedford, Mass.	2,561,564	291,782
Nashville, Tenn....	1,544,706	184,131
Trenton, N. J.....	1,877,945	224,642
Salt Lake City, Utah	2,255,129	163,054
Camden, N. J.....	1,757,485	270,866
Norfolk, Va.....	1,985,896	309,910
Albany, N. Y.....	2,285,727	272,006
Lowell, Mass.....	2,105,440	213,675
Cambridge, Mass..	2,776,437	249,603
Reading, Pa.....	1,099,669	124,191
Wilmington, Del...	1,274,257	183,904
Spokane, Wash.....	2,072,147	137,441
Fort Worth, Tex...	1,115,796	128,962
Kansas City, Kas..	1,156,780	86,039
Lynn, Mass.....	1,754,865	161,679
Yonkers, N. Y.....	2,589,566	323,502
Duluth, Minn.....	1,613,446	125,955
Tacoma, Wash.....	1,705,090	135,413
Lawrence, Mass....	1,787,349	173,030
Elizabeth, N. J....	1,247,221	154,582
Utica, N. Y.....	1,484,219	120,828
Somerville, Mass...	1,712,129	137,830

*Includes expenses of legislative, executive and judicial departments, elections and maintenance and rent of buildings.

City.	Fire.	Health.
New York, N. Y...	$10,434,072	$3,273,343
Chicago, Ill.....	3,568,543	1,980,895
Philadelphia, Pa...	2,145,710	860,538
Detroit, Mich.....	1,541,877	704,994
Cleveland, O.....	997,877	618,838
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,344,761	375,564
Boston, Mass.....	2,023,357	614,605

City.	Fire.	Health.
Baltimore, Md.	$962,885	$255,615
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,339,153	561,740
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,029,325	315,942
San Francisco, Cal.	1,531,818	543,091
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,602,206	713,932
Milwaukee, Wis.	888,593	425,573
Washington, D. C.	865,756	231,904
Newark, N. J.	1,030,088	432,868
Cincinnati, O.	865,952	306,018
New Orleans, La.	596,159	137,067
Minneapolis, Minn.	852,254	208,916
Kansas City, Mo.	620,068	124,687
Seattle, Wash.	894,225	257,866
Indianapolis, Ind.	496,271	64,058
Jersey City, N. J.	682,696	371,422
Rochester, N. Y.	647,541	104,054
Portland, Ore.	565,183	72,090
Denver, Col.	344,764	95,130
Providence, R. I.	514,845	198,325
Louisville, Ky.	441,743	140,930
Toledo, O.	346,241	90,131
St. Paul, Minn.	630,253	73,333
Columbus, O.	409,417	64,537
Oakland, Cal.	374,839	94,623
Atlanta, Ga.	285,882	111,671
Akron, O.	189,416	82,146
Omaha, Neb.	441,361	87,659
Worcester, Mass.	314,168	125,385
Birmingham, Ala.	168,519	22,758
Richmond, Va.	278,824	103,769
Syracuse, N. Y.	334,176	98,395
New Haven, Conn.	279,562	60,908
San Antonio, Tex.	244,896	45,953
Dayton, O.	207,893	39,494
Memphis, Tenn.	296,196	72,104
Bridgeport, Conn.	423,225	123,493
Scranton, Pa.	256,544	37,743
Grand Rapids, Mich.	286,458	76,088
Paterson, N. J.	260,465	59,459
Hartford, Conn.	303,111	101,853
Dallas, Tex.	238,233	52,762
Youngstown, O.	158,498	57,558
Springfield, Mass.	320,966	71,876
Houston, Tex.	219,177	26,402
Des Moines, Iowa.	211,813	34,589
Fall River, Mass.	208,701	135,942
New Bedford, Mass.	219,517	123,177
Nashville, Tenn.	181,051	45,643
Trenton, N. J.	198,371	64,962
Salt Lake City, Utah	122,410	48,668
Camden, N. J.	181,320	57,727
Norfolk, Va.	221,352	44,350
Albany, N. Y.	283,921	83,109
Lowell, Mass.	234,220	38,196
Cambridge, Mass.	211,945	104,665
Reading, Pa.	70,212	17,726
Wilmington, Del.	84,231	20,196
Spokane, Wash.	212,055	55,122
Fort Worth, Tex.	140,886	27,191
Kansas City, Kas.	137,941	13,297
Lynn, Mass.	166,235	70,588
Yonkers, N. Y.	194,625	117,491
Duluth, Minn.	185,003	41,776
Tacoma, Wash.	201,728	53,194
Lawrence, Mass.	167,992	151,645
Elizabeth, N. J.	163,456	28,909
Utica, N. Y.	200,400	32,284
Somerville, Mass.	138,757	50,298

City.	*Highways.	†Charities.
New York, N. Y.	$12,092,927	$14,956,929
Chicago, Ill.	3,879,779	3,764,501
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,870,645	5,078,692
Detroit, Mich.	1,429,368	1,294,266
Cleveland, O.	1,618,067	1,086,549
St. Louis, Mo.	1,832,658	1,513,949
Boston, Mass.	2,081,069	2,440,967
Baltimore, Md.	1,544,885	898,062
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,130,581	1,417,717
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,908,926	960,899
San Francisco, Cal.	841,679	1,221,501
Buffalo, N. Y.	2,030,016	1,381,402
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,315,850	1,042,247
Washington, D. C.	1,397,517	1,780,025

City.	*Highways.	†Charities.
Newark, N. J.	$881,199	$1,613,738
Cincinnati, O.	1,076,943	847,246
New Orleans, La.	535,301	214,849
Minneapolis, Minn.	977,436	614,918
Kansas City, Mo.	860,716	783,321
Seattle, Wash.	793,896	439,212
Indianapolis, Ind.	429,217	215,239
Jersey City, N. J.	615,528	708,251
Rochester, N. Y.	767,446	382,074
Portland, Ore.	1,082,305	206,491
Denver, Col.	628,741	324,803
Providence, R. I.	754,857	234,144
Louisville, Ky.	337,655	423,855
Toledo, O.	493,303	82,983
St. Paul, Minn.	735,004	204,718
Columbus, O.	332,895	65,897
Oakland, Cal.	322,468	42,058
Atlanta, Ga.	288,267	247,033
Akron, O.	228,567	31,302
Omaha, Neb.	363,842	3,127
Worcester, Mass.	587,179	472,907
Birmingham, Ala.	120,974	26,342
Richmond, Va.	198,576	183,105
Syracuse, N. Y.	323,631	255,017
New Haven, Conn.	265,583	136,615
San Antonio, Tex.	234,230	66,293
Dayton, O.	192,315	105,506
Memphis, Tenn.	343,285	153,759
Bridgeport, Conn.	255,704	199,986
Scranton, Pa.	254,274	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	166,219	73,529
Paterson, N. J.	149,302	123,749
Hartford, Conn.	289,318	161,197
Dallas, Tex.	193,966	83,837
Youngstown, O.	137,087	53,428
Springfield, Mass.	421,496	96,425
Houston, Tex.	205,781	59,940
Des Moines, Iowa.	302,810	34,864
Fall River, Mass.	262,146	210,691
New Bedford, Mass.	315,684	179,730
Nashville, Tenn.	211,457	93,475
Trenton, N. J.	144,557	45,945
Salt Lake City, Utah	207,866	26,344
Camden, N. J.	170,092	37,061
Norfolk, Va.	130,560	81,348
Albany, N. Y.	163,202	230,129
Lowell, Mass.	278,791	146,838
Cambridge, Mass.	222,532	156,844
Reading, Pa.	143,609	.....
Wilmington, Del.	93,349	12,910
Spokane, Wash.	230,579	39,041
Fort Worth, Tex.	81,227	16,990
Kansas City, Kas.	183,147	11,581
Lynn, Mass.	176,082	106,721
Yonkers, N. Y.	226,214	133,292
Duluth, Minn.	185,925	7,399
Tacoma, Wash.	210,697	26,173
Lawrence, Mass.	210,345	115,316
Elizabeth, N. J.	90,749	41,586
Utica, N. Y.	120,726	52,183
Somerville, Mass.	199,948	61,130

*Includes general administration, maintenance, street sprinkling and lighting and waterways.
†Includes general supervision, outdoor poor relief, poor institutions, care of children, hospitals and other charities.

City.	*Education.	†Recreation.
New York, N. Y.	$46,583,757	$3,594,398
Chicago, Ill.	17,819,171	3,469,745
Philadelphia, Pa.	9,863,323	1,571,546
Detroit, Mich.	6,562,800	947,013
Cleveland, O.	6,139,309	383,236
St. Louis, Mo.	5,555,071	808,984
Boston, Mass.	7,243,197	1,492,820
Baltimore, Md.	2,540,610	470,323
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,018,319	511,446
Los Angeles, Cal.	6,246,306	340,655
San Francisco, Cal.	2,783,853	509,211
Buffalo, N. Y.	3,943,436	794,775
Milwaukee, Wis.	2,984,405	495,130
Washington, D. C.	3,456,678	613,877
Newark, N. J.	3,675,975	377,389
Cincinnati, O.	3,237,448	126,329

City.	*Education.	†Recreation.
New Orleans, La..	$1,224,132	$112,172
Minneapolis, Minn.	3,401,526	382,594
Kansas City, Mo...	2,562,861	246,317
Seattle, Wash.....	2,615,908	182,141
Indianapolis, Ind..	1,880,723	224,849
Jersey City, N. J....	2,266,212	191,881
Rochester, N. Y....	2,067,111	270,957
Portland, Ore.....	2,190,170	158,143
Denver, Col.....	1,978,510	420,309
Providence, R. I....	1,524,646	150,799
Louisville, Ky.....	1,219,663	121,938
Toledo, O.....	1,463,868	53,739
St. Paul, Minn....	1,546,122	238,091
Columbus, O.....	1,539,963	39,470
Oakland, Cal.....	2,070,869	227,427
Atlanta, Ga.....	857,500	64,523
Akron, O.....	994,828	15,083
Omaha, Neb.....	1,503,298	122,657
Worcester, Mass...	1,449,985	98,839
Birmingham, Ala..	690,490	63,753
Richmond, Va.....	867,717	65,506
Syracuse, N. Y.....	956,342	107,989
New Haven, Conn..	1,210,952	115,113
San Antonio, Tex..	761,871	135,059
Dayton, O.....	826,034	57,540
Memphis, Tenn.....	707,422	153,127
Bridgeport, Conn..	913,430	131,074
Scranton, Pa.....	852,646	37,075
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,223,635	87,888
Paterson, N J....	816,678	62,783
Hartford, Conn....	1,193,578	154,927
Dallas, Tex.....	881,766	77,829
Youngstown, O....	824,288	44,220
Springfield, Mass...	1,294,773	124,514
Houston, Tex.....	648,433	17,907
Des Moines, Iowa..	1,297,169	65,974
Fall River, Mass..	804,634	41,775
New Bedford, Mass.	748,558	60,085
Nashville, Tenn...	468,681	91,031
Trenton, N. J.....	797,431	43,224
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,146,539	97,201
Camden, N. J.....	705,361	20,026
Norfolk, Va.....	590,801	62,513
Albany, N. Y.....	648,075	95,665
Lowell, Mass.....	649,566	32,984
Cambridge, Mass...	909,934	110,518
Reading, Pa.....	462,629	41,528
Wilmington, Del...	435,081	54,193
Spokane, Wash....	971,967	82,585
Fort Worth, Tex..	411,906	78,685
Kansas City, Kas..	510,447	31,768
Lynn, Mass.....	570,424	69,123
Yonkers, N. Y.....	969,043	25,652
Duluth, Minn.....	748,569	42,513
Tacoma, Wash.....	720,951	104,476
Lawrence, Mass....	582,608	29,311
Elizabeth, N. J....	497,244	23,599
Utica, N. Y.....	563,820	43,787
Somerville, Mass...	621,753	57,772

*Includes schools and libraries. †Includes parks, educational and general recreation.

DEBTS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

City.	*Total.	Per capita.
New York, N. Y.....	$1,009,309,052	$183.87
Chicago, Ill.....	73,149,582	27.89
Philadelphia, Pa....	141,761,945	79.60
Detroit, Mich.....	26,288,105	27.89
Cleveland, O.....	73,012,386	95.75
St. Louis, Mo.....	15,427,456	20.25
Boston, Mass.....	84,030,049	113.72
Baltimore, Md.....	65,528,222	100.54
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	52,949,507	91.44
Los Angeles, Cal....	48,327,031	87.61
San Francisco, Cal...	43,034,322	86.24
Buffalo, N. Y.....	38,235,227	76.87
Milwaukee, Wis.....	19,854,258	44.53
Washington, D. C...	3,075,968	7.21
Newark, N. J.....	41,604,402	103.01
Cincinnati, O.....	67,482,103	169.13
New Orleans, La.....	44,667,332	117.56
Minneapolis, Minn...	19,573,577	53.15
Kansas City, Mo.....	13,396,849	42.49
Seattle, Wash.	$37,469,785	$12.34
Indianapolis, Ind....	6,804,145	22.44
Jersey City, N. J....	25,528,562	87.14
Rochester, N. Y.....	15,838,204	57.36
Portland, Ore.....	20,724,029	82.45
Denver, Col.	14,345,579	57.45
Providence, R. I.....	14,140,571	60.12
Louisville, Ky.....	11,220,199	48.07
Toledo, O.....	12,444,713	53.51
St. Paul, Minn.....	10,136,521	43.78
Columbus, O.....	10,602,690	46.38
Oakland, Cal.....	8,225,350	39.25
Atlanta, Ga.....	4,023,869	20.77
Akron, O.....	10,298,546	54.87
Omaha, Neb.....	18,445,214	99.10
Worcester, Mass.....	6,073,690	34.86
Birmingham, Ala....	6,279,104	36.76
Richmond, Va.....	12,533,955	74.73
Syracuse, N. Y.....	10,941,842	65.75
New Haven, Conn...	5,577,460	35.31
San Antonio, Tex....	5,313,970	34.49
Dayton, O.....	7,487,176	50.56
Memphis, Tenn.....	13,525,498	91.55
Bridgeport, Conn....	8,958,653	64.98
Scranton, Pa.....	2,829,731	20.72
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3,961,718	29.42
Paterson, N. J.....	5,282,430	39.34
Hartford, Conn.....	11,741,775	88.28
Dallas, Tex.....	6,163,596	46.70
Youngstown, O.....	5,873,736	46.88
Springfield, Mass...	7,968,115	64.90
Houston, Tex.....	14,298,075	116.98
Des Moines, Iowa...	6,395,864	52.73
Fall River, Mass.....	5,043,354	41.92
New Bedford, Mass.	8,149,372	69.53
Nashville, Tenn.....	7,653,942	65.48
Trenton, N. J.....	3,520,033	30.39
Salt Lake City, Utah	6,777,097	59.86
Camden, N. J.....	4,962,278	43.94
Norfolk, Va.....	9,131,592	81.44
Albany, N. Y.....	7,282,246	65.24
Lowell, Mass.....	2,864,220	25.68
Cambridge, Mass....	6,047,163	55.55
Reading, Pa.....	2,086,163	19.60
Wilmington, Del.....	6,132,849	57.73
Spokane, Wash.....	8,134,551	78.06
Fort Worth, Tex.....	6,341,392	61.53
Kansas City, Kas...	5,852,304	59.50
Lynn, Mass.....	3,731,657	38.22
Yonkers, N. Y.....	9,052,415	93.26
Duluth, Minn.....	6,895,538	72.01
Tacoma, Wash.....	9,013,587	94.96
Lawrence, Mass.....	3,449,504	37.10
Elizabeth, N. J.....	2,352,187	25.50
Utica, N. Y.....	2,678,344	29.32
Somerville, Mass.....	1,506,000	16.62

*Net debt or funded and floating debt less sinking fund assets.

EXPENSE PER CAPITA.

City.	Police.	Fire.	Health.
New York, N. Y.....	$3.30	$1.94	$0.60
Chicago, Ill.....	3.05	1.36	0.76
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3.26	1.20	0.48
Detroit, Mich.....	2.80	1.64	0.75
Cleveland, O.....	1.79	1.31	0.81
St. Louis, Mo.....	3.16	1.77	0.49
Boston, Mass.....	3.75	2.74	0.83
Baltimore, Md.....	1.92	1.48	0.39
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2.21	2.31	0.97
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1.94	1.87	0.57
San Francisco, Cal....	3.08	3.41	1.09
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3.15	3.40	1.44
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.82	2.00	0.95
Washington, D. C.....	2.90	2.03	0.54
Newark, N. J.....	3.33	2.55	1.07
Cincinnati, O.....	2.64	2.17	0.77
New Orleans, La.....	1.36	1.57	0.36
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.46	2.31	0.57
Kansas City, Mo.....	2.02	1.97	0.40
Seattle, Wash.....	2.03	3.18	0.85
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1.90	2.17	0.21
Jersey City, N. J.....	4.01	2.33	1.27
Rochester, N. Y.....	2.18	2.35	0.38

City.	Police.	Fire.	Health.
Portland, Ore.	$1.82	$2.25	$0.29
Denver, Col.	1.35	1.70	0.38
Providence, R. I.	2.65	2.27	0.84
Louisville, Ky.	2.03	1.89	0.60
Toledo, O.	1.77	1.49	0.39
St. Paul, Minn.	1.69	2.95	0.32
Columbus, O.	1.35	1.79	0.28
Oakland, Cal.	1.64	2.00	0.45
Atlanta, Ga.	1.82	1.48	0.58
Akron, O.	0.83	1.01	0.44
Ohama, Neb.	1.44	3.18	0.47
Worcester, Mass.	2.25	1.80	0.72
Birmingham, Ala.	0.95	1.21	0.13
Richmond, Va.	1.87	1.66	0.62
Syracuse, N. Y.	1.88	2.01	0.59
New Haven, Conn.	2.27	1.77	0.39
San Antonio, Tex.	1.92	1.83	0.30
Dayton, O.	1.37	1.40	0.27
Memphis, Tenn.	1.70	2.00	0.49
Bridgeport, Conn.	2.99	3.09	0.90
Scranton, Pa.	1.31	2.05	0.28
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.32	2.13	0.57
Paterson, N. J.	1.67	2.28	0.44
Hartford, Conn.	2.37	2.30	0.77
Dallas, Tex.	1.67	2.15	0.40
Youngstown, O.	1.59	1.27	0.46
Springfield, Mass.	2.31	2.61	0.59
Houston, Tex.	1.53	1.79	0.22
Des Moines, Iowa	1.63	2.34	0.29
Fall River, Mass.	2.11	1.73	1.13
New Bedford, Mass.	2.49	1.87	1.05
Nashville, Tenn.	1.58	1.55	0.39
Trenton, N. J.	1.94	1.71	0.56
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1.44	1.08	0.43
Camden N. J.	2.40	1.61	0.51
Norfolk, Va.	2.76	1.98	0.40
Albany, N. Y.	2.44	2.54	0.74
Lowell, Mass.	1.92	2.10	0.34
Cambridge, Mass.	2.29	1.95	0.96
Reading, Pa.	1.17	0.66	0.17
Wilmington, Del.	1.73	0.79	0.19
Spokane, Wash.	1.32	2.16	0.53
Fort Worth, Tex.	1.25	1.37	0.26
Kansas City, Kas.	0.87	1.74	0.14
Lynn, Mass.	1.66	1.70	0.72
Yonkers, N. Y.	3.33	2.00	1.21
Duluth, Minn.	1.32	1.93	0.44
Tacoma, Wash.	1.43	2.13	0.56
Lawrence, Mass.	1.86	1.81	1.63
Elizabeth, N. J.	1.68	1.84	0.31
Utica, N. Y.	1.32	2.24	0.35
Somerville, Mass.	1.52	1.53	0.56

City.	High. ways.	Educa- tion.	Recrea- tion.
New York, N. Y.	$2.20	$8.19	$0.65
Chicago, Ill.	1.42	6.57	1.32
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.14	5.35	0.88
Detroit, Mich.	1.31	6.58	1.00
Cleveland, O.	1.86	7.49	0.50
St. Louis, Mo.	2.35	6.97	1.06
Boston, Mass.	2.80	9.11	2.02
Baltimore, Md.	1.68	3.74	0.72
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3.59	8.14	0.88
Los Angeles, Cal.	3.24	10.88	0.62
San Francisco, Cal.	1.62	5.35	1.02
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.47	7.62	1.60
Milwaukee, Wis.	2.88	6.40	1.11
Washington, D. C.	2.87	7.86	1.44
Newark, N. J.	2.10	8.72	0.93
Cincinnati, O.	2.50	7.78	0.32
New Orleans, La.	1.32	3.12	0.30
Minneapolis, Minn.	2.63	8.71	1.04
Kansas City, Mo.	2.43	7.73	0.78
Seattle, Wash.	2.43	8.05	0.60
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.39	5.94	0.74
Jersey City, N. J.	2.10	7.50	0.65
Rochester, N. Y.	2.77	7.25	0.98
Portland, Ore.	3.41	8.17	0.63
Denver, Col.	2.47	7.55	1.68
Providence, R. I.	3.11	6.33	0.64
Louisville, Ky.	1.44	4.87	0.52
Toledo, O.	2.12	6.09	0.23
St. Paul, Minn.	2.94	6.22	1.03
Columbus, O.	1.13	6.55	0.17

City.	High. ways.	Educa- tion.	Recrea- tion.
Oakland, Cal.	$1.48	$9.47	$1.09
Atlanta, Ga.	1.45	4.28	0.33
Akron, O.	1.10	5.25	0.08
Omaha, Neb.	1.81	7.87	0.66
Worcester, Mass.	3.15	7.86	0.57
Birmingham, Ala.	0.66	3.94	0.37
Richmond, Va.	1.18	5.17	0.39
Syracuse, N. Y.	1.91	5.45	0.65
New Haven, Conn.	1.67	7.37	0.73
San Antonio, Tex.	1.51	4.84	0.88
Dayton, O.	1.19	5.30	0.39
Memphis, Tenn.	2.28	4.51	1.04
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.83	6.30	0.95
Scranton, Pa.	1.76	6.08	0.27
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.20	8.61	0.65
Paterson, N. J.	1.11	5.81	0.47
Hartford Conn.	2.17	8.76	1.16
Dallas, Tex.	1.27	6.56	0.59
Youngstown, O.	1.07	6.42	0.35
Springfield, Mass.	3.22	9.85	1.01
Houston, Tex.	1.68	5.21	0.15
Des Moines, Iowa	2.42	10.45	0.54
Fall River, Mass.	2.14	6.43	0.35
New Bedford, Mass.	2.65	5.97	0.51
Nashville, Tenn.	1.74	3.81	0.78
Trenton, N. J.	1.18	6.60	0.37
Salt Lake City Utah.	1.74	9.78	0.86
Camden, N. J.	1.44	6.06	0.18
Norfolk, Va.	1.12	5.18	0.56
Albany, N. Y.	1.44	5.65	0.86
Lowell, Mass.	2.48	5.65	0.30
Cambridge, Mass.	2.01	8.03	1.02
Reading, Pa.	1.32	4.21	0.39
Wilmington, Del.	0.88	3.89	0.51
Spokane, Wash.	1.93	8.96	0.79
Fort Worth, Tex.	0.79	3.88	0.76
Kansas City, Kas.	1.13	5.06	0.32
Lynn, Mass.	1.80	5.49	0.71
Yonkers, N. Y.	2.33	9.84	0.26
Duluth, Minn.	1.90	7.47	0.44
Tacoma, Wash.	2.07	7.23	1.10
Lawrence, Mass.	2.25	6.04	0.32
Elizabeth, N. J.	0.96	5.13	0.26
Utica, N. Y.	1.32	5.79	0.48
Somerville, Mass.	1.75	6.45	0.64

ASSESSED VALUATION AND TAX LEVY.

City.	*Valuation.	†Levy.
New York, N. Y.	$8.591,057,726	$208.870,684
Chicago, Ill.	1.082.763.780	64,356.778
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.527.628.997	44,986.095
Detroit, Mich.	1.375.960.910	29.670,339
Cleveland, O.	1.296,767,380	20,273.950
St. Louis, Mo.	693.957.140	17,559,836
Boston, Mass.	1.480.979.300	33,227.125
Baltimore, Md.	950 990.290	16,291.483
Pittsburgh, Pa.	806,020.730	20,757.971
Los Angeles, Cal.	508.818.459	17.318.118
San Francisco, Cal.	562.278.707	13,550.917
Buffalo, N. Y.	560.079.750	17.944.656
Milwaukee, Wis.	574,020,559	12,045,062
Washington, D. C.	764.343.646	7.943.077
Newark, N. J.	450.915.772	13.407.717
Cincinnati, O.	706.934.620	11.057.037
New Orleans, La.	332.403.545	9.693,178
Minneapolis, Minn.	302.315.144	10.473,612
Kansas City, Mo.	265.713.675	8.771.215
Seattle, Wash.	227.825.732	13.127.923
Indianapolis, Ind.	276.592.380	7.530,720
Jersey City, N. J.	358.315.127	4.697.670
Rochester, N. Y.	274.289.129	7.491.082
Portland, Ore.	305.200.640	9.086.847
Denver, Col.	348.187.545	6.470,637
Providence, R. I.	402.855.340	6.070.966
Louisville, Ky.	207.308.009	5.691.964
Toledo, O.	342.322.980	5.429.026
St. Paul, Minn.	203.436.961	6.384.902
Columbus, O.	321.544.410	5.065.805
Oakland, Cal.	152.583.190	5.828.970
Atlanta, Ga.	203.907.341	4.457.859
Akron, O.	256.626.840	3.952.137
Omaha, Neb.	55.143.095	5.436.880

City.	*Valuation.	†Levy.
Worcester, Mass. ..	$198,455,050	$4,342,654
Birmingham, Ala...	104,021,893	2,912,613
Richmond, Va.....	210,238,599	3,599,506
Syracuse, N. Y.....	158,836,939	4,375,261
New Haven, Conn.	183,947,923	3,757,851
San Antonio, Tex...	130,462,270	4,365,804
Dayton, O.....	203,063,970	3,665,346
Memphis, Tenn.....	124,590,082	3,957,967
Bridgeport, Conn...	219,477,830	4,888,593
Scranton, Pa.....	101,371,065	2,738,099
Grand Rapids, Mich.	180,457,198	3,398,062
Paterson, N. J.....	117,745,235	2,643,426
Hartford, Conn.....	143,310,587	4,244,407
Dallas, Tex.....	146,597,250	4,353,938
Youngstown, O.....	215,260,960	3,228,912
Springfield, Mass...	201,381,049	3,381,989
Houston, Tex.....	143,791,310	4,585,794
Des Moines, Iowa..	54,542,870	4,274,963
Fall River, Mass...	128,819,950	3,038,879
New Bedford, Mass.	130,309,950	3,456,430
Nashville, Tenn...	82,821,633	2,514,506
Trenton, N. J.....	95,593,616	2,498,144
Salt Lake, Utah...	$192,107,729	$3,803,732
Camden, N. J.....	89,662,824	2,133,879
Norfolk, Va.....	106,827,256	1,988,034
Albany, N. Y.....	111,557,190	3,530,372
Lowell, Mass.....	98,939,125	2,438,257
Cambridge, Mass...	134,250,700	3,427,735
Reading, Pa.....	64,380,660	1,435,503
Wilmington, Del....	94,090,575	2,337,941
Spokane, Wash....	76,696,781	3,614,715
Fort Worth, Tex...	85,102,918	3,195,371
Kansas City, Kas...	98,590,380	2,236,950
Lynn, Mass.....	97,700,065	2,209,584
Yonkers, N. Y....	126,847,361	4,489,701
Duluth, Minn.....	105,023,125	2,874,312
Tacoma, Wash.....	57,009,630	3,344,600
Lawrence, Mass....	90,038,621	2,094,236
Elizabeth, N. J.....	80,913,572	1,686,855
Utica, N. Y.....	53,848,563	2,198,695
Somerville, Mass..	84,575,700	2,015,166

*Assessed valuation of property subject to general tax for city government or corporation purposes. †Tax levy for all purposes.

AMERICAN RED CROSS FINANCES.

Following is a statement of the combined financial operations of the chapters and national organization of the American Red Cross for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Balance July 1, 1919	$99,400,000.00
Unexpended appropriations	30,100,000.00
Revenues in fiscal year	43,700,000.00
Available for expenditure	173,200,000.00
Chapter expenditures	21,000,000.00
National expenditures	80,400,000.00
Unexpended June 30, 1920	16,700,000.00
Total	118,100,000.00
Remainder	55,100,000.00
Less chapter cash	23,100,000.00
Unappropriated	32,000,000.00
Reserved	20,200,000.00
Balance June 30, 1920	11,800,000.00

CHAPTER OPERATIONS.

Revenues.

Proportion of war drives	$3,620,000.00
Proportion membership dues	4,400,000.00
Contributions, etc.	3,620,000.00
Sales of materials	870,000.00
Class fees	80,000.00
All other	1,510,000.00
Total	14,100,000.00

Expenditures.

Home service	8,410,000.00
Public health nursing	1,950,000.00
Canteen service	1,370,000.00
Materials purchased	650,000.00
Influenza relief	430,000.00
Disaster relief	340,000.00
Transportation of supplies	70,000.00
Miscellaneous war relief	200,000.00
General operating expenses	2,950,000.00
All other	4,620,000.00
Total	20,990,000.00
Excess of expenditures	6,890,000.00
Balance July 1, 1919	30,010,000.00
Balance June 30, 1920	23,120,000.00

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OPERATIONS.

Funds available July 1, 1919	$99,494,179.72
Revenues July 1, 1919, to July 1, 1920	29,557,578.58
Membership dues	4,914,571.50
Donation army supplies	$8,111,911.32
Miscellaneous war fund rev..	2,531,456.80
General contributions	10,284,361.77
Contributions to Junior R. C..	504,664.55
Contributions disaster relief..	369,659.41
Interest	1,709,563.85
Other revenue	1,131,389.38

Appropriations July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.

Relief in France	$9,387,065.74
Supplies for Europe	31,368,240.51
Other foreign relief	25,114,643.59
Relief in Siberia	9,992,050.78
Military relief in U. S.	8,960,943.36
Disaster relief	768,516.72
Red Cross Magazine	1,094,216.37
Operation relief bureaus	3,411,297.50
Transportation, etc.	1,189,914.87
Administrative bureaus	2,054,965.33
Special publicity, etc.	1,058,432.75
Public health activities	632,280.28
Special nursing	111,197.31
Miscellaneous	1,954,719.20
Total	97,098,484.31
Unappropriated fund balances..	31,953,273.99
Less reserves	20,187,129.70
Balance June 30, 1920	11,766,144.29

Appropriations from War Fund—Foreign Relief

Commissioner for Europe	$9,278,031.98
Relief in France	9,387,065.74
Relief in Italy	457,152.90
Relief in Great Britain	427,235.50
Relief in Switzerland	102,369.98
Relief in Poland	2,568,299.66
Relief in Balkan states	4,042,896.57
Other European relief	7,635,701.15
Supplies for Europe	31,368,240.51
Relief in Siberia*	9,992,050.78
Other foreign relief	602,955.85
Total	75,862,000.62

Relief in United States.

Medical and hospital work	$2,573,865.78
Camp service	2,921,977.47
Miscellaneous	3,465,100.11
Total	8,960,943.36

*From the beginning of Red Cross operations to June 30, 1920, a total of $23,199,625.07 was expended for relief in Siberia.

FEDERAL FARM-LOAN ACT VALID.

The validity of the federal farm-loan act and the exemption of bonds of the federal land banks and joint stock land banks from taxation was upheld by the United States Supreme court in a decision announced Feb. 28, 1921. It was this exemption which led to the attack in the courts upon the constitutionality of the farm-loan system.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1919.

[From preliminary report issued by the United States internal revenue department for the calendar year 1919.]

DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNS BY STATES.

State or territory.	Returns.	*Pct.	Net income.	*Pct.	Total tax.	*Pct.
Alabama	40.789	0.77	$133,470,965	0.67	$4.668,465	0.37
Alaska	9.427	.18	18,862,034	.09	357,783	.03
Arizona	20,495	.38	61,434,347	.31	1,816,899	.14
Arkansas	33,556	.64	123,704,361	.62	4,237,673	.33
California	266,720	5.00	981,170,941	4.94	48,983,856	3.86
Colorado	57,526	1.08	191,001,999	.96	7,196,593	.57
Connecticut	110,409	2.07	347,929,674	1.75	16,833,829	1.33
Delaware	16,059	.31	62,901,249	.32	7,495,453	.59
District of Columbia	58,616	1.10	166,399,104	.84	8,170,833	.64
Florida	31,107	.58	107,362,976	.54	4,363,089	.34
Georgia	58,930	1.11	219,471,959	1.11	9,134,092	.72
Hawaii	8,136	.15	33,164,366	.17	2,145,194	.17
Idaho	21,448	.40	65,472,540	.33	1,475,023	.12
Illinois	422,229	7.92	1,662,796,441	8.37	99,398,236	7.83
Indiana	130,383	2.44	417,323,251	2.10	13,541,245	1.07
Iowa	133,796	2.51	527,163,054	2.65	15,807,707	1.25
Kansas	76,451	1.43	264,971,649	1.33	9,138,315	.72
Kentucky	59,332	1.12	215,977,422	1.09	7,595,384	.60
Louisiana	52,871	.99	201,753,808	1.02	12,888,655	1.01
Maine	34,578	.65	112,562,525	.57	4,468,876	.35
Maryland	116,373	2.18	398,672,772	2.01	22,630,984	1.78
Massachusetts	268,307	5.03	1,090,808,058	5.49	86,566,938	6.82
Michigan	181,662	3.41	665,475,193	3.35	55,958,378	4.41
Minnesota	123,914	2.32	383,920,683	1.93	15,696,465	1.24
Mississippi	23,804	.46	101,262,053	.51	5,634,901	.44
Missouri	125,248	2.35	470,443,311	2.37	22,146,510	1.74
Montana	42,593	.80	108,380,657	.55	2,413,463	.19
Nebraska	87,344	1.64	287,457,592	1.45	8,639,003	.68
Nevada	8,740	.16	20,887,132	.11	435,002	.03
New Hampshire	25,601	.48	78,565,318	.45	2,811,830	.22
New Jersey	231,757	4.35	828,428,672	4.17	47,321,422	3.73
New Mexico	10,757	.20	31,587,990	.16	774,470	.06
New York	683,085	12.81	3,436,343,179	17.31	399,792,351	31.49
North Carolina	37,185	.70	161,613,467	.81	10,010,348	.79
North Dakota	27,375	.51	80,190,946	.40	1,360,509	.11
Ohio	308,309	5.78	1,075,115,926	5.41	56,505,315	4.45
Oklahoma	61,500	1.15	242,184,301	1.22	12,207,129	.96
Oregon	49,663	.93	166,240,606	.84	8,232,437	.65
Pennsylvania	539,172	10.11	1,838,002,395	9.26	128,195,161	10.10
Rhode Island	39,936	.75	146,109,811	.74	11,234,132	.88
South Carolina	37,296	.70	142,688,832	.72	5,192,020	.41
South Dakota	38,614	.72	133,174,792	.67	3,124,066	.25
Tennessee	50,789	.95	193,909,353	.98	9,082,054	.72
Texas	176,547	3.31	643,172,301	3.18	32,302,280	2.54
Utah	21,164	.40	61,913,436	.31	1,270,543	.10
Vermont	13,569	.25	46,204,506	.23	2,074,804	.16
Virginia	75,966	1.42	247,658,373	1.25	9,020,237	.71
Washington	114,322	2.14	325,920,733	1.64	11,615,795	.91
West Virginia	45,168	.85	147,949,092	.74	5,319,197	.42
Wisconsin	105,793	1.98	337,851,344	1.70	10,901,097	.86
Wyoming	18,349	.34	52,463,959	.26	1,444,063	.11
Total	5,332,760	100.00	19,859,491,448	100.00	1,269,630,104	100.00

*Of total.

PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME TAXES.

State or territory.	*Income.	†Average.	‡Tax.	¶Average.
Alabama	$56.84	$3,272.23	$1.99	$114.45
Alaska	343.58	2,000.85	6.52	37.95
Arizona	183.85	2,997.53	5.44	88.65
Arkansas	70.60	3,686.50	2.42	126.29
California	286.32	3,678.65	14.29	183.65
Colorado	203.27	3,320.27	7.66	125.10
Connecticut	252.01	3,151.28	12.19	152.47
Delaware	282.06	3,916.88	33.61	466.74
D. of Columbia	380.27	2,838.80	18.67	139.40
Florida	110.86	3,451.40	4.51	140.26
Georgia	75.79	3,724.28	3.15	155.00
Hawaii	129.59	4,076.25	8.38	263.67
Idaho	151.60	3,052.62	3.42	68.77
Illinois	256.40	3,938.14	15.33	235.41
Indiana	142.41	3,200 72	4.62	103.85
Iowa	219.28	3,946.05	6.58	118.15
Kansas	149.76	3,465.90	5.17	119.52
Kentucky	89.37	3,640.15	3.14	128.01
Louisiana	112.17	3,815.96	7.17	243.73
Maine	146.56	3,255.32	5.82	129.24
Maryland	275.01	3,425.82	15.61	194.47
Massachusetts	283.15	4,065.52	22.47	322.64
Michigan	$181.41	$3,663.26	$15.25	$308.03
Minnesota	160.83	3,098.28	6.58	126.67
Mississippi	56.55	4,253.99	3.15	236.72
Missouri	138.20	3,756.09	6.51	176.82
Montana	197.45	2,544.56	4.40	56.66
Nebraska	221.74	3,291.10	6.66	98.91
Nevada	269.84	2,389.83	5.62	49.77
N. Hampshire	177.31	3,068.84	6.35	109.83
New Jersey	262.50	3,574.56	14.99	204.18
New Mexico	87.66	2,936.51	2.15	72.00
New York	330.89	5,030.62	38.49	585.27
N. Carolina	63.15	4,346.20	3.91	269.20
North Dakota	123.97	2,929.35	2.10	49.70
Ohio	186.67	3,487.14	9.81	183.27
Oklahoma	119.40	3,937.96	6.01	198.49
Oregon	212.21	3,347.37	10.51	165.77
Pennsylvania	210.76	3,408.94	14.70	237.76
Rhode Island	241.74	3,658.60	18.59	281.30
So. Carolina	84.75	3,825.85	3.08	139.21
South Dakota	209.21	3,448.87	4.91	80.91
Tennessee	82.94	3,817.94	3.88	178.82
Texas	137.92	3,643.07	6.93	182.96

State or territory.	*Income.	†Average.	‡Tax.	¶Average.
Utah	$137.77	$2,925.41	$8.23	$60.03
Vermont	131.10	3,405.15	5.89	152.91
Virginia	107.27	3,260.12	3.91	118.74
Washington	240.24	2,859.90	8.56	101.61
West Virginia.	$101.08	$3,275.53	$3.63	$117.76
Wisconsin	128.36	3,193.51	4.14	103.04
Wyoming	269.87	2,859.23	7.43	78.70
Total	187.32	3,724.05	11.98	238.08

*Per capita net income. †Average net income per return. ‡Per capita income tax. ¶Average amount of tax per return.

DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNS BY INCOME CLASSES.

Income class.	Simple dist. Number in each class.	Simple dist. Per cent of total.	Cumulative dist. Over class below.	Cumulative dist. Under class above.	Cumu. pctgs. O'er class below.	Cumu. pctgs. U'd'r class above.
$1,000 to $2,000	1,924,872	36.09	5,332,760	1,924,872	100.00	36.09
$2,000 to $3,000	1,569,741	29.44	3,407,888	3,494,613	63.91	65.53
$3,000 to $5,000	1,180,488	22.14	1,838,147	4,675,101	34.47	87.67
$5,000 to $10,000	438,851	8.23	657,659	5,113,952	12.33	95.90
$10,000 to $25,000	162,485	3.04	218,808	5,276,437	4.10	98.94
$25,000 to $50,000	37,477	.70	56,323	5,313,914	1.06	99.64
$50,000 to $100,000	13,320	.25	18,846	5,327,234	.36	99.89
$100,000 to $150,000	2,983	.06	5,526	5,330,217	.11	99.95
$150,000 to $300,000	1,864	.036	2,543	5,332,081	.05	99.986
$300,000 to $500,000	425	.009	679	5,332,506	.014	99.995
$500,000 to $1,000,000	189	.004	254	5,332,695	.005	99.999
$1,000,000 and over	65	.001	65	5,332,760	.001	100.00
Total	5,332,760	100.00				

DISTRIBUTION OF NET INCOME BY CLASSES.

Income class.	Simple distribution. Amount in each class.	Simple distribution. Per cent of total.	Cumulative distribution. Over the class below.	Cumulative distribution. Under the class above.	Cum. pctgs. O'er the class below.	Cum. pctgs. U'd'r the class above.
$1,000 to $2,000	$2,829,113,151	14.25	$19,859,491,448	$2,829,113,151	100.00	14.25
$2,000 to $3,000	3,807,286,365	19.17	17,030,378,297	6,636,399,516	85.75	33.42
$3,000 to $5,000	4,513,264,030	22.72	13,223,091,932	11,149,663,546	66.58	56.14
$5,000 to $10,000	2,954,137,253	14.87	8,709,827,902	14,103,800,799	43.86	71.01
$10,000 to $25,000	2,412,275,757	12.15	5,755,690,649	16,516,076,556	28.99	83.16
$25,000 to $50,000	1,277,364,635	6.43	3,343,414,892	17,793,441,191	16.84	89.59
$50,000 to $100,000	896,497,209	4.51	2,066,050,257	18,689,938,400	10.41	94.10
$100,000 to $150,000	358,392,923	1.81	1,169,553,048	19,048,331,323	5.90	95.91
$150,000 to $300,000	371,148,536	1.87	811,160,125	19,419,479,859	4.09	97.78
$300,000 to $500,000	159,070,948	.80	440,011,589	19,578,550,807	2.22	98.58
$500,000 to $1,000,000	128,290,396	.65	280,940,641	19,706,841,203	1.42	99.23
$1,000,000 and over	152,650,245	.77	152,650,245	19,859,491,448	.77	100.00
Total	19,859,491,448	100.00				

DISTRIBUTION OF TAX (NORMAL AND SURTAX) BY INCOME CLASSES.

Income class.	Simple distribution. Amount in each class.	Simple distribution. Per cent of total.	Cumulative distribution. Over the class below.	Cumulative distribution. Under the class above.	Cum. pctgs. O'er the class below.	Cum. pctgs. U'd'r the class above.
$1,000 to $2,000	$24,696,200	1.95	$1,269,630,104	$24,696,200	100.00	1.95
$2,000 to $3,000	28,257,861	2.23	1,244,933,904	52,954,061	98.05	4.18
$3,000 to $5,000	75,914,847	5.98	1,216,676,043	128,868,908	95.82	10 16
$5,000 to $10,000	91,537,910	7.21	1,140,761,196	220,406,818	89.84	17.37
$10,000 to $25,000	164,832,523	12.98	1,049,223,286	385,239,341	82.63	30.35
$25,000 to $50,000	154,946,343	12.20	884,390,763	540,185,684	69.65	42.55
$50,000 to $100,000	186,357,608	14.68	729,444,420	726,543,292	57.45	57.23
$100,000 to $150,000	118,705,303	9.35	543,086,812	845,248,595	42.77	66.58
$150,000 to $300,000	163,095,349	12.85	424,381,509	1,008,343,944	33.42	79.43
$300,000 to $500,000	86,031,032	6.78	261,286,160	1,094,374,976	20.57	86.21
$500,000 to $1,000,000	76,228,132	6.00	175,255,128	1,170,603,108	13.79	92.21
$1,000,000 and over	99,026,996	7.79	99,026,996	1,269,630,104	7.79	100.00
Total	1,269,630,104	100.00				

RETURNS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP.

Family relationship.	Returns. No.	Returns. Pct.	Income. Amount.	Income. Pct.
Joint	2,858,597	53.60	$13,209,748,645	66.52
Wives making separate returns	58,534	1.10	405,379,857	2.34
Single men, heads of families	362,797	6.81	1,205,019,774	6.07
Single women, heads of families	88,595	1.66	307,539,700	1.55
Single men, all other	1,602,277	30.04	3,665,857,811	18.46
Single women, all other	361,960	6.79	1,005,945,661	5.06
Total	5,332,760	100.00	19,859,491,448	100.00

NET INCOME EXEMPT FROM NORMAL TAX

	Amount.	Pct. tot. net inc.
Personal exemption	$9,424,293,200	47.45
Dividends	2,453,774,825	12.36
Interest	63,377,222	.32
Subject to normal tax.	7,918,046,201	39.87
Total net income	19,859,491,448	100.00

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME BY SOURCES.

Source.	Amount.	Pct. tot. income.
Personal service—Wages, salaries, etc.	$10,755,692,651	47.93
Business, trade, etc.	$6,708,344,984	29.90
Total	17,464,037,635	77.83
Property—Rents and royalties	1,019,094,265	4.54
Interest	1,500,779,100	6.69
Dividends	2,453,774,825	10.94
Total	4,973,648,190	22.17
Total income	22,437,685,825	100.00
General deductions	2,578,194,377	11.49
Net income	19,859,491,448	88.51

INCOME FROM SERVICE, BUSINESS AND PROPERTY.

Income class.	Personal service.	*Pct.	Property.	*Pct.
$1,000 to $2,000	$2,752,026,485	90.01	$305,460,592	9.99
$2,000 to $3,000	3,681,232,305	89.70	422,674,701	10.30
$3,000 to $5,000	4,235,617,212	85.26	732,263,873	14.74
$5,000 to $10,000	2,726,065,040	78.10	764,235,202	21.90
$10,000 to $20,000	1,523,498,811	68.52	700,025,562	31.48
$20,000 to $40,000	1,021,162,054	61.45	640,554,517	38.55
$40,000 to $60,000	443,607,319	57.45	328,418,351	42.55
$60,000 to $80,000	243,713,712	55.23	197,551,520	44.77
$80,000 to $100,000	154,610,361	55.05	126,192,354	44.95
$100,000 to $150,000	231,901,482	53.16	204,350,694	46.84
$150,000 to $200,000	117,544,960	50.36	115,845,831	49.64
$200,000 to $250,000	72,919,674	52.23	66,687,185	47.77
$250,000 to $300,000	41,536,555	50.31	41,027,195	49.69
$300,000 to $500,000	91,227,230	46.15	106,444,622	53.85
$500,000 to $1,000,000	58,713,852	36.23	103,327,746	63.77
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	22,145,129	44.50	27,609,495	55.50
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	17,252,926	66.87	8,551,388	33.13
$2,000,000 and over	29,262,528	26.20	82,427,362	73.80
Total	17,464,037,635	77.83	4,973,648,190	22.17

DISTRIBUTION OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS.

Income class.	Total income.	Deductions.	*Pct.	Net income.	*Pct.
$1,000 to $2,000	$3,057,487,077	$228,373,906	7.47	$2,829,113,151	92.53
$2,000 to $3,000	4,103,907,006	296,620,641	7.23	3,807,286,365	92.77
$3,000 to $5,000	4,967,881,085	454,617,055	9.15	4,513,264,030	90.85
$5,000 to $10,000	3,490,300,242	536,162,989	15.36	2,954,137,253	84.64
$10,000 to $20,000	2,223,524,373	315,707,417	14.20	1,907,816,956	85.80
$20,000 to $40,000	1,661,716,571	250,045,646	15.05	1,411,670,925	84.95
$40,000 to $60,000	772,025,670	117,104,725	15.16	654,920,945	84.84
$60,000 to $80,000	441,265,232	67,697,263	15.34	373,567,969	84.66
$80,000 to $100,000	280,802,715	42,641,909	15.18	238,160,806	84.82
$100,000 to $150,000	436,252,176	77,859,253	17.85	358,392,923	82.15
$150,000 to $200,000	233,390,791	45,574,781	19.53	187,816,010	80.47
$200,000 to $250,000	139,606,859	24,178,768	17.32	115,428,091	82.68
$250,000 to $300,000	82,563,750	14,659,315	17.75	67,904,435	82.25
$300,000 to $500,000	197,671,852	38,600,904	19.53	159,070,948	80.47
$500,000 to $1,000,000	162,041,598	33,751,202	20.83	128,290,396	79.17
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	49,754,624	8,086,141	16.25	41,668,483	83.75
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	25,804,314	3,697,408	14.33	22,106,906	85.67
$2,000,000 and over	111,689,890	22,815,034	20.43	88,874,856	79.57
Total	22,437,685,825	2,578,194,377	11.49	19,859,491,448	88.51

*Per cent of total income in each class.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES.

Income class.	Wages and salaries.	Business.	Partnership profits.	Sales real est. stocks, bonds.	Rents and royalties.	Dividends.	Int. and invest. income.	Total income
$1,000 to $2,000	77.25	8.95	1.503	2.300	3.830	1.435	4.732	100.00
$2,000 to $3,000	69.14	16.31	2.539	1.708	4.337	2.042	3.924	100.00
$3,000 to $5,000	52.50	23.97	5.14	3.66	5.60	3.99	5.14	100.00
$5,000 to $10,000	36.60	26.03	9.22	6.26	5.34	9.23	7.32	100.00
$10,000 to $20,000	32.70	16.89	12.14	6.79	4.85	17.75	8.88	100.00
$20,000 to $40,000	28.36	12.40	14.30	6.39	4.00	24.67	9.88	100.00
$40,000 to $60,000	23.39	10.57	16.83	6.66	3.51	28.68	10.36	100.00
$60,000 to $80,000	20.33	10.32	18.47	6.11	3.12	31.55	10.10	100.00
$80,000 to $100,000	19.25	8.60	20.83	6.37	2.72	31.76	10.47	100.00
$100,000 to $150,000	15.40	8.88	23.15	5.73	2.84	33.50	10.50	100.00
$150,000 to $200,000	12.41	7.74	24.15	6.06	2.25	35.50	11.89	100.00
$200,000 to $250,000	11.26	8.20	27.74	5.03	2.32	33.21	12.24	100.00
$250,000 to $300,000	9.80	6.55	29.11	4.85	2.63	35.54	11.52	100.00
$300,000 to $500,000	8.19	8.12	25.36	4.48	1.81	38.38	13.66	100.00
$500,000 to $1,000,000	5.38	4.41	21.26	5.18	2.52	47.44	13.81	100.00
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	1.34	7.73	23.50	11.93	5.95	37.91	11.64	100.00
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	8.54	6.40	25.62	26.31	1.07	27.21	4.85	100.00
$2,000,000 and over	.32	....	33.34	22.54	2.23	61.10	10.47	100.00
Total	47.94	17.28	8.16	4.45	4.54	10.94	6.69	100.00

INCOME FROM BUSINESS (PERSONAL RETURNS).

Industrial groups.	Number businesses.	Per cent.	Net income.	Per cent.
Agriculture and related industries	418,945	37.26	$1,211,260,562	31.24
Mining and quarrying	7,321	.65	26,624,486	.69
Manufacturing—				
Food products, liquors and tobacco	12,297	1.09	54,555,206	1.41
Textile and textile products	11,607	1.03	98,825,170	2.55
Leather and leather products	3,442	.31	14,354,299	.37
Rubber and rubber goods	739	.07	4,051,146	.10
Lumber and wood products	2,974	.26	19,738,303	.51
Paper, pulp and products	437	.04	2,817,322	.07
Printing and publishing	6,115	.54	24,898,887	.64
Chemicals and allied substances	1,308	.12	8,723,781	.24
Stone, clay and glass products	1,584	.14	8,671,309	.22
Metal and metal products	8,057	.72	33,120,955	.85
All other manufacturing industries	6,928	.62	37,425,769	.97
Construction	27,310	2.43	82,924,184	2.14
Transportation and other public utilities	19,563	1.74	63,779,611	1.65
Trade	254,645	22.65	1,006,377,364	25.95
Service, domestic, professional; amusements, etc.	257,554	22.90	852,040,287	21.97
Finance, banking, insurance, etc.	45,882	4.08	184,105,486	4.75
Special cases; individuals whose business is not sufficiently defined to be classed under any principal division	37,677	3.35	143,256,327	3.68
Total	1,124,385	100.00	3,877,550,454	100.00

TAX YIELD FROM PERSONAL RETURNS BY YEARS.

Income classes.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
$1,000 to $2,000	$24,696,200	$26,481,602	$16,243,504	.....
$2,000 to $3,000	28,257,861	35,415,344	9,097,378	.....
$3,000 to $5,000	75,914,847	82,928,720	18,283,457	$775,804
$5,000 to $10,000	91,537,910	93,057,963	44,066,389	6,301,183
$10,000 to $25,000	164,832,523	142,448,679	80,695,149	11,637,014
$25,000 to $50,000	154,946,343	130,240,648	76,593,344	11,602,681
$50,000 to $100,000	186,357,608	147,428,655	85,027,556	16,298,587
$100,000 to $150,000	118,705,303	95,680,064	55,766,236	12,423,481
$150,000 to $300,000	163,095,349	136,155,916	86,718,157	24,007,267
$300,000 to $500,000	86,031,032	79,164,847	50,227,598	17,951,410
$500,000 to $1,000,000	76,228,132	69,834,148	59,349,187	20,901,911
$1,000,000 and over	99,026,996	88,885,249	109,424,999	51,487,356
Total	1,269,630,104	1,127,721,835	691,492,954	173,386,694

AVERAGE TAX AND AVERAGE RATE OF TAX.

	1919.		1918.		1917.	
Income classes.	Av. tax per individual.	Av. rate Pct.	Av. tax per individual.	Av. rate Pct.	Av. tax per individual.	Av. rate Pct.
$1,000 to $2,000	$12.83	0.87	$17.46	1.19	$9.90	0.66
$2,000 to $3,000	18.00	.74	23.66	.98	10.85	.44
$3,000 to $5,000	64.31	1.68	88.95	2.35	32.60	.86
$5,000 to $10,000	208.59	3.10	291.39	4.34	162.80	2.41
$10,000 to $25,000	1,014.45	6.83	1,222.01	8.20	717.27	4.78
$25,000 to $50,000	4,134.44	12.13	4,563.12	13.32	2,520.26	7.34
$50,000 to $100,000	13,990.81	20.79	14,748.76	21.69	6,835.56	10.04
$100,000 to $150,000	39,793.93	33.12	40,576.79	33.68	16,888.62	13.92
$150,000 to $300,000	87,497.50	43.94	89,871.89	44.64	36,948.51	18.27
$300,000 to $500,000	202,425.96	54.08	207,237.82	54.77	89,852.59	23.93
$500,000 to $1,000,000	403,323.45	59.42	392,326.67	58.65	188,410.12	27.63
$1,000,000 and over	1,523,492.25	64.87	1,326,645.51	64.65	776,063.82	35.65
General average	238.08	6.39	254.85	7.08	199.11	5.06

PERSONAL RETURNS FILED BY CALENDAR YEARS.

State or territory.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Alabama	40,789	38,988	21,844	2,097
Alaska	9,427	7,606	4,570	243
Arizona	20,495	13,701	12,264	994
Arkansas	33,556	60,612	17,839	2,255
California	266,720	206,471	182,232	21,208
Colorado	57,526	54,160	40,627	4,435
Connecticut	110,409	86,489	64,472	9,713
Delaware	16,059	10,239	8,032	1,346
District of Columbia	58,616	43,776	29,737	6,808
Florida	31,107	19,102	15,336	1,779
Georgia	58,930	39,073	38,252	3,444
Hawaii	8,136	4,242	3,131	1,144
Idaho	21,448	19,249	16,414	756
Illinois	422,229	366,918	319,497	37,525
Indiana	130,383	104,581	85,021	7,004
Iowa	133,796	118,933	114,970	8,497

State or territory.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Kansas	76,451	64,794	63,065	4,290
Kentucky	59,332	47,098	34,692	3,887
Louisiana	52,871	33,432	32,317	4,517
Maine	34,578	25,104	17,112	2,823
Maryland	116,373	87,085	60,954	9,674
Massachusetts	268,307	209,786	156,111	32,291
Michigan	181,662	135,349	111,562	11,448
Minnesota	123,914	84,515	80,009	7,556
Mississippi	23,804	19,949	15,382	1,140
Missouri	125,248	110,890	91,608	12,956
Montana	42,593	34,464	28,646	1,801
Nebraska	87,344	96,049	82,472	4,286
Nevada	8,740	7,097	6,623	364
New Hampshire	25,601	17,317	10,809	1,735
New Jersey	231,757	185,706	134,960	19,701
New Mexico	10,757	13,084	11,616	813
New York	683,085	559,753	489,089	93,155
North Carolina	37,185	21,738	22,977	2,207
North Dakota	27,375	29,120	20,941	1,176
Ohio	308,309	306,918	190,273	21,774
Oklahoma	61,500	46,818	48,758	2,539
Oregon	49,663	34,592	25,071	2,800
Pennsylvania	539,172	518,729	328,171	40,289
Rhode Island	39,936	32,921	23,927	3,745
South Carolina	37,296	20,239	22,321	1,204
South Dakota	36,614	45,505	39,654	971
Tennessee	50,789	38,232	31,451	4,414
Texas	176,547	114,500	95,416	10,514
Utah	21,164	18,517	14,636	1,259
Vermont	13,569	9,965	7,258	1,190
Virginia	75,966	51,207	37,951	4,190
Washington	114,322	95,422	50,322	5,360
West Virginia	45,168	48,876	28,281	2,575
Wisconsin	105,793	94,704	70,554	8,261
Wyoming	18,349	7,821	7,663	673
Nonresident aliens and citizens residing abroad	.....	3,678	.....	.....
Total	*5,332,760	*4,425,114	*3,472,890	†437,036

*Net incomes of $1,000 and more. †Net incomes of 3,000 and more.

NET INCOME REPORTED BY YEARS.

State or territory.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Alabama	$133,470,965	$121,250,953	$73,508,562	$18,469,010
Alaska	18,862,034	15,434,987	10,549,506	1,878,419
Arizona	61,434,347	41,579,450	39,635,508	11,777,241
Arkansas	123,704,361	76,354,037	68,296,287	17,683,678
California	981,170,941	701,850,380	632,608,546	228,324,945
Colorado	191,001,999	159,487,951	137,853,875	53,854,130
Connecticut	347,929,674	295,617,840	249,186,724	133,858,341
Delaware	62,901,249	48,358,031	56,459,176	57,798,410
District of Columbia	166,399,104	138,966,315	104,357,892	67,334,621
Florida	107,362,976	63,681,401	54,378,496	17,401,202
Georgia	219,471,959	148,366,439	137,775,612	32,992,965
Hawaii	33,164,366	20,054,940	21,888,755	20,362,022
Idaho	65,472,540	55,954,296	46,465,514	7,927,064
Illinois	1,662,796,441	1,256,309,485	1,119,960,600	484,290,833
Indiana	417,323,251	325,549,440	261,265,426	74,637,683
Iowa	527,163,054	450,267,585	337,283,861	65,604,874
Kansas	264,971,649	218,524,054	202,159,002	39,638,465
Kentucky	215,977,422	166,350,127	124,826,244	38,506,976
Louisiana	201,753,808	137,261,983	134,349,180	51,274,633
Maine	112,562,525	84,033,212	66,950,710	30,435,945
Maryland	398,672,772	303,421,092	253,433,289	121,009,054
Massachusetts	1,090,808,058	868,460,461	717,512,002	474,292,762
Michigan	665,475,193	415,313,164	387,824,910	162,533,104
Minnesota	383,920,683	291,074,629	275,510,103	93,201,384
Mississippi	101,262,053	70,323,185	61,763,713	14,831,796
Missouri	470,443,311	409,013,021	362,026,687	147,069,303
Montana	108,380,657	90,091,830	81,207,992	19,467,019
Nebraska	287,457,592	306,053,565	251,988,895	36,559,607
Nevada	20,887,132	17,826,669	16,423,316	2,799,775
New Hampshire	78,565,318	56,889,284	42,843,296	19,557,542
New Jersey	828,428,672	653,112,589	521,042,424	254,068,880
New Mexico	31,587,990	36,591,416	31,644,721	7,486,732
New York	3,436,343,179	2,719,713,784	2,774,035,148	1,922,864,651
North Carolina	161,613,467	89,748,811	84,220,131	24,825,826
North Dakota	80,190,946	89,586,415	61,233,723	9,219,055
Ohio	1,075,115,926	993,314,432	740,406,422	318,822,511
Oklahoma	242,184,301	163,678,297	170,751,358	66,811,462
Oregon	166,240,606	111,601,050	84,746,023	24,968,572
Pennsylvania	1,838,002,395	1,770,848,133	1,360,802,293	643,243,991
Rhode Island	146,109,811	129,630,322	112,129,569	65,257,163
South Carolina	142,688,832	73,855,345	70,917,349	9,882,947

State or territory.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
South Dakota	133,174,792	151,725,486	109,794,860	7,474,252
Tennessee	193,909,353	139,173,691	111,964,540	39,967,675
Texas	643,172,301	392,975,557	350,297,337	113,278,037
Utah	61,913,436	52,454,404	45,044,946	14,281,206
Vermont	46,204,506	34,063,265	29,540,804	14,628,955
Virginia	247,658,373	173,104,495	130,682,859	42,216,464
Washington	325,920,733	266,096,746	169,727,615	49,697,247
West Virginia	147,949,082	156,557,747	106,061,550	30,170,809
Wisconsin	337,851,344	290,199,685	228,190,253	87,614,595
Wyoming	52,463,959	26,413,937	28,855,603	6,523,787
Nonresident aliens and citizens residing abroad	.....	56,473,942	.....	.....
Total	*19,859,491,448	*15,924,639,355	*13,652,383,207	†6,298,577,620

*Net incomes $1,000 and over. †Net incomes $3,000 and over.

TAX YIELD ON PERSONAL RETURNS BY YEARS.

State or territory.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Alabama	$4,668,465	$4,431,563	$2,023,984	$175,989
Alaska	357,783	316,859	132,769	17,022
Arizona	1,816,899	1,724,116	1,019,262	191,519
Arkansas	4,237,673	3,269,477	1,848,177	157,513
California	48,983,856	36,070,926	20,355,424	3,595,636
Colorado	7,196,593	5,844,925	5,184,948	1,055,758
Connecticut	16,833,829	17,690,343	10,595,737	2,824,846
Delaware	7,495,453	7,158,522	9,350,461	3,695,605
District of Columbia	8,170,833	8,669,100	4,446,620	1,068,644
Florida	4,363,089	2,367,463	1,584,917	322,636
Georgia	9,134,092	7,077,184	3,250,342	378,062
Hawaii	2,145,194	1,857,352	1,174,831	366,802
Idaho	1,475,023	1,493,518	839,646	140,496
Illinois	99,398,236	84,560,642	49,103,261	10,947,250
Indiana	13,541,245	11,456,898	5,978,782	1,165,961
Iowa	15,807,707	15,928,158	5,445,816	518,845
Kansas	9,138,315	7,880,244	5,428,495	555,943
Kentucky	7,595,384	7,918,960	2,943,196	384,497
Louisiana	12,888,655	9,353,518	4,936,825	778,693
Maine	4,468,876	4,263,003	2,467,852	371,367
Maryland	22,630,984	20,415,237	12,378,724	2,405,523
Massachusetts	86,566,938	81,307,340	44,478,907	10,892,685
Michigan	55,958,378	22,336,385	15,159,388	3,340,682
Minnesota	15,696,465	15,262,760	8,356,172	1,553,282
Mississippi	5,634,901	3,542,849	2,252,612	195,054
Missouri	22,146,510	20,716,692	10,880,241	2,373,327
Montana	2,413,463	3,012,902	1,548,582	304,448
Nebraska	8,639,003	9,373,582	5,285,238	347,778
Nevada	435,002	412,342	241,944	18,505
New Hampshire	2,811,830	2,827,724	1,517,183	258,173
New Jersey	47,321,422	43,109,648	25,710,042	5,545,231
New Mexico	774,470	989,825	713,829	83,935
New York	399,792,351	354,263,417	251,785,795	77,970,521
North Carolina	10,010,348	5,575,001	2,747,673	560,970
North Dakota	1,360,509	2,219,954	936,862	66,344
Ohio	56,505,315	55,170,252	31,928,937	7,722,306
Oklahoma	12,207,129	7,649,280	5,682,493	4,347,797
Oregon	8,232,437	6,049,987	3,298,630	337,051
Pennsylvania	128,195,161	137,781,370	79,454,848	17,612,739
Rhode Island	11,234,132	13,512,766	8,805,953	1,915,104
South Carolina	5,192,020	2,732,593	1,815,909	77,198
South Dakota	3,124,066	4,139,239	1,171,328	48,563
Tennessee	9,082,054	6,795,268	2,794,197	413,078
Texas	32,302,280	21,575,479	13,447,453	2,643,697
Utah	1,270,543	1,347,780	1,364,652	167,688
Vermont	2,074,804	1,821,823	1,459,253	365,004
Virginia	9,020,237	7,674,725	3,929,273	593,304
Washington	11,615,795	9,743,163	4,377,754	776,470
West Virginia	5,319,197	5,709,295	3,303,285	416,386
Wisconsin	10,901,097	11,382,127	5,716,256	1,253,257
Wyoming	1,444,063	1,272,692	838,196	67,510
Nonresident aliens and citizens residing abroad	.....	8,665,567	.....	.....
Total	*1,269,630,104	*1,127,721,835	*691,492,954	†173,386,694

*Net incomes $1,000 and over. †Net incomes $3,000 and over.

NUMBER OF PERSONAL RETURNS, 1914-1919, BY CLASSES.

Income classes.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
$1,000 to $2,000	.....	.....	.....	1,640,758	1,516,938	1,924,872
$2,000 to $3,000	.....	.....	.....	838,707	1,496,878	1,569,741
$3,000 to $4,000	82,754	69,045	85,122	374,958	610,095	742,334
$4,000 to $5,000	66,525	58,949	72,027	185,805	322,241	438,154

Income classes.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
$5,000 to $10,000	127,448	120,402	150,553	270,666	319,356	438,851
$10,000 to $15,000	34,141	34,102	45,309	65,800	69,992	97,852
$15,000 to $20,000	15,790	16,475	22,618	29,896	30,227	42,028
$20,000 to $25,000	8,672	9,707	12,953	16,806	16,350	22,605
$25,000 to $30,000	5,483	6,196	8,055	10,571	10,206	13,769
$30,000 to $40,000	6,008	7,005	10,068	12,733	11,887	15,410
$40,000 to $50,000	3,185	4,100	5,611	7,087	6,449	8,298
$50,000 to $100,000	5,161	6,847	10,452	12,439	9,996	13,320
$100,000 to $150,000	1,189	1,793	2,900	3,302	2,358	2,983
$150,000 to $200,000	406	724	1,284	1,302	866	1,092
$200,000 to $250,000	233	386	726	703	401	522
$250,000 to $300,000	130	216	427	342	247	250
$300,000 to $400,000	147	254	469	380	260	285
$400,000 to $500,000	69	122	245	179	122	140
$500,000 to $1,000,000	114	209	376	315	178	189
$1,000,000 and over	60	120	206	141	67	65
Total	357,515	336,652	429,401	3,472,890	4,425,114	5,332,760
Married women making separate returns from husbands	.....	.....	*7,635	.....	.....	.....
Total numbers of returns filed	357,515	336,652	437,036	3,472,890	4,425,114	5,332,760

Note—The returns for 1913 are omitted, as they pertain only to the last ten months of that year.

*The net incomes reported on separate returns made by husband and wife in 1916 are combined and included as one return in the figures for the several classes. In all other years the returns of married women filed separately are included in their individual classes independent of husband's income.

RETURNS OF NET INCOME BY YEARS (PERSONAL).

Year.	Number of returns.	Net income.	Increase from year to year.
1913	*357,598	†$3,900,000,000	.....
1914	*357,515	4,000,000,000	$100,000,000
1915	*336,652	4,600,000,000	600,000,000
1916	*437,036	6,300,000,000	1,700,000,000
1917	‡3,472,890	13,700,000,000	7,400,000,000
1918	‡4,425,114	16,000,000,000	2,300,000,000
1919	‡5,332,760	19,900,000,000	3,900,000,000

*Returns reporting net income of $3,000 and over. †Determined on the basis of the number of returns filed and the average net income in each class. ‡Returns reporting net income of $1,000 and over.

INCOME TAX YIELD BY YEARS (PERSONAL).

Year.	Normal tax.	Surtax.	War profits and excess profits tax.	Total tax
1913	$12,728,038	$15,525,497	.....	$28,253,535
1914	16,559,493	24,486,669	.....	41,046,162
1915	23,995,777	43,947,818	.....	67,943,595
1916	51,440,558	121,946,136	.....	173,386,694
1917	156,897,441	433,345,732	$101,249,781	691,492,954
1918	476,432,808	651,289,027	.....	1,127,721,835
1919	468,104,801	801,525,303	.....	1,269,630,104

IMPEACHMENT CASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The senate has sat as a court of impeachment in the cases of the following accused officials, with the result stated:

William Blount, senator from Tennessee, in 1799; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, Blount having resigned previously.

John Pickering, judge of the United States District court for New Hampshire; removed from office in 1804.

Samuel Chase, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States; acquitted 1805.

James H. Peck, judge of the United States District court for Missouri; acquitted 1831.

West H. Humphreys, judge of the United States District court for Tennessee; removed from office, 1862.

Andrew Johnson, president of the United States; acquitted 1868.

William W. Belknap, secretary of war; acquitted 1876.

Charles Swayne, judge of the United States District court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted 1905.

Robert W. Archbald, associate judge of the United States Commerce court; convicted 1913.

AGAINST GOVERNORS.

Nine governors in the United States have faced impeachment proceedings. These men and the results that followed were:

Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862; acquitted.

Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868; charges dropped.

Wm. W. Holden, North Carolina, 1870; removed.

Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871; charges dropped.

David Butler, Nebraska, 1871; removed.

Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana; 1872; term expired and proceedings dropped.

Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876; resigned.

William Sulzer, New York, 1913; removed.

James E. Ferguson, Texas, 1917; removed.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Nonsectarian and undenominational schools marked with an asterisk (*).

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Adelphi college,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1896)	Frank D. Blodgett, A.M., LL.D.	31	574
Adrian college, Adrian, Mich. (1859)	Harlan L. Feeman, A.M., D.D.	18	150
Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.	F. H. Gaines, D.D., LL.D.	40	456
Ag. and Mech. Col. of Tex.,* Col. S. Tex. (1876)	W. B. Bizzell, D.C.L., LL.D.	135	3,825
Alabama Poly. Inst.,* Auburn, Ala. (1872)	Wright Dowell, M.A., LL.D.	109	2,335
Albany college, Albany, Ore. (1866)	A. M. Williams, D.D.	15	170
Albion college, Albion, Mich. (1861)	Hon. Samuel Dickie, M.S., LL.D.	28	489
Alcorn Ag. & Mech. Col.,* Alcorn, Miss. (1871)	Levi J. Rowan, Ph.D.	28	600
Alfred university,* Alfred, N. Y. (1836)	Boothe C. Davis, Ph.D., D.D.	52	477
Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. (1815)	Fred W. Hixson, D.D., LL.D.	33	586
Alma college, Alma, Mich. (1887)	Harry Mears Crooks, LL.D.	21	197
Amer. Inter. col.,* Springfield, Mass. (1885)	C. Stowe McGowan (chancellor)	18	191
American univ., Washington, D. C. (1913)	John W. Hamilton, LL.D., L.H.D.	12	54
Amherst college,* Amherst, Mass. (1821)	Alexander Meikeljohn, A.M., Ph.D.	55	500
Antioch college,* Yellow Springs, O. 1852)	Arthur E. Morgan	27	300
Arkansas college, Batesville, Ark. (1872)	W. S. Lacy, D. D.	14	127
Armour Inst. of Tech.,* Chicago, Ill. (1893)	Howard M. Raymond (acting)	70	2,120
Asbury college, Wilmore, Ky. (1890)	H. C. Morrison, D. D.	29	550
Atlanta university,* Atlanta, Ga. (1869)	Edward T. Ware, A.B., D.D.	39	561
Auburn Theo. sem., Auburn, N. Y. (1819)	G. B. Stewart, D.D., LL.D.	13	229
Augsburg sem., Minneapolis, Minn. (1869)	George Sverdrup, D.D.	16	147
Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill. (1860)	Gustav Andreen, Ph.D., D.D.	79	944
Austin college, Sherman, Tex. (1849)	T. S. Clyce, D.D., LL.D.	18	277
Baker university, Baldwin City, Kas. (1858)	Samuel A. Lough, A.M., Ph.D.	30	526
Baldwin Wallace college, Berea, O. (1845)	Albert B. Storms.	47	1,028
Barnard college,* New York, N. Y. (1889)	V.C.Geldersleeve,Ph.D.,LL.D. (dean)	104	749
Bates college,* Lewiston, Me. (1864)	Clifton D. Gray, A.M., Ph.D.	38	634
Baylor university, Waco, Tex. (1845)	Samuel P. Brooks, A.M., LL.D.	140	2,388
Bellevue college, Bellevue, Neb. (1880)	Chas. E. Baskerville, D.D. (acting)	10	135
Beloit college,* Beloit, Wis. (1846)	Melvin A. Brannon, D.D., LL.D.	46	638
Benedict college, Columbia, S. C. (1871)	C. B. Antisdel, M.A., B.D.	31	650
Berea college,* Berea, Ky. (1855)	William J. Hutchins, B.A., D.D.	135	2,550
Bethany college, Bethany, W. Va. (1840)	Lloyd Goodnight	24	300
Bethany college, Lindsborg, Kas. (1881)	E. P. Pihlblad, A.M., D.D., R.V.D.	41	605
Bethel college, Russellville, Ky.	George F. Dasher, LL.D.	14	161
Birmingham Southern college, Bir'm.Ala.(1897)	Guy E. Snavely, Ph.D.	18	375
Bissell Col. of Photo-Engraving, Effingham, Ill.	L. H. Bissell	3	85
Blackburn college, Carlinville, Ill. (1857)	William M. Hudson, Ph.D., D.D.	10	141
Bonebrake Theo. Sem., The, Dayton, O. (1871)	Josiah P. Landis, D. D., Ph.D.	7	65
Boston college, Newton, Mass. (1863)	Rev. William Devlin, S.J.	40	800
Boston university, Boston, Mass. (1869)	Lemuel H. Murlin, D.D., LL.D.	388	8,604
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me. (1794)	Kenneth C. M. Sills, LL.D.	30	398
Bradley Polytechnic institute, Peoria, Ill.	Theodore C. Burgess, Ph. D.	55	2,014
Bridgewater college, Bridgewater, Va. (1880)	Paul H. Bowman, D.D.	23	239
Brigham Young college, Logan, Utah (1877)	W. H. Henderson	38	936
Brown university,* Providence, R. I. (1764)	William H. P. Faunce, D.D., LL.D.	83	1,400
Bryn Mawr college,* Bryn Mawr, Pa. (1885)	Miss M. C. Thomas, Ph.D., LL.D.	67	472
Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa. (1846)	Emory W. Hunt, D.D., LL.D.	42	804
Butler college,* Indianapolis, Ind. (1850)	Jas. W. Putnam (acting)	39	850
California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena, Cal. (1891)	F. Thomas (acting)	55	413
Campion col., Prairie du Chien, Wis. (1880)	Rev. Albert C. Fox, A.M., S.J.	39	412
Canisius college, Buffalo, N. Y. (1870)	Rev. L. M. Ahern, S.J., A.M.	16	163
Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. (1866)	Donald G. Cowling, D.D., Ph.D.	60	634
Carnegie Inst. Tech.,* Pittsburgh, Pa. (1905)	A. A. Hammerschlag, Sc.D., LL.D.	304	5,108
Carroll college, Waukesha, Wis. (1846)	Lloyd S. Dancey	20	350
Carson & Neman col., Jeff. City, Tenn. (1851)	Oscar E. Sams	21	420
Carthage college,* Carthage, Ill. (1870)	Harvey D. Hoover, A.M., Ph.D.	35	301
Case Sch. Ap. Science,* Cleveland, O. (1881)	Chas. S. Howe, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.	64	781
Catawba college, Newton, N. C. (1851)	A. D. Wolfinger, D.D.	13	124
Cathedral college, New York, N. Y. (1903)	Francis C. Campbell, D.D.	22	375
Cath. Univ. of Am., Washington, D. C. (1889)	Thomas J. Shahan, D.D.	90	1,835
Cedarville college, Cedarville, O. (1887)	W. R. McChesney, Ph.D.	18	206
Centré college, Danville, Ky. (1819)	William A. Garfield, D.D., LL.D.	12	269
Central college, Fayette, Mo. (1857)	Paul H. Linn, LL.B., D.D.	13	262
Central college, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	M. W. Hatton, Litt.M.	14	153
Central Wesleyan col., Warrenton, Mo. (1864)	Otto E. Kriege, D.D., A.M.	27	363
Chicago Theological sem., Chicago, Ill. (1854)	Ozora S. Davis, Ph.D., D.D.	8	89
Chilocco Indian school, Chilocco, Okla.	O. M. Blair (ass't supt.)	60	500
Claflin university, Orangeburg, S. C. (1869)	Lewis M. Dunton, A.M., D.D.	20	752
Clark college,* Worcester, Mass. (1902)	Edmund G. Sanford, Ph.D., LL.D.	26	205
Clark university, Atlanta, Ga. (1870)	Henry A. King, D.D.	20	425
Clark university,* Worcester, Mass. (1889)	W. W. Atwood, B.S., Ph.D.	29	200
Clarkson Col. Tech.,* Potsdam, N. Y. (1896)	John P. Brooks, Sc.D.	14	195
Clemson Ag. col.,* Clemson Col., S. C. (1896)	W. M. Riggs, E.M.E., LL.D.	61	1,081
Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (1881)	Harry M. Gage, A.M.	37	1,228
Colby college, Waterville, Me. (1820)	Arthur J. Roberts, A.M.	25	450
Colgate university,* Hamilton, N. Y. (1819)	Elmer B. Bryan, LL.D., L.H.D.	50	650
College of Emporia, Emporia, Kas. (1882)	Frederick W. Lewis, D. D.	25	313
Col. of City of New York, The, N. Y. (1847)	Sydney E. Mezes, Ph.D., LL.D.	294	13,771
College of Hawaii, Honolulu (1908)	Arthur L. Dean, A.B., Ph.D.	28	242

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho (1891)	William J. Boone	16	228
College of the Ozarks, Clarksville, Ark. (1891)	Hubert S. Lyle, M.A., D.D.	21	190
College of N. Rochelle, N. Rochelle, N. Y. (1904)	Joseph F. Mooney, D.D.	37	500
College of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal. (1851)	Tully C. Knoles, D. D.	32	481
College of Wooster, Wooster, O. (1868)	Charles F. Wishart, D.D., LL.D.	46	724
Colorado Agr. col.,* Ft. Collins, Col. (1871)	Charles A. Lory, LL.D., D.Sc.	96	1,599
Colorado col.,* Colorado Springs, Col. (1874)	Clyde A. Duniway, Ph.D., LL.D.	55	681
Colorado Sch. of Mines,* Golden, Col. (1874)	Victor G. Alderson, D.Sc.	29	472
Columbia univ.,* New York, N. Y. (1754)	N. M. Butler, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	1,506	25,734
Concordia college, Bronxville, N. Y. (1881)	George A. Romoser, D.D.	10	159
Concordia college, Fort Wayne, Ind. (1839)	Rev. Martin Luecke	13	229
Concordia college, Milwaukee, Wis. (1881)	M. J. F. Albrecht, D.D.	10	191
Concordia college, St. Paul, Minn. (1893)	Theodore Buenger	10	167
Connecticut Agr. col.,* Storrs, Conn. (1881)	Charles L. Beach, B.S., M.S.	71	354
Conn. Col. for Women, N. London (1915)	Benjamin T. Marshall, M.A., D.D.	42	357
Converse col.,* Spartanburg, S. C. (1890)	Robert P. Pell, A.B., Litt.D.	35	372
Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa (1853)	Charles Wesley Flint, D.D., LL.D.	50	750
Cornell university,* Ithaca, N. Y. (1868)	Albert W. Smith (acting)	720	7,874
Cotner college, Bethany, Neb. (1889)	Andrew D. Harmon, A.M., LL.D.	31	381
Creighton university, Omaha, Neb. (1879)	J. F. McCormick, D.D.	154	1,839
Culver-Stockton col., Canton, Mo. (1853)	John H. Wood	17	203
Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn. (1842)	A. B. Buchanan, D.D. (acting)	21	375
Dakota Wes. univ., Mitchell, S. D. (1883)	William D. Schermerhorn	32	586
Dartmouth college,* Hanover, N. H. (1769)	Ernest M. Hopkins, Litt.D., LL.D.	157	1,875
Davidson college, Davidson, N. C. (1837)	William J. Martin, Ph.D., LL.D.	25	498
Defiance college, Defiance, O. (1902)	Albert G. Caris, M.A., Litt.D.	36	416
Denison university, Granville, O. (1831)	Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph.D.	70	932
De Paul university, Chicago, Ill. (1898)	Very Rev. Thomas F. Levan, C.M., Ph.D., D.D.	90	2,000
De Pauw university, Greencastle, Ind. (1837)	George R. Grose, D.D., LL.D.	46	1,149
Des Moines univ., Des Moines, Iowa (1865)	John W. Million	43	1,467
Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. (1783)	James H. Morgan, LL.D.	20	450
Doane college, Crete, Neb. (1872)	John N. Bennett	25	200
Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa (1881)	Arthur Holmes, Ph.D.	80	2,000
Drew Theo. seminary, Madison, N. J. (1866)	Ezra S. Tipple, D.D., LL.D.	31	276
Drury college, Springfield, Mo. (1873)	Thomas W. Nadal, Ph.D., LL.D.	20	362
Earlham college, Richmond, Ind. (1847)	David M. Edwards	30	555
Eastern college,* Manassas, Va. (1900)	R. H. Halliday	21	178
Ellsworth college, Iowa Falls, Iowa (1890)	Ido F. Meyer, Litt.M., M.A.	19	480
Elmhurst academy, Elmhurst, Ill. (1871)	J. H. Schiek, D.D.	11	140
Elmira college, Elmira, N. Y. (1855)	Frederick Lent, Ph.D.	33	400
Elon college, Elon College, N. C. (1890)	W. A. Harper, M.A., Litt.D.	31	400
Emory and Henry college, Emory, Va. (1838)	J. S. French, LL.D.	18	239
Emory university, Emory U., Ga. (1836)	H. W. Cox	183	1,020
Erskine college, Due West, S. C. (1839)	James S. Moffat, D.D.	8	132
Eureka college, Eureka, Ill. (1855)	L. O. Lehman	22	303
Evansville college, Evansville, Ind. (1807)	Alfred F. Hughes	39	450
Fairmount college, Wichita, Kas. (1895)	W. H. Rollins, D.D., LL.D.	20	432
Fargo college, Fargo, N. D. (1888)	E. Lee Howard, LL.D.	31	587
Findlay college, Findlay, O. (1882)	William Harris Guyer, A.M., D.D.	22	466
Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866)	Fayette A. McKenzie, Ph.D., LL.D.	41	604
Fordham university, New York, N. Y. (1841)	Rev. E. P. Tivnan, S.J., Ph.D.	172	3,355
Frances Shimer sch., Mt. Carroll, Ill. (1853)	Wm. P. McKee, A.M., B.D. (dean)	20	170
Franklin & Marshall col., Lancaster, Pa. (1887)	Henry H. Apple, D.D., LL.D.	17	316
Franklin college, Franklin, Ind. (1834)	C. E. Goodell, LL.D.	29	550
Franklin college,* New Athens, O. (1825)	W. M. Hughes, A.M., B.D.	7	107
Friends university, Wichita, Kas. (1898)	William O. Mendenhall, LL.D.	22	271
Furman university, Greenville, S. C. (1851)	W. J. McGlothlin, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.	15	300
Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C. (1864)	Percival Hall, M.A., Litt.D.	18	116
General Theo. sem., New York, N. Y. (1817)	Rev. H. Fosbroke, D.D. (dean)	16	79
George Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn.	Bruce B. Payne, A.M., Ph.D.	90	1,608
Geo. Washington U., The, Wash., D. C. (1821)	William M. Collier, LL.D.	290	4,579
Georgetown college, Georgetown, Ky. (1829)	M. B. Adams, D.D., LL.D.	27	375
Georgetown univ., Washington, D. C. (1789)	Rev. John B. Creeden, S.J.	221	2,262
Georgia Sch. of Tech., Atlanta, Ga. (1888)	Kenneth G. Matheson, A.M., LL.D.	126	2,732
Goshen college, Goshen, Ind. (1903)	I. R. Detweiler	18	483
Goucher college, Baltimore, Md. (1888)	William W. Guth, Ph.D., LL.D.	71	850
Graceland college,* Lamoni, Iowa (1895)	George N. Briggs, B.A., B.D.	20	350
Grand Island col., Grand Island, Neb. (1892)	Charles Firth (dean)	14	100
Greenville college, Greenville, Ill. (1892)	Eldon G. Burritt, A.M.	28	385
Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa (1847)	J. H. T. Main, Ph.D., LL.D.	70	854
Grove City college,* Grove City, Pa. (1876)	Weir C. Kettler	38	730
Guilford col., Guilford College, N. C. (1888)	Raymond Binford	18	240
Gustavus Adolphus col., St. Peter, Minn. (1862)	O. J. Johnson, B.D.	21	366
Hamilton college,* Clinton, N. Y. (1812)	Frederick C. Ferry, A.M., Ph.D.	28	320
Hamline university, St. Paul, Minn. (1854)	Samuel F. Kerfoot, D.D.	35	500
Hamp.-Sidney col., Hampden-Sidney, Va. (1776)	J. D. Eggelston, A.M., LL.D.	10	143
Hampton institute,* Hampton, Va. (1868)	James E. Gregg, D.D.	100	1,885
Hanover college, Hanover, Ind. (1832)	William A. Millis, LL.D.	15	313
Harvard university,* Cambridge, Mass. (1636)	A. L. Lowell, M.A., LL.D., Ph.D.	891	7,744
Hastings college, Hastings, Neb. (1882)	Calvin H. French, LL.D.	24	454
Haverford college, Haverford, Pa. (1833)	William W. Comfort, Ph.D., LL.D.	25	210
Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill. (1856)	Clarence G. Greene	23	152
Heidelberg university, Tiffin, O. (1850)	Charles E. Miller, D.D., LL.D.	32	400

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Henderson-Brown col., Arkadelphia, Ark.(1890)	J. M. Workman, A.B., LL.D.	21	253
Hendrix college, Conway, Ark. (1884)	J. H. Reynolds, A.M., LL.D.	18	280
Highland college, Highland, Kas. (1857)	J. L. Howe	4	35
Hillsdale college, Hillsdale, Mich. (1855)	A. C. Hageman (acting)	22	365
Hiram college, Hiram, O. (1850)	Miner Lee Bates, A.M., LL.D.	25	285
Hiwasse college,* Madisonville, Tenn. (1849)	J. E. Lowry, A.M.	10	218
Hobart college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1822)	Murray Bartlett, D.D.	28	240
Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. (1843)	Rev. James J. Carlin, S.J.	41	725
Hope college, Holland, Mich. (1866)	Edward D. Dimnent, D.D.	18	450
Howard college, Birmingham, Ala. (1889)	J. C. Dawson, A.M.	18	477
Howard Payne col., Brownwood, Tex. (1890)	L. J. Mims, A.M., D.D.	25	836
Howard univ.,* Washington, D. C. (1867)	J. Stanley Durkee, A.M. Ph.D.	145	1,893
Hunter college,* New York, N. Y. (1870)	George S. Davis, LL.D.	220	2,966
Huron college, Huron, S. D. (1883)	Henry Morehouse Gage, LL.D.	23	404
Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill. (1829)	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph.D.	26	523
Illinois Col. of Photography, Effingham, Ill.	L. H. Bissell	7	250
Illinois State Normal univ., Normal (1857)	David Felmly, LL.D.	114	2,892
Illinois Wes. univ., Bloomington, Ill. (1850)	Theodore Kemp, D.D., LL.D.	38	520
Indiana university,* Bloomington, Ind. (1820)	William Lowe Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D.	204	3,914
Iowa State Col. of Ag. & Mech. Arts, Ames ('69)	Raymond A. Pearson, LL.D.	350	4,001
Iowa Wesleyan col., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa (1842)	U. S. Smith, D.D.	22	265
Jamestown college, Jamestown, N. D. (1909)	Barend H. Kroeze, A.M., D.D., LL.D	23	270
James Milliken univ., Decatur, Ill. (1901)	L. E. Holden, D.D., LL.D.	65	1,163
John B. Stetson univ.,* DeLand, Fla. (1883)	Lincoln Hulley, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D.	33	534
Johns Hopkins univ.,* Baltimore, Md. (1876)	Frank J. Goodnow, LL.D.	412	3,487
Judson college, Marion, Ala. (1838)	Paul V. Bomar, A.B., D.D.	28	292
Juniata college, Huntington, Pa. (1876)	I. H. Brumbaugh, A.M., Litt.D.	23	378
Kalamazoo college, Kalamazoo, Mich. (1833)	H. L. Stetson, D.D.	20	312
Kansas City univ., Kansas City, Kas. (1886)	John C. Williams	16	168
Kansas Wesleyan univ., Salina, Kas. (1886)	L. B. Bowers, D.D.	24	418
Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. (1871)	Mother Superior	21	105
Kentucky Wes. col., Winchester, Ky. (1866)	Will B. Campbell	12	165
Kenyon college, Gambier, O. (1824)	William F. Peirce, L.H.D., D.D.	15	171
Kingfisher college, Kingfisher, Okla. (1894)	Henry W. Tuttle	14	140
Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. (1837)	James L. McConaughy, Ph.D.	35	528
Knoxvile college, Knoxville, Tenn. (1875)	James K. Giffin, D.D.	30	424
Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. (1832)	J. H. McCracken, Ph.D., LL.D.	62	801
LaGrange college, LaGrange, Mo.	John W. Crouch	10	150
Lake Erie college,* Painesville, O. (1837)	Miss V. B. Small, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.	21	156
Lake Forest col.,* Lake Forest, Ill. (1876)	Herbert M. Moore, LL.D.	21	200
Lander college, Greenwood, S. C. (1872)	John O. Wilson, D.D.	26	318
Lane college, Jackson, Tenn.	J. F. Lane, A.M., Ph.D.	22	426
Lane Theological sem., Cincinnati, O. (1832)	William McKibbin, D.D., LL.D.	6	37
LaSalle college, Philadelphia, Pa. (1867)	Rev. Brother Richard, F.S.C.	20	356
Lawrence college,* Appleton, Wis. (1847)	Samuel Plantz, Ph.D., LL.D.	57	1,078
Leander Clark college, Toledo, O. (1856)	Henry W. Ward (acting)	14	176
Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa. (1866)	G. O. Gossard, B.D., D.D.	25	300
Lehigh university,* Bethlehem, Pa. (1866)	V. M. Emery (vice-pres.)	92	1,104
Lenox college, Hopkinton, Iowa (1856)	J. F. Hinkhouse, D.D.	10	125
Lewis institute, Chicago, Ill. (1895)	George N. Carman (director)	125	4,000
Lincoln univ., Lincoln Univ., Pa. (1857)	John B. Rendall, D.D.	15	216
Lincoln college, Lincoln, Ill. (1865)	A. E. Turner, LL.D.	18	190
Lincoln Institute of Ky., Lincoln Ridge, Ky.	A. E. Thomson, D.D.	16	215
Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.	D. C. Suggs, A.M., D.D.	30	1,034
Lombard college,* Galesburg, Ill. (1851)	Joseph H. Tilden, A.M., LL.D.	20	303
Louisiana college, Pineville, Ala. (1906)	C. Cottingham, M.A., LL.D.	22	261
Louisiana St. univ.,* Baton Rouge, La. (1860)	Thomas D. Boyd, A.M., LL.D.	90	1,662
Loyola university, Chicago, Ill. (1869)	William H. Agnew, S.J.	160	1,250
Luther college, Decorah, Iowa (1861)	(Vacancy)	22	254
Lynchburg college, Lynchburg, Va. (1903)	J. F. T. Hundley	15	195
Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn. (1884)	Elmer Allen Bess, D.D.	26	413
Manhattan college, New York, N. Y. (1863)	Rev. Brother Jasper, F.S.C.	12	96
Marietta college,* Marietta, O. (1835)	Edward S. Parsons, A.M., L.H.D.	19	404
Marquette univ., Milwaukee, Wis. (1864)	Rev. Herbert C. Noonan, S.J.	272	3,725
Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn. (1819)	Samuel T. Wilson, D.D., LL.D.	74	933
Mass. Agr. col.,* Amherst, Mass. (1863)	Kenyon L. Butterfield, A.M., LL.D.	85	1,100
Mass. Inst. of Technology, Cambridge (1861)	E. F. Nichols, M.Sc., D.Sc., LL.D.	350	3,436
McCormick Theo. sem., Chicago, Ill. (1829)	James G. K. McClure, D.D., LL.D.	18	166
McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill. (1828)	G. E. McCammon, D.D.	18	176
McMinville college, McMinville, Ore. (1857)	Leonard W. Riley, A.B., D.D.	17	245
Mercer university, Macon, Ga. (1837)	Rufus W. Weaver, D.D., LL.D.	41	485
Meredith college, Raleigh, N. C. (1899)	Charles E. Brewer, A.M., Ph.D.	40	516
Miami university, Oxford, O. (1809)	R. M. Hughes, M.Sc.	83	2,274
Michigan Agr. col., East Lansing, Mich. (1857)	Frank S. Kedzie	177	1,758
Mich. Col. of Mines,* Houghton, Mich. (1884)	F. W. McNair, Sc.D.	24	260
Middlebury college,* Middlebury, Vt. (1800)	Edward D. Collins, Ph.D. (acting).	40	765
Midland college, Fremont, Neb. (1887)	E. E. Stauffer	30	718
Milligan col., Milligan College, Tenn. (1882)	H. J. Derthick	12	104
Mills college,* Oakland, Cal. (1885)	Aurelia H. Reinhardt, Ph.D., LL.D.	65	450
Millsaps college, Jackson, Miss. (1892)	A. F. Watkins, A.B., D.D.	11	345
Milton college, Milton, Wis. (1867)	Rev. W. C. Daland, M.A., D.D.	18	186
Milton university * Baltimore, Md. (1847)	William J. Heaps, Ph.D., LL.D.	15	200
Milwaukee-Downer college, Milwaukee, Wis.	Miss Ellen C. Sabin, M.A., LL.D.	37	350

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Milwaukee-Downer seminary, Milwaukee, Wis.	Miss Ellen C. Sabin, M.A., LL.D..	16	250
Miss. A. & M. col., Agricultural College, Miss.	D. C. Hull.....	140	1,600
Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss. (1826).....	J. W. Provine, D.D., Ph.D.....	18	385
Missouri Valley col., Marshall, Mo. (1889).....	W. H. Black, D.D., LL.D.....	13	358
Missouri Wesleyan col., Cameron, Mo. (1887).	Cameron Harmon, A.M., D.D.....	22	382
Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill. (1857).....	T. H. McMichael, A.M., D.D.....	27	488
Montana State college.* Bozeman (1893).....	Alfred Atkinson	77	1,005
Montana Wesleyan college, Helena (1889).....	C. M. Donaldson, A.B., D.D.....	16	200
Morgan college & acad., Baltimore, Md. (1867)	John O. Spencer, Ph.D.....	30	360
Morningside college, Sioux City, Iowa (1894).	Frank E. Mossman, Ph.D., D.D....	42	1,003
Morris Brown university, Atlanta, Ga. (1885).	John Henry Lewis.....	24	1,005
Mount Angel college, Mount Angel, Ore.(1887)	Rev. Victor Rassier, O.S.B.....	22	256
Mount Holyoke col.,* S. Hadley, Mass. (1837)	MissM.E.Woolley,M.A.,Litt.D.,L.H.D.	125	787
Mount St. Mary's col., Emmitsburg,Md.(1808)	Rt. Rev. B. J. Bradley, A.M., LL.D.	44	514
Mount Union college, Alliance, O. (1858).....	W. H. McMaster, A.M., D.D.....	30	604
Muhlenburg college, Allentown, Pa. (1867)..	John A. W. Haas, D.D., LL.D.....	18	248
Municipal Univ. of Akron, Akron, O. (1870)..	Parke R. Kolbe, Ph.D.....	42	575
Muskingum college, New Concord, O. (1837).	J. K. Montgomery, D.D.....	60	1,180
Neb. Wes. univ., Univ. Place, Neb. (1888)...	I. B. Schreckengast, Ph.M.....	47	1,281
Newberry college, Newberry, S. C. (1856).....	Sidney J. Derrick, LL.D.....	12	275
N. H.Col. of Ag. & Mech. Arts..*Durham(1866)	Ralph D. Hetzel, LL.D.....	72	891
New Orleans univ., New Orleans, La. (1873).	Charles M. Melden, D.D., Ph.D.....	20	530
New Rochelle college, New Rochelle, N. Y....	Joseph F. Mooney, D.D.....	36	530
Newton Theo. inst'n, New Center, Mass.(1825)	George F. Horr, D.D., LL.D.....	8	130
New York univ.,* New York, N. Y. (1830)..	E. E. Brown, Ph.D., LL.D. (chan.)..	609	12,943
Niagara univ., Niagara Falls, N. Y. (1856)..	Very Rev.Wm.E. Katzenberger, C.M.	23	350
N.C.St.Col.ofAg.& Eng.,* W.Raleigh,N.C.(1889)	W. C. Riddick, A.B., C.E., LL.D....	84	1,795
N. C. Col. for Women,* Greensboro, N.C.(1892)	Julius S. Foust, LL.D.....	95	1,451
N. Dakota Agricultural col.,* Fargo (1890)..	Edward S. Keene, B.S., M.E.....	66	1,165
Northern Baptist Theo. Sem., Chicago (1913)	George W. Taft, D.D.....	12	86
Northland college, Ashland, Wis. (1892).....	Joseph D. Brownell, D.D.....	19	198
Northwestern univ., Evanston, Ill. (1865)....	Walter Dill Scott, Ph.D., LL.D.....	553	8,916
North-Western college, Naperville, Ill. (1861).	Edward E. Rall, Ph.D.....	30	529
Norwich university, Northfield, Vt. (1819)....	H. R. Roberts, D.C.L. (acting).....	20	270
N, W. Mil. & Nav. acad., Lake Geneva, Wis..	Col. R. P. Davidson, A.M.....	16	200
Oberlin college,* Oberlin, O. (1833).....	Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D.....	129	1,695
Occidental college, Los Angeles, Cal. (1887)..	Thomas G. Burt, D.D. (acting).....	30	506
Ohio Northern university, Ada, O. (1871)....	Albert E. Smith, D.D., Ph.D.....	40	850
Ohio State university,* Columbus, O. (1870)..	William O. Thompson, D.D., LL.D.	676	7,817
Ohio university,* Athens, O. (1804).....	Edwin W. Chubb (acting).....	98	3,382
Ohio Wesleyan univ.,* Delaware, O. (1842)...	John W. Hoffman, D.D., LL.D.....	96	1,585
Okla. Agr. & Mech. col.,* Stillwater (1891)...	J. B. Eskridge, Ph.D.....	146	2,400
Oklahoma City col., Oklahoma City (1881)....	E. G. Green.....	14	206
Oregon Agricultural col.,* Corvallis (1885)....	William J. Kerr, D.Sc.....	421	4,143
Ottawa university, Ottawa, Kas. (1865).....	Silas Eber Price, D.D.....	24	436
Otterbein college, Westerville, O. (1847).....	W. G. Clippinger, A.B., D.D.....	32	485
Ouachita college, Arkadelphia, Ark. (1886)..	Charles E. Dicken, D.D., LL.D.....	38	324
Pacific university, Forest Grove, Ore. (1849).	Robert F. Clark, A.M.....	28	225
Paine college, Augusta, Ga. (1882).....	Albert D. Betts, A.M., D.D.....	16	301
Park college,* Parkville, Mo. (1875).....	Frederick W. Hawley, D.D., LL.D..	20	447
Parsons college, Fairfield, Iowa (1875).....	R. Amos Montgomery, D.D., LL.D.	23	449
Penn college, Oskaloosa, Iowa (1873).....	Henry E. McGrew, A.M., D.D.....	28	618
Pennsylvania col., Gettysburg, Pa. (1832).....	W. A. Granville, Ph.D., LL.D.....	35	518
Pennsylvania Col. for Wom.* Pitts., Pa.(1869)	John C. Acheson, LL.D.....	23	203
Pennsylvania Mil. col.,* Chester, Pa. (1858)..	Col. C. E. Hyatt, C.E., LL.D.....	20	160
Pennsylvania State col., The,* State Col., Pa.	John M. Thomas.....	315	4,572
Philander Smith col., Little Rock, Ark. (1887)	Rev. James M. Cox, D.D.....	23	409
Piedmont college, Demorest, Ga. (1897).....	Frank E. Jenkins, D.D.....	32	248
Polytechnic inst.,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1854)...	Fred W. Atkinson, Ph.D.....	50	1,287
Pomona college,* Claremont, Cal. (1887).....	James A. Blaisdell, D.D.....	60	750
Pratt institute.* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1887).....	C. D. Pratt, A.M. (director).....	200	4,103
Presbyt'n Col. of S. C., Clinton, S. C. (1905).	Davison McD. Douglas, M.A., D.D..	10	180
Princeton Theo. sem., Princeton, N. J. (1812).	J. Ross Stevenson, D.D., LL.D.....	15	163
Princeton university,* Princeton, N. J. (1746).	John Grier Hibben, Ph.D., LL.D...	213	1,967
Pritchett college, Glasgow, Mo. (1868).....	Oscar Dahlene, M.S.....	8	79
Purdue university,* Lafayette, Ind. (1874)....	(Vacancy).....	241	3,113
Radcliffe college,* Cambridge, Mass. (1879)..	LeB. R. Briggs, A.M., LL.D., Litt.D.	133	654
Rand.-Macon Col. for Men, Ashland, Va.(1830)	Robert E. Blackwell, A.M., LL.D...	24	186
Rand.-Macon Wom.'s col., Lynchburg,Va.(1893)	D. R. Anderson, Ph.D.....	49	618
Redfield college, Redfield, S. D. (1887).....	O. J. Tiede.....	9	60
Rensselaer Poly. inst.,* Troy, N. Y. (1824)..	P. C. Ricketts, C.S., E.D., LL.D....	86	1,093
Rhode Island State col.,* Kingston, R. I.(1892)	Howard Edwards, LL.D.....	40	356
Rice institute, Houston, Tex. (1912).....	Edgar O. Lovett, Ph.D., LL.D.....	56	735
Rio Grande college, Rio Grande, O. (1876)..	Simeon H. Bing, A.M.....	12	455
Ripon college,* Ripon, Wis. (1850).....	Silas Evans, D.D., LL.D.....	32	461
Roanoke college, Salem, Va. (1853).....	Charles J. Smith, A.M., D.D.....	24	240
Roch'r Ath. & Mech. inst., Roch'r, N.Y.(1885)	(Vacancy).....	64	2,891
Rochester Theo. sem., Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	Clarence A. Barbour, D.D.....	10	64
Rockford col. for Wom.,* Rockford, Ill.(1847)	William A. Maddox, Ph.D.....	43	465
Rock Hill college, Ellicott City, Md. (1857)..	Brother E. Felix, A.M.....	15	200
Rollins college,* Winter Park, Fla. (1885)....	George M. Ward, D.D, LL.D.....	31	370
Rose Poly. inst.,* Terre Haute, Ind. (1883)..	Phillip B. Woodworth, M.E.E., Sc.D.	19	236
Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss. (1868).....	George Evans, A.M., D.D.....	26	459

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J. (1766)	W. H. S. Demarest, D.D., LL.D.	110	2,100
St. Anselm's col., Manchester, N. H. (1899)	Abbot Ernest, O.S.B.	40	300
St. Benedict's college, Atchison, Kas. (1858)	Rt.-Rev. Innocent Wolf, O.S.B.	40	325
St. Charles college, Catonsville, Md. (1848)	Charles D. Hogue, S.S., Ph.D.	16	220
St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. (1784)	Thomas Fell, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L.	16	237
St. John's college, Brooklyn, N. Y (1870)	Very Rev. John W. Moore, C.M.	40	1,000
St. John's college, Washington, D. C. (1866)	Brother D. E. Edward, LL.D.	20	352
St. John's college, Winfield, Kas.	A. W. Meyer	13	176
St. John's Military academy, Delafield, Wis.	Sidney T. Smythe, Ph.D., D.D.	26	500
St. John's univ., Collegeville, Minn. (1857)	Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, O.S.B., Ph.D.	60	500
St. Joseph's college, Collegeville, Ind. (1891)	Rev. I. A. Wagner, C.P., P.S., Ph.D.	24	300
St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y. (1858)	Richard E. Sykes, D.D.	63	907
St. Louis university, St. Louis, Mo. (1818)	William F. Robison, D.D., S.J.	235	2,618
St. Mary's college, Oakland, Cal. (1863)	Brother Gregory, F.S.C., A.B.	34	389
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Kas. (1848)	Rev. W. E. Cogley, S.J.	40	475
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Ky. (1821)	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C.R.	10	150
St. Meinrad seminary, St. Meinrad, Ind. (1857)	Rt.-Rev. A. Schmitt, O.S.B.	15	196
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. (1874)	L. W. Boe, D.D.	62	790
St. Paul's college, Concordia, Mo.	J. H. C. Kaeppel	11	125
St. Stanislaus college, Chicago (1890)	Rev. T. Ligman, C.R.	15	375
St. Stephen's col., Annandale on H'd'n, N.Y. ('60)	B. I. Bell, S.T.B.	13	110
St. Viator college, Kankakee, Ill. (1868)	William J. Bergin, C.S.V.	32	520
Scarritt Morrisville col., Morrisville, Mo. ('46)	J. J. Copeland, A.B., B.D.	6	—
Scotia Women's col., Concord, N. C. (1870)	A. W. Verner, D.D.	22	290
Seton Hall college, South Orange, N. J. (1856)	James F. Mooney, D.D., LL.D.	20	403
Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C. (1865)	Joseph L. Peacock, A.M., D.D.	31	740
Shorter college, Rome, Ga. (1877)	A. W. Van Hoose, A.M., LL.D.	24	275
Shurtleff college, Alton, Ill. (1827)	George M. Potter, A.M.	16	150
Simmons college,* Boston, Mass. (1899)	Henry Lafavour, Ph.D., LL.D.	126	1,506
Simpson college, Indianola, Iowa (1860)	John L. Hillman	35	598
Sioux Falls college, Sioux Falls, S. D.	D. F. Charles (chancellor)	18	266
Smith college,* Northampton, Mass. (1872)	William A. Neilson, Ph.D., LL.D.	181	1,940
S. Carolina Col. for Women, Rock Hill (1886)	D. B. Johnson, A.M., LL.D.	136	1,100
S. Dak. St. Sch. of Mines,* Rapid City (1885)	C. C. O'Hara, Ph.D., LL.D.	14	147
S. Dak. State col.,* Brookings, S. D. (1871)	W. E. Johnson, Ph.D.	85	1,152
So. Baptist Theo. sem., Louisville, Ky. (1859)	Edgar Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D.	15	620
Southwestern college, Winfield, Kas. (1885)	Albert E. Kirk, Ph.D., D.D.	34	590
S'thwest'n Pres. univ., Clarksville, Tenn. (1875)	Charles E. Diehl (chancellor)	13	130
Southwestern univ., Georgetown, Tex. (1873)	Charles McT. Bishop, D.D., LL.D.	27	616
Spelman seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	Miss Lucy Hale Tapley	54	851
Springhill college, Mobile, Ala. (1830)	J. C. Kearns, S.J.	32	343
Stanford univ., Stanford Univ., Cal. (1891)	Ray L. Wilbur, M.D., LL.D.	334	2,333
State Col. of Wash.,* Pullman, Wash. (1892)	E. O. Holland, Ph.D.	249	2,678
State Univ. of Iowa,* Iowa City (1847)	Walter A. Jessup, Ph.D.	428	5,250
State university, Louisville, Ky.	C. H. Parrish, D.D., LL.D.	17	367
State Univ. of Montana,* Missoula (1895)	C. H. Clapp	75	1,442
Sterling College, Sterling, Kas. (1887)	Ross T. Campbell, D.D.	15	212
Stevens Institute of Tech.,* Hoboken, N. J.	A. C. Humphreys, M.E., Sc.D., LL.D.	53	862
Straight college, New Orleans, La. (1869)	Howard A. M. Briggs, D.D.	43	600
Suomi college, Hancock, Mich. (1896)	J. Wargelin, A.B., D.D.	12	154
Susquehanna univ., Selinsgrove, Pa. (1869)	Charles T. Aikens, D.D.	23	300
Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pa. (1869)	Frank Aydelotte	47	500
Syracuse university,* Syracuse, N. Y. (1870)	James R. Day, LL.D. (chancellor)	407	4,854
Tabor college, Tabor, Iowa (1866)	Nelson W. Wehrhan, Ph.B., B.D.	14	85
Talladega college,* Talladega, Ala. (1867)	Frederick A. Sumner, M.A.	41	600
Tarkio college, Tarkio, Mo. (1883)	Joseph A. Thompson, D.D., LL.D.	18	295
Taylor university, Upland, Ind. (1848)	Monroe Vayhinger, D.D.	18	250
Teachers college,* New York, N. Y. (1888)	J. E. Russell, Ph.D., LL.D. (dean)	231	10,424
Teach. Col. of Indpls., The,* Indpls., Ind. (1882)	Mrs. Eliza A. Baker, LL.D.	45	800
Temple university,* Philadelphia, Pa. (1884)	Russell H. Conwell, D.D., LL.D.	377	7,110
Texas Christian univ., Ft. Worth, Tex. (1873)	Edward McShane Waits, A.B.	50	700
Tillotson college, Austin, Tex. (1881)	F. W. Fletcher	15	250
Tome school, The,* Port Deposit, Md.	Murray P. Brush, Ph.D.	27	260
Tougaloo college, Tougaloo, Miss. (1869)	William T. Holmes, D.D.	24	400
Transylvania college, Lexington, Ky. (1793)	Thomas Macartney, M.A., Ph.D.	27	268
Trinity college, Durham, N. C. (1838)	William P. Few, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.	39	814
Trinity college,* Hartford, Conn. (1823)	Remsen B. Ogilbey, D.D.	25	214
Trinity college, Washington, D. C. (1900)	Sister Raphael	48	375
Trinity university, Waxahachie, Tex. (1869)	John H. Burma, D.D.	21	350
Tufts college, Tufts College, Mass. (1852)	John A. Cousens	366	2,128
Tulane university,* New Orleans, La. (1834)	A. B. Dinwiddie, Ph.D., LL.D.	356	3,631
Tusculum college, Greenville, Tenn. (1794)	C. O. Gray, D.D., LL.D.	25	250
Tuskegee institute,* Tuskegee, Ala. (1881)	Robert Russa Moton, D.D., LL.D.	238	2,860
Union Christian college, Meron, Ind. (1860)	C. B. Hershey	12	104
Union College, Barbourville, Ky.	Ezra T. Franklin, A.M.	14	250
Union college, College View, Neb. (1891)	Harvey A. Morrison	30	640
Union college,* Schenectady, N. Y. (1795)	Charles A. Richmond, D.D., LL.D.	50	935
Union Theo. sem., New York, N. Y. (1836)	Arthur C. McGiffert, D.D., LL.D.	32	317
Union university, Jackson, Tenn. (1848)	H. E. Watters, A.M., D.D.	40	735
U. S. Mil. academy,* West Point, N. Y. (1802)	Brig.-Gen. D. M'Arthur, U.S.A. (supt.)	144	917
U. S. Naval academy,* Annapolis, Md. (1845)	Rear-Ad. H. B. Nilson, U.S.N. (supt.)	221	2,253
University of Alabama,* Tuscaloosa (1831)	George H. Denny, LL.D., D.C.L.	200	2,500
University of Arizona,* Tucson (1891)	R. B. von Kleinsmid, A.M., Sc.D.	95	1,732

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
University of Arkansas,* Fayetteville (1871)	John C. Futrall, M.A., LL.D	85	1,600
University of Buffalo,* Buffalo, N. Y. (1846)	(Vacancy)	260	1,509
University of California,* Berkeley (1860)	David P. Barrows, Ph.D., LL.D.	931	17,599
Univ. of Chat., Chattanooga, Tenn. (1867)	Frederick W. Hixon, LL.D.	27	500
University of Chicago,* Chicago, Ill. (1892)	Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.	377	11,000
Univ. of Cincinnati,* Cincinnati, O. (1870)	Frederick C. Hicks	370	3,864
University of Colorado,* Boulder (1877)	George Norlin, Ph.D., LL.D.	225	3,569
University of Dayton, Dayton, O. (1878)	Joseph A. Tatzlaff, D.D.	64	800
University of Delaware,* Newark, Del. (1833)	Walter Hullihen, Ph.D.	53	648
University of Denver, Denver, Col. (1864)	W. D. Engle (acting)	190	2,780
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich. (1879)	William T. Doran, S.J.	105	1,904
University of Florida, Gainesville (1905)	A. H. Murphree, LL.D.	65	1,592
University of Georgia,* Athens (1785)	David C. Barrow, LL.D. (chancellor)	90	1,281
University of Hawaii, Honolulu (1908)	Arthur L. Dean, A.B., Ph.D.	26	432
University of Idaho,* Moscow (1892)	Alfred H. Upham, Ph.D.	115	1,292
University of Illinois,* Urbana (1867)	David Kinley, Ph.D., LL.D.	973	9,493
University of Kansas,* Lawrence (1866)	Frank Strong, Ph.D., LL.D., (chan.)	265	4,226
University of Kentucky,* Lexington (1865)	Frank LeRond McVey, Ph.D., LL.D.	150	2,326
University of Maine,* Orono (1865)	Robert J. Aley, Ph.D., LL.D.	117	1,466
University of Maryland,* College Park (1784)	A. F. Woods, A.M., D.Agr.	300	1,833
University of Michigan,* Ann Arbor (1837)	Marion L. Burton, Ph.D., LL.D.	503	10,623
University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis (1868)	Lotus D. Coffman, LL.D.	950	9,854
University of Mississippi,* University (1848)	J. N. Powers, LL.D., (chancellor)	38	630
University of Missouri,* Columbia (1839)	Albert Ross Hill, LL.D.	288	3,972
University of Nebraska,* Lincoln (1869)	S. Avery, Ph.D., LL.D. (chancellor)	275	7,121
University of Nevada, Reno (1886)	Walter E. Clark, Ph.D., LL.D.	51	671
Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque (1892)	David S. Hill, Ph.D., LL.D.	35	559
Univ. of North Carolina,* Chapel Hill (1789)	Harry W. Chase, Ph. D., LL.D.	98	2,514
Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks (1883)	Thomas F. Kane, Ph.D., LL.D.	111	1,608
Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. (1849)	James A. Burns, C.S.C., Ph.D.	135	2,100
University of Oklahoma,* Norman (1892)	Stratton D. Brooks, Ph.D., LL.D.	173	5,000
University of Oregon,* Eugene (1878)	Prince L. Campbell, A.B., LL.D.	123	2,058
Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1740)	J. H. Penniman (acting)	964	11,182
Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1787)	John G. Bowman, LL.D. (chan.)	579	6,165
University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras (1903)	Paul G. Miller, LL.D. (chancellor)	55	1,973
University of Redlands, Redlands, Cal. (1909)	Victor Le Roy Duke, A.M., LL.D.	21	351
University of Richmond, Richmond, Va. (1832)	F. W. Boatwright, LL.D.	41	725
Univ. of Roch., The, Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL.D.	58	2,278
Univ. of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal. (1851)	T. L. Murphy, S. J.	45	450
Univ. of So. California, Los Angeles (1879)	G. F. Bovard, A.M., D.D., LL.D.	277	4,859
Univ. of Southern Minnesota,* Austin (1896)	L. R. Decker (acting)	28	800
Univ. of South Carolina,* Columbia (1805)	W. S. Currell, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.	39	703
Univ. of South Dakota,* Vermilion (1882)	Robert L. Slagle, M.A., Ph.D.	74	972
Univ. of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. (1868)	Albion W. Knight, D.D., (vice-chan.)	28	243
University of Tennessee,* Knoxville (1794)	H. A. Morgan, B.S.A., LL.D.	159	1,521
University of Texas,* Austin (1883)	Robert E. Vinson, D.D., LL.D.	220	4,072
University of Utah,* Salt Lake City (1850)	George Thomas, A.M., Ph.D.	154	3,486
University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla. (1895)	James M. Gordon, A.M., LL.D.	32	522
University of Vermont,* Burlington (1791)	Guy W. Bailey	150	1,409
University of Virginia,* Charlottesville (1819)	Edwin A. Alderman, D.C.L., LL.D.	112	3,537
University of Washington,* Seattle (1862)	Henry Suzzalo, Ph.D., LL.D.	250	7,015
University of Wisconsin,* Madison (1848)	Edw. A. Birge, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D.	991	10,484
University of Wyoming,* Laramie (1886)	Aven Nelson	60	1,517
Upper Iowa university, Fayette, Iowa (1858)	J. W. Dickinson	24	415
Upsala college, Kenilworth, N. J. (1893)	C. G. Ericsson, B. D.	15	94
Ursinus college, Collegeville, Pa. (1869)	George L. Omwake, D.D., Ph.D.	20	252
Utah Agricultural Col.,* Logan, Utah (1890)	E. G. Peterson, M.A., Ph.D.	70	1,574
Valparaiso university, Valparaiso, Ind. (1873)	John E. Roessler	115	3,250
Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. (1873)	J. H. Kirkland, Ph.D. (chancellor)	165	1,200
Vassar college,* Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (1861)	H. N. McCracken, Ph.D., LL.D.	144	1,089
Villanova college, Villanova, Pa.	F. A. Driscoll, O. S. A.	35	700
Vincennes university,* Vincennes, Ind. (1806)	William Hamow, A.M., Ph.D.	18	500
Virginia Military inst.,* Lexington, Va. (1839)	Gen. E. W. Nicols (superintendent)	45	597
Virginia Poly. inst.,* Blackburg, Va. (1872)	J. A. Burruss	60	803
Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.	William John Clark	18	463
Wabash college,* Crawfordsville, Ind. (1832)	George L. Mackintosh, D.D., LL.D.	26	381
Wake Forest col., Wake Forest, N. C. (1834)	William L. Poteat, LL.D.	35	577
Washburn college, Topeka, Kas. (1865)	Parley P. Womer, D.D., Sc.D.	50	854
Wash. & Jefferson col.,* Wash., Pa. (1802)	Samuel C. Black, D.D., LL.D.	21	519
Wash. and Lee univ.,* Lexington, Va. (1749)	Henry L. Smith, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D.	42	725
Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. (1853)	Robert S. Brookings	295	3,833
Waynesburg college,* Waynesburg, Pa. (1850)	J. W. McKay, Ph.D., LL.D.	15	300
Washington college, Chestertown, Md. (1782)	Clarence P. Gould, Ph.D.	12	90
Wash. col.,* Washington College, Tenn. (1795)	James T. Cooter, D.D.	6	78
Wellesley college,* Wellesley, Mass. (1875)	Ellen E. Pendleton, M.A., Litt.D.	136	1,551
Wells college,* Aurora, N. Y. (1868)	Kerr D. Macmillan, B.D., S.T.D.	33	231
Wesleyan univ., Middletown, Conn. (1831)	William A. Shanklin, D.D., LL.D.	54	533
Western Col. for Women,* Oxford, O. (1854)	W. M. Boyd, Ph.D.	35	320
West. Maryland col., Westminster, Md. (1867)	Albert N. Ward	26	415
Western Reserve Univ.,* Cleveland, O. (1826)	Charles F. Thwing, D.D., LL.D.	415	5,373
Western Theo. sem., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1825)	James A. Kelso, Ph.D., D.D.	11	51
Westminster college, Fulton, Mo. (1849)	E. E. Reed, M.A., D.D., LL.D.	12	154
Westminster col., New Wilmington, Pa. (1852)	W. Charles Wallace, D.D	23	300

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
West Virginia university, Morgantown (1867)	Frank B. Trotter, LL.D.	165	2,248
W. Virginia Wesleyan col., Buckhannon (1890)	Wallace B. Fleming, Ph.D., D.D.	32	486
Wheaton college,* Norton, Mass. (1834)	Samuel V. Cole, D.D., LL.D.	31	325
Wheaton college, Wheaton, Ill. (1860)	Charles A. Blanchard, A.M., D.D.	28	376
Whitman college,* Walla Walla, Wash. (1882)	S. B. L. Penrose, D.D., LL.D.	41	654
Whittier college, Whittier, Cal. (1901)	Harry N. Wright, Ph.D.	19	131
Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, O. (1856)	John A. Gregg	52	1,340
Wiley university, Marshall, Tex. (1873)	M. W. Hogan, A.M., Ph.D.	30	731
Willamette university, Salem, Ore. (1844)	Carl G. Doney, Ph.D., LL.D.	34	496
Wm. & Mary col.,* Williamsburg, Va. (1693)	J. A. C. Chandler, Ph.D.	32	729
William and Vashti college, Aledo, Ill. (1908)	Ray C. Pellett	4	6
William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo. (1849)	John P. Greene, D.D., LL.D.	20	357
Williams college,* Williamstown, Mass. (1793)	Harry A. Garfield, LL.D.	54	576
William Smith college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1908)	Murray Bartlett, D.D.	27	95
Wilson college, Chambersburg, Pa. (1870)	E. D. Warfield, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	31	390
Wittenberg college, Springfield, O. (1845)	Rees E. Tulloss, Ph.D., D.D.	32	1,068
Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C. (1854)	H. N. Snyder, M. A., Litt.D., LL.D.	19	343
Women's Col. of Delaware,* Newark (1914)	Winifred J. Robinson, Ph.D., (dean)	30	329
Worcester Poly. inst.,* Worcester, Mass. (1865)	Ira N. Hollis, A.M., L.H.D.	53	571
Yale university,* New Haven, Conn. (1701)	James R. Angell, LL.D.	735	3,896
Yankton college, Yankton, S. D. (1881)	Henry K. Warren, M.A., LL.D.	28	427
York college, York, Neb. (1890)	H. U. Roop, Ph.D., L.H.D., LL.D.	22	625
Y. M. C. A. college, Chicago (1884)	Frank H. Burt, LL.D.	12	144

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From bureau of education biennial report.]

STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS (1917-1918.)

Children.

State.	*Number.	Enrolled.
Alabama	760,598	573,762
Arizona	66,655	67,973
Arkansas	562,861	461,591
California	606,350	602,758
Colorado	237,407	200,763
Connecticut	295,031	243,880
Delaware	53,657	37,137
District of Columbia	74,524	61,536
Florida	269,553	196,405
Georgia	937,742	679,661
Idaho	121,838	104,737
Illinois	1,554,799	1,088,391
Indiana	712,913	564,152
Iowa	582,889	530,375
Kansas	495,578	405,319
Kentucky	707,766	533,355
Louisiana	590,259	325,571
Maine	179,048	140,774
Maryland	363,234	235,268
Massachusetts	855,544	630,878
Michigan	770,809	655,941
Minnesota	635,138	488,333
Mississippi	651,443	540,756
Missouri	900,144	664,412
Montana	104,673	122,000
Nebraska	351,924	300,011
Nevada	18,831	14,518
New Hampshire	99,038	66,021
New Jersey	739,126	562,319
New Mexico	126,679	85,677
New York	2,421,283	1,666,589
North Carolina	792,481	634,250
North Dakota	222,693	168,034
Ohio	1,246,601	951,960
Oklahoma	729,547	551,365
Oregon	194,984	145,891
Pennsylvania	2,192,214	1,514,984
Rhode Island	147,516	91,864
South Carolina	554,374	394,467
South Dakota	203,623	138,485
Tennessee	697,110	591,346
Texas	1,441,881	1,098,989
Utah	131,734	110,193
Vermont	85,256	62,049
Virginia	678,455	481,139
Washington	363,812	262,829
West Virginia	416,483	317,144
Wisconsin	701,084	449,403
Wyoming	39,294	38,271
United States	27,686,476	20,853,516

Division.	*Number.	Enrolled
North Atlantic division	7,014,056	4,979,358
North Central division	8,378,195	6,404,806
South Atlantic division	4,140,503	3,037,007
South Central division	6,141,465	4,676,735
Western division	2,012,257	1,755,612

*Estimated number of children 5 to 18 years of age.

Teachers.

State.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alabama	2,957	9,605	12,562
Arizona	245	1,812	2,057
Arkansas	4,421	7,587	12,008
California	2,015	15,261	17,276
Colorado	561	6,658	7,219
Connecticut	405	6,512	6,917
Delaware	99	962	1,061
Dist. of Columbia	219	1,636	1,855
Florida	1,206	5,065	6,271
Georgia	2,677	12,377	15,054
Idaho	651	3,196	3,847
Illinois	4,656	28,997	33,653
Indiana	6,247	10,743	16,990
Iowa	2,454	25,178	27,632
Kansas	2,353	14,045	16,398
Kentucky	4,414	9,657	14,071
Louisiana	1,319	6,589	7,908
Maine	614	6,575	7,180
Maryland	599	4,966	5,565
Massachusetts	2,089	16,913	19,002
Michigan	2,975	20,076	23,051
Minnesota	1,793	16,975	18,768
Mississippi	2,560	9,051	11,611
Missouri	4,122	16,545	20,667
Montana	645	5,136	5,781
Nebraska	660	12,098	12,758
Nevada	91	644	735
New Hampshire	228	2,900	3,128
New Jersey	1,397	14,411	15,808
New Mexico	600	1,934	2,534
New York	6,681	52,508	59,189
North Carolina	2,767	12,241	15,241
North Dakota	700	6,400	7,160
Ohio	7,307	27,846	35,153
Oklahoma	3,036	10,760	13,796
Oregon	1,017	5,453	6,470
Pennsylvania	7,818	36,515	44,333
Rhode Island	254	2,680	2,934
South Carolina	1,195	7,266	8,461
South Dakota	745	6,600	7,345
Tennessee	3,376	9,571	12,947
Texas	5,229	23,772	29,001
Utah	917	2,532	3,449
Vermont	123	2,852	2,975
Virginia	1,787	12,117	13,904
Washington	1,349	8,012	9,361

State.	Men.	Women.	Total.
West Virginia	3,774	7,204	10,978
Wisconsin	1,642	15,103	16,745
Wyoming	145	1,746	1,891
United States	105,194	545,515	650,709
North Atlantic	19,609	141,866	161,475
North Central	35,741	200 606	236,347
South Atlantic	14,323	64,067	78,390
South Central	27,312	86,592	113,904
Western	8,236	52,384	60,620

Salaries and Total Expenditures.

State.	Salaries.	Expenditures.
Alabama	$4,330,498	$6,066,204
Arizona	2,039,016	3,533,433
Arkansas	3,834,677	4,994,739
California	20,848,966	34,115,891
Colorado	5,421,875	9,733,221
Connecticut	5,815,439	10,669,633
Delaware	598,328	875,876
Dist. of Columbia	2,071,263	3,183,871
Florida	2,377,802	4,674,111
Georgia	5,959,000	7,612,060
Idaho	2,636,443	5,178,845
Illinois	27,648,529	51,506,043
Indiana	12,227,561	27,577,705
Iowa	13,608,309	29,277,854
Kansas	8,828,136	17,102,644
Kentucky	5,541,386	8,355,991
Louisiana	3,985,304	6,018,452
Maine	2,632,057	4,431,108
Maryland	4,077,057	5,983,835
Massachusetts	17,554,474	31,087,788
Michigan	14,898,026	32,121,246
Minnesota	12,217,925	24,997,003
Mississippi	3,828,413	4,263,954
Missouri	13,408,882	22,888,591
Montana	4,105,141	9,308,062
Nebraska	7,451,002	14,381,857
Nevada	509,365	802,548
New Hampshire	1,713,375	3,138,346
New Jersey	15,192,012	30,244,431
New Mexico	1,658,766	3,871,908
New York	55,872,183	81,058,361
North Carolina	4,610,611	6,544,320
North Dakota	4,500,000	9,894,125
Ohio	24,370,894	50,498,015
Oklahoma	8,099,538	14,166,210
Oregon	4,450,375	7,530,262
Pennsylvania	31,226,303	69,520,247
Rhode Island	2,159,668	4,048,771
South Carolina	2,711,965	4,955,037
South Dakota	3,743,545	7,081,903
Tennessee	4,794,107	7,702,014
Texas	14,125,073	24,557,692
Utah	2,686,323	5,356,554
Vermont	1,390,647	2,536,779
Virginia	5,349,819	8,304,507
Washington	9,097,394	15,263,970
West Virginia	4,702,279	6,991,033
Wisconsin	8,897,113	17,656,591
Wyoming	1,177,790	2,004,419
United States	421,084,254	763,678,089
North Atlantic	133,556,158	236,735,464
North Central	151,889,922	304,983,577
South Atlantic	32,458,724	49,134,650
South Central	48,538,996	76,125,276
Western	54,640,454	96,699,122

HIGH SCHOOLS (1918).

Public.		*Private.*	
Schools	13,951	Schools	2,058
Teachers—Men	29,731	Teachers—Men	5,411
Women	55,257	Women	8,788
Students—Boys	851,954	Students—Boys	72,238
Girls	1,081,867	Girls	86,507

NORMAL SCHOOLS (1918).

Public.		*Private.*	
Schools	251	Schools	55
Teachers—Men	2,799	Teachers—Men	367
Women	4,815	Women	571
Students—Men	18,460	Students—Men	2,827
Women	110,045	Women	6,742

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS (1916).

Institutions	574
Instructors—Men	28,472
Instructors—Women	6,397
Preparatory students—Men	33,319
Preparatory students—Women	19,155
Collegiate students—Men	152,860
Collegiate students—Women	90,181
Colleges for men	144
Undergraduate students	43,851
Colleges for women	89
Undergraduate students	20,638
Coeducational colleges	341
Undergraduate students—Men	109,009
Undergraduate students—Women	69,543
Total students	178,552

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS (1916).

Theology—		Dentistry—	
Schools	169	Schools	48
Students	12,051	Students	10,715
Law—		Pharmacy—	
Schools	124	Schools	71
Students	22,993	Students	6,034
Medicine—		Veterinary—	
Schools	92	Schools	22
Students	14,767	Students	3,064

SCHOOLS FOR BLIND AND DEAF (1918).

Public schools for blind	62
Pupils	5,386
State schools for deaf	68
Pupils	11,316
Public schools for deaf	69
Pupils	2,482
Private schools for deaf	17
Pupils	605

SCHOOLS FOR FEEBLE-MINDED (1918).

State—Number	43	Pupils	983
Pupils	35,968	Public—Day	131
Private—Number	31	Pupils	13,133

OTHER SCHOOLS (1918).

Training nurses	1,776	Students	63,762
Students	55,251	Agriculture (1916)	69
Commercial	890	Students	130,499
Students	289,579	Summer	480
Reform	135	Students	160,411

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS (1919).

Agricultural—Teachers	941
Pupils enrolled	19,933
Trade or industrial—Teachers	1,058
Pupils enrolled	18,664
Home-economic—Teachers	604
Pupils enrolled	12,445
Continuation—Teachers	616
Pupils enrolled	50,783

Note—The figures are for all day and not for evening or part time schools.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Dec. 27, 1919.

Class of work.	No. training.
Prevocational training	3,359
Building trades	337
Electrical trades	899
Mechanical trades	2,552
Metal trades	274
Printing trades	182
Garment and leather trades	347
Railway occupation	16
Manufacturing pursuits	46
Crafts	292
Advertising trades	120

Class of work.	No. training.
Woodworking	33
Food preparation	51
Textile work	128
Repair work	53
Miscellaneous	869
Total trade and industrial	6,169
Administrative positions	2,763
Subordinate positions	2,581
Commercial facilities	210
Total business and commercial	5,554
Agricultural	3,162
Professional	3,040
Grand total	21,284

SCHOOLS IN OUTLYING POSSESSIONS.

Hawaii (1917)—Pupils	39,028
Public schools, No.	168
Teachers	855
Pupils	32,282
Porto Rico (1918-1919)—	
Common schools—Pupils	155,009
Teachers	2,730
Alaska (1918)—Schools	69
Pupils	3,635
Teachers	116
Philippines (1918)—Primary schools	4,276
Intermediate schools	423
Secondary schools	48
Total schools	4,747
Teachers—American	406
Filipino	12,821

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS BY YEARS.

	Children.		Teachers.				
Year.	*Number.	Enrolled.	†Attendance.	Men.	Women.	Total.	‡Salaries.	Total cost.
1870	12,055,443	6,871,522	4,077,347	77,529	122,926	200,515	$37,832,566	$63,396,660
1880	15,065,767	9,867,505	6,144,143	122,795	163,798	286,593	55,942,972	78,094,687
1890	18,543,201	12,722,581	8,153,635	125,525	238,397	363,922	91,836,484	140,506,715
1900	21,404,322	15,503,110	10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062	137,687,746	214,964,618
1910	24,360,888	17,813,852	12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210	253,915,470	426,250,434
1911	24,745,562	18,035,118	12,871,980	110,328	423,278	533,606	266,678,471	446,726,929
1912	25,167,445	18,182,937	13,302,303	114,559	432,730	547,289	284,945,162	482,886,793
1913	25,499,928	18,523,558	13,510,643	113,342	451,118	564,460	303,537,849	534,058,580
1914	26,002,153	19,153,786	14,216,459	114,662	465,396	580,058	323,610,915	555,077,146
1915	26,425,100	19,693,007	14,964,886	118,435	485,566	604,001	344,668,690	605,460,785
1916	26,846,976	20,351,687	15,358,927	123,038	499,333	622,371	364,789,265	640,717,053
1918	§27,686,476	20,853,516	15,548,914	105,194	545,515	650,709	436,477,090	763,678,089

*Children 5 to 18 years of age. †Average daily attendance. ‡Of superintendents and teachers. §Statistics now collected for even years only.

STUDENTS IN LEADING FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

[From Minerva for 1913-1914.]

Paris	17,556	Warsaw	2,257	Griefswald	1,387
Berlin	14,178	Upsala	2,419	Salamanca	1,200
Moscow	9,760	Turin	2,199	Leiden	1,212
Cairo	9,540	Nancy	2,248	Leeds	1,320
Vienna	8,784	Graz	2,151	Pisa	1,150
Budapest	7,814	Geneva	1,858	Amsterdam	1,215
Munich	7,718	Bologna	2,000	Seville	1,100
St. Petersburg	7,455	Kasan	2,122	Utrecht	1,096
Naples	6,600	Tubingen	2,016	Havana	1,070
Leipzig	6,143	Marburg	2,072		
Toronto	5,903	Prague (German)	2,053		
Madrid	5,675	Sendai	1,915		
Lemberg	5,567	Jena	1,993		
Tokyo (Imperial)	5,354	Durham	1,648		
Buenos Aires	5,354	Lille	1,828		
Valladolid	4,600	Bern	2,015		
Bonn	4,478	Konigsberg	1,744		
Prague (Bohemian)	4,406	Kiel	1,876		
London	4,047	Valencia	1,700		
Oxford	4,025	Manchester	1,691		
Copenhagen	4,000	Wales, Univ. of	1,389		
Rome	3,919	Padua	1,648		
Cambridge	3,748	Pavia	1,600		
Helsingfors	3,532	Palermo	1,669		
Edinburgh	3,352	Rennes	1,570		
Charkow	3,342	Wurzburg	1,456		
Bukharest	3,283	Kingston (Canada)	1,548		
Lyons	3,084	Christiania	1,500		
Kiev	3,000	Algiers	1,440		
Halle	2,982	Giessen	1,426		
Cracow	2,960	Grenoble	1,746		
Toulouse	2,869	Zurich	1,481		
Dorpat	2,684	Gothenburg	2,021		
Luttich	2,778	Sydney	1,496		
Athens	2,800	Montreal (Laval)	1,624		
Glasgow	2,800	Colmbra	1,350		
Breslau	2,684	Innsbruck	1,365		
Louvain	2,630	Lausanne	1,254		
Freiburg	2,766	Genoa	1,413		
Strassburg	2,485	Aberdeen	1,300		
Bordeaux	2,548	Tomsk	1,300		
Gottingen	2,668	Poitiers	1,318		
McGill (Montreal)	2,213	Erlangen	1,295		
Barcelona	2,430	Brussels	1,250		
Heidelberg	2,466	Melbourne	1,319		
Klausenburg	2,124	Lund	1,347		
Odessa	2,023	Czernowitz	1,194		
Muenster (Germ'y)	2,368	Liverpool	1,312		
Sofia	2,116	Ghent	1,253		
Belgrade	1,167				
Dijon	1,000				
Dublin	1,000				
Granada	1,000				
Rome	1,070				
Agram	1,045				
Santiago (Chile)	1,000				
Birmingham (Eng.)	1,000				

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO EDUCATION.

[From report of United States commissioner of education.]

Institutions.	1915.	1916.
Univ. and colleges	$20,310,124	$30,196,006
Schools of theology	1,467,055	2,257,359
Schools of law	90,576	128,588
Schools of medicine	2,661,076	2,253,598
Public normal schools	449,992	758,998
Private normal schools	168,479	143,012
Private high schools	875,944	1,357,719
Total	26,023,246	37,095,280

GIFTS BY YEARS.

1871	$8,593,740	1895	$8,240,876
1872	10,072,540	1896	11,677,048
1873	11,225,977	1897	10,049,141
1874	6,053,804	1898	10,981,209
1875	4,126,562	1899	25,332,792
1876	4,691,845	1900	15,066,561
1877	3,015,256	1901	21,158,400
1878	3,103,289	1902	20,348,739
1879	5,249,810	1903	17,915,075
1880	5,518,501	1904	17,261,375
1881	7,440,224	1905	21,827,875
1883	7,141,363	1906	23,347,070
1884	11,270,286	1907	28,585,780
1885	9,314,081	1908	19,763,421
1886	5,976,168	1909	21,192,450
1887	7,512,910	1910	24,755,663
1888	6,646,368	1911	27,634,029
1889	6,942,058	1912	30,061,310
1890	8,011,019	1913	29,651,310
1891	8,519,233	1914	31,357,398
1892	8,721,902	1915	26,023,246
1893	8,207,690	1916	37,095,280
1894	10,855,365	Total	647,536,608

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE.

Requirements for Voters in the Various States and in Alaska.	Residence required before election day. State	Co.	Ta.	Prct.	Registration.	Excluded from voting.
ALABAMA—Citizens of good character and understanding; aliens who have declared intention: must show poll-tax receipt.	2 y.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	Yes.	If convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office or other penitentiary offenses, idiots or insane.
ALASKA—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	.....	.....	30 d	.....	
ARIZONA—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, non compos mentis, insane or convicted of treason or felony.
ARKANSAS—Like Alabama, except as to "good character."	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	No.	Idiots, insane, convicts until pardoned, nonpayment of poll tax.
CALIFORNIA—Citizens, naturalized for 90 days, or treaty of Queretaro.	1 y.	90 d	....	30 d	Yes.	Chinese, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicts.
COLORADO—Citizens of the U.S.; aliens who declared intention 4 months before election.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	10 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, insane, idiots, prisoners convicted of bribery.
CONNECTICUT — Citizens who can read English.	1 y.	....	6 m	....	Yes.	Convicted of felony or other infamous crime unless pardoned.
DELAWARE—Citizens paying $1 registration fee.	1 y.	3 m	....	30 d	No.	Insane, idiots, felons, paupers.
FLORIDA—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	....	30 d	Yes.	Persons not registered, insane, convicts.
GEORGIA—Citizens who can read and have paid all taxes since 1877.	1 y.	6 m	....	....	(a)	Persons convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment, insane, delinquent taxpayers.
IDAHO — Citizens of the United States.	6 m	30 d	3 m	10 d	Yes.	Chinese, Indians, insane, felons, polygamists, bigamists, traitors, bribers.
ILLINOIS—Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicts of penitentiary until pardoned.
INDIANA — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 m	60 d	60 d	30 d	No.	Convicts and persons disqualified by judgment of a court, United States soldiers, marines and sailors.
IOWA—Citizens of United States.	6 m	60 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, convicts.
KANSAS — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention.	6 m	30 d	30 d	10 d	(b)	Insane, persons under guardianship, convicts, bribers, defrauders of the government and persons dishonorably discharged from service of United States.
KENTUCKY—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	60 d	60 d	(c)	Treason, felony, bribery, idiots, insane.
LOUISIANA — Citizens who are able to read and write, who own $300 worth of property or whose father or grandfather was entitled to vote Jan. 1, 1867.	2 y.	1 y.	....	6 m	Yes.	Idiots, insane, all crimes punishable by imprisonment, embezzling public funds unless pardoned.
MAINE—Citizens of the U. S.	3 m	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
MARYLAND—Citizens of United States who can read	1 y.	6 m	6 m	1 d.	Yes.	Persons convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, persons under guardianship, insane, idiots.
MASSACHUSETTS—Citizens who can read and write English.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except United States soldiers), persons under guardianship.
MICHIGAN—Citizens; aliens who declared intention prior to May 8, 1892.	6 m	20 d	20 d	20 d	Yes.	Indians holding tribal relations, duellists and their abetters.
MINNESOTA — Citizens of the United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	(d)	Treason, felony unless pardoned, insane, persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
MISSISSIPPI — Citizens who can read or understand the constitution of the state.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	1 y.	Yes.	Insane, idiots, felons, delinquent taxpayers.
MISSOURI — Citizens, aliens who have declared intention not less than 1 nor more than 5 years before offering to vote.	1 y	60 d	60 d	60 d	(e)	Paupers, persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor or violating right of suffrage, unless pardoned; second conviction disfranchises.
MONTANA—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Indians, felons, idiots, insane.
NEBRASKA—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention 30 days before election.	6 m	40 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Lunatics, persons convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
NEVADA — Citizens of United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicted of treason or felony, unamnestied confederates against the United States, Indians and Chinese.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Citizens of United States.	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except honorably discharged soldiers), persons excused from paying taxes at own request
NEW JERSEY—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	5 m	.....	.....	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots and persons convicted of crimes which exclude them from being witnesses, unless pardoned.
NEW MEXICO—Citizens of U. S.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicts and Indians not taxed.
NEW YORK—Citizens of United States; 30 days.	1 y.	4 m	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, unless pardoned, betters on result of election, bribers for votes and the bribed.
NORTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	6 m	....	4 m	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of felony or other infamous crimes, atheists.
NORTH DAKOTA — Citizens of the United States; civilized Indians.	1 y.	6 m	....	90 d	(a)	Felons, idiots convicts, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
OHIO—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	30 d	20 d	20 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, United States soldiers and sailors, felons, unless restored to citizenship.

(a) Registration required in some counties. (b) In all cities. (c) In the cities of first, second and third class. (d) Required in cities of 1,200 inhabitants or more. (e) In cities of 100,000 population or more.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.	Residence required before election day.				Registration.	Excluded from voting.
	State	Co.	Tn.	Prct.		
OKLAHOMA — Citizens of the United States and native Indians	1 y	6 m	30 d	30 d	.....	Felons, paupers, idiots and lunatics.
OREGON—White citizens; aliens who have declared intention 1 year before election.	6 m	....	....	....	No.	Idiots, insane, convicted felons, Chinese, United States soldiers and sailors.
PENNSYLVANIA — Citizens at least 1 month, and if 22 years old must have paid tax within 2 yrs.	1 y	....	....	2 m	Yes.	Persons convicted of some offense forfeiting right of suffrage, nontaxpayers.
RHODE ISLAND — Citizens of United States.	2 y	....	6 m	....	(c)	Paupers, lunatics idiots convicted of bribery or infamous crime until restored.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y	1 y	4 m	4 m	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots, convicted of treason, dueling or other infamous crime.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Citizens aliens who have declared intention	6 m	30 d	10 d	10 d	(d)	Persons under guardian, idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned.
TENNESSEE—Citizens who have paid poll tax preceding year	1 y	6 m	....	....	(e)	Convicted of bribery or other infamous crime, failure to pay poll tax.
TEXAS — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention 6 months before election.	1 y	6 m	6 m	....	(f)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, convicts, United States soldiers and sailors
UTAH—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	4 m	....	60 d	....	Idiots, insane convicted of treason or violation of election laws
VERMONT — Citizens of United States	1 y.	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Unpardoned convicts, deserters from United States service during the war, ex-confederates.
VIRGINIA—Citizens U.S of good understanding who have paid poll tax 3 yrs. and all ex-soldiers.	2 y	1 y	1 y.	30 d	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicts, unless pardoned by the legislature
WASHINGTON—Citizens of United States.	1 y	90 d	30 d	30 d	....	Indians not taxed.
WEST VIRGINIA — Citizens of the state.	1 y	60 d	10 d	....	No.	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicts, bribers, United States soldiers and sailors.
WISCONSIN—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention	1 y.	10 d	10 d	10 d	(a)	Insane, under guardian, convicts, unless pardoned.
WYOMING—Citizens of the United States	1 y.	60 d	10 d	10 d	Yes.	Idiots, insane felons, unable to read the state constitution.

(*a*) In cities of 3,000 population or over. (*b*) In cities of not less than 9,000 inhabitants. (*c*) Nontaxpayers must register yearly before Dec. 31. (*d*) In towns having 1,000 voters and counties where registration has been adopted by popular vote. (*e*) All counties having 50,000 inhabitants or over. (*f*) In cities of 10,000 or over.

Notes—The word "citizen" as used in above table means citizen of the United States in all cases.

The residence requirement is continuous residence immediately prior to election day.

CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. (Fourteenth amendment to the constitution.)

All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. (Sec. 1992, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States. (Sec. 1993, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States and who might herself be lawfully naturalized shall be deemed a citizen. (Sec. 1995, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Children born in the United States of alien parents are citizens of the United States.

When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of this act (June 29, 1906), be naturalized without making any declaration of intention. If a widow files an application for citizenship based on her husband's declaration of intention, the children who are under the age of 21 at the time she is naturalized will be citizens through her naturalization, but if the children are past the age of 21 and were born in a foreign country, it will be necessary for them to file petitions for naturalization in their own right, using their deceased father's declaration of intention, provided they were under the age of 21 at the time of his death.

Children of Chinese parents who are themselves aliens and incapable of becoming naturalized are citizens of the United States.

Children born in the United States of persons engaged in the diplomatic service of foreign governments are not citizens of the United States.

Children born of alien parents on a vessel of a foreign country while within the waters of the United States are not citizens of the United States, but of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Children born of alien parents in the United States have the right to make an election of nationality when they reach their majority.

Minors and children are citizens within the meaning of the term as used in the constitution.

Deserters from the military or naval service of the United States are liable to loss of citizenship.

Any alien being a free white person, an alien of African nativity or of African descent may become an American citizen by complying with the naturalization laws.

"Hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are repealed." (Sec. 14, act of May 6, 1882.)

The courts have held that neither Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, Burmese nor Indians can be naturalized.

The naturalization laws apply to women as well as men. An alien woman who marries

a citizen, native or naturalized, becomes a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Aliens may become citizens of the United States by treaties with foreign powers, by conquest or by special acts of congress.

In an act approved March 2, 1907, it is provided that any American citizen shall have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: Provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the department of state may prescribe; and provided, also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American citizen shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continue to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or, if she resides abroad, she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation.

A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship of the parent: Provided, that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child; and provided, further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

All children born outside the limits of the United States, who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (see above), and who continue to reside outside of the United States, shall, in order to receive the protection of the government, be required, upon reaching the age of 18 years, to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall further be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Act of June 29, 1906, as amended March 4, 1909, June 25, 1910, March 4, 1913, and May 9, 1918.

The act creating the department of labor provided for a bureau of naturalization with a commissioner of naturalization and deputy commissioner. The commissioner or in his absence the deputy commissioner is the administrative officer in charge of the bureau of naturalization.

The act of June 29, 1906, as subsequently amended, provides that the bureau of naturalization, under the direction of the secretary of labor, shall have charge of all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens. It is the duty of the bureau to provide, for use at the various immigration stations throughout the United States, books of record in which the commissioners of immigration shall cause a registry to be made in the case of each alien arriving in the United States, the name, age, occupation, personal description, place of birth, last residence, intended place of residence in the United States, the date of arrival of said alien and, if entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he comes. Such alien shall be granted a certificate of such registry.

Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens is conferred upon the United States District courts and all courts of record having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity in which the amount in controversy is unlimited. The naturalization jurisdiction of the courts shall extend only to aliens resident within the respective judicial districts of such courts.

An alien may be admitted to citizenship in the following manner and not otherwise:

1. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of the proper court at least two years before his admission, and after he has reached the age of 18 years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce allegiance to any foreign state or sovereignty. Such declaration shall set forth the same facts as are registered at the time of his arrival. No alien who, in conformity with the law in force at the date of his declaration, has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be required to renew such declaration.

2. Not less than two years nor more than seven after he has made such declaration he shall file a petition, signed by himself and verified, in which he shall state his name, place of residence, occupation, date and place of birth, place from which he emigrated, name of the vessel on which he arrived, the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention of becoming a citizen; if he is married, he shall state the name of his wife, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time the petition is filed, and if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and place of residence of each child living. The petition shall also set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of any body of persons opposed to organized government, and that he is not a polygamist or a believer in polygamy; that he intends to become a citizen of and to live permanently in the United States, and whether or not he has been denied admission as a citizen of the United States, and, if denied, the ground or grounds of such denial, the court or courts in which such decision was rendered and that the cause for such denial has since been cured or removed, and every fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application.

The petition shall also be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state in their affidavits that they have personally kown the applicant to be a resident of the United States for a period of at least five years continuously and of the state, territory or District of Columbia in which the application is made for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of his petition, and that they each have personal knowledge that the petitioner is a person of good moral character, in every way qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

At the time of the filing of the petition, there shall be filed with the clerk of the court a certificate from the department of labor, if the petitioner arrives in the United States after the passage of this act, stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States, and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and made a part of the petition.

3. He shall before he is admitted to citizenship declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States, that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject, and that he will support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

4. It shall be made apparent to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character and attachment to the principles of the constitution shall be required.

5. He must renounce any hereditary title or order of nobility which he may possess.

6. When any alien who has declared his intention dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children may, by complying with the other provisions of the act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

7. Any native-born Filipino of the age of 21 years and upwards who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and who has served in the United States navy, marine corps or the naval auxiliary service not less than three years; or any alien, or any Porto Rican not a citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 or upwards, who has enlisted or may enlist hereafter in the armies of the United States, either the regular forces, the volunteer forces, the national army, the national guard or naval militia of any state, or the United States navy or marine corps, or coast guard, or who has served for three years on any vessel of the United States, merchant, naval or fishing, of more than twenty tons burden, may on presentation of the required declaration of intention petition for naturalization without proof of the required five years' residence in the United States if it is shown that such residence cannot be established; any alien in the military or naval service of the United States during the time this country is engaged in the present (world) war may file his petition for naturalization without making the preliminary declaration of intention and without proof of five years' residence within the United States; any alien declarant who has served in the army or navy of the United States or the Philippine constabulary, and has been honorably discharged and has been accepted for service in either the military or naval service of the United States on condition that he become a citizen of the United States, may file his petition for naturalization upon proof of continuous residence in the United States for the three years immediately preceding his petition, by two witnesses, citizens of the United States, and in these cases only residence in the Philippine Islands and the Panama Canal Zone by aliens may be considered residence within the United States, and the place of such military service shall be construed as the place of residence and the petition for naturalization may be filed in the most convenient court without proof of residence within its jurisdiction. Any alien who is in the military service at the time of the passage of this act may file his petition without appearing in person in the office of the clerk of court and without taking the oath of allegiance in open court. Service by aliens upon vessels not of American registry shall not be considered as residence for naturalization purposes.

8. Every seaman alien shall after his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and after he shall have served three years upon such merchant or fishing vessel of the United States, be deemed a citizen for the purpose of serving on board any such vessel.

9. Provision is made for promoting the instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization through a citizenship textbook and monthly naturalization bulletin.

10. Any person not an alien enemy, who resided uninterruptedly within the United States for five years next preceding July 1, 1914, and was on that date otherwise qualified to become a citizen except that he had not made the declaration of intention required by law and who had because of misinformation regarding his citizenship status erroneously exercised the rights and performed the duties of a citizen of the United States in good faith, may file the petition for naturalization without making the preliminary declaration required of other aliens and may be admitted as a citizen of the United States upon complying in all respects with the other requirements of the naturalization law.

11. No alien who is a citizen, subject or denizen of any country with which the United States is at war shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States unless he made his declaration of intention not less than two nor more than seven years prior to the existence of war, or was at that time entitled to become a citizen without making a declaration of intention, or unless his petition for naturalization shall then be pending and is otherwise entitled to admission.

12. Any person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the war in Europe, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with a country with which the United States is now at war, who shall be deemed to have lost his citizenship by reason of any oath or obligation taken by him for the purpose of entering such service, may resume his citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance prescribed by the naturalization law and regulations, and such oath may be taken before any court authorized to naturalize aliens or before any consul of the United States.

13. Any person who served in the military or naval forces of the United States at the termination of the world war or who may have been honorably discharged from such service on account of disability incurred in the line of duty shall be relieved from the necessity of proving that he resided continuously in the United States the time required by law of aliens, but his petition must be supported by two credible witnesses.

Immediately after the filing of the petition the clerk of the court shall give notice thereof by posting in a public place the name, nativity and residence of the alien, the date and place of his arrival in the United States and the date for the final hearing of his peti-

tion and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf. Petitions for naturalization may be filed at any time, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days and in no case until at least ninety days have elapsed after the filing of the petition. No person shall be naturalized within thirty days preceding a general election within the territorial jurisdiction of the court. It shall be lawful for the court, upon the petition of an alien, to change his name.

No person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized.

No alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language. This requirement does not apply to those physically unable to comply with it, or to those making homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States.

The fees charged by clerks of court in naturalization cases are:

For receiving and filing a declaration of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof, $1.

For making, filing and docketing the petition of an alien for admission as a citizen of the United States and the final hearing thereon, $2; and for entering the final order and the issuance of the certificate of citizenship thereunder, $2.

The petitioner shall also deposit with the clerk a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of subpœnaing and paying the legal fees of any witnesses for whom he may request a subpœna.

The naturalization of deserters or persons who go abroad to avoid draft is prohibited.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

Effective since May 1, 1917.

The word "alien" as used in the act includes any person not a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, but it does not include Indians of the United States not taxed or citizens of the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States. The term "United States" means the United States and any waters, territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof except the Isthmian Canal Zone; but if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone or any insular possession and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States he is not to be permitted to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens.

There shall be collected a tax of $8 for every alien, including alien seamen regularly admitted, entering the United States. Children under 16 accompanying father or mother are not subject to the tax. The tax shall not be levied on aliens who enter after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year preceding such entrance in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba or Mexico for a temporary stay, nor upon aliens in transit, nor upon aliens who, having been lawfully admitted, shall go from one part of the United States to another, although through contiguous foreign territory.

Excluded Aliens.

The following classes of aliens are excluded from the United States: Idiots, imbeciles, feeble minded, epileptics, insane persons; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity previously; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practice polygamy or believe in or advocate the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; persons who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure or import prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; contract laborers who have been induced or assisted to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published or distributed in a foreign country; persons likely to become a public charge; persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their re-embarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the secretary of labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality or foreign government either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted at the discretion of the secretary of labor; all children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may, in the discretion of the secretary of labor, be admitted if, in his opinion, they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eligible; unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia, situate south of the 20th parallel of latitude north, west of the 160th meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and north of the 10th

parallel of latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province or dependency situate on the continent of Asia west of the 110th meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and the 24th and 38th parallels of latitude north, and no alien now in any way excluded from, or prevented from entering, the United States shall be admitted to the United States.

The provision next foregoing, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupation: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, civil engineers, teachers, students, authors, artists, merchants and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, nor to their legal wives or their children under 16 years of age who shall accompany them or who may subsequently apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal wives or foreign born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status or occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be deemed to be in the United States contrary to law and shall be subject to deportation.

Literacy Test.

After three months from the passage of this act, in addition to the aliens who are by law now excluded from admission into the United States, the following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto, to wit:

All aliens over 16 years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: Provided, that any admissible alien, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 55 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter. That, for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read, the immigrant inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the secretary of labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in some one of the various languages or dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect. That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the literacy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the secretary of labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who have resided therein continuously for five years and who return to the United States within six months from the date of their departure therefrom; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory; Provided, that nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted, or who admit the commission, or who teach or advocate the commission, of an offense purely political: Provided further, that the provisions of this act relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality or foregn government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: Provided further, that skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the secretary of labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation, and such determination by the secretary of labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case: Provided further, that the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed as domestic servants: Provided further, that whenever the president shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens or subjects to go to any country other than the United States, or to any of its insular possessions or the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the president shall refuse to permit such persons to enter the United States or its possessions: Provided further, that aliens returning after a temporary absence to an unrelinquished United States domicile of seven consecutive years may be admitted at the discretion of the secretary of labor and under such conditions as he may prescribe: Provided further, that nothing in the contract-labor or reading-test provisions of this act shall be construed to prevent any alien exhibitor or holder of any concession for any fair or exposition authorized by congress from bringing into the United States, under contract, such otherwise inadmissible alien mechanics, artisans, agents or other employes, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or business, under such rules as the commissioner-general of immigration with the approval of the secretary of labor may prescribe, both as to the admission and return of such persons: Provided further, that the commissioner-general of immigration with the approval of the secretary of labor shall issue rules and prescribe conditions, including exaction of such bonds as may be necessary, to control and regulate the admission and return of otherwise inadmissible aliens applying for temporary admission: Provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments, nor to their suites, families or guests.

The importation of any alien into the United States for any immoral purpose is punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years and by a fine of not more than $5,000. Violations of the contract-labor section of the act are punishable by fines of $1,000 or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years. The act provides for the fining or imprisonment of persons engaged in the transportation of aliens into the United States who encourage or help persons excluded under the provisions of the law to enter the country.

[See also "Work of 67th Congress, First Session," this volume, for act limiting immigration of aliens for a specified period.]

NUMBER OF THE STARS.

According to the best astronomers the number of stars that can be seen by a person of average eyesight is only about 7,000. The number visible through the telescope has been estimated by J. E. Gore at 70,000,000 and by Profs. Newcomb and Young at 100,000,000.

HISTORICAL DATA AS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Admitted to the union.	Population, 1920.	Area. Sq. M.	Settled at.	Date	By whom.	Rep. in cong.	Electoral vote.
Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819..	2,348,174	51,998	Mobile	1702	French	10	12
Alaska Territory	†July 27, 1868..	54,899	590,884	Sitka	1801	Russians	‡1	.....
Arizona	Feb. 14, 1912..	334,162	113,956	Tucson	1580	Spaniards	1	3
Arkansas	June 15, 1836..	1,752,204	53,335	Ark'nsas Post	1685	French	7	9
California	Sept. 9, 1850..	3,426,861	158,297	San Diego	1769	Spaniards	11	13
Colorado	Aug. 1, 1876...	939 629	103,948	Near Denver.	1858	Americans	4	6
Connecticut	*Jan. 9, 1788...	1,380,631	4,965	Windsor	1635	Puritans	5	7
Delaware	*Dec. 7, 1787...	223,003	2,370	C. Henlopen	1627	Swedes	1	3
District of Columbia	†July 16, 1790..	437,571	70	.....	1660	English	.....	.....
Florida	March 3, 1845.	968,470	58,666	St. Augustine	1565	Spaniards	4	6
Georgia	*Jan. 2, 1788...	2,895,832	59,265	Savannah	1733	English	12	14
Guam Colony	¶Aug. 12, 1898.	13,275	150	Agana	.....	Spaniards	.....	.....
Hawaii Territory	†April 30, 1900..	255,912	6,449	.....	.....	.....	‡1	.....
Idaho	July 3, 1890...	431,866	83,888	Coeur d'Alene	1842	Americans	2	4
Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818..	6,485,280	56,665	Kaskaskia	1720	French	27	29
Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816..	2,930,390	36,354	Vincennes	1730	.....	13	15
Iowa	March 3, 1845.	2,404,021	56,147	Burlington	1788	French	11	13
Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861..	1,769,257	82,158	.....	1831	Americans	8	10
Kentucky	Feb. 4, 1792...	2,416,630	40,598	Lexington	1765	From Va	11	13
Louisiana	April 8, 1812..	1,798,509	48,506	Iberville	1699	French	8	10
Maine	March 3, 1820.	768,014	33,040	Bristol	1624	English	4	6
Maryland	*April 28, 1788..	1,449,661	12,327	St. Mary's	1634	English	6	8
Massachusetts	*Feb. 6, 1788..	3,852,356	8,266	Plymouth	1620	Puritans	16	18
Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837..	3,668,412	57,980	Near Detroit.	1650	French	13	15
Minnesota	May 11, 1858..	2,387,125	84,682	St. Peter's R.	1805	Americans	10	12
Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817..	1,790,618	46,865	Natchez	1716	From S. C	8	10
Missouri	March 2, 1821.	3,404,055	69,420	St. Louis	1764	French	16	18
Montana	Nov. 8, 1889...	548,889	146,997	.....	1809	Americans	2	4
Nebraska	March 1, 1867.	1,296,372	77,520	Bellevue	1847	Americans	6	8
Nevada	*Oct. 13, 1864...	77,407	110,690	Genoa	1850	Americans	1	3
New Hampshire	*June 21, 1788.	443,083	9,341	‡‡Dover	1623	Puritans	2	4
New Jersey	*Dec. 18, 1787..	3,155,900	8,224	Bergen	1620	Swedes	12	14
New Mexico	Feb. 14, 1912..	360,350	122,634	Santa Fe	1537	Spaniards	1	3
New York	*July 26, 1788..	10,385,227	49,204	Manhattan I.	1614	Dutch	43	45
North Carolina	*Nov. 21, 1789..	2,559,123	52,426	Albemarle	1650	English	10	12
North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889...	646,872	70,837	Pembina	1780	French	3	5
Ohio	Nov. 29, 1802..	5,759,394	41,040	Marietta	1788	Americans	22	24
Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1907..	2,028,283	70,057	.....	1889	Americans	8	10
Oregon	Feb 14, 1859..	783,389	96,699	Astoria	1810	Americans	3	5
Pennsylvania	*Dec. 12, 1787..	8,720,017	45,126	Delaware R.	1682	English	36	38
Philippines	**Nov 28, 1898.	10,607,812	114,000	Manila	1570	Spaniards	.....	.....
Porto Rico	¶Aug. 12, 1898.	1,309,172	3,435	Caparra	1510	Spaniards	††1	.....
Rhode Island	*May 29, 1790..	604,397	1,248	Providence	1636	English	3	5
South Carolina	*May 23, 1788..	1,683,724	30,989	Port Royal	1670	Huguenots	7	9
South Dakota	Nov 2, 1889...	636,547	77,615	Sioux Falls	1856	Americans	3	5
Tennessee	June 1, 1796...	2,337,885	42,022	Ft. Loudon	1757	English	10	12
Texas	Dec. 29, 1845..	4,663,228	265,896	Matagorda B.	1686	French	18	20
Utah	Jan 4, 1896...	449,396	84,990	Salt Lake City	1847	Americans	2	4
Vermont	Feb. 18, 1791..	352,428	9,564	Ft. Dummer	1764	English	2	4
Virginia	*June 26, 1788..	2,309,187	42,627	Jamestown	1607	English	10	12
Washington	Nov. 11, 1889..	1,356,621	69,127	Astoria	1811	Americans	5	7
West Virginia	Dec. 31, 1862..	1,463,701	24,170	Wheeling	1774	English	6	8
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848...	2,632,067	56,066	Green Bay	1670	French	11	13
Wyoming	July 11, 1890..	194,402	97,914	Ft. Laramie	1834	Americans	1	....

*Ratified the constitution. †Organized as territory. ‡Delegate. ¶Signing of protocol relinquishing sovereignty. **Yielding sovereignty. Population in 1903. ††Commissioner. ‡‡Also Portsmouth.

Historians do not all agree as to some of the dates in the above table. The dates given are from the statistical abstract of the United States published by the government and are well supported in all disputed cases.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

Cong.	Years.	Name.	Born.	Died.
1	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	1750	1801
2	1791-93	J. Trumbull (Conn.)	1740	1809
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	1750	1801
4-5	1795-99	J. Dayton (N. J.)	1760	1824
6	1799-01	T. Sedgwick (Mass.)	1746	1813
7-9	1801-07	N. Macon (N. C.)	1757	1837
10-11	1807-11	J. B. Varnum (Mass.)	1750	1821
12-13	1811-14	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
13	1814-15	Langdon Cheves (S. C.)	1776	1857
14-16	1815-20	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
16	1820-21	J. W. Taylor (N. Y.)	1784	1854
17	1821-23	P. P. Barbour (Va.)	1783	1841
18	1823-25	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
19	1825-27	J. W. Taylor (N. Y.)	1784	1854
20-23	1827-34	A. Stevenson (Va.)	1784	1857
23	1834-35	John Bell (Tenn.)	1797	1869
24-25	1835-39	J. K. Polk (Tenn.)	1795	1849
26	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter (Va.)	1809	1887
27	1841-43	John White (Ky.)	1805	1845
28	1843-45	J. W. Jones (Va.)	1805	1848
29	1845-47	J. W. Davis (Ind.)	1799	1850
30	1847-49	R. C. Winthrop (Mass.)	1809	1894
31	1849-51	Howell Cobb (Ga.)	1815	1868
32-33	1851-55	Linn Boyd (Ky.)	1800	1859
34	1856-57	N. P. Banks (Mass.)	1816	1894
35	1857-59	James L. Orr (S. C.)	1822	1873
36	1860-61	W. Pennington (N. J.)	1796	1862
37	1861-63	G. A. Grow (Pa.)	1823	1907
38-40	1863-69	S. Colfax (Ind.)	1823	1885
41-43	1869-75	J. G. Blaine (Me.)	1830	1893
44	1875-76	M. C. Kerr (Ind.)	1827	1876
44-46	1876-81	S. J. Randall (Pa.)	1828	1890
47	1881-83	J. W. Keifer (O.)	1836	....
48-50	1883-89	J. G. Carlisle (Ky.)	1835	1910
51	1889-91	Thos. B. Reed (Me.)	1839	1902
52-53	1891-95	C. F. Crisp (Ga.)	1845	1896
54-55	1895-99	Thos. B. Reed (Me.)	1839	1902
56-57	1899-03	D. B. Henderson (Ia.)	1840	1906
58-61	1903-11	J. G. Cannon (Ill.)	1836	....
62-65	1911-19	Champ Clark (Mo.)	1850	1921
66-67	1919-23	F. H. Gillett (Mass.)	1851	....

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE (1828-1920).

Yr.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Per-cent.	Electoral vote.
1828	Jackson	Democrat.	647,231	55.97	178
1828	Adams	Federal	509,097	44.03	83
1832	Jackson	Democrat.	687,502	54.96	219
1832	Clay	Whig	530,189	42.39	49
1832	Floyd	Whig	33,108	2.65	11
1832	Wirt	Anti-M.			7
1836	Van Buren	Democrat.	761,549	50.83	170
1836	Harrison	Whig	736,656	49.17	73
1836	White	Whig			26
1836	Webster	Whig			14
1836	Mangum	Whig			11
1840	Van Buren	Democrat.	1,128,702	46.82	60
1840	Harrison	Whig	1,275,017	52.89	234
1840	Birney	Liberty	7,059	.39	.....
1844	Polk	Democrat.	1,337,243	49.55	170
1844	Clay	Whig	1,299,068	48.14	105
1844	Birney	Liberty	62,300	2.31	.....
1848	Taylor	Whig	1,360,101	47.36	163
1848	Cass	Democrat.	1,220,544	42.50	107
1848	Van Buren	Free Soil	291,263	10.14	.....
1852	Pierce	Democrat.	1,601,474	51.03	254
1852	Scott	Whig	1,380,678	43.99	42
1852	Hale	Free Soil	156,149	4.98	.....
1856	Buchanan	Democrat.	1,838,169	45.34	174
1856	Fremont	Republican	1,341,264	33.09	114
1856	Fillmore	American	874,534	21.57	8
1860	Douglas	Democrat.	1,375,157	29.40	12
1860	Breckinridge	Democrat.	845,763	18.08	72
1860	Lincoln	Republican	1,866,352	39.91	180
1860	Bell	Union	589,581	12.61	39
1864	McClellan	Democrat.	1,808,725	44.94	21
1864	Lincoln	Republican	2,216,067	55.06	216
1868	Seymour	Democrat.	2,709,613	47.33	80
1868	Grant	Republican	3,015,071	52.67	214
1872	Greeley	Democrat.	2,834,079	43.88	*66
1872	O'Conor	Ind. Dem.	29,408	.45	.....
1872	Grant	Republican	3,597,070	55.63	292
1872	Black	T'mpera'ce	5,608	.09	.....
1876	Tilden	Democrat.	4,284,885	50.94	184
1876	Hayes	Republican	4,033,950	47.95	185
1876	Cooper	Greenback.	81,740	.97	.....
1876	Smith	Prohibition	9,522	.11	.....
1876	Walker	American	2,636	.03	.....
1880	Hancock	Democrat.	4,442,035	48.23	155
1880	Garfield	Republican	4,449,053	48.31	214
1880	Weaver	Greenback	307,306	3.34	.....
1880	Dow	Prohibition	10,487	.11	.....
1880	Phelps	American	707	.01	.....
1884	Cleveland	Democrat.	4,911,017	48.89	219
1884	Blaine	Republican	4,848,334	48.27	182
1884	Butler	Greenback	133,825	1.33	.....
1884	St. John	Prohibition	151,809	1.51	.....
1888	Cleveland	Democrat.	5,540,050	48.66	168
1888	Harrison	Republican	5,444,337	47.82	233
1888	Streeter	Union Lab.	146,897	1.29	.....
1888	Fisk	Prohibition	250,125	2.20	.....
1888	Cowdrey	United Lab	2,808	.03	.....
1892	Cleveland	Democrat.	5,554,414	46.04	277
1892	Harrison	Republican	5,190,802	43.02	145
1892	Bidwell	Prohibition	271,058	2.24	.....
1892	Weaver	People's	1,027,329	8.51	22
1892	Wing	Socialist	21,164	.19	.....
1896	McKinley	Republican	7,035,638	50.88	271
1896	Bryan	Democrat.	6,467,946	46.77	176
1896	Levering	Prohibition	141,676	1.03	.....
1896	Bentley	National	13,969	.10	.....
1896	Matchett	Soc. Labor	36,454	.27	.....
1896	Palmer	Nat. Dem.	131,529	.95	.....
1900	McKinley	Republican	7,219,530	51.69	292
1900	Bryan	Democrat	6,358,071	45.51	155
1900	Woolley	Prohibition	209,166	1.49	.....
1900	Barker	People's	50,232	.37	.....
1900	Debs	Soc. Dem.	94,768	.67	.....
1900	Malloney	Soc. Lab.	32,751	.23	.....
1900	Leonard	United Chr.	518	.00	.....
1900	Ellis	Union R.	5,098	.04	.....
1904	Roosevelt	Republican	7,628,834	56.41	336
1904	Parker	Democrat	5,084,491	37.60	140
1904	Swallow	Prohibition	259,257	1.91	.....
1904	Debs	Socialist	402,460	2.98	.....
1904	Watson	People's	114,753	.85	.....
1904	Corregan	Soc. Lab.	33,724	.25	.....
1904	Holcomb	Continental	830	.00	.....
1908	Taft	Republican	7,679,006	51.58	321
1908	Bryan	Democrat	6,409,106	43.05	162
1908	Chafin	Prohibition	252,683	1.69	.....
1908	Debs	Socialist	420,820	2.83	.....
1908	Watson	People's	28,131	.19	.....
1908	Hisgen	Ind'p'nd'ce	83,562	.56	.....
1908	Gillhaus	Soc. Lab.	13,825	.10	.....
1908	Turney	Untd. Chr.	461	.00	.....
1912	Wilson	Democrat	6,286,214	41.82	435
1912	Roosevelt	Progressive	4,126,020	27.45	88
1912	Taft	Republican	3,483,922	23.17	8
1912	Debs	Socialist	897,011	5.97	.....
1912	Chafin	Prohibition	208,923	1.39	.....
1912	Reimer	Soc. Lab.	29,079	.20	.....
1912	Wilson	Democrat	9,129,606	49.28	277
1916	Hughes	Republican	8,538,221	46.07	254
1916	Hanly	Prohibition	220,506	1.19	.....
1916	Benson	Socialist	585,113	3.16	.....
1916	Reimer	Soc.-Labor	13,403	.07	.....
1916	.....	Progressive	41,894	.23	.....
1920	Harding	Republican	16,152,200	61.02	404
1920	Cox	Democrat	9,147,353	34.55	127
1920	Debs	Socialist	919,799	3.47	.....
1920	Christensen	Farmer-Lab	26,541	.10	.....
1920	Watkins	Prohibition	189,408	.72	.....
1920	Cox	Soc.-Labor.	31,175	.12	.....
1920	Macauley	Single Tax	5,837	.02	.....

*Owing to the death of Mr. Greeley, the 66 electoral votes were variously cast. Thomas A. Hendricks received 42, B. Gratz Brown 18, Horace Greeley 3, Charles J. Jenkins 2, David Davis 1.

PARTY PLURALITIES AND TOTAL VOTE.

Year.	Plurality. Republican.	Plurality. Democratic.	Total vote.
1828	.....	138,134	1,156,328
1832	.....	157,313	1,250,799
1836	.....	24,893	1,498,205
1840	146,315*	.....	2,410,778
1844	.....	38,175	2,698,611
1848	139,557*	.....	2,871,928
1852	.....	220,796	3,138,301
1856	.....	496,905	4,053,967
1860	491,195	.....	4,676,863
1864	407,342	.....	4,024,792
1868	305,458	.....	5,724,684
1872	762,991	.....	6,466,165
1876	.....	250,935	8,412,733
1880	7,018	.....	9,209,588
1884	.....	62,683	10,044,985
1888	.....	95,713	11,384,216
1892	.....	363,612	12,064,767
1896	567,692	.....	13,827,212
1900	861,459	.....	13,970,134
1904	2,544,343	.....	13,524,349
1908	1,269,900	.....	†14,887,594
1912	.....	2,160,194	15,031,169
1916	.....	591,385	18,528,743
1920	7,004,847	.....	‡26,742,313

*Whig. †Includes 461 votes cast for united Christian party. ‡Includes votes cast for all named candidates.

UNITED STATES ARSENALS.

The largest of the United States arsenals are located at Rock Island, Ill., and Springfield, Mass. Others are at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Benicia, Cal.; Columbia, Tenn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Governor's island, N. Y.; Jefferson barracks, Mo.; Sandy Hook, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Dover, N. J.; Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y. Some of the above are merely powder depots, the principal manufacturing plants being at Rock Island, Springfield and Watervliet. The navy yards are also arsenals.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.		Secretary of state.	Secy. of treasury.	Secretary of war.
*George Washington.	*John Adams.....1789	T. Jefferson.....1789	Alex. Hamilton..1789	Henry Knox...1789
		E. Randolph.....1794	Oliver Wolcott..1795	T. Pickering...1795
		T. Pickering.....1795		Jas. McHenry..1796
John Adams.....	Thomas Jefferson..1797	T. Pickering.....1797	Oliver Wolcott...1797	Jas. McHenry..1797
		John Marshall...1800	Samuel Dexter..1801	John Marshall.1800
				Sam'l Dexter..1800
				R. Griswold....1801
*Thomas Jefferson..	Aaron Burr.....1801	James Madison..1801	Samuel Dexter..1801	H. Dearborn...1801
	*George Clinton....1805		Albert Gallatin..1801	
*James Madison.....	†George Clinton....1809	Robert Smith....1809	Albert Gallatin..1809	Wm. Eustis....1809
	Elbridge Gerry.....1813	James Monroe...1811	G. W. Campbell..1814	J. Armstrong..1813
			A. J. Dallas 1814	James Monroe.1814
			W. H. Crawford.1816	W.H.Crawford 1815
*James Monroe	*D. D. Tompkins...1817	J. Q. Adams..... 1817	W. H. Crawford.1817	Isaac Shelby...1817
				Geo. Graham..1817
				J. C. Calhoun..1817
John Q. Adams.....	*John C. Calhoun..1825	Henry Clay.....1825	Richard Rush....1825	Jas. Barbour...1825
				Peter B.Porter.1828
*Andrew Jackson....	‡John C. Calhoun..1829	M. Van Buren....1829	Sam. D. Ingham.1829	John H. Eaton.1829
	Martin Van Buren. 1833	E. Livingston....1831	Louis McLane....1831	Lewis Cass.....1831
		Louis McLane....1833	W. J. Duane.....1833	B. F. Butler....1837
		John Forsyth....1834	Roger B. Taney..1833	
			Levi Woodbury..1834	
Martin Van Buren...	R. M. Johnson.....1837	John Forsyth... 1837	Levi Woodbury..1837	Joel R.Poinsett1837
†Wm. H. Harrison...	John Tyler.....1841	Daniel Webster..1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
John Tyler.....	1841	Daniel Webster..1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
		Hugh S. Legare..1843	Walter Forward.1841	John McLean..1841
		Abel P. Upshur..1843	John C. Spencer..1843	J. C. Spencer..1841
		John C. Calhoun.1844	Geo. M. Bibb.....1844	Jas. M. Porter..1843
				Wm. Wilkins..1844
James K. Polk.....	George M. Dallas..1845	James Buchanan1845	Robt. J. Walker.1845	Wm. L. Marcy.1845
†Zachary Taylor.....	Millard Fillmore..1849	John M. Clayton.1849	Wm.M.Meredith1849	G.W. Crawford.1849
Millard Fillmore.....	1850	Daniel Webster..1850	Thomas Corwin..1850	C. M. Conrad...1850
		Edward Everett..1852		
Franklin Pierce.....	†William R. King..1853	W. L. Marcy.....1853	James Guthrie...1853	Jefferson Davis1853
James Buchanan...	J. C. Breckinridge..1857	Lewis Cass.....1857	Howell Cobb.....1857	John B. Floyd..1857
		J. S Black.....1860	Philip F.Thomas.1860	Joseph Holt....1861
			John A. Dix.....1861	
*†Abraham Lincoln..	Hannibal Hamlin..1861	W. H. Seward....1861	Salmon P. Chase.1861	S. Cameron.....1861
	Andrew Johnson..1865		W. P. Fessenden.1864	E. M. Stanton..1862
			Hugh McCulloch.1865	
Andrew Johnson.....	1865	W. H. Seward....1865	HughMcCulloch.1865	E. M. Stanton..1865
				U. S. Grant.....1867
				L. Thomas.....1868
				J. M. Schofield.1868
*Ulysses S. Grant.....	Schuyler Colfax ...1869	E. B. Washburne.1869	Geo S. Boutwell. 1869	J. A. Rawlins..1869
	†Henry Wilson.....1873	Hamilton Fish ..1869	W.A Richardson.1873	W. T.Sherman.1869
			Benj. H. Bristow.1874	W.W. Belknap.1869
			Lot M. Morrill...1876	Alphonso Taft.1876
				J. D. Cameron.1876
Rutherford B.Hayes.	Wm. A. Wheeler.. 1877	W. M. Evarts....1877	John Sherman...1877	G.W. McCrary.1877
				Alex. Ramsey..1879
†James A. Garfield..	Chester A. Arthur 1881	James G. Blaine.1881	Wm. Windom....1881	R. T. Lincoln. .1881
Chester A. Arthur.....	1881	F. T. Frelinghuy-	Chas. J. Folger...1881	R. T. Lincoln...1881
		sen.....1881	W. Q. Gresham..1884	
			Hugh McCulloch.1884	
Grover Cleveland...	†T. A Hendricks....1885	Thos F. Bayard.1885	Daniel Manning.1885	W. C. Endicott.1885
			Chas S. Fairchild.1887	
Benjamin Harrison..	Levi P. Morton.....1889	James G. Blaine.1889	Wm. Windom....1889	R. Proctor.....1889
		John W. Foster..1892	Charles Foster...1891	S. B. Elkins....1891
Grover Cleveland ...	Adlai E Stevenson1893	W. Q. Gresham..1893	John G. Carlisle..1893	D. S. Lamont...1893
		Richard Olney...1895		
*†William McKinley.	†Garret A. Hobart .1897	John Sherman...1897	Lyman J. Gage ..1897	R. A. Alger.....1897
	TheodoreRoosevelt1901	Wm. R. Day.....1897		Elihu Root.....1899
		John Hay.....1898		
Theodore Roosevelt.....	1901	John Hay†.....1901	Lyman J. Gage..1901	Elihu Root.....1901
	Chas. W. Fairbanks1905	Elihu Root.....1905	Leslie M. Shaw..1902	Wm. H. Taft...1904
		Robert Bacon....1909	G. B. Cortelyou..1907	Luke E.Wright1908
William H. Taft.....	†James S. Sherman.1909	P. C. Knox.....1909	F. MacVeagh.....1909	J.M.Dickinson.1909
				H. L. Stimson..1911
*Woodrow Wilson....	*Thos. R. Marshall 1913	Wm. J. Bryan....1913	W. G. McAdoo...1913	L. M. Garrison.1913
		Robert Lansing..1915	Carter Glass.....1918	N. D. Baker....1916
		BainbridgeColby1920	D. F. Houston ...1920	
Warren G. Harding .	Calvin Coolidge....1921	C. E. Hughes.....1921	A. W. Mellon....1921	John W.Weeks.1921

*Elected two consecutive terms. †Died while in office. ‡Resigned.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.—CONTINUED.

Secretary of navy.	Secretary of interior. Established March 3, 1849.	Postmaster-general.	Attorney-general.	Other members.
		Samuel Osgood....1789	E. Randolph.....1789	Secretary of agriculture.
		Timothy Pickering1791	Wm. Bradford...1794	
		Jos. Habersham....1795	Charles Lee.....1795	
Benj. Stoddert.....1798		Jos. Habersham....1797	Charles Lee.....1797	Established Feb. 11, 1889.
			Theo. Parsons...1801	
Benj. Stoddert....1801		Jos. Habersham...1801	Levi Lincoln.....1801	N. J. Colman.1889
Robert Smith.....1801		Gideon Granger...1801	Robt. Smith.....1805	J. M. Rusk ..1889
J. Crowninshield...1805			J. Breckinridge..1805	J. S. Morton.1893
			C. A. Rodney.....1807	J. Wilson.....1897
Paul Hamilton....1809		Gideon Granger...1809	C. A. Rodney.....1809	J. Wilson.....1901
William Jones.....1813		R. J. Meigs, Jr.....1814	Wm. Pinckney...1811	J. Wilson.....1909
B.W.Crowninshield.'14			Richard Rush....1814	D.F. Houston.1913
B.W.Crowninshield.'17		R. J. Meigs, Jr.....1817	Richard Rush....1817	E. T. Meredith.....1920
Smith Thompson..1818		John McLean.....1823	William Wirt....1817	H.C. Wallace.1921
S. L. Southard.....1823				
S. L. Southard.....1825		John McLean.....1825	William Wirt....1825	
John Branch.....1829		Wm. T. Barry.....1829	John M. Berrien.1829	
Levi Woodbury....1831		Amos Kendall.....1835	Roger B. Taney..1831	
Mahlon Dickerson.1834			B. F. Butler.....1833	
Mahlon Dickerson.1837		Amos Kendall.... 1837	B. F. Butler.....1837	
Jas. K. Paulding...1838		John M. Niles.....1840	Felix Grundy.....1838	
			H. D. Gilpin.....1840	
George E. Badger..1841		Francis Granger...1841	J. J. Crittenden.1841	
George E Badger..1841		Francis Granger...1841	J. J. Crittenden.1841	
Abel P. Upshur.. .1841		C. A. Wickliffe.....1841	Hugh S. Legare..1841	
David Henshaw...1843			John Nelson.....1843	
Thomas W.Gilmer.1844				
John Y. Mason. ...1844				
George Bancroft...1845		Cave Johnson 1845	John Y. Mason..1845	
John Y. Mason.....1846			Nathan Clifford..1846	
			Isaac Toucey.....1848	
William B.Preston.1849	Thomas Ewing.....1849	Jacob Collamer.....1849	Reverdy Johnson1849	Secretary of commerce and labor.
William A Graham.'50	A. H. H. Stuart....1850	Nathan K. Hall....1850	J. J. Crittenden..1850	
John P. Kennedy..1852		Sam D. Hubbard...1852		
				Established Feb. 14, 1903
James C Dobbin...1853	Robt. McClelland 1853	James Campbell...1853	Caleb Cushing...1853	
Isaac Toucey 1857	Jacob Thompson..1857	Aaron V. Brown...1857	J. S. Black.....1857	George B. Cortelyou.....1903
		Joseph Holt.....1859	Edw. M. Stanton.1860	Victor H. Metcalf.....1904-6
Gideon Welles.....1861	Caleb B. Smith.....1861	Horatio King 1861	Edward Bates...1861	O. S. Straus.1907-9
	John P. Usher.....1863	Montgomery Blair.1861	Titian J. Coffey..1863	Chas. Nagel..1909
		William Dennison.1864	James Speed.....1864	
Gideon Welles.....1865	John P. Usher.....1865	William Dennison.1865	James Speed.....1865	
	James Harlan.....1865	A. W. Randall.....1866	Henry Stanbery .1866	
	O. H. Browning....1866		Wm. M. Evarts...1868	
Adolph E. Borie...1869	Jacob D. Cox. 1869	J. A. J. Creswell...1869	E. R. Hoar.....1869	
George M.Robeson1869	Columbus Delano..1870	Jas. W. Marshall...1874	A. T. Ackerman..1870	
	Zach Chandler.....1875	Marshall Jewell...1874	Geo. H. Williams.1871	
		James N. Tyner...1876	Edw. Pierrepont.1875	(Department divided, 1913.)
			Alphonso Taft...1876	
R. W Thompson..1877	Carl Schurz.....1877	David M. Key.....1877	Chas. Devens.....1877	
Nathan Goff, Jr....1881		Horace Maynard..1880		
W. H. Hunt.....1881	S. J. Kirkwood.....1881	T. L. James.....1881	W. MacVeagh....1881	
W. E. Chandler....1881	Henry M.Teller....1881	T. O. Howe.....1881	B. H. Brewster...1881	
		W. Q. Gresham.....1883		Secretary of commerce.
		Frank Hatton.....1884		
W C. Whitney 1885	L. Q. C. Lamar.....1885	Wm. F. Vilas.. 1885	A. H. Garland....1885	William C. Redfield.....1913
	Wm. F. Vilas.....1888	D. M. Dickinson.....1888		
Benj F. Tracy.....1889	John W. Noble.....1889	J. Wanamaker.....1889	W. H. H. Miller..1889	Joshua W. Alexander.1919
Hilary A. Herbert1893	Hoke Smith.....1893	W. S. Bissell.....1893	R. Olney.....1893	H. C. Hoover.1921
	D. R. Francis.....1896	W. L. Wilson.....1895	J. Harmon.....1895	
John D Long.....1897	C. N. Bliss..... 1897	James A. Gary.....1897	J. McKenna.....1897	
	E. A. Hitchcock 1898	Chas. E. Smith.....1898	J. W. Griggs.....1897	
			P. C. Knox.....1901	
John D. Long.....1901	E. A. Hitchcock....1901	Chas. E. Smith.....1901	P. C. Knox.....1901	
Wm H Moody 1902	J. R. Garfield.....1907	Henry C. Payne...1902	W. H. Moody.....1904	
Paul Morton.....1904		Robt. J. Wynne.....1904	C. J. Bonaparte...1907	Secretary of labor
C J. Bonaparte ..1905		G. B. Cortelyou.....1905		
Victor H. Metcalf.1907		G. von L. Meyer...1907		Established March 4, 1913.
T. H. Newberry . 1908				
G von L. Meyer...1909	R. A. Ballinger....1909	F. H. Hitchcock....1909	G. W. Wickersh'm1909	
	W. L. Fisher.....1911			William B. Wilson.....1913
Josephus Daniels.1913	F. K. Lane.....1913	A. S. Burleson 1913	J. C. McReynolds.1913	Jas. J. Davis.1921
	J. B. Payne 1920		Thos. W. Gregory.1914	
			A. M. Palmer....1919	
Edwin Denby ...1921	A. B. Fall..... 1921	Will H. Hays 1921	H. M. Daugherty..1921	

ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES (1908-1920).

State.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1916. Wilson, Dem.	1916. Hughes, Rep.	1912. Wilson, Dem.	1912. R'velt, Prog.	1912. Taft, Rep.	1908. Taft, Rep.	1908. Bryan, Dem.
Alabama	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	....	11
Arizona	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	....	9
California	13	....	13	....	2	11	....	10	....
Colorado	6	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	5
Connecticut	7	....	....	7	7	....	....	7	....
Delaware	3	....	....	3	3	....	....	3	....
Florida	....	6	6	....	6	....	....	....	5
Georgia	....	14	14	....	14	....	....	....	13
Idaho	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	3	....
Illinois	29	....	....	29	29	....	....	27	....
Indiana	15	....	....	15	15	....	....	15	....
Iowa	13	....	....	12	13	....	....	13	....
Kansas	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....
Kentucky	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	....	13
Louisiana	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	....	9
Maine	6	....	....	6	6	....	....	6	....
Maryland	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	2	6
Massachusetts	18	....	....	18	18	....	....	16	....
Michigan	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	14	....
Minnesota	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	11	....
Mississippi	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	....	10
Missouri	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	18	....
Montana	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	3	....
Nebraska	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	8
Nevada	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	3
New Hampshire	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....
New Jersey	14	....	....	14	14	....	....	12	....
New Mexico	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
New York	45	....	..	45	45	....	....	39	....
North Carolina	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	....	12
North Dakota	5	....	5	....	5	....	....	4	....
Ohio	24	....	24	....	24	....	....	23	....
Oklahoma	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	7
Oregon	5	....	....	5	5	..	....	4	....
Pennsylvania	38	....	....	38	....	38	....	34	....
Rhode Island	5	....	....	5	5	....	....	4	....
South Carolina	....	9	9	....	9	....	....	....	9
South Dakota	5	....	....	5	....	5	....	4	....
Tennessee	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	....	12
Texas	....	20	20	....	20	....	....	....	18
Utah	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	3	....
Vermont	4	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....
Virginia	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	....	12
Washington	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	5	....
West Virginia	8	....	1	7	8	....	....	7	....
Wisconsin	13	....	....	13	13	....	....	13	....
Wyoming	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....
Total	404	127	277	254	435	88	8	321	162

PARTY LINES IN CONGRESS SINCE 1881.

Congress.	Years.	Senate Rep.	Senate Dem.	Senate Ind.	House Rep.	House Dem.	House Ind.
47th	1881-1883	37	38	1	146	138	10
48th	1883-1885	40	36	..	124	198	1
49th	1885-1887	42	34	..	120	204	1
50th	1887-1889	39	37	..	153	168	4
51st	1889-1891	39	37	..	166	159	..
52d	1891-1893	47	39	2	88	236	8
53d	1893-1895	38	44	3	126	220	8
54th	1895-1897	42	39	5	246	104	7
55th	1897-1899	46	34	10	206	134	16
56th	1899-1901	53	26	11	185	163	9
57th	1901-1903	56	29	3	198	153	5
58th	1903-1905	58	32	..	206	174	2
59th	1905-1907	58	32	..	250	136	..
60th	1907-1909	61	31	..	222	164	..
61st	1909-1911	60	32	..	219	172	..
62d	1911-1913	51	41	..	162	228	*1
63d	1913-1915	51	44	†1	127	290	‡18
64th	1915-1917	39	56	†1	193	231	§8
65th	1917-1919	42	53	†1	216	210	§9
66th	1919-1921	48	47	†1	237	191	§7
67th	1921-1923	59	37	..	307	127	§1

*Socialist. †Progressive. ‡Includes 9 progressives, 7 progressive republicans, 1 independent and 1 vacancy. §Includes progressives, socialists and vacancies. Figures in table are for beginning of each congress.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Based on census of 1910.

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Alabama	12	Nevada	3
Arizona	3	New Hampshire	4
Arkansas	9	New Jersey	14
California	13	New Mexico	3
Colorado	6	New York	45
Connecticut	7	North Carolina	12
Delaware	3	North Dakota	5
Florida	6	Ohio	24
Georgia	14	Oklahoma	10
Idaho	4	Oregon	5
Illinois	29	Pennsylvania	38
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	5
Iowa	13	South Carolina	9
Kansas	10	South Dakota	5
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	10	Texas	20
Maine	6	Utah	4
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	18	Virginia	12
Michigan	15	Washington	7
Minnesota	12	West Virginia	8
Mississippi	10	Wisconsin	13
Missouri	18	Wyoming	3
Montana	4	Total	531
Nebraska	8	Nec. to choice	266

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE STATES (1828-1920).

R., republican; W., whig; D., democratic; U., union; A., American; A. M., anti-Masonic; N. R., national republican; P., populist; Pr., progressive.

STATE.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.	1856.	1860.	1864.	1868.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1912.	1916.	1920.
Alabama	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D	D.	D	D.	D.	D	D
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D	R.
Arkansas	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	R.
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	D	R.	R	R	R.	Pr	D	R.
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	P	D	D	R	R	D.	D	R.
Connecticut	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	D	R.	D.	D.	D.	R	R	R	R.	D.	R	R
Delaware	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	R	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R	R	R	R.	D.	R	R
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R	D	D	D	D	D	D
Georgia	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	D	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D	D.	D.	D.	D
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P.	D.	D	R	R	D.	D	R
Illinois	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R	R	R	D.	R	R.
Indiana	D.	D.	W.	W	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R	R	D	R.	D.	R.	D.	R	R	R	R.	D.	R	R.
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R.	D.	R.	R.
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D	R	R	R.	D.	D	R.
Kentucky	D.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	D.	D	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R	D	D	D.	D.	D.	D.
Louisiana	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	D	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R	D	D	D.	D.	D	D
Maine	R.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R	R	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R	R.	D.	R	R.
Maryland	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	A.	D.	R.	D.	D	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R	R	R	D.	D.	D	R.
Massachusetts	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R	R	R.	D.	R	R.
Michigan	....	....	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R	R	R.	Pr	R	R.
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R	R	R.	Pr	R	R.
Mississippi	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Missouri	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D	R	R	D.	D	R.
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D	D	R	R	D	D	R.
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D	D	R	R	D.	D	R.
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	P.	D	D	R	R	D	D	R.
New Hampshire	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R	R	R	D.	D	R.
New Jersey	R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R	R	R	D.	R	R.
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D	R.
New York	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R	R	R	R.	D	R	R.
North Carolina	D.	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D	D	D.	D	R	R.
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D	D	R.
Ohio	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R	R	R	D	D	R.
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D	D	R.
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	D.	R	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R	R.	D.	R	R.
Pennsylvania	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R	Pr	R.	R	R.
Rhode Island	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R	R.	D.	R	R.
South Carolina	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D	D	D.	D	D.
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R	R	Pr	R.	R	R.
Tennessee	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	....	R.	D	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D	D	D	D.	D	R.
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D	D	D	D.	D	D.
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D	R	R	R	D.	R	R.
Vermont	R.	A. M.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R	R	R	R	D.	R	R.
Virginia	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	U.	....	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D	D	D.	D	D	D.
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D	R	R.	Pr	D	R.
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R	R	R	R	D.	R	R.
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R	R	R	R	D	R	R.
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D	R	R	R.	D.	D	R.

In five states in 1892 the electoral vote was divided: California gave 8 electoral votes for Cleveland and 1 for Harrison and Ohio gave 1 for Cleveland and 22 for Harrison; in Michigan, by act of the legislature, each congressional district voted separately for an elector; in Oregon 1 of the 4 candidates for electors on the people's party ticket was also on the democratic ticket; in North Dakota 1 of the 2 people's party electors cast his vote for Cleveland, this causing the electoral vote of the state to be equally divided among Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver. In 1896 California gave 8 electoral votes to McKinley and 1 to Bryan; Kentucky gave 12 to McKinley and 1 to Bryan. In Maryland in 1904 7 of the presidential electors chosen were democrats and 1 republican. In 1908 Maryland elected 6 democratic and 2 republican electors. In 1912 California elected 11 progressive and 2 democratic electors. In 1916 West Virginia elected 1 democratic and 7 republican electors.

LEVER LAW CLAUSES HELD VOID.

In a decision announced Feb. 28, 1921, the United States Supreme court held unconstitutional the sections of the Lever act under which the government stopped the coal strike of 1919 and subsequently launched its campaign to reduce the cost of living by prosecuting alleged hoarders and profiteers in foodstuffs and other necessities. The court's opinion was rendered specifically in an appeal by the government from a decree in lower courts quashing an indictment against an alleged profiteer in sugar, but it was sweeping in its terms and had the effect of ending all prosecutions instituted by the department of justice in the cost-of-living campaign.

Chief Justice White said that the sections under discussion did not "constitute a fixing by congress of an ascertained standard of guilt" and were not "adequate to inform persons accused of violations thereof of the nature and cause of the accusation against them. Observe that the sections forbid no specific or definite act," the chief justice said. "To attempt to enforce these sections would be the exact equivalent of an effort to carry out a statute which, in terms, merely penalized or punished all acts detrimental to public interests when injurious or unreasonable in the estimation of a court and a jury."

Associate Justices Brandeis and Pitney dissented as to the reasoning by which the court's decision was reached but concurred in the result.

[The Lever food control act and many other war-time emergency laws were repealed by congress early in 1921.]

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

In accordance with the provisions of the twelfth amendment to the federal constitution and laws the presidential electors chosen at the election on Nov. 2, 1920, met at their respective state capitals on Monday, Jan. 10, 1921, and cast their ballots for president and vice-president of the United States. One or more of the electors were chosen by ballot to carry the vote to the secretary of state in Washington, D. C., to be transmitted by him to congress. On Wednesday, Feb. 9, the speaker laid before the house of representatives communications from the secretary of state, transmitting, pursuant to law, authentic copies of the certificates of the final ascertainment of the electors for president and vice-president elected at the election held on the 2d day of November, 1920, as transmitted to him by the governors of the said states. In accordance with a concurrent resolution providing for the counting of the electoral vote at a joint session of both houses this formality took place at 1 p. m. (Feb. 9). At that hour the doorkeeper of the house announced the vice-president and the senate of the United States. The senate entered the hall, preceded by their sergeant at arms, and headed by the vice-president and the secretary of the senate, the members and officers of the house rising to receive them. The vice-president took his seat as the presiding officer of the joint convention of the two houses, the speaker of the house occupying the chair on his left. The senators took seats reserved for them on the right side of the hall, as provided by law. The further proceedings as described in the Congressional Record were as follows:

The Vice-President: "Gentlemen of the convention, the two houses of congress, pursuant to the requirements of the constitution and the laws of the United States, are now in joint convention for the purpose of opening the certificates and ascertaining and counting the votes of the several states for president and vice-president. Under well-established precedents, unless demand shall be made in any case, the reading of the formal portions of the certificates will be dispensed with. After ascertainment has been had that the certificates are authentic and correct in form, the tellers will count and make a list of the votes of the states.

"Twelve years ago, upon an occasion similar to this, the then vice-president of the United States, my warm personal friend, Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana, suppressed any manifestation of approval or disapproval upon the part of the galleries or the members of the joint convention, announcing at that time what seemed to me a proper statement, that this is a solemn and important occasion in the affairs of the people of America, and it should be discharged with dignity and in silence.

"The tellers will please take their places at the desk. The tellers will count and make a list of the votes of the state of Alabama."

Mr. Lodge (one of the tellers): "Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the state of Alabama seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that James M. Cox of Ohio received 12 votes for president and Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York 12 votes for vice-president."

The Vice-President: "If there be no objection, the reading of the formal portions of the certificates will be dispensed with, and the chair will open in regular order the certificates showing the electoral vote of each state, and the tellers will count and make announcement of the results in the various states."

There was no objection.

The tellers then proceeded to read, count and announce, as was done in the case of Alabama, the electoral votes of the several states in their alphabetical order.

The Vice-President: "Gentlemen of the convention, the certificates of all the states have now been opened and read, and the tellers will make final ascertainment of the result and deliver the same to the president of the senate."

The tellers delivered to the vice-president the following statement of the result:

"The undersigned, Henry Cabot Lodge and Oscar W. Underwood, tellers on the part of the senate, and Florian Lampert and William W. Rucker, tellers on the part of the house of representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote for president and vice-president of the United States for the term beginning on the 4th day of March, 1921:

Electoral Votes.	States.	Pres. Harding.	Pres. Cox.	V.-Pres. Coolidge.	V.-Pres. Roosevelt.
12	Alabama	..	12	..	12
3	Arizona	3	..	3	..
9	Arkansas	..	9	..	9
13	California	13	..	13	..
6	Colorado	6	..	6	..
7	Connecticut	7	..	7	..
3	Delaware	3	..	3	..
6	Florida	..	6	..	6
14	Georgia	..	14	..	14
4	Idaho	4	..	4	..
29	Illinois	29	..	29	..
15	Indiana	15	..	15	..
13	Iowa	13	..	13	..
10	Kansas	10	..	10	..
13	Kentucky	..	13	..	13
10	Louisiana	..	10	..	10
6	Maine	6	..	6	..
8	Maryland	8	..	8	..
18	Massachusetts	18	..	18	..
15	Michigan	15	..	15	..
12	Minnesota	12	..	12	..
10	Mississippi	..	10	..	10
18	Missouri	18	..	18	..
4	Montana	4	..	4	..
8	Nebraska	8	..	8	..
3	Nevada	3	..	3	..
4	New Hampshire	4	..	4	..
14	New Jersey	14	..	14	..
3	New Mexico	3	..	3	..
45	New York	45	..	45	..
12	North Carolina	..	12	..	12
5	North Dakota	5	..	5	..
24	Ohio	24	..	24	..
10	Oklahoma	10	..	10	..
5	Oregon	5	..	5	..
38	Pennsylvania	38	..	38	..
5	Rhode Island	5	..	5	..
9	South Carolina	..	9	..	9
5	South Dakota	5	..	5	..
12	Tennessee	12	..	12	..
20	Texas	..	20	..	20
4	Utah	4	..	4	..
4	Vermont	4	..	4	..
12	Virginia	..	12	..	12
7	Washington	7	..	7	..
8	West Virginia	8	..	8	..
13	Wisconsin	13	..	13	..
3	Wyoming	3	..	3	..
531		404	127	404	127

"HENRY CABOT LODGE,
"OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD,
"Tellers on the Part of the Senate.
"FLORIAN LAMPERT,
"W. W. RUCKER.
"Tellers on Part of House of Representatives."

The Vice-President: "Gentlemen of the convention, the report of the state of the vote as delivered to the president of the senate is as follows:

"The whole number of the electors appoint-

ed to vote for president of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

"Warren G. Harding of the state of Ohio has received for president of the United States 404 votes.

"James M. Cox of the state of Ohio has received 127 votes.

"The state of the vote for vice-president of the United States, as delivered to the president of the senate, is as follows:

"The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for vice-president of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

"Calvin Coolidge of the state of Massachusetts has received for vice-president of the United States 404 votes.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt of the state of New York has received 127 votes.

"This announcement of the state of the vote by the president of the senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected president and vice-president of the United States, each for the term beginning on the 4th day of March, 1921, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the journals of the senate and house of representatives.

"Gentlemen of the convention, the purposes for which this joint convention was called having been accomplished, as presiding officer I dissolve this joint convention, and the senate will return to its chamber."

The senate (at 1 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) retired from the hall, and (at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the speaker resumed the chair and called the house to order.

The senate returned to its chamber at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m., and the vice-president resumed the chair.

Mr. Lodge: "Mr. President, in accordance with the law and on behalf of the tellers of the electoral vote on the part of the senate, I offer the report which I send to the desk, which I ask to be read and printed in the journal."

The Vice-President: "The report will be read."

The reading clerk read the report, which was identical with that read in the house. This closed the ceremony of counting the electoral vote.

[The text of the federal constitution, including the twelfth and other amendments, will be found on another page of this volume. Section 5, article II. of the constitution prescribes the qualifications of the president. He must be a native-born citizen of the United States and have attained the age of 35 years.]

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN 1920.

On March 1, 1921, Senator William S. Kenyon submitted a report to the United States senate from its committee on privileges and elections, in obedience to resolutions passed in May and June, 1920, to investigate the expenditures in the presidential campaign of 1920. The report dealt with the subject in three sections as follows:

I. The campaign funds of the various candidates for the nomination of president in both the republican and democratic conventions, gathered from both receipts and expenditures.

II. The amounts expended by the various national committees of the respective parties during the campaign, these committees being as follows: (a) republican national committee, (b) democratic national committee, (c) republican congressional committee, (d) democratic congressional committee, (e) republican senatorial committee, (f) bureau of senatorial elections, democratic national committee.

III. The amounts received by state committees in the various states outside of the sums received from the national committee.

I. EXPENDED TO GET NOMINATION.

The committee investigated the receipts and expenditures of money in connection with the candidacies of seventeen persons, including avowed republican and democratic candidates and those not formally candidates, but in whose interests activities were apparent. The result follows:

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, rep...	$40,550
Gov. Calvin Coolidge, republican...	68,375
Gov. James M. Cox, democrat.....	22,000
Gov. Edward I. Edwards, democrat	12,900
Senator Joseph I. France, republican	None
James W. Gerard, democrat.....	14,040
Senator Warren G. Harding, rep....	113,109
Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, dem.	3,337
Herbert C. Hoover, republican.....	173,542
Senator Hiram W. Johnson, rep....	194,393
Gov. Frank O. Lowden, republican.	414,984
William G. McAdoo, democrat.....	None
Senator Robert L. Owen, democrat.	8,595
A. Mitchell Palmer, democrat.....	59,610
Senator Miles Poindexter, rep.....	77,150
Senator Howard Sutherland, rep...	4,145
Gen. Leonard Wood, republican....	1,773,303
Total	$2,980,033

II. NATIONAL PARTY DISBURSEMENTS.

Both the republican and democratic parties claimed that they closed the campaign with a deficit and consequently the committee set out not the receipts but the disbursements. The disbursements of the farmer-labor and socialist parties were not ascertained.

Following is a statement of the disbursements of the national organizations of both republican and democratic parties from the time of the national conventions up to the close of the campaign in connection with the presidential election of Nov. 2, 1920, including the postelection financial statements:

Republican national committee (does not include a loan of $306,233.50 to the republican congressional committee, a major portion of which the records show was paid back, or the loan of $100,000 to the senatorial committee, which the records show was repaid in full)	$5,319,729.32
Democratic national committee.	1,318,274.02
Total	6,638,003.34
Republican congressional committee	375,969.05
Democratic congressional committee	24,498.05
Total	400,467.10
Republican senatorial committee	326,980.29
Bureau of senatorial elections, democratic national committee	6,675.00
Total	333,655.29
Making a grand total of.....	7,372,125.73

The following amounts were sent by the republican senatorial committee into states named:

Arizona	$23,000	New Hampshire	$5,500
California ...	6,500	New York....	4,000
Colorado	13,000	North Carolina.	2,500
Idaho	13,000	Ohio	8,000
Indiana	10,000	Oklahoma	15,500
Iowa	5,000	Oregon	15,450
Kansas	3,000	South Dakota	5,000
Kentucky	3,000	Utah	12,000
Maine	1,000	Virginia	500
Maryland	8,000	Washington ..	7,725
Missouri	10,000	Wisconsin	10,000
Nevada	17,000		

III. RECEIPTS OF STATE COMMITTEES.

The following table shows the aggregate receipts of the republican and democratic state committees, respectively, in connection with the presidential campaign of 1920, exclusive of funds received from the national organizations of the two parties:

State.	Republican.	Democratic.
Alabama	$115.00	$5,000.00
Arizona	38,366.28	15,482.50
Arkansas	193.75	None
California	35,000.00	*
Colorado	99,626.99	10,346.00
Connecticut	66,596.58	39,699.40
Delaware	46,258.65	17,964.54
Dist. of Columbia	8,804.00	7,843.82
Florida	2,369.50	None
Georgia	None	None
Idaho	25,970.95	4,260.00
Illinois	42,634.07	9,925.00
Indiana	215,938.15	74,692.66
Iowa	13,138.54	14,174.99
Kansas	*	13,587.64
Kentucky	59,182.45	62,930.23
Louisiana	1,022.50	None
Maine	15,055.36	6,537.76
Maryland	50,577.00	57,889.63
Massachusetts	133,658.31	25,335.21
Michigan	4,848.50	24,478.79
Minnesota	9,993.26	6,736.08
Mississippi	700.00	None
Missouri	23,884.80	56,901.69
Montana	35,060.27	6,508.50
Nebraska	11,155.19	10,752.92
Nevada	3,753.45	11,485.00
New Hampshire	24,653.66	11,121.41
New Jersey	None	10,745.00
New Mexico	23,189.32	15,858.73
New York	479,699.19	63,373.00
North Carolina	4,880.18	16,418.95
North Dakota	3,835.43	2,000.00
Ohio	74,373.90	58,815.00
Oklahoma	55,663.68	63,575.45
Oregon	8,205.25	12,633.28
Pennsylvania	139,613.25	58,512.08
Rhode Island	25,000.00	9,552.00
South Carolina	706.00	500.00
South Dakota	8,948.51	6,706.00
Tennessee	*	17,932.16
Texas	25,148.95	2,668.75
Utah	$10,475.00	†
Vermont	2,192.00	$686.41
Virginia	925.00	2,596.00
Washington	116,537.45	18,476.00
West Virginia	84,872.31	25,803.06
Wisconsin	None	7,818.00
Wyoming	45,237.93	*
Total	2,078,060.55	888,323.64

*Reports missing. †Afterward reported to be $11,210.55.

It appears that the two great political parties, through their various national organizations, including expenditures of state committees, spent in the presidential campaign of 1920 a sum in excess of ten and a quarter million dollars or, to be more exact, $10,338,509.92 divided as follows:

Republican party.....$8,100,739.21
Democratic party..... 2,237,770.71

MENACE TO THE NATION.

"These figures," says the committee report in conclusion, "do not by any means represent the entire amount of money expended in the campaign, as we have heretofore explained. The funds collected, of course, were not used exclusively in the presidential campaign. They were used likewise in the election of senators and congressmen and state officials.

"The resolutions under which the committee has acted do not provide for recommendations to the senate on the part of the committee. Naturally the committee has discussed remedies to limit the amount of campaign expenditures, for they feel that the expenditure of these vast sums is a present and growing menace to the nation. We recognize there are constitutional difficulties involved in the passage of laws to regulate expenditures in presidential campaigns, but are of the opinion that the committee on privileges and elections of the senate should in the next congress take up the question of remedial legislation and if a constitutional amendment should be necessary that the proper steps be taken to submit the same, as provided by the constitution. The subject is of such importance that the next congress should give early attention thereto."

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From U. S. department of agriculture reports.]

State and year.	Sugar made. *Tons.	Area. Acres.	Beets worked. *Tons.	Av.per acre. *Tons
California—				
1920	167,997	122,813	1,051,889	8.56
1919	131,172	107,174	804,642	7.51
Colorado—				
1920	294,482	219,847	2,165,737	9.85
1919	193,890	182,616	1,656,113	9.07
Idaho—				
1920	57,603	45,810	413,178	9.02
1919	26,159	30,331	196,847	6.49
Michigan—				
1920	165,899	149,559	1,243,868	8.32
1919	130,385	123,375	1,032,018	8.36
Nebraska—				
1920	89,518	72,296	669,666	9.26
1919	60,870	59,113	554,100	9.37
Ohio—				
1920	47,073	49,199	382,273	7.77
1919	31,864	30,909	291,583	9.43
Utah—				
1920	162,588	112,567	1,261,011	11.20
1919	101,025	103,247	908,122	8.80
Wisconsin—				
1920	20,943	20,686	168,854	8.16
1919	10,636	12,100	105,578	8.73
Other—				
1920	83,918	79,599	642,746	8.07
1919	40,450	43,590	338,554	7.77

State and year.	Sugar made. *Tons.	Area. Acres.	Beets worked. *Tons.	Ave.per acre. *Tons
United States—				
1920	1,090,021	872,376	7,999,222	9.17
1919	726,451	692,455	5,887,557	8.50
1918	760,950	594,010	5,577,506	9.39
1917	765,207	664,797	5,625,545	8.46
1916	820,657	665,308	5,919,673	8.90
1915	874,220	611,301	6,150,293	10.10

*Tons of 2,000 pounds.

THE HAMON MURDER CASE.

Jake L. Hamon, republican national committeeman for Oklahoma and a reputed oil millionaire, was shot at a hotel in Ardmore, Okla., Nov. 21, 1921, by Miss Clara Smith, also known as Mrs. Clara Smith Hamon, who had been employed as his secretary. The wound proved mortal and Mr. Hamon died on Nov. 26. Clara Smith fled to Texas and the Mexican border but was arrested and on March 10, 1921, was brought to trial in Ardmore. The hearing lasted a week and resulted in her acquittal on March 17. Her attorneys claimed that she had been betrayed and misused by Mr. Hamon and that she was justified in taking his life. The case attracted much attention throughout the country on account of Hamon's political prominence.

NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS SINCE 1880.

Place and date of each and names of nominees for president and vice-president in the order named:

1880—Democratic: Cincinnati, O., June 22-24; Winfield S. Hancock and Wm. H. English.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 2-8; James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.
Greenback: Chicago, Ill., June 9-11; James B. Weaver and B. J. Chambers.
Prohibition: Cleveland, O., June 17; Neal Dow and A. M. Thompson.

1884—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 8-11; Grover Cleveland and T. A. Hendricks.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 3-6; James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.
Greenback: Indianapolis, Ind., May 28-29; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West.
American Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Samuel C. Pomeroy and John A. Conant.
National Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23; John P. St. John and William Daniel.
Anti-Monopoly: Chicago, Ill., May 14; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West.
Equal Rights: San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Mrs. M. L. Stow.

1888—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., June 5; Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.
Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., May 20; Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks.
Union Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Alson J. Streeter and Samuel Evans.
United Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Robert H. Cowdrey and W. H. T. Wakefield.
American: Washington, D. C., Aug. 14; James L. Curtis and James R. Greer.
Equal Rights: Des Moines, Iowa, May 15; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and A. H. Love.

1892—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., June 21; Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Republican: Minneapolis, Minn., June 7-10; Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.
Prohibition: Cincinnati, O., June 29; John Bidwell and J. B. Cranfill.
National People's: Omaha, Neb., July 2-5; James B. Weaver and James G. Field.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., Aug. 28; Simon Wing and Charles H. Matchett.

1896—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 7; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.
Republican: St. Louis, Mo., June 16; William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart.
People's Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson.
Silver Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.
National Democratic: Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2; John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner.
Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27; Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson.
National Party: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 28; Charles E. Bentley and James H. Southgate.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 6; Charles H. Matchett and Matthew Maguire.

1900—Democratic: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Republican: Philadelphia, Pa., June 19-21; William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.
People's Party: Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9-10; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
People's Party (Middle-of-the-Road): Cincinnati, O., May 9-10; Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly.
Silver Republican: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 27-28; John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., June 2-8; Joseph P. Malloney and Valentine Remmel.
Social Democratic Party of the United States: Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27; Job Harriman and Max S. Hayes.
Social Democratic Party of America: Indianapolis, Ind., March 6; Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman.
Union Reform: Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3; Seth W. Ellis and Samuel T. Nicholson.

1904—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., July 6-9; Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 21-23; Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks.
People's Party: Springfield, Ill., July 4-6; Thos. E. Watson and Thos. H. Tibbles.
Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., June 29-July 1; Silas C. Swallow and George W. Carroll.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 3-9; Charles H. Corregan and William W. Cox.
Socialist-Democratic Party of America: Chicago, Ill., May 1-6; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford.
Continental: Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31; Charles H. Howard and George H. Shibley. (Nominees declined and Austin Holcomb and A. King were substituted by the national committee.)

1908—Republican: Chicago, June 16-19; William H. Taft and James S. Sherman.
Democratic: Denver, July 7-10; William J. Bryan and John W. Kern.
Socialist: Chicago, May 10-18; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford.
Prohibition: Columbus, O., July 15-16; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins.
Independence: Chicago, July 27-28; Thomas L. Hisgen and John Temple Graves.
People's: St. Louis, April 2-3; Thomas E. Watson and Samuel W. Williams.
United Christian: Rock Island, Ill., May 1; Daniel Braxton Turney and S. P. Carter.
Socialist-Labor: New York, July 2-5; Martin R. Preston and Donald L. Munro. (Preston declined and August Gillhaus was named in his place.)

1912—Democratic: Baltimore, June 25-July 3; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall.
Republican: Chicago, June 18-22; William Howard Taft and James S. Sherman.
Progressive: Chicago, Aug. 5-7; Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson.
Socialist: Indianapolis, May 12-18; Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel.
Prohibition: Atlantic City, July 10-12; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins.
Socialist-Labor: New York, April 7-10; Arthur Reimer and August Gillhaus.
Populist: St. Louis, Aug. 13; no nominations made.

1916—Republican: Chicago, June 7-10; Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks.
Progressive: Chicago, June 7-10; Theodore Roosevelt and John M. Parker; Roosevelt declined and party decided to support Hughes.
Democratic: St. Louis, June 14-16; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall.
Prohibition: St. Paul, Minn., July 19-21; J. Frank Hanly and Ira D. Landrith.
Socialist: No convention held; Allan L. Benson and George R. Kirkpatrick nominated by mail primary Jan. 10-March 11.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., April 29-May 3: A. E. Reimer and Caleb Harrison.

1920—Republican: Chicago, June 8-12; Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge.
Democratic: San Francisco, June 28-July 6; James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt.
Socialist: New York, May 8-15; Eugene V. Debs and Seymour Stedman.
Farmer-Labor: Chicago, July 11-14; Parley P. Christensen and Max S. Hayes.
Single-Tax: Chicago, July 9-14; Robert C. Macauley and R. C. Barnum.
Prohibition: Lincoln, Neb., July 21-22; Aaron S. Watkins and D. Leigh Collins.

NATIONAL PARTY PLATFORMS OF 1920.

REPUBLICAN.

Adopted at Chicago, June 10.

The republican party, assembled in representative national convention, reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the constitution of the United States and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained. It will resist all attempts to overthrow the foundations of the government or to weaken the force of its controlling principles and ideals, whether these attempts be made in the form of international policy or domestic agitation.

For seven years the national government has been controlled by the democratic party. During that period a war of unparalleled magnitude has shaken the foundations of civilization, decimated the population of Europe, and left in its train economic misery and suffering second only to war itself.

The outstanding features of the democratic administration have been complete unpreparedness for war and complete unpreparedness for peace.

Unpreparedness for War.

Inexcusable failure to make timely preparation is the chief indictment against the democratic administration in the conduct of the war. Had not our associates protected us, both on land and sea, during the first twelve months of our participation, and furnished us to the very day of the armistice with munitions, planes and artillery, this failure would have been punished with disaster. It directly resulted in unnecessary losses to our gallant troops, in the imperilment of victory itself, and in an enormous waste of public funds literally poured into the breach created by gross neglect. To-day it is reflected in our huge tax burden and in the high cost of living.

Unpreparedness for Peace.

Peace found the administration as unprepared for peace as war found it unprepared for war. The vital needs of the country demanded an early and systematic return to a peace time basis. This called for vision, leadership and intelligent planning. All three have been lacking. While the country has been left to shift for itself, the government has continued on a wartime basis.

The administration has not demobilized the army of place holders. It continued a method of financing which was indefensible during the period of reconstruction. It has used legislation passed to meet the emergency of war to continue its arbitrary and inquisitorial control over the life of the people in time of peace, and to carry confusion into industrial life.

Under the despot's plea of necessity or superior wisdom, executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions still undermines our institutions. Eighteen months after the armistice with its wartime powers unabridged, its wartime departments undischarged, its wartime army of place holders still mobilized, the administration continues to flounder helplessly.

The demonstrated incapacity of the democratic party has destroyed public confidence, weakened the authority of government, and produced a feeling of distrust and hesitation so universal as to increase enormously the difficulties of readjustment and to delay the return to normal conditions.

Never has our nation been confronted with graver problems. The people are entitled to know in definite terms how the parties purpose solving these problems. To that end, the republican party declares its policies and program to be as follows:

Constitutional Government.

We undertake to end executive autocracy and to restore to the people the constitutional government.

The policies herein declared will be carried out by the federal and state governments, each acting within its constitutional powers.

Despite the unconstitutional and dictatorial course of the president and the partisan obstruction of the democratic congressional minority, the republican majority has enacted a program of constructive legislation which, in great part, however, has been nullified by the vindictive vetoes of the president.

The republican congress has met the problems presented by the administration unprepared for peace. It has repealed the greater part of the vexatious war legislation. It has enacted a transportation act, making possible the rehabilitation of the railroad system of the country, the operation of which under the present democratic administration has been extravagant and wasteful in the highest degree. The transportation act made provision for the peaceful settlement of wage disputes, partially nullified, however, by the president's delay in appointing the wage board created by the act. This delay precipitated the outlaw railroad strike.

We stopped the flood of public treasure recklessly poured into the lap of an inept shipping board and laid the foundations for the creation of a great merchant marine. We took from the incompetent democratic administration the administration of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country and returned them to private ownership. We reduced the cost of postage and increased the pay of the postal employes—the poorest paid of all public servants. We provided pensions for superannuated and retired civil servants and for an increase in pay for soldiers and sailors. We reorganized them on a peace footing and provided for the maintenance of a powerful and efficient navy.

Passed Suffrage Amendment.

The republican congress established by law a permanent women's bureau in the department of labor. We submitted to the country the constitutional amendment for woman's suffrage, and furnished twenty-nine of the thirty-five legislatures which have ratified it to date.

Legislation for the relief of the consumers of print paper, for the extension of the powers of the government under the food control act, for broadening the scope of the war risk insurance act, better provision for the dwindling number of aged veterans of the civil war, and for the better support of the maimed and injured of the great war and for making practical the vocational rehabilitation act that has been enacted by the republican congress.

We passed an oil leasing and water power bill to unlock for the public good the great pent-up resources of the country; we have sought to check the profligacy of the administration, to realize upon the assets of the government and to husband the revenues derived from taxation. The republicans in congress have been responsible for cuts in the estimates for government expenditure of nearly $3,000,000,000 since the signing of the armistice.

We enacted a national executive budget law; we strengthened the federal reserve act, to permit banks to lend needed assistance to farmers; we authorized financial incorporations to develop export trade and, finally, amended the rules of the senate and house, which will reform evils in procedure and guarantee more efficient and responsible government.

Agriculture.

The farmer is the backbone of the nation; national greatness and economic independence demand a population distributed between industry and the farm and sharing on equal terms of prosperity, which is wholly dependent on the efforts of both. Neither can prosper at the expense of the other without inviting joint disasters. The crux of the present agricultural condition lies in prices, labor and credit.

The republican party believes that this condition can be improved by the right to form co-operative associations for marketing their products and protection against discrimination; the scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuation; the uncensored publication of such reports; the authorization of associations for the extension of personal credit; a national inquiry on the co-ordination of rail, water and motor transportation with adequate facilities for receiving, handling and marketing food; the encouragement of our export trade; an end to unnecessary price fixing and ill considered efforts abitrarily to reduce prices of farm products which invariably result to the disadvantage both of producer and consumer; and the encouragement of the production and importation of fertilizing material and of its extensive use.

The federal farm loan act will be so administered as to facilitate the acquisition of farm land by those desiring to become owners and proprietors, and thus minimize the evils of farm tenancy, and to furnish such long time credit as farmers may need to finance adequately their larger and long time production operations.

Industrial Relations.

There are two different conceptions of the relations of capital and labor. The one is contractual and emphasizes the diversity of interests of employer and employe. The other is that of copartnership in a common task.

We recognize the justice of collective bargaining as a means of promoting good will, establishing closer and more harmonious relations between employers and employe, and realizing the true ends of industrial justice.

The strike or the lockout, as a means of settling industrial disputes, inflicts such loss and suffering on the community as to justify government initiative to reduce its frequency and limit its consequences.

We deny the right to strike against the government; but the rights and interests of all government employes must be safeguarded by impartial laws and tribunals.

Public Utilities.

In public utilities we favor the establishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render a decision to the end that there may be no organized interruption of service necessary to the lives and health and welfare of the people. The decisions of the tribunals should be morally but not legally binding and an informed public sentiment be relied on to secure their acceptance. The tribunals, however, should refuse to accept jurisdiction except for the purpose of investigation, as long as the public service be interrupted. For public utilities we favor the type of tribupal provided for in the transportation act of 1920.

In private industries we do not advocate the principle of compulsory arbitration, but we favor impartial commissions and better facilities for voluntary mediation, conciliation and arbitration supplemented by that full publicity which will enlist the influence of an aroused public opinion. The government should take the initiative in inviting the establishment of tribunals or commissions for the purpose of voluntary arbitration and of investigation of disputed issues.

We demand the exclusion from interstate commerce of the products of convict labor.

National Economy.

A republican congress reduced the estimates submitted by the administration for the fiscal year 1920 almost three billion dollars, and for the fiscal year 1921 over a billion and a quarter dollars. Greater economies could have been effected had it not been for the stubborn refusal of the administration to co-operate with congress in an economy program. The universal demand for an executive budget is a recognition of the incontrovertible fact that leadership and sincere assistance on the part of the executive departments are essential to effective economy and constructive retrenchment.

The Overman act invested the president of the United States with all the authority and power necessary to restore the federal government to a normal peace basis and to reorganize, retrench and demobilize. The dominant fact is that eighteen months after the armistice the United States government is still on a war time basis and the expenditure program of the executive reflects war time extravagance rather than rigid peace time economy.

As an example of the failure to retrench which has characterized the postwar policy of the administration, we cite the fact that, not including the war and navy departments, the executive departments and other establishments at Washington actually record an increase subsequent to the armistice of 2,184 employes. The net decrease in pay roll costs contained in the 1921 demands submitted by the administration is only 1 per cent under that of 1920. The annual expenses of federal operation can be reduced hundreds of millions of dollars without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

We pledge ourselves to a carefully planned readjustment to a peace time basis and to a policy of rigid economy, to the better co-ordination of departmental activities, to the elimination of unnecessary officials and employes and to the raising of the standard of individual efficiency.

The Executive Budget.

We congratulate the republican congress on the enactment of a law providing for the establishment of an executive budget as a necessary instrument for a sound and businesslike administration of the national finances and we condemn the veto of the president which defeated this great financial reform.

Reorganization of Departments.

We advocate a thorough investigation of the present organization of the federal departments and bureaus, with a view to securing consolidation, a more businesslike distribution of functions, the elimination of duplication, delays and overlapping of work and the establishing of an up to date and efficient administrative organization.

War Powers of the President.

The president clings tenaciously to his autocratic war time powers. His veto of the resolution declaring peace and his refusal to sign the bill repealing war time legislation, no longer necessary, evidence his determination not to restore to the nation and to the states the form of government provided for by the constitution. This usurpation is intolerable and deserves the severest condemnation.

Burden of Taxation.

The burden of taxation imposed upon the American people is staggering; but in present-

ing a true statement of the situation we must face the fact that while the character of the capitol can and should be changed, an early reduction of the amount of revenue to be raised is not to be expected. The next republican administration will inherit from its democratic predecessor a floating indebtedness of over $3,000,000,000, the prompt liquidation of which is demanded by sound financial considerations

Moreover, the whole fiscal policy of the government must be deeply influenced by the necessity of meeting obligations in excess of $5,000,000,000 which mature in 1923. But sound policy equally demands the early accomplishment of that real reduction of the tax burden which may be achieved by substituting simple for complex laws and procedure, prompt and certain determination of the tax liability for delay and uncertainty, tax laws which do not for tax laws which do excessively mulct the consumer or needlessly repress enterprise and thrift.

We advocate the issuance of a simplified form of income return; authorizing the treasury department to make changes in regulations effective only from the date of their approval; empowering the commissioner of internal revenue, with the consent of the taxpayer, to make final and conclusive settlements of tax claims and assessments, barring fraud, and the creation of a tax board consisting of at least three representatives of the taxpaying public and the heads of the principal divisions of the bureau of internal revenue to act as a standing committee on the simplification of forms, procedure and law and to make recommendations to the congress.

Banking and Currency.

The fact is that the war, to a great extent, was financed by a policy of inflation through certificate borrowing from the banks and bonds issued at artificial rates sustained by the low discount rates established by the federal reserve board. The continuance of this policy since the armistice lays the administration open to severe criticism. Almost up to the present time the practices of the federal reserve board as to credit control have been frankly dominated by the convenience of the treasury.

The results have been a greatly increased war cost, a serious loss to the millions of people who in good faith bought liberty bonds and victory notes at par, and extensive postwar speculation, followed to-day by a restricted credit for legitimate industrial expansion. As a matter of public policy we urge all banks to give credit preference to essential industries.

The federal reserve system should be free from political influence, which is quite as important as its independence of domination by financial combinations.

High Cost of Living.

The prime cause of the "high cost of living" has been, first and foremost, a 50 per cent depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar, due to a gross expansion of our currency and credit. Reduced production, burdensome taxation, swollen profits and the increased demand for goods arising from a fictitious but enlarged buying power have been contributing causes to a greater or less degree.

We condemn the unsound policies of the democratic administration which have brought these things to pass, and their attempts to impute the consequences to minor and secondary causes. Much of the injury wrought is irreparable. There is no short way out and we decline to deceive the people with vain promises or quack remedies.

But as the political party that throughout its history has stood for honest money and sound finance, we pledge ourselves to earnest and consistent attack upon the high cost of living by rigorous avoidance of further inflation in our government borrowing, by courageous and intelligent deflation of overexpanded credit and currency, by encouragement of heightened production of goods and services, by prevention of unreasonable profits, by exercise of public economy and stimulation of private thrift and by revision of war imposed taxes unsuited to peace time economy.

We condemn the democratic administration for failure impartially to enforce the anti-profiteering laws enacted by the republican congress.

Railroads.

We are opposed to government ownership and operation or employe operation of the railroads. In view of the conditions prevailing in this country, the experience of the last two years, and the conclusions which may fairly be drawn from an observation of the transportation systems of other countries, it is clear that adequate transportation service both for the present and future can be furnished more certainly, economically and efficiently through private ownership and operation under proper regulaton and control.

There should be no speculative profit in rendering the service of transportation, but in order to do justice to the capital already invested in railway enterprises, to restore railway credit, to induce future investments at a reasonable rate and to furnish enlarged facilities to meet the requirements of the constantly increasing development and distribution, a fair return upon actual value of the railway property used in transportation should be made reasonably sure and at the same time to provide constant employment to those engaged in transportation service, with fair hours and favorable working conditions, at wages or compensation at least equal to those prevailing in similar lines of industry. We indorse the transportation act of 1920 enacted by the republican congress as a most constructive legislative achievement.

Waterways.

We declare it to be our policy to encourage and develop water transportation service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States.

Regulation of Industry and Commerce.

We approve in general the existing federal legislation against monopoly and combination in restraint of trade, but since the known uncertainty of a law is the safety of all, we advocate such amendment as will provide American business men with better means of determining in advance whether a proposed combination is or is not unlawful. The federal trade commission, under a democratic administration, has not accomplished the purpose for which it was created. This commission, properly organized and its duties efficiently administered, should strive for protection to the public and legitimate business interest. There should be no persecution of honest business; but to the extent that circumstances warrant, we pledge ourselves to strengthen the law against unfair practices.

We pledge the party to an immediate resumption of trade relations with every nation with which we are at peace.

The uncertain and unsettled condition of international balances, the abnormal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility of forecasting accurately even the near future, preclude the formulation of a definite program to meet conditions a year hence. But the republican party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle and pledges

itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, agriculture and industry.

Merchant Marine.

The national defense and our foreign commerce require a merchant marine of the best type of modern ship flying the American flag and manned by American seamen, owned by private capital and operated by private energy.

We indorse the sound legislation recently enacted by the republican congress that will insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine.

We favor the application of the workmen's compensation acts to the merchant marine.

We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass through the Panama canal without premium of tolls.

Immigration.

The standard of living and the standard of citizenship of a nation are its most precious possessions, and the preservation and elevation of those standards is the first duty of our government.

The immigration policy of the United States should be such as to insure that the number of foreigners in the country at any one time shall not exceed that which can be assimilated with reasonable rapidity and to favor immigrants whose standards are similar to ours.

The selective tests that are at present applied should be improved by requiring a higher physical standard, a more complete exclusion of mental defectives and criminals, and a more effective inspection applied as near the source of immigration as possible, as well as the port of entry. Justice to the foreigner and to ourselves demands provision for the guidance, protection and better economic distribution of our alien population. To facilitate government supervision, all aliens should be required to register annually until they become naturalized.

The existing policy of the United States for the practical exclusion of Asiatic immigrants is sound and should be maintained.

Naturalization.

There is urgent need of improvement in our naturalization law. No alien should become a citizen until he has become genuinely American, and tests for determining the alien's fitness for American citizenship should be provided for by law.

We advocate, in addition, the independent naturalization of married women. An American woman should not lose her citizenship by marriage to an alien resident in the United States.

Free Speech and Alien Agitation.

We demand that every American citizen shall enjoy the ancient and constitutional right of free speech, free press and free assembly and the no less sacred right of the qualified voter to be represented by his duly chosen representatives, but no man may advocate resistance to the law, and no man may advocate violent overthrow of the government.

Aliens within the jurisdiction of the United States are not entitled of right to liberty of agitation directed against the government or American institutions.

Every government has the power to exclude and deport those aliens who constitute a real menace to its peaceful existence. But in view of the large numbers of people affected by the immigration acts and in view of the vigorous malpractice of the departments of justice and labor, an adequate public hearing before a competent administrative tribunal should be assured to all.

Lynching.

We urge congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country, which continues to be a terrible blot on our American citizenship.

Law and Order.

The equality of all citizens under the law has always been a policy of the republican party. Without obedience to law and maintenance of order, our American institutions must perish. Our laws must be impartially enforced and speedy justice should be secured.

Intoxicating Beverages.

With regard to the sale and manufacture of intoxicating beverages, the republican party will stand for the enforcement of the constitution of the United States as it shall be declared by the Supreme court.

Public Roads and Highways.

We favor liberal appropriations in co-operation with the states for the construction of highways, which will bring about a reduction of transportation costs, better marketing of farm products, improvement in rural postal delivery, as well as meet the needs of military defense.

In determining the proportion of federal aid for road construction among the states the sums lost in taxation to the respective states by the setting apart of large portions of their area as forest reservations shall be considered as a controlling factor.

Conservation.

Conservation is a republican policy. It began with the passage of the reclamation act signed by President Roosevelt. The recent passage of the coal, oil, and phosphate leasing bill by a republican congress, and the enactment of the water power bill, fashioned in accordance with the same principle, are consistent landmarks in the development of the conservation of our national resources. We denounce the refusal of the president to sign the water power bill passed after ten years of controversy. The republican party has taken an especially honorable part in saving our national forests and in the effort to establish a national forest policy. Our most pressing conservation question relates to our forests. We are using our forest resources faster than they are being renewed. The result is to raise unduly the cost of forest products to consumers and especially farmers, who use more than half the lumber produced in America, and in the end to create a timber famine. The federal government, the states and private interests must unite in devising means to meet the menace.

We favor a fixed and comprehensive policy of reclamation to increase national wealth and production.

We recognize in the development of reclamation through federal action, with its increase of production and taxable wealth, a safeguard for the nation.

We commend to congress a policy to reclaim lands and the establishment of a fixed national policy of development of natural resources in relation to reclamation through the now designated government agencies.

The Service Men.

We hold in imperishable remembrance the valor and the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of America who fought in the great war for human liberty, and we pledge ourselves to discharge to the fullest the obligations which a grateful nation justly should fulfill, in appreciation of the services rendered by its defenders on sea and on land.

Republicans are not ungrateful. Throughout their history they have shown their grati-

tude toward the nation's defenders. Liberal legislation for the care of the disabled and infirm and their dependents has ever marked republican policy toward the soldier and sailor of all the wars in which our country has participated. The present congress has appropriated generously for the disabled of the world war. The amounts already applied and authorized for the fiscal year 1920-21 for this purpose reached the stupendous sum of $1,180,571,893. This legislation is significant of the party's purpose in generously caring for the maimed and disabled men of the recent war.

Civil Service.

We renew our repeated declaration that the civil service law shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The recent action of congress in enacting a comprehensive civil service retirement law and in working out a comprehensive employment and wage policy that will guarantee equal and just treatment to the army of government workers, and in centralizing the administration of the new and progressive employment policy in the hands of the civil service commission is worthy of all praise.

Postal Service.

We condemn the present administration for its destruction of the efficiency of the postal service and the telegraph and telephone service when controlled by the government, and for its failure to properly compensate employes whose expert knowledge is essential to the proper conduct of the affairs of the postal system. We commend the republican congress for the enactment of legislation increasing the pay of postal employes, who up to that time were the poorest paid in the government service.

Woman Suffrage.

We welcome women into full participation in the affairs of government and the activities of the republican party. We earnestly hope that republican legislatures in states that have not yet acted upon the suffrage amendment will ratify the amendment, to the end that all of the women of the nation of voting age may participate in the election of 1920, which is so important to the welfare of our country.

The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice. Although the federal jurisdiction over social problems is limited, they affect the welfare and interests of the nation as a whole. We pledge the republican party to the solution of these problems through national and state legislation in accordance with the best progressive thought of the country.

Education and Health.

We indorse the principle of federal aid to the states for the purposes of vocational and agricultural training.

Wherever federal money is devoted to education, such education must be so directed as to awaken in the youth the spirit of America and a sense of patriotic duty to the United States.

A thorough system of physical education for all children up to the age of 19, including adequate health supervision and instruction, would remedy conditions revealed by the draft and would add to the economic and industrial strength of the nation. National leadership and stimulation will be necessary to induce the states to adopt a wise system of physical training.

The public health activities of the federal government are scattered through numerous departments and bureaus, resulting in inefficiency, duplication and extravagance. We advocate a greater centralization of the federal functions and in addition urge the better coordination of the work of the federal, state and local health agencies.

Child Labor.

The republican party stands for a federal child labor law and for its rigid enforcement. If the present law be found unconstitutional or ineffective, we shall seek other means to enable congress to prevent the evils of child labor.

Women in Industry.

Women have special problems of employment which make necessary special study. We commend congress for the permanent establishment of the women's bureau in the United States department of labor to serve as a source of information to the states and to congress.

The principle of equal pay for equal service should be applied throughout all branches of the federal government in which women are employed.

Federal aid for vocational training should take into consideration the special aptitudes and needs of women workers.

We demand federal legislation to limit the hours of employment of women engaged in intensive industry the product of which enters into interstate commerce.

Housing.

The housing shortage has not only compelled careful study of ways of stimulating building but it has brought into relief the unsatisfactory character of the housing accommodations of large numbers of the inhabitants of our cities. A nation of home owners is the best guaranty of the maintenance of those principles of liberty and law and order upon which our government is ounded. Both national and state governments should encourage in all proper ways the acquiring of homes by our citizens. The United States government should make available the valuable information on housing and town planning collected during the war. This information should be kept up to date and made currently available.

For Hawaii we recommend federal assistance in Americanizing and educating their greatly disproportionate foreign population; home rule and the rehabilitation of the Hawaiian race

Foreign Relations—The League of Nations.

The foreign policy of the administration has been founded upon no principle and directed by no definite conception of our nation's rights and obligations. It has been humiliating to America and irritating to other nations with the result that after a period of unexampled sacrifice our motives are suspected, our moral influence impaired and our government stands discredited and friendless among the nations of the world.

We favor a liberal and generous foreign policy founded upon definite moral and political principles, characterized by a clear understanding of and firm adherence to our own rights and unfailing respect for the rights of others. We should afford full and adequate protection to the life, liberty and property and all international rights of every American citizen, and should require a proper respect for the American flag, but we should be equally careful to manifest a just regard for the rights of other nations.

A scrupulous observance of our international engagements, when lawfully assumed, is essential to our own honor and self-respect and the respect of other nations. Subject to a due regard for our international obligations, we should leave our country free to develop its civilization along lines most conducive to the welfare and happiness of the people and to cast its influence on the side of justice and right should occasion require.

Mexican Situation.

The ineffective policy of the present administration in Mexican matters has been largely

responsible for the continued loss of American lives in that country and upon our border; for the enormous loss of American and foreign property; for the lowering of American standards of morality and social relations with Mexicans; and for the bringing of American ideals of justice and national honor and political intergrity into contempt and ridicule in Mexico and throughout the world.

The policy of wordy, futile written protests against the acts of Mexican officials, explained the following day by the president himself as being meaningless and not intended to be considered seriously or enforced, has but add d in degree to that contempt and has earned for us the sneers and jeers of Mexican bandits and added insult upon insult against our national honor and dignity.

We should not recognize any Mexican government unless it be a responsible government willing and able to give sufficient guaranties that the lives and property of American citizens are respected and protected, that wrongs will be promptly corrected and just compensation will be made for injury sustained.

The republican party pledges itself to a consistent, firm and effective policy toward Mexico that shall enforce respect for the American flag and that shall protect the rights of American citizens lawfully in Mexico to security of life and enjoyment of property in accordance with an established international law and our treaty rights.

The republican party is a sincere friend of the Mexican people. In its insistence upon the maintenance of order for the protection of American citizens within its borders a great service will be rendered the Mexican people themselves, for a continuation of present conditions means disaster to their interest and patriotic aspirations.

Armenian Mandate.

We condemn President Wilson for asking congress to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. We commend the republican senate for refusing the president's request to empower him to accept the mandate for Armenia. The acceptance of such mandate would throw the United States into the very maelstrom of European quarrels.

According to the estimate of the Harboard commission, organized by authority of President Wilson, we would be called upon to send 59,000 American boys to police Armenia and to expend $276,000,000 in the first year and $756,000,000 in five years. This estimate is made upon the basis that we would have only roving bands to fight, but in case of serious trouble with the Turks or Russia, a force exceeding 200,000 would be necessary.

No more striking illustration can be found of President Wilson's disregard of the lives of American boys or American interests.

We deeply sympathize with the people of Armenia and stand ready to help them in all proper ways, but the republican party will oppose now and hereafter the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia.

For Association of Nations.

The republican party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war.

We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises and without involving them as participants and not as peacemakers in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they are unable to judge.

The covenant signed by the president at Paris failed signally to accomplish this great purpose and contains stipulations not only intolerable for independent people but certain to produce injustice, hostility and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

That covenant repudiated to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable the time honored policy in favor of peace declared by Washington and Jefferson and Monroe and pursued by all American administrators for more than a century and it ignored the universal sentiment of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expedients and negotiations.

The unfortunate insistence of the president upon having his own way without any change and without any regard to the opinions of the majority of the senate, which shares with him the treaty making power, and the president's demand that the treaty should be ratified without any modification, created a situation in which senators were required to vote upon their consciences and their oaths, according to their judgment, against the treaty as it was presented or submit to the command of a dictator in a matter where the authority and responsibility under the constitution were theirs and not his.

The senators performed their duties faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity, and we pledge the coming republican administration to such agreement with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duties of America to civilization and humanity in accordance with American ideals and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace.

Tax Reform.

Pointing to its history and relying on its fundamental principles, we declare the republican party has the genius, courage and constructive ability to end executive usurpation and restore constitutional government; to fulfill our world obligations without sacrificing our national independence; to raise the national standards of education and general welfare; to re-establish a peace time administration and to substitute economy and efficiency for extravagance and chaos; to restore and maintain the national credit; to reform unequal and burdensome taxes; to free business from arbitrary and unnecessary official control; to suppress disloyalty without denial of justice; to repeal the arrogant challenge of any class and to maintain a government of all the people as contrasted with government for some of the people, and finally, to allay unrest, suspicion and strife and to secure the co-operation and unity of all citizens in the solution of the complex problems of the day, to the end that our country, happy and prosperous, proud of its past, sure of itself and of its institutions, may look forward with confidence to the future.

DEMOCRATIC.

Adopted at San Francisco, July 2.

The democratic party, in its national convention now assembled, sends greetings to the president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and hails with patriotic pride the great achievements for the country and the

world, wrought by a democratic administration under his leadership.

It salutes the mighty people of this great republic, emerging with imperishable honor from the severe tests and grievous strains of the most tragic war in history, having earned the plaudits and the gratitude of all free nations.

It declares its adherence to the fundamental progressive principles of social, economic and industrial justice and advance and purposes to resume the great work of translating these principles into effective laws, begun and carried far by the democratic administration and interrupted only when the war claimed all the national energies for the single task of victory.

League of Nations.

The democratic party favors the league of nations as the surest, if not only, practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments. It was for this that America broke away from traditional isolation and spent her blood and treasure to crush a colossal scheme of conquest. It was upon this basis that the president of the United States, in prearrangement with our allies, consented to a suspension of hostilities against the imperial German government; the armistice was granted and a treaty of peace negotiated upon the definite assurance to Germany as well as to the powers pitted against Germany, that "a general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of according mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike." Hence, we not only congratulate the president on the vision manifested and the vigor exhibited in the prosecution of the war, but we felicitate him and his associates on the exceptional achievements at Paris involved in the adoption of a league and treaty so near akin to previously expressed American ideals and so intimately related to the aspirations of civilized peoples everywhere.

We commend the president for his courage and his high conception of good faith in steadfastly standing for the covenant agreed to by all the associated and allied nations at war with Germany, and we condemn the republican senate for its refusal to ratify the treaty merely because it was the product of democratic statesmanship, thus interposing partisan envy and personal hatred in the way of the peace and renewed prosperity of the world.

By every accepted standard of international morality the president is justified in asserting that the honor of the country is involved in this business; and we point to the accusing fact that, before it was determined to initiate political antagonism to the treaty, the now republican chairman of the senate foreign relations committee himself publicly proclaimed that any proposition for a separate peace with Germany, such as he and his party associates thereafter reported to the senate, would make us "guilty of the blackest crime."

On May 15, 1920, the Knox substitute for the Versailles treaty was passed by the republican senate; and this convention can contrive no more fitting characterization of its obloquy than that made in the Forum magazine of December, 1918, by Henry Cabot Lodge, when he said:

"If we send our armies and young men abroad to be killed and wounded in northern France and Flanders with no result but this, our entrance into war with such an intention was a crime which nothing can justify.

"The intent of congress and the intent of the president was that there could be no peace until we could create a situation where no such war as this could recur. We cannot make peace except in company with our allies. It would brand us with everlasting dishonor and bring ruin to us if we undertook to make a separate peace."

Thus to that which Mr. Lodge in saner moments considered "the blackest crime" he and his party in madness sought to give the sanctity of law; that which eighteen months ago was an "everlasting dishonor" the republican party and its candidates to-day accept as the essence of faith.

We indorse the president's view of our international obligations and his firm stand against reservations designed to cut to pieces the vital provisions of the Versailles treaty and we commend the democrats in congress for voting against resolutions for separate peace which would disgrace the nation. We advocate the immediate ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity; but do not oppose the acceptance of any reservations making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the league of associates. Only by doing this may we retrieve the reputation of this nation among the powers of the earth and recover the moral leadership which President Wilson won and which republican politicians at Washington sacrificed. Only by doing this may we hope to aid effectively in the restoration of order throughout the world and to take the place which we should assume in the front rank of spiritual, commercial and industrial advancement.

We reject as utterly vain, if not vicious, the republican assumption that ratification of the treaty and membership in the league of nations would in any wise impair the integrity or independence of our country. The fact that the covenant has been entered into by twenty-nine nations all as jealous of their independence as we are of ours is a sufficient refutation of such charge. The president repeatedly has declared and this convention reaffirms that all our duties and obligations as a member of the league must be fulfilled in strict conformity with the constitution of the United States, embodied in which is the fundamental requirement of declaratory action by the congress before this nation may become a participant in any war.

Conduct of the War.

During the war President Wilson exhibited the very broadest conception of liberal Americanism. In his conduct of the war, as in the general administration of his high office, there was no semblance of partisan bias. He invited to Washington as his counselors and coadjutors hundreds of the most prominent and pronounced republicans in the country. To these he committed responsibilities of the gravest import and most confidential nature. Many of them had charge of vital activities of the government.

And yet, with the war successfully prosecuted and gloriously ended, the republican party in congress, far from applauding the masterly leadership of the president and felicitating the country on the amazing achievements of the American government, has meanly requited the considerate course of the chief magistrate by savagely defaming the commander in chief of the army and navy by assailing nearly every public officer of every branch of the service intimately concerned in winning the war abroad and preserving the security of the government at home.

We express to the soldiers and sailors of America the admiration of their fellow countrymen. Guided by the genius of such commanders as Gen. John J. Pershing the armed force of America constituted a decisive factor in the victory and brought new luster to the flag.

We commend the patriotic men and women who sustained the efforts of their government in the crucial hours of the war and contributed to the brilliant administrative success, achieved under the broad-visioned leadership of the president.

Financial Achievements.

A review of the record of the democratic party during the administration of Woodrow Wilson presents a chapter of substantial achievements unsurpassed in the history of the republic. For fifty years before the advent of this administration periodical convulsions had impeded the industrial progress of the American people and caused inestimable loss and distress. By the enactment of the federal reserve act the old system which bred panic was replaced by a new system which insured confidence. It was an indispensable fact r in winning the war and to-day it is the hope and inspiration of business. Indeed, one vital danger against which the American people should keep constantly on guard is the commitment of this system to partisan enemies who struggled against its adoption and vainly attempted to retain in the hands of speculative bankers a monopoly of the currency and credits of the nation. Already there are well defined indications of an assault upon the vital principles of the system in the event of republican success in the elections in November.

Under democratic leadership the American people successfully financed their stupendous part in the greatest war of all time. The treasury wisely insisted during the war upon meeting an adequate portion of the war expenditure from current taxes and the bulk of the balance from popular loans and, during the first full fiscal year after fighting stopped, upon meeting current expenditures from current receipts, notwithstanding the new and unnecessary burdens thrown upon the treasury by the delay, obstruction and extravagance of a republican congress.

The nonpartisan federal reserve authorities have been wholly free of political interference or motive; and, in their own time and their own way, have used courageously though cautiously the instruments at their disposal to prevent undue expansion of credit in the country. As a result of these sound treasury and federal reserve policies, the inevitable war inflation has been held down to a minimum and the cost of living has been prevented from increasing here in proportion to the increase in other belligerent countries and in neutral countries which are in close contact with the world's commerce and exchanges.

After a year and a half of fighting in Europe and despite another year and a half of republican obstruction at home the credit of the government of the United States stands unimpaired, the federal reserve note is the unit of value throughout all the world and the United States is the one great country in the world which maintains a free gold market.

We condemn the attempt of the republican party to deprive the American people of their legitimate pride in the financing of the war—an achievement without parallel in the financial history of this or any other country, in this or any other war. And in particular we condemn the pernicious attempt of the republican party to create discontent among the holders of the bonds of the government of the United States and to drag our public finance and our banking and currency system back into the arena of party politics.

Tax Revision.

We condemn the failure of the present congress to respond to the oft-repeated demand of the president and the secretaries of the treasury to revise the existing tax laws. The continuance in force in peace times of taxes devised under pressure of imperative necessity to produce a revenue for war purposes is indefensible and can only result in lasting injury to the people. The republican congress persistently failed, through sheer political cowardice, to make a single move toward a readjustment of tax laws which it denounced before the last election and was afraid to revise before the next election.

We advocate tax reform and a searching revision of the war revenue acts to fit peace conditions so that the wealth of the nation may not be withdrawn from productive enterprise and diverted to wasteful or nonproductive expenditure.

We demand prompt action by the next congress for a complete survey of existing taxes and their modification and simplification with a view to secure greater equity and justice in tax burden and improvement in administration.

Public Economy.

Claiming to have effected great economies in government expenditures, the republican party cannot show the reduction of one dollar in taxation as a corollary of this false pretense. In contrast, the last democratic congress enacted legislation reducing taxes from eight billions, designed to be raised, to six billions for the first year after the armistice, and to four billions thereafter; and there the total is left undiminished by our political adversaries. Two years after armistice day a republican congress provides for expending the stupendous sum of $5,403,390,327.30.

Affecting great paper economies by reducing departmental estimates of sums which would not have been spent in any event and by reducing formal appropriations, the republican statement of expenditures omits the pregnant fact that congress authorized the use of one and a half billion dollars in the hands of various departments and bureaus, which otherwise would have been covered into the treasury, and which should be added to the republican total of expenditures.

High Cost of Living.

The high cost of living and the depreciation of bond values in this country are primarily due to war itself, to the necessary governmental expenditures for the destructive purposes of war, to private extravagance, to the world shortage of capital, to the inflation of foreign currencies and credits and, in large degree, to conscienceless profiteering.

The republican party is responsible for the failure to restore peace and peace conditions in Europe, which is a principal cause of post-armistice inflation the world over. It has denied the demand of the president for necessary legislation to deal with secondary and local causes. The sound policies pursued by the treasury and the federal reserve system have limited in this country, though they could not prevent, the inflation which was worldwide. Elected upon specific promises to curtail public expenditures and to bring the country back to a status of effective economy, the republican party in congress wasted time and energy for more than a year in vain and extravagant investigations, costing the taxpayers great sums of money while revealing nothing beyond the incapacity of republican politicians to cope with the problems.

Demanding that the president, from his place at the peace table, call the congress into extraordinary session for imperative purposes of readjustment, the congress, when convened, spent thirteen months in partisan pursuits, failing to repeal a single war statute which harassed business or to initiate a single constructive measure to help business. It

busied itself making a pre-election record of pretended thrift, having not one particle of substantial existence in fact. It raged against profiteers and the high cost of living without enacting a single statute to make the former afraid or doing a single act to bring the latter within limitations.

The simple truth is that the high cost of living can only be remedied by increased production, strict governmental economy and a relentless pursuit of those who take advantage of postwar conditions and are demanding and receiving outrageous profits.

We pledge the democratic party to a policy of strict economy in government expenditures and to the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as may be required to bring profiteers before the bar of criminal justice.

The Tariff.

We reaffirm the traditional policy of the democratic party in favor of a tariff for revenue only and confirm the policy of basing tariff revisions upon the intelligent research of a nonpartisan commission, rather than upon the demands of selfish interests, temporarily held in abeyance.

Budget.

In the interest of economy and good administration, we favor the creation of an effective budget system that will function in accord with the principles of the constitution. The reform should reach both the executive and legislative aspects of the question. The supervision and preparation of the budget should be vested in the secretary of the treasury as the representative of the president. The budget, as such, should not be increased by the congress except by a two-thirds vote, each house, however, being free to exercise its constitutional privilege of making appropriations through independent bills. The appropriation bills should be considered by single committees of the house and senate.

The audit system should be consolidated and its powers expanded so as to pass upon the wisdom of as well as the authority for expenditures.

A budget bill was passed in the closing days of the second session of the 66th congress, which, invalidated by plain constitutional defects and defaced by considerations of patronage, the president was obliged to veto. The house amended the bill to meet the executive objection. We condemn the republican senate for adjourning without passing the amended measure, when by devoting an hour or two more to this urgent public business a budget system could have been provided.

Senate Rules.

We favor such alteration of the rules of procedure of the senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

Agricultural Interests.

To the great agricultural interests of the country the democratic party does not find it necessary to make promises. It already is rich in its record of things actually accomplished. For nearly half a century of republican rule not a sentence was written into the federal statutes according one dollar of bank credits to the farming interests of America. In the first term of this democratic administration the national bank act was so altered as to authorize loans of five years' maturity on improved farm lands. Later was established a system of farm loan banks from which the borrowings already exceed $300,000,000 and under which the interest rate to farmers has been so materially reduced as to drive out of business the farm loan sharks who formerly subsisted by extortion upon the great agricultural interests of the country.

Thus it was a democratic congress in the administration of a democratic president which enabled the farmers of America for the first time to obtain credit upon reasonable terms and insured their opportunity for the future development of the nation's agricultural resources. Tied up in Supreme court proceedings, in a suit by hostile interests, the federal farm loan system, originally opposed by the republican candidate for the presidency, appealed in vain to a republican congress for adequate financial assistance to tide over the interim between the beginning and the ending of the current year, awaiting a final decision of the highest court on the validity of the contested act. We pledge prompt and consistent support of sound and effective measures to sustain, amplify and perfect the rural credits statutes and thus to check and reduce the growth and course of farm tenancy.

Not only did the democratic party put into effect a great farm loan system of land mortgage banks but it passed the Smith-Lever agricultural extension act, carrying to every farmer in every section of the country, through the medium of trained experts and by demonstration farms, the practical knowledge acquired by the federal agricultural department in all things relating to agriculture, horticulture and animal life; it established the bureau of markets, the bureau of farm management and passed the cotton futures act, the grain grades bill, the co-operative farm administration act and the federal warehouse act.

The democratic party has vastly improved the rural mail system and has built up the parcel post system to such an extent as to render the activities and its practical service indispensable to the farming community. It was this wise encouragement and this effective concern of the democratic party for the farmers of the United States that enabled this great interest to render such essential service in feeding the armies of America and the allied nations of the war and succoring starving populations since armistice day.

Rivals Fail to Aid Farmers.

Meanwhile the republican leaders at Washington have failed utterly to propose one single measure to make rural life more tolerable. They have signalized their fifteen months of congressional power by urging schemes which would strip the farms of labor; by assailing the principles of the farm loan system and seeking to impair its efficiency; by covertly attempting to destroy the great nitrogen plant at Muscle Shoals upon which the government has expended $70,000,000 to supply American farmers with fertilizers at reasonable cost; by ruthlessly crippling nearly every branch of agricultural endeavor, literally crippling the productive mediums through which the people must be fed.

We favor such legislation as will confirm to the primary producers of the nation the right of collective bargaining and the right of co-operative handling and marketing of the products of the workshop and the farm and such legislation as will facilitate the exportation of our farm products.

We favor comprehensive studies of farm production costs and the uncensored publication of facts found in such studies.

Labor and Industry.

The democratic party is now, as ever, the firm friend of honest labor and the promoter of progressive industry. It established the department of labor at Washington and a democratic president called to his official council board the first practical workingman who ever held a cabinet portfolio. Under this administration have been established employment bu-

reaus to bring the man and the job together; have been peaceably determined many bitter disputes between capital and labor; were passed the child labor act, the workingman's compensation act (the extension of which we advocate so as to include laborers engaged in loading and unloading ships and in interstate commerce), the eight hour law, the act for vocational training and a code of other wholesome laws affecting the liberties and bettering the conditions of the laboring classes. In the department of labor the democratic administration established a woman's bureau, which a republican congress destroyed by withholding appropriations.

Labor is not a commodity, it is human. Those who labor have rights and the national security and safety depend upon a just recognition of those rights and the conservation of the strength of the workers and their families in the interest of sound hearted and sound headed men, women and children. Laws regulating hours of labor and conditions under which labor is performed, when passed in recognition of the conditions under which life must be lived to attain the highest development and happiness, are just assertions of the rational interest in the welfare of the people.

At the same time, the nation depends upon the products of labor; a cessation of production means loss and, if long continued, disaster. The whole people, therefore, have a right to insist that justice shall be done to those who work, and in turn that those whose labor creates the necessities upon which the life of the nation depends must recognize the reciprocal obligation between the worker and the state. They should participate in the formulation of sound laws and regulations governing the conditions under which labor is performed, recognize and obey the laws so formulated and seek their amendment when necessary by the processes ordinarily addressed to the laws and regulations affecting the other relations of life.

Labor, as well as capital, is entitled to adequate compensation. Each has the indefeasible right of organization, of collective bargaining and of speaking through representatives of their own selection. Neither class, however, should at any time nor in any circumstances take action that will put in jeopardy the public welfare. Resort to strikes and lockouts which endanger the health or lives of the people is an unsatisfactory device for determining disputes and the democratic party pledges itself to contrive, if possible, and put into effective operation a fair and comprehensive method of composing differences of this nature.

In private industrial disputes we are opposed to compulsory arbitration as a method plausible in theory, but a failure in fact. With respect to government service, we hold distinctly that the rights of the people are paramount to the right to strike. However, we profess scrupulous regard for the conditions of public employment and pledge the democratic party to instant inquiry into the pay of government employes and equally speedy regulations designed to bring salaries to a just and proper level.

Woman Suffrage.

We indorse the proposed nineteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States granting equal suffrage to women. We congratulate the legislatures of thirty-five states which have already ratified said amendment, and we urge the democratic governors and legislatures of Tennessee, North Carolina and Florida and such states as have not yet ratified the federal suffrage amendment to unite in an effort to complete the process of ratification and secure the thirty-sixth state in time for all the women of the United States to participate in the fall election. We commend the effective advocacy of the measure by President Wilson.

We urge co-operation with the states for the protection of child life through infancy and maternity care; in the prohibition of child labor and by adequate appropriations for the children's bureau and the woman's bureau in the department of labor. Co-operative federal assistance to the states is immediately required for the removal of illiteracy, for the increase of teachers' salaries and instruction in citizenship for both native and foreign born; increased appropriation for vocational training in home economies; re-establishment of joint federal and state employment service with women's departments under the direction of technically qualified women. We advocate full representation of women's work or women's interest and a reclassification of the federal civil service, free from discrimination on the ground of sex; continuance of appropriations for education in sex hygiene; federal legislation which shall insure that American women resident in the United States, but married to aliens, shall retain their American citizenship and that the same process of naturalization shall be required for women as for men.

Disabled Soldiers.

The federal government should treat with the utmost consideration every disabled soldier, sailor and marine of the world war, whether his disability be due to wounds received in line of action or to health impaired in service; and for the dependents of the brave men who died in line of duty the government's tenderest concern and richest bounty should be their requital. The fine patriotism exhibited, the heroic conduct displayed by American soldiers, sailors and marines at home and abroad constitute a sacred heritage of posterity, the worth of which can never be recompensed from the treasury and the glory of which must not be diminished.

The democratic administration wisely established a war risk insurance bureau, giving four and a half millions of enlisted men insurance at unprecedentedly low rates, through the medium of which compensation of men and women injured in service is readily adjusted and hospital facilities for those whose health is impaired are abundantly afforded.

The federal board for vocational education should be made a part of the war risk insurance bureau, in order that the task may be treated as a whole, and this machinery of protection and assistance must receive every aid of law and appropriation necessary to full and effective operation.

We believe that no higher or more valued privilege can be afforded to an American citizen than to become a freeholder in the soil of the United States, and to that end we pledge our party to the enactment of soldier settlements and home aid legislation which will afford to the men who fought for America the opportunity to become land and home owners under conditions affording genuine government assistance, unincumbered by needless difficulties of red tape or advance financial investment.

The Railroads.

The railroads were subjected to federal control as a war measure without other idea than the swift transport of troops, munitions and supplies. When human life and national hopes were at stake profits could not be considered and were not. Federal operation, however, was marked by an intelligence and efficiency that minimized loss and resulted in many and marked reforms. The equipment

taken over was not only grossly inadequate but shamefully outworn. Unification practices overcame these initial handicaps and provided additions, betterments and improvements. Economies enabled operation without the rate raises that private control would have found necessary, and labor was treated with an exact justice that secured the enthusiastic co-operation that victory demanded. The fundamental purpose of federal control was achieved fully and splendidly and at far less cost to the taxpayer than would have been the case under private operation. Investments in railroad properties were not only saved by government operation but government management returned these properties vastly improved in every physical and executive detail. A great task was greatly discharged.

The president's recommendation of return to private ownership gave the republican majority a full year in which to enact the necessary legislation. The house took six months to formulate its ideas and another six months was consumed by the republican senate in equally vague debate. As a consequence the Esch-Cummins bill went to the president in the closing hours of congress and he was forced to a choice between the chaos of a veto and acquiescence in the measure submitted, however grave may have been his objections to it.

There should be a fair and complete test of the law until careful and mature action by congress may cure its defects and insure a thoroughly effective transportation system under private ownership without government subsidy at the expense of the taxpayers of the country.

Improved Highways.

Improved roads are of vital importance not only to commerce and industry but also to agriculture and rural life. The federal road act of 1916, enacted by a democratic congress, represented the first systematic effort of the government to insure the building of an adequate system of roads in this country. The act, as amended, has resulted in placing the movement for improved highways on a progressive and substantial basis in every state in the union and in bringing under actual construction more than 13,000 miles of roads suited to the traffic needs of the communities in which they are located.

We favor a continuance of the present federal aid plan under existing federal and state agencies, amended so as to include as one of the elements in determining the ratio in which the several states shall be entitled to share in the fund, the area of any public lands therein.

Inasmuch as the postal service has been extended by the democratic party to the door of practically every producer and every consumer in the country (rural free delivery alone having been provided for 6,000,000 additional patrons within the past eight years without material added cost), we declare that this instrumentality can and will be used to the maximum of its capacity to improve the efficiency of distribution and reduce the cost of living to consumers, while increasing the profitable operations of producers.

We strongly favor the increased use of the motor vehicle in the transportation of the mails and urge the removal of restrictions imposed by the republican congress on the use of motor devices in mail transportation in rural territories.

Merchant Marine.

We desire to congratulate the American people upon the rebirth of our merchant marine, which once more maintains its former place in the world. It was under a democratic administration that this was accomplished after seventy years of indifference and neglect, 13,000,000 tons having been constructed since the act was passed in 1916. We pledge the policy of our party to the continued growth of our merchant marine under proper legislation so that American products will be carried to all ports of the world by vessels built in American yards, flying the American flag.

Port Facilities.

The urgent demands of the war for adequate transportation of war material as well as for domestic need revealed the fact that our port facilities and rate adjustment were such as to seriously affect the whole country in times of peace as well as war.

We pledge our party to stand for equality of rates, both import and export, for the ports of the country to the end that there might be adequate and fair facilities and rates for the mobilization of the products of the country offered for shipment.

Inland Waterways.

We call attention to the failure of the republican national convention to recognize in any way the rapid development of barge transportation on our inland waterways, which development is the result of the constructive policies of the democratic administration. And we pledge ourselves to the further development of adequate transportation facilities on our rivers and to the further improvement of our inland waterways and we recognize the importance of connecting the great lakes with the sea by way of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, as well as by the St. Lawrence river. We favor an enterprising foreign trade policy with all nations, and in this connection we favor the full utilization of all Atlantic, gulf and Pacific ports, and an equitable distribution of shipping facilities between the various ports.

Transportation remains an increasingly vital problem in the continued development and prosperity of the nation. Our present facilities for distribution by rail are inadequate and the promotion of transportation by water is imperative.

We, therefore, favor a liberal and comprehensive policy for the development and utilization of our harbors and interior waterways.

Flood Control.

We commend the democratic congress for the redemption of the pledge contained in our last platform by the passage of the flood control act of March 1, 1917, and point to the successful control of the floods of the Mississippi river and the Sacramento river, California, under the policy of that law, for its complete justification. We favor the extension of this policy to other flood control problems wherever the federal interest involved justifies the expenditure required.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

By wise legislation and progressive administration we have transformed the government reclamation projects, representing an investment of $100,000,000, from a condition of impending failure and loss of confidence in the ability of the government to carry through such large enterprises, to a condition of demonstrated success, whereby formerly arid and wholly unproductive lands now sustain 40,000 prosperous families and have an annual crop production of over $70,000,000, not including the crops grown on a million acres outside the projects supplied with storage water from government works.

We favor ample appropriations for the continuation and extension of this great work of home building and internal improvement along the same general lines, to the end that all practical projects shall be built, and waters

now running to waste shall be made to provide homes and add to the food supply, power resources and taxable property, with the government ultimately reimbursed for the entire outlay.

The Trade Commission.

The democratic party heartily indorses the creation and work of the federal trade commission in establishing a fair field for competitive business, free from restraints of trade and monopoly, and recommends amplification of the statutes governing its activities so as to grant it authority to prevent the unfair use of patent. in restraint of trade.

Live Stock Markets.

For the purpose of insuring just and fair treatment in the great interstate live stock market, and thus instilling confidence in growers through which production will be stimulated and the price of meats to consumers be ultimately reduced, we favor the enactment of legislation for the supervision of such markets by the national government.

Mexico.

The United States is the neighbor and friend of the nations of the three Americas. In a very special sense, our international relations in this hemisphere should be characterized by good will and free from any possible suspicion as to our national purpose.

The administration, remembering always that Mexico is an independent nation and that permanent stability in her government and her institutions could come only from the consent of her own people to a government of their own making, has been unwilling either to profit by the misfortunes of the people of Mexico or to enfeeble their future by imposing from the outside a rule upon their temporarily distracted councils. As a consequence, order is gradually reappearing in Mexico; at no time in many years have American lives and interests been so safe as they now are; peace reigns along the border and industry is resuming.

When the new government of Mexico shall have given ample proof of its ability permanently to maintain law and order, signified its willingness to meet its international obligations and written upon its statute books just laws under which foreign investors shall have rights as well as duties, that government should receive our recognition and systematic assistance. Until these proper expectations have been met, Mexico must realize the propriety of a policy that asserts the right of the United States to demand full protection for its citizens.

Petroleum.

The democratic party recognizes the importance of the acquisition by Americans of additional sources of supply of petroleum and other minerals and declares that such acquisition both at home and abroad should be fostered and encouraged. We urge such action, legislative and executive, as may secure to American citizens the same rights in the acquirement of mining rights in foreign countries as are enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of any other nation.

New Nations.

The democratic party expresses its active sympathy with the people of China, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Poland, Persia and others who have recently established representative government and who are striving to develop the institution of true democracy.

Ireland.

The great principle of national self-determination has received constant reiteration as one of the chief objectives for which this country entered the war and victory established this principle.

Within the limitations of international comity and usage, this convention repeats the several previous expressions of the sympathy of the democratic party of the United States for the aspirations of Ireland for self-government.

Armenia.

We express our deep and earnest sympathy for the unfortunate people of Armenia, and we believe that our government consistent with its constitution and principles should render every possible and proper aid to them in their efforts to establish and maintain a government of their own.

The Philippines.

We favor the granting of independence without unnecessary delay to the 10,500,000 inhabitants of the Philippine islands.

Hawaii.

We favor a liberal policy of homesteading public lands in Hawaii to promote a larger middle class citizen population, with equal rights to all citizens.

The importance of Hawaii as an outpost on the western frontier of the United States demands adequate appropriations by congress for the development of our harbors and highways there.

Porto Rico.

We favor granting to the people of Porto Rico the traditional territorial form of government with a view to ultimate statehood, accorded to all territories of the United States since the beginning of our government, and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of such territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence therein.

Alaska.

We commend the democratic adminstration for inaugurating a new policy as to Alaska as evidenced by the construction of the Alaska railroad and opening of the coal and oil fields.

We declare for the modification of the existing coal land law, to promote development without disturbing the features intended to prevent monopoly.

For such changes in the policy of forestry control as will permit the immediate initiation of the paper pulp industry.

For relieving the territory from the evils of long distance government by arbitrary and interlocking bureaucratic regulation, and to that end we urge the speedy passage of a law containing the essential features of the Lane-Curry bill now pending, co-ordinating and consolidating all federal control of natural resources under one department to be administered by a nonpartisan board permanently resident in the territory.

For the fullest measure of territorial self-government, with the view to ultimate statehood, with jurisdiction over all matters not of purely federal concern, including fisheries and game, and for an intelligent administration of federal control we believe that all officials appointed should be qualified by previous bona fide residence in the territory.

For a comprehensive system of road construction with increased appropriations and the full extension of the federal road act to Alaska.

For the extension to Alaska of the federal farm loan act.

Asiatic Immigrants.

The policy of the United States with reference to the nonadmission of Asiatic immigrants is a true expression of the judg-

ment of our people and to the several states whose geographical situation or internal conditions make this policy and the enforcement of the laws enacted pursuant thereto of particular concern, we pledge our support.

The Postal Service.

The efficiency of the postoffice department has been vindicated against a malicious and designing assault by the efficiency of its operation. Its record refutes its assailants. Their voices are silenced and their charges have collapsed.

We commend the work of the joint commission on the reclassification of salaries of postal employes, recently concluded, which commission was created by a democratic administration. The democratic party has always favored and will continue to favor the just treatment of all government employes.

Free Speech and Press.

We resent the unfounded reproaches directed against the democratic administration for alleged interference with the freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

No utterance from any quarter has been assailed, and no publication has been repressed, which has not been animated by treasonable purpose and directed against the nation's peace, order and security in time of war.

We reaffirm our respect for the great principles of free speech and a free press, but assert as an indisputable proposition that they afford no toleration of enemy propaganda or the advocacy of the overthrow of the government of the state or nation by force or violence.

Republican Corruption.

The shocking disclosure of the lavish use of money by aspirants for the republican nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people has created a painful impression throughout the country. Viewed in connection with the recent conviction of a republican senator from the state of Michigan for the criminal transgression of the law limiting expenditures on behalf of a candidate for the United States senate, it indicates the re-entry under republican auspices of money as an influential factor in elections, thus nullifying the letter and flouting the spirit of numerous laws enacted by the people to protect the ballot from the contamination of corrupt practices. We deplore those delinquencies and invoke their stern popular rebuke, pledging our earnest efforts to a strengthening of the present statutes against corrupt practices and their rigorous enforcement.

We remind the people that it was only by the return of a republican senator in Michigan who is now under conviction and sentence for the criminal misuse of money in his election that the present organization of the senate with a republican majority was made possible.

Conclusion.

Believing that we have kept the democratic faith and resting our claims to the confidence of the people not upon grandiose promises but upon the solid performances of our party, we submit our record to the nation's consideration and ask that the pledges of this platform be appraised in the light of that record.

SOCIALIST.

Adopted in New York, May 13.

In the national campaign of 1920 the socialist party calls upon all American workers of hand and brain, and upon all citizens who believe in political liberty and social justice, to free the country from the oppressive misrule of the old political parties and to take the government into their own hands under the banner and upon the program of the socialist party.

The outgoing administration, like democratic and republican administrations of the past, leaves behind it a disgraceful record of solemn pledges unscrupulously broken and public confidence ruthlessly betrayed.

It obtained the suffrage of the people on a platform of peace, liberalism and social betterment, but drew the country into a devastating war and inaugurated a regime of despotism, reaction and oppression unsurpassed in the annals of the republic.

It promised to the American people a treaty which would assure to the world a reign of international right and true democracy. It gave its sanction and support to an infamous pact formulated behind closed doors by predatory elder statesmen of European and Asiatic imperialism. Under this pact territories have been annexed against the will of their populations, lands cut off from their sources of sustenance, and nations seeking their freedom in the exercise of the much heralded right of self-determination have been brutally fought with armed force, intrigue and starvation blockades.

To the millions of young men, who staked their lives on the field of battle, to the people of the country who gave unstintingly of their toil and property to support the war, the democratic administration held out the sublime ideal of a union of the peoples of the world organized to maintain perpetual peace among nations on the basis of justice and freedom. It helped create a reactionary alliance of imperialistic governments, banded together to bully weak nations, crush working-class governments and perpetuate strife and warfare.

While thus furthering the ends of reaction, violence and oppression abroad, our administration suppressed the cherished and fundamental rights and civil liberties at home.

Upon the pretext of war time necessity the chief executive of the republic and the appointed heads of his administration were clothed with dictatorial powers and congress enacted laws in open and direct violation of the constitutional safeguards of freedom of expression.

Hundreds of citizens who raised their voices for the maintenance of political and industrial rights during the war were indicted under the espionage law, tried in an atmosphere of prejudice and hysteria and many of them are now serving inhumanly long jail sentences for daring to uphold the traditions of liberty which once were sacred in this country.

Agents of the federal government unlawfully raided homes and meeting places and prevented or broke up peaceable gatherings of citizens.

The postmaster-general established a censorship of the press more autocratic than that ever tolerated in a regime of absolutism and has harassed and destroyed publications on account of their political and economic views, by excluding them from the mails.

And after the war was in fact long over the administration has not scrupled to continue a policy of repression and terrorism under the shallow and hypocritical guise of war time measures.

It has practically imposed involuntary servitude and peonage on a large class of American workers by denying them the right to quit work and coercing them into acceptance of inadequate wages and onerous conditions of labor. It has dealt a foul blow to the traditional American right of asylum by deporting hundreds of foreign-born workers, by administrative order, on the mere suspicion of harboring radical views, and often for the sinister purpose of breaking labor strikes.

In the short span of three years our self-styled liberal administration has succeeded in undermining the very foundation of political liberty and economic rights which this republic has built up in more than a century of struggle and progress.

Under the cloak of a false and morbid patriotism and under the protection of governmental terror the democratic administration has given the ruling classes unrestrained license to plunder the people by intensive exploitation of labor, by the extortion of enormous profits, and by increasing the cost of all necessities of life. Profiteering has become reckless and rampant, billions have been coined by the capitalists out of the suffering and misery of their fellow men. The American financial oligarchy has become a dominant factor in the world, while the condition of the American workers grows more precarious.

The responsibility does not rest upon the democratic party alone. The republican party through its representatives in congress and otherwise has not only openly condoned the political misdeeds of the last three years, but it has sought to outdo its democratic rival in the orgy of political reaction and repression. Its criticism of the democratic administrative policy is that it is not reactionary and drastic enough.

We particularly denounce the militaristic policy of both old parties of investing countless millions of dollars in armaments after the victorious completion of what was to have been the "last war;" we call attention to the fatal results of such a program in Europe, carried on prior to 1914, and culminating in the great war; we declare that such a policy, adding unbearable burdens to the working class and all the people, can lead only to the complete Prussianization of the nation, and we demand immediate and complete abandonment of the fatal program.

America is now at the parting of the roads. If the outraging of political liberty and concentration of economic power into the hands of the few is permitted to go on, it can have only one consequence, the reduction of the country to a state of capitalist despotism.

The socialist party of the United States therefore summons all who believe in this fundamental doctrine to prepare for a complete reorganization of our social system, based upon public ownership of public necessities; upon government by representatives chosen from occupational as well as from geographical groups, in harmony with our industrial development; and with citizenship based on service; that we may end forever the exploitation of class by class.

The socialist party sounds the warning. It calls upon the people to defeat both old parties at the polls, and to elect the candidates of the socialist party to the end of restoring political democracy and bringing about complete industrial freedom.

To achieve this end the socialist party pledges itself to the following program:

Foreign Relations.

1. All claims of the United States against allied countries for loans made during the war should be canceled upon the understanding that all war debts, including indemnities, among such countries shall likewise be canceled. The largest possible credit in food, raw material and machinery should be extended to the stricken nations of Europe in order to help them rebuild the ruined world.

2. The government of the United States should initiate a movement to dissolve the mischievous organization called the "League or Nations" and to create an international parliament, composed of democratically elected representatives of all nations of the world, based upon the recognition of their equal rights, the principles of self-determination, the right to national existence of colonies and other dependencies, freedom of international trade and trade routes by land and sea, and universal disarmament, and charged with revising the treaty of peace on the principles of justice and conciliation.

3. The United States should immediately make peace with the central powers and open commercial and diplomatic relations with Russia under the soviet government. It should promptly recognize the independence of the Irish republic.

4. The United States should make and proclaim it a fixed principle in its foreign policy that American capitalists who acquire concessions or make investments in foreign countries do so at their own risk, and under no circumstances should our government enter into diplomatic negotiations or controversies or resort to armed conflicts on account of foreign property claims.

Political.

1. The constitutional freedom of speech, press and assembly should be restored by repealing the espionage law and all other repressive legislation, and by prohibiting the executive usurpation of authority.

2. All prosecutions under the espionage law should be discontinued and all persons serving prison sentences for alleged offenses growing out of religious convictions, political views or industrial activities should be fully pardoned and immediately released.

3. No alien should be deported from the United States on account of his political views or participation in labor struggles, nor in any event without proper trial on specific charges. The arbitrary power to deport aliens by administrative order should be repealed.

4. The power of the courts to restrain workers in their struggles against employers by the writ of injunction or otherwise and their power to nullify congressional legislation should be abrogated.

5. Federal judges should be elected by the people and be subject to recall.

6. The president and the vice-president of the United States should be elected by direct popular election and be subject to recall.

7. All members of the cabinet should be elected by congress and be responsible to congress.

8. Suffrage should be equal and unrestricted, in fact as well as in law, for all men and women throughout the nation.

9. Adequate provision should be made for the registration of the votes of migratory workers.

10. The constitution of the United States should be amended to strengthen the safeguards of civil and political liberty and to remove all obstacles to industrial and social reform and reconstruction, including the changes enumerated in this program, in keeping with the will and interest of the people. It should be made amendable by a majority of the voters of the nation upon their own initiative, or upon the initiative of congress.

Social.

1. All business vitally essential for the existence and welfare of the people, such as railroads, express service, steamship lines, telegraphs, mines, oil wells, power plants, elevators, packing houses, cold storage plants and all industries operating on a national scale should be taken over by the nation.

2. All publicly owned industries should be administered jointly by the government and representatives of the workers, not for revenue or profit, but with the sole object of securing just compensation and humane con-

ditions of employment to the workers and efficient and reasonable service to the public.

3. All banks should be acquired by the government and incorporated in a unified public banking system.

4. The business of insurance should be taken over by the government and should be extended to include insurance against accident, sickness, invalidity, old age and unemployment, without contribution on the part of the worker.

5. Congress should enforce the provisions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, with reference to the negroes, and that effective federal legislation should be enacted to secure to the negroes full civil, political, industrial and educational rights.

Industrial.

1. Congress should enact effective laws to abolish child labor, to fix minimum wages, based on an ascertained cost of a decent standard of life, to protect migratory and unemployed workers from oppression, to abolish detective and strikebreaking agencies and to establish a shorter workday in keeping with increased industrial productivity.

Fiscal.

1. That all war debts and other debts of the federal government must be immediately paid off in full, the funds for such payment to be raised by means of a progressive property tax, whose burden should fall upon the rich and particularly upon great fortunes made during the war.

2. A standing progressive income and a graduated inheritance tax should be levied to provide for all needs of the government, including the cost of its increasing social and industrial functions.

3. The unearned increment of land should be taxed. All land held out of use should be taxed at full rental value.

FARMER-LABOR.

Adopted at Chicago July 14.

Preamble.

The American declaration of independence, adopted July 4, 1776, states that governments are instituted to secure to the people the rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Democracy cannot exist unless all power is preserved to the people. The only excuse for the existence of government is to serve, not to rule the people.

In the United States of America the power of government, the priceless and inalienable heritage of the people, has been stolen from the people—has been seized by a few men who control the wealth of the nation and by the tools of these men, maintained by them in public office to do their bidding.

The administrative offices of the government and congress are controlled by the financial barons—even the courts have been prostituted—and the people as a result of this usurpation have been reduced to economic and industrial servitude.

Under the prevailing order in the United States wealth is monopolized by a few and the people are kept in poverty, while costs of living mount until the burden of providing the necessaries of life is well nigh intolerable.

Having thus robbed the people, first of their power and then of their wealth, the wielders of financial power, seeking new fields of exploitation, have committed the government of the United States against the will of the people to imperialistic policies and seek to extend these enterprises to such lengths that our nation to-day stands in danger of becoming an empire instead of a republic.

Just emerging from a war which we said we fought to extend democracy to the ends of the earth, we find ourselves helpless while the masters of our government, who are also the masters of industry and commerce, league themselves with the masters of other nations to prevent self-determination by helpless peoples and to exploit and rob them, notwithstanding that we committed ourselves to guaranty of self-government for all such peoples.

Following the greedy spectacle of the peace conference, the money masters faced an awakening of the people which threatened to exact for mankind those benefits for which the war was said to have been fought. Thereupon these masters, in the United States, through their puppets in public office, in an effort to stifle free discussion, stripped from the inhabitants of this land rights and liberties guaranteed under American doctrines on which this country was founded and guaranteed also by the federal constitution.

These rights and liberties must be restored to the people

More than this must be done. All power to govern this nation must be restored to the people. This involves industrial freedom, for political democracy is only an empty phrase without industrial democracy. This cannot be done by superficial palliative measures such as are from time to time thrown as sops to the voters by the republican and democratic parties. Patchwork cannot repair the destruction of democracy wrought by these two old parties. Reconstruction is necessary.

The invisible government of the United States maintains the two old parties to confuse the voters with false issues. These parties, therefore, cannot seriously attempt reconstruction, which, to be effective, must smash to atoms the money power of the proprietors of the two old parties.

Into this breach step the amalgamated groups of forward looking men and women who perform useful work with hand and brain, united in the farmer-labor party of the United States by a spontaneous and irresistible impulse to do righteous battle for democracy against its despoilers, and more especially determined to function together because of the exceptionally brazen defiance shown by the two old parties in the selection of their candidates and the writing of their platforms in this campaign. This party, financed by its rank and file and not by big business, sets about the task of fundamental reconstruction of democracy in the United States, to restore all power to the people and to set up a governmental structure that will prevent seizure, henceforth, of that power by a few unscrupulous men

The reconstruction proposed is set forth in the following platform of national issues, to which all candidates of the farmer-labor party are pledged.

1. 100 Per Cent Americanism.

Restoration of civil liberties and American doctrines and their preservation inviolate, including free speech, free press, free assemblage, right of asylum, equal opportunity and trail by jury; return of the department of justice to the functions for which it was created, to the end that laws may be enforced without favor and without discrimination; amnesty for all persons imprisoned because of their patriotic insistence upon their constitutional guaranties, industrial activities or religious beliefs; repeal of all so-called "espionage," "sedition" and "criminal syndicalist" laws; protection of the right of all workers to strike and stripping from the courts of powers unlawfully usurped by them and used to defeat the people and foster big

business, especially the power to issue anti-labor injunctions and to declare unconstitutional laws passed by congress.

To Americanize the federal courts we demand that federal judges be elected for terms not to exceed four years, subject to recall.

As Americanism means democracy, suffrage should be universal. We demand immediate ratification of the nineteenth amendment and full, unrestricted political rights for all citizens, regardless of sex, race, color or creed, and for civil service employes.

Democracy demands also that the people be equipped with the instruments of the initiative, referendum and recall, with the special provision that war may not be declared, except in cases of actual military invasion, before referring the question to a direct vote of the people.

2. Abolish Imperialism at Home and Abroad.

Withdrawal of the United States from further participation (under the treaty of Versailles) in the reduction of conquered peoples to economic or political subjection to the small groups of men who manipulate the bulk of the world's wealth; refusal to permit our government to aid in the exploitation of the weaker peoples of the earth by these men; refusal to permit use of the agencies of our government (through dollar diplomacy or other means) by the financial interests of our country to exploit other peoples, including emphatic refusal to go to war with Mexico at the behest of Wall street; recognition of the elected government of the republic of Ireland and of the government established by the Russian people; denial of assistance, financial, military or otherwise, for foreign armies invading these countries, and an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to be used against the Russian or Irish people; instant lifting of the blockade against Russia; recognition of every government set up by peoples who wrest their sovereignty from oppressors, in accordance with the right of self-determination for all peoples; abolition of secret treaties and prompt publication of all diplomatic documents received by the state department; withdrawal from imperialistic enterprises upon which we already have embarked (including the dictatorship we exercise in varying degrees over the Philippines, Hawaii, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Porto Rico, Cuba, Samoa and Guam), and prevention of the imposition upon the people of the United States of any form whatever of conscription, military or industrial, or of military training.

We stand committed to a league of free peoples, organized and pledged to destruction of autocracy, militarism and economic imperialism throughout the world and to bring about a worldwide disarmament and open diplomacy, to the end that there shall be no more kings and no more wars.

3. Democratic Control of Industry.

The right of labor to an increasing share in the responsibilities and management of industry; application of this principle to be developed in accordance with the experience of actual operation.

4. Public Ownership and Operation.

Immediate repeal of the Esch-Cummins law; public ownership and operation, with democratic control, of all public utilities and natural resources, including stockyards, large abattoirs, grain elevators, water power and cold storage and terminal warehouses; government ownership and democratic operation of the railroads, mines and of such natural resources as are in whole or in part bases of control by special interests of basic industries and monopolies such as lands containing coal, iron, copper, oil, large water power and commercial timber tracts; pipe lines and oil tanks; telegraph and telephone lines; and establishment of a public policy that no land (including natural resources) and no patents shall be held out of use for speculation or to aid monopoly; establishment of national and state owned banks where the money of the government must and that of individuals may be deposited; granting of credit to individuals or groups according to regulations laid down by congress which will safeguard deposits.

We denounce the attempt to scuttle our great government owned merchant marine and favor bringing ocean going commerce to our inland ports.

5. Promotion of Agricultural Prosperity.

Legislation that will effectively check and reduce the growth and evils of farm tenancy; establishment of public markets; extension of the federal farm loan system, making personal credit readily available and cheap to farmers; maintenance of dependable transportation for farm products; organization of a state and national service that will furnish adequate advice and guidance to applicants for farms and to farmers already on the land; legislation to promote and protect farmers' and consumers' co-operative organizations conducted for mutual benefit; comprehensive studies of costs of production of farm and staple manfactured products and uncensored publication of facts found in such studies.

6. Government Finance.

We demand that economy in governmental expenditures shall replace the extravagance that has run riot under the present administration. The governmental expenditures of the present year of peace, as already disclosed, exceed $6,000,000,000—or six times the annual expenditures of the prewar period. We condemn and denounce the system that has created one war millionaire for every three American soldiers killed in the war in France, and we demand that the war-acquired wealth shall be taxed in such a manner as to prevent the shifting of the burden of taxation to the shoulders of the poor in the shape of higher prices and of increased living costs.

We are opposed, therefore, to consumption taxes and to all indirect taxation for support of current operations of the government. For support of such current operations we favor steeply graduated income taxes, exempting individual incomes amounting to less than $3,000 a year, with a further exemption allowance of $300 for every child under 18 and also for every child over 18 who may be pursuing an education to fit himself for life. In the case of state governments and of local governments we favor taxation of land values, but not of improvements or of equipment, and also sharply graduated taxes on inheritance.

7. Reduce the Cost of Living.

Stabilization of currency so that it may not fluctuate as at present, carrying the standard of living of all the people down with it when it depreciates; federal control of the meat packing industry; extension and perfection of the parcel post system to bring producer and consumer closer together; enforcing existing laws against profiteers, especially the big and powerful ones.

8. Justice to the Soldiers.

We favor paying the soldiers of the late war, as a matter of right and not as charity, a sufficient sum to make their war pay not less than civilian earnings. We denounce the delays in payment, and the inadequate compensation to disabled soldiers and sailors and their dependents, and we pledge such changes as will promptly and adequately give sympathetic recognition of their services and sacrifices.

9. Labor's Bill of Rights.

During the years that labor has tried in vain to obtain recognition of the rights of the workers at the hands of the government through the agencies of the republican and democratic parties, the principal demands of labor have been catalogued and presented by the representatives of labor, who have gone to convention after convention of the old parties—to congress after congress of old party officeholders. These conventions and sessions of congress have, from time to time, included in platforms and laws a few fragments of labor's program, carefully rewritten, however, to interpose no interference with the oppression of labor by private wielders of the power of capital. It remains for the farmer-labor party, the people's own party, financed by the people themselves, to pledge itself to the entire bill of rights of labor, the conditions enumerated therein to be written into the laws of the land, to be enjoyed by the workers, organized or unorganized, without the amelioration of a single word in the program. Abraham Lincoln said: "Labor is the superior of capital and deserves the highest consideration."

We pledge the application of this fundamental principle in the enactment and administration of legislation.

(a) The unqualified right of all workers, including civil service employes, to organize and bargain collectively with employers through such representatives of their unions as they choose.

(b) Freedom from compulsory arbitration and all other attempts to coerce workers.

(c) A maximum standard eight hour day and forty-four hour week.

(d) Old age and unemployment payments and workmen's compensation to insure workers and their dependents against accident and disease.

(e) Establishment and operation through periods of depression of governmental work on housing, road building, reforestation, reclamation of cutover timber, desert and swamp lands and development of ports, waterways and water power plants.

(f) Re-education of the cripples of industry as well as the victims of war.

(g) Abolition of employment of children under 16 years of age.

(h) Complete and effective protection for women in industry, with equal pay for equal work.

(i) Abolition of private employment, detective and strikebreaking agencies and extension of the federal free employment service.

(j) Prevention of exploitation of immigration and immigrants by employers.

(k) Vigorous enforcement of the seamen's act, and the most liberal interpretation of its provisions. The present provisions for the protection of seamen and for the safety of the traveling public must not be minimized.

(l) Exclusion from interstate commerce of the products of convict labor.

(m) A federal department of education to advance democracy and effectiveness in all public school systems throughout the country, to the end that the children of workers in industrial and rural communities may have maximum opportunity of training to become unafraid, well-informed citizens of a free country.

SINGLE TAX.

Adopted at Chicago July 14.

"Full rental value of the land shall be collected by the government instead of all taxes, and all buildings and other improvements of land, all industry, thrift and enterprise, all wages, salaries, incomes and every product of labor shall be entirely exempt from taxation."

PROHIBITION.

Adopted at Lincoln, Neb., July 22.

The main planks in the national prohibition party platform adopted in 1920 were these:

Commended congress for the enforcement laws passed and the Supreme court for upholding the prohibition amendment and the enforcement laws.

Denounced the efforts of the organized liquor traffic to nullify the prohibition amendment by modifying the enforcement act.

Favored the entrance of the United States into the league of nations with reasonable reservations.

Favored compulsory condition in the English language in public and private schools.

Pledged aid to the farmers in working out a plan to equalize prices, to secure labor, to organize co-operative marketing and to extend the parcel post.

Favored prohibition of child labor and appropriation for a federal children's bureau and a federal department of education.

Favored a budget system, governmental economy and the creation of industrial courts.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The stipend of a Rhodes scholarship is normally £300 a year, but at present a bonus of £50 additional is given. A scholarship is tenable for three years, subject to the approval of the college of Oxford of which the scholar is a member. Two scholarships are assigned to each state in the United States. As the scholarship is tenable for three years there will be one year out of every three in which there will be no election. A candidate to be eligible must be a citizen of the United States and unmarried. He must have passed his nineteenth and not have passed his twenty-fifth birthday. He must have completed at least his sophomore year at some recognized degree-granting university or college of the United States.

For each state there will be a committee of selection, in whose hands, subject to ratification by the trustees, the nominations will rest. Candidates must in the first instance be selected by their own college or university. The qualities to be considered by the state committee in the final selection are:

1. Qualities of manhood, force of character and leadership.

2. Literary and scholastic ability and attainments.

3. Physical vigor as shown by interest in outdoor sports and in other ways.

Participation and interest in open-air and athletic pursuits form an essential qualification for a Rhodes scholar, but exceptional athletic distinction is not treated as of equal importance with the other requirements.

U. S. DESTROYER WOOLSEY SUNK.

The United States destroyer Woolsey was cut in two by the steamer Steel Inventor in a collision off the Pacific coast of Panama Feb. 26, 1921. Sixteen enlisted men on the destroyer were killed and two injured. The Woolsey sank while in tow of the destroyer Aaron Ward. There were no casualties aboard the Steel Inventor, which was only slightly damaged.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HARDING.

Dignified simplicity marked the inauguration of President Warren G. Harding on March 4, 1921. When the matter of appropriating money with which to pay the expenses of the ceremonies came up in congress early in January, 1921, a disposition was shown in some quarters to make the affair an elaborate and costly one. Much opposition was shown to this program by speakers in both houses who urged that the people of the country demanded economy in the national expenditures. The senate passed a joint resolution on Jan. 5 to appropriate $50,000 to pay the inauguration expenses and the resolution was concurred in by the house on Jan. 10. Immediately after this action had been taken Mr. Harding sent the following telegram to Senator P. C. Knox, chairman of the congressional committee on the inauguration:

"I have been reluctant to intrude my views relating to inaugural plans, but I cannot longer remain silent without embarrassment and misunderstanding, which I had rather avoid. Please convey to your committee my sincere wish for the simplest inaugural program consistent with the actual requirements in taking the oath of office and the utterance of a befitting address. I very respectfully request that congress will not appropriate and your committee will not expend any fund whatever. I am familiar with the custom of erecting a platform and providing seats for guests who witness the ceremony at the capitol, but it will be most pleasing to me to have this ceremony take place within the capitol or on the east porch in its stately simplicity, without a single extra preparation for the occasion

"This will require no expense, and we shall be joint participants in an example of economy as well as simplicity which may be helpful in the process of seeking our normal ways once more. I have addressed a message of like import to the inaugural committee asking the abandonment of the parade and ball, and hope for an acceptance of the intruded suggestion in the spirit which has inspired it.

"WARREN G. HARDING."

Mr. Harding also sent the following telegram to Edward B. McLean, chairman of the Washington citizens' inaugural committee:

"I beg respectfully to suggest to your committee the complete abandonment of all plans for an inaugural celebration. Heretofore I have been very reluctant to express my personal views to your committee because I knew of the cherished regard in our national capital for this quadrennial event and the generosity of the citizens of the district in making provision for it.

"You were good enough to accept the chairmanship at my request, and you and your associates have won my lasting gratitude for the time and labor you have given to preparation.

"However, if it is becoming to express my preference, I wish you and your committee to know that the impression of extravagant expenditure and excessive cost would make me a very unhappy participant. I know full well that the government outlay is relatively small, and that the larger expenditure comes from the generous contributions of district citizenship, but it is timely and wholesome to practice the utter denial of public expenditure where there is no real necessity, and it will be a wholesome example of economy and thrift if we save the many, many thousands which the inaugural celebration will call from the private purse of those attending.

"I have sent a message of like purport to the congressional committee, and expressed the wish that no preparations or outlay of any kind be made. It will be most pleasing to me to be simply sworn in, speak briefly my plight of faith to the country, and turn at once to the work which will be calling. Again expressing my gratitude to you and your associates and to the generous people of Washington, I am,

"Very respectfully,

"WARREN G. HARDING."

Mr. McLean accepted Mr. Harding's view of the matter and canceled the arrangements that had been made by his committee. So far as the plans had been agreed upon they called for an expenditure of $141,000 in addition to the appropriation by congress.

The weather on inauguration day was clear and rather chilly. The crowds assembled on Pennsylvania avenue to witness the historic ride from the white house to the capitol by the outgoing and incoming presidents were smaller than usual, as the presidential parade consisted only of a troop of cavalry and a dozen automobiles. Later in the day when President and Mrs. Harding returned to the white house the crowds were larger and the cheering more enthusiastic.

President Wilson, though far from well and in opposition to the advice of his medical advisers, rode with Mr. Harding to the capitol with the intention of attending all the ceremonies if possible. However, he found that he was not equal to the task and after notifying congress that he had no further communications to make left with Mrs. Wilson for their new home at 2340 S street, N. W.

VICE-PRESIDENT SWORN IN.

The first ceremonial of the day, the inauguration of Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, took place in the senate chamber in the presence of a notable gathering including the president-elect, foreign ambassadors and ministers, members of the new and old cabinets, justices of the Supreme court, members of both houses of congress and distinguished guests. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Coolidge by Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall at 12:21 p. m. The retiring presiding officer of the senate then delivered his valedictory, after which the formal adjournment of the sixty-sixth congress and the calling of the senate into special session took place.

Vice-President Coolidge thereupon delivered the following inaugural address:

"Five generations ago there was revealed to the people of this nation a new relationship between man and man, which they declared and proclaimed in the American constitution. Therein they recognized a legislature empowered to express the will of the people in law, a judiciary required to determine and state such law, and an executive charged with securing obedience to the law, all holding their office not by reason of some superior force but through the duly determined conscience of their countrymen.

"To the house, close to the heart of the nation, renewing its whole membership by frequent elections, representing directly the people, reflecting their common purpose, has been granted a full measure of the power of legislation and exclusive authority to originate taxation. To the senate, renewing its membership by degrees, representing in part the sovereign states, has been granted not only a full measure of the power of legislation but, if possible, far more important functions. To it is intrusted the duty of review, that to negotiation there may be added ratification and to appointment, approval. But its greatest function of all, too little mentioned and too little understood, whether exercised in legislating or reviewing, is the preservation of liberty, not merely the rights of the majority —they little need protection—but the rights

of the minority, from whatever source they may be assailed.

"The great object for us to seek here, for the constitution identifies the vice-presidency with the senate, is to continue to make this chamber, as it was intended by the fathers, the citadel of liberty. An enormous power is here conferred, capable of much good or ill, open it may be to abuse, but necessary, wholly and absolutely necessary, to secure the required result.

"Whatever its faults, whatever its human imperfections, there is no legislative body in all history that has used its powers with more wisdom and discretion, more uniformly for the execution of the public will, or more in harmony with the spirit of the authority of the people which has created it, than the United States senate.

"I take up the duties the people have assigned me under the constitution, which we can neither enlarge nor diminish, of presiding over the senate, agreeably to its rules and regulations, deeply conscious that it will continue to function in harmony with its high traditions as a great deliberative body, without passion and without fear, unmoved by clamor, but most sensitive to the right, the stronghold of government according to law, that the vision of past generations may be more and more the reality of generations yet to come."

HARDING TAKES OATH.

At the conclusion of the senate ceremonies President-Elect Harding, the justices of the Supreme court, the members of the diplomatic corps and the members of the congressional committees on arrangements retired to an anteroom while the others in the senate chamber proceeded to the east room of the capitol to witness the inauguration of the new president. This took place in a kiosk erected on the east capitol steps for the outdoor ceremony. In front of and below it were the marine band, guards composed of marines, regulars and sailors, and thousands of spectators. After the chief guests of the occasion had taken their places the president-elect, escorted by Senator Knox, came down the steps and took his place before a desk in the center of the kiosk. The marshal of the Supreme court laid the old Bible, on which George Washington had taken the oath of office as president, open on the desk. Mr. Harding laid one hand on the book and lifted the other as he repeated the following oath, administered by Edward D. White, chief justice of the United States Supreme court:

"I, Warren Gamaliel Harding, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, so help me God."

Mr. Harding then bent over the Bible and kissed it at a passage which he had selected from the book of Micah, saying:

"What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?"

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Thereupon the new president delivered his inaugural address, the text of which follows:

"My countrymen, when one surveys the world about him after the great storm, noting the marks of destruction and yet rejoicing in the ruggedness of the things which withstood it, if he is an American he breathes the clarified atmosphere with a strange mingling of regret and new hope.

"We have seen world passion spend its fury, but we contemplate our republic unshaken and hold our civilization secure. Liberty—liberty within the law—and civilization are inseparable, and, though both were threatened, we find them now secure, and there comes to Americans the profound assurance that our representative government is the highest expression and surest guaranty of both.

"Standing in this presence, mindful of the solemnity of this occasion, feeling the emotions which no one may know until he senses the great weight of responsibility for himself, I must utter my belief in the divine inspiration of the founding fathers. Surely there must have been God's intent in the making of this new world republic. Ours is an organic law which had but one ambiguity, and we saw that effaced in a baptism of sacrifice and blood, with union maintained, the nation supreme and its concord inspiring.

"We have seen the world rivet its hopeful gaze on the great truths on which the founders wrought. We have seen civil, human and religious liberty verified and glorified.

"In the beginning, the old world scoffed at our experiment. To-day our foundations of political and social belief stand unshaken, a precious inheritance to ourselves, an inspiring example of freedom and civilization to all mankind.

"Let us express renewed and strengthened devotion in grateful reverence for the immortal beginning and utter our confidence in the supreme fulfillment.

"The recorded progress of our republic, materially and spiritually, in itself proves the wisdom of the inherited policy of noninvolvement in old-world affairs. Confident of our ability to work out our own destiny and jealously guarding our right to do so, we seek no part in directing the destinies of the old world.

Not to Be Entangled.

"We do not mean to be entangled. We will accept no responsibility except as our own conscience and judgment in each instance may determine.

"Our eyes never will be blinded to a developing menace, our ears never deaf to the call of civilization. We recognize the new order in the world, with the closer contacts which progress has wrought. We sense the feeling of the human heart for fellowship, fraternity and co-operation. We crave friendship and harbor no hate.

"But America, our America, the America builded on the foundation laid by the inspired fathers, can be a party to no permanent military alliance. It can enter into no political commitments, nor assume any economic obligations or subject our decisions to any other than our own authority.

"I am sure our own people will not misunderstand nor will the world misconstrue. We have no thought to impede the paths to closer relationship. We wish to promote understanding. We want to do our part in making offensive warfare so hateful that governments and peoples who resort to it must prove the righteousness of their cause or stand as outlaws before the bar of civilization.

"We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel, to seek the expressed views of world opinion, to recommend a way to approximate disarmament and relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments.

"We elect to participate in suggesting plans for mediation, conciliation and arbitration, and would gladly join in that expressed conscience of progress which seeks to clarify and write the laws of international relationship and establish a world court for the disposition of such justiciable questions as nations are agreed to submit thereto.

"In expressing aspirations, in seeking practical plans, in translating humanity's new

concept of righteousness, justice and its hatred of war into recommended action we are ready most heartily to unite, but every commitment must be made in the exercise of our national sovereignty.

"Since freedom impelled and independence inspired and nationality exalted, a world supergovernment is contrary to everything we cherish and can have no sanction by our republic. This is not selfishness; it is sanctity. It is not aloofness; it is security. It is not suspicion of others; it is patriotic adherence to the things which made us what we are.

"To-day, better than ever before, we know the aspirations of humankind and share them. We have come to a new realization of our place in the world and a new appraisal of our nation by the world. The unselfishness of these united states is a thing proven; our devotion to peace for ourselves and for the world is well established; our concern for preserved civilization has had its impassioned and heroic expression. There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization; there will be no failure to-day or to-morrow.

Rests on Popular Will.

"The success of our popular government rests wholly upon the correct interpretation of the deliberate, intelligent, dependable popular will of America. In deliberate questioning of a suggested change of national policy where internationality was to supersede nationality we turned to a referendum of the American people. There was ample discussion, and there is a public mandate in manifest understanding.

"America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemly program likely to lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship. Because we cherish ideals of justice and peace, because we appraise international comity and helpful relationship no less highly than any people of the world, we aspire to a high place in the moral leadership of civilization, and we hold a maintained America, the proven republic, the unshaken temple of representative democracy, to be not only an inspiration and example but the highest agency of strengthening good will and promoting accord on both continents.

"Mankind needs a worldwide benediction of understanding. It is needed among individuals, among peoples, among governments, and it will inaugurate an era of good feeling to mark the birth of a new order. In such understanding men will strive confidently for the promotion of their better relationships and nations will promote the comities so essential to peace.

Trade Ties Bind Closely.

"We must understand that ties of trade bind nations in closest intimacy and none may receive except as he gives. We have not strengthened ours in accordance with our resources or our genius, notably on our own continent, where a galaxy of republics reflect the glory of the new world democracy; but in the new order of finance and trade we mean to promote enlarged activities and seek expanded confidence.

"Perhaps we can make no more helpful contribution by example than prove a republic's capacity to emerge from the wreckage of war. While the world's embittered travail did not leave us devastated lands or desolated cities, left no gaping wounds, no breast with hate, it did involve us in the delirium of expenditure, in expanded currency and credits, in unbalanced industry, unspeakable waste and disturbed relationships.

"While it uncovered our portion of hateful selfishness at home, it also revealed the heart of America as sound and fearless and beating in confidence unfailing.

"Amid it all we have riveted the gaze of all civilization to the unselfishness and the righteousness of representative democracy, where our freedom never has made offensive warfare, never has sought territorial aggrandizement through force, never has turned to the arbitrament of arms until reason had been exhausted.

"When the governments of earth shall have established a freedom like our own and shall have sanctioned the pursuit of peace as we have practiced it, I believe the last sorrow and the final sacrifice of international warfare will have been written.

"Our supreme task is the resumption of our onward normal way. Reconstruction, readjustment, restoration—all these must follow. I would like to have them. If it will lighten the spirit and add to the resolution with which we take up the task, let me repeat for our nation we shall give no people just cause to make war upon us. We hold no national prejudice; we entertain no spirit of revenge; we do not hate; we do not covet; we dream of no conquest or boast of armed prowess.

"If, despite this attitude, war is again forced upon us, I earnestly hope a way may be found which will unify our individual and collective strength and consecrate all America, materially and spiritually, body and soul, to national defense.

"I can vision the ideal republic, where every man and woman is called under the flag for assignment to duty, for whatever service, military or civic, the individual is best fitted; where we may call to universal service every plant, agency or facility, all in the sublime sacrifice for country, and not one penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual, corporation or combination, but all above the normal shall flow into the defense chest of the nation.

"There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy, when one portion of our citizenship turns its activity to private gain amid defensive war, while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preservation.

"Out of such universal service will come a new unity of spirit and purpose, a new confidence and consecration which would make our defense impregnable, our triumph assured. Then we should have little or no disorganization of our economic, industrial and commercial systems at home, no staggering war debts, no swollen fortunes to flout the sacrifices of our soldiers, no excuse for sedition, no pitiable slackerism, no outrages of treason. Envy and jealousy would have no soil for their menacing development, and revolution would be without the passion which engenders it.

"A regret for the mistakes of yesterday must not, however, blind us to the tasks of to-day. War never left such an aftermath. There has been staggering loss of life and measureless wastage of materials. Nations are still groping for return to stable ways. Discouraging indebtedness confronts us, like all the war-torn nations, and these obligations must be provided for. No civilization can survive repudiation.

For Blow at War Taxation.

"We can reduce the abnormal expenditures, and we will. We can strike at war taxation, and we must. We must face the grim necessity with full knowledge that the task is to be solved, and we must proceed with a full realization that no statute enacted by man can repeal the inexorable laws of nature. Our

most dangerous tendency is to expect too much of government and at the same time do for it too little.

"We contemplate the immediate task of putting our public household in order. We need a rigid and yet sane economy, combined with fiscal justice, and it must be attended by individual prudence and thrift, which are so essential to this trying hour and reassuring for the future.

Reflection of War's Reaction.

"The business world reflects the disturbance of war's reaction. Herein flows the life blood of material existence. The economic mechanism is intricate and its parts interdependent and it has suffered the shocks and jars incident to abnormal demands, credit inflations and price upheavals. The normal balances have been impaired, the channels of distribution have been clogged, the relations of labor and management have been strained.

"We must seek the readjustment with care and courage. Our people must give and take. Prices must reflect the receding fever of war activities. Perhaps we never shall know the old level of wage again, because war invariably readjusts compensations, and the necessaries of life will show their inseparable relationship, but we must strive for normalcy to reach stability. All the penalties will not be light or evenly distributed.

"There is no way of making them so. There is no instant step from disorder to order. We must face a condition of grim reality, charge off our losses and start afresh. It is the oldest lesson of civilization. I would like government to do all it can to mitigate them. In understanding, in mutuality of interest, in concern for the common good our tasks will be solved.

"No altered system will work a miracle. Any wild experiment will only add to the confusion. Our best assurance lies in efficient administration of our proven system.

"The forward course of the business cycle is unmistakable. People are turning from destruction to production. Industry has sensed the changed order, and our own people are turning to resume their normal onward way.

"The call is for productive America to go on. I know that congress and the administration will favor every wise government policy to aid the resumption and encourage continued progress.

"I speak for administrative efficiency, for lightened tax burdens, for sound commercial practices, for adequate credit facilities, for sympathetic concern for all agricultural problems, for the omission of unnecessary interference of government with business, for an end to government's experiment in business and for more efficient business in government administration.

"With all of this must attend a mindfulness of the human side of all activities, so that social, industrial and economic justice will be squared with the purposes of a righteous people.

"With the nationwide induction of womanhood into our political life we may count upon her intuitions, her refinement, her intelligence and her influence to exalt the social order. We count upon her exercise of the full privileges and the performance of the duties of citizenship to speed the attainment of the highest state.

Hope for Industrial Peace.

"I wish for an America no less alert in guarding against dangers from within than it is watchful against enemies from without. Our fundamental law recognizes no class, no group, no section. There must be none in legislation or administration. The supreme inspiration is the common weal. Humanity hungers for international peace, and we crave it with all mankind.

"My most reverent prayer for America is for industrial peace, with its rewards widely and generally distributed amid the inspirations of equal opportunity.

"No one justly may deny the equality of opportunity which made us what we are. We have mistaken unpreparedness to embrace it to be a challenge of the reality; and due concern for making all citizens fit for participation will give added strength of citizenship and magnify our achievements.

"If revolution insists upon overturning established order, let other peoples make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America.

"When world war threatened civilization we pledged our resources and our lives to its preservation, and when revolution threatens we unfurl the flag of law and order and renew our consecration.

"Ours is a constitutional freedom, where the popular will is the law supreme and minorities are sacredly protected. Our revisions, reformations and evolutions reflect a deliberate judgment and an orderly progress, and we mean to cure our ills, but never destroy or permit destruction by force.

"I had rather submit our industrial controversies to the conference table in advance than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering. The earth is thirsting for the cup of good will. Understanding is its fountain source. I would like to acclaim an era of good feeling amid dependable prosperity and all the blessings which attend.

"It has been proved again and again that we cannot while throwing our markets open to the world maintain American standards of living and opportunity and hold our industrial eminence in such unequal competition. There is a luring fallacy in the theory of banished barriers of trade, but preserved American standards require our higher production costs to be reflected in our tariffs on imports.

"To-day as never before, when peoples are seeking trade restoration and expansion, we must adjust our tariffs to the new order. We seek participation in the world's exchanges, because therein lies our way to widened influence and the triumphs of peace. We know full well we cannot sell where we do not buy, and we cannot sell successfully where we do not carry.

"Opportunity is calling not alone for the restoration but for a new era in production, transportation and trade. We shall answer it best by meeting the demand of a surpassing home market, by promoting self-reliance in production and by bidding enterprise, genius and efficiency to carry our cargoes in American bottoms to the marts of the world.

Common Welfare Is Goal.

"We would not have an America living within and for herself alone, but we would have her self-reliant, independent and ever nobler, stronger and richer. Believing in our higher standards, reared through constitutional liberty and maintained opportunity, we invite the world to the same heights. But pride in things wrought is no reflex of a completed task. Common welfare is the goal of our national endeavor. Wealth is not inimical to welfare; it ought to be its friendliest agency.

"There never can be equality of rewards or possessions so long as the human plan contains varied talents and differing degrees of industry and thrift, but ours ought to be a country free from great blotches of distressed poverty. We ought to find a way to guard

against the perils and penalties of unemployment.

"We want an America of homes, illumined with hope and happiness, where mothers, freed from the necessity for long hours of toil beyond their own doors, may preside as befits the hearthstone of American citizenship. We want the cradle of American childhood rocked under conditions so wholesome and so hopeful that no blight may touch it in its development, and we want to provide that no selfish interest, no material necessity, no lack of opportunity shall prevent the gaining of that education so essential to best citizenship.

"There is no short cut to the making of these ideals into glad realities. The world has witnessed, again and again, the futility and the mischief of ill-considered remedies for social and economic disorders.

"But we are mindful to-day as never before of the friction of modern industrialism, and we must learn its causes and reduce its evil consequences by sober and tested methods. Where genius has made for great possibilities, justice and happiness must be reflected in a greater common welfare.

"Service is the supreme commitment of life. I would rejoice to acclaim the era of the golden rule and crown it with the autocracy of service. I pledge an administration wherein all the agencies of government are called to serve and ever promote an understanding of government purely as an expression of the popular will.

"One cannot stand in this presence and be unmindful of the tremendous responsibility. The world upheaval has added heavily to our task. But with the realization comes the surge of high resolve, and there is reassurance in belief in the God-given destiny of our republic.

"If I felt that there is to be sole responsibility in the executive for the America of tomorrow I should shrink from the burden. But here are a hundred millions, with common concern and shared responsibility, answerable to God and country. The republic summons them to their duty, and I invite co-operation.

"I accept my part with single-mindedness of purpose and humility of spirit and implore the favor and guidance of God in His heaven. With these I am unafraid and confidently face the future.

"I have taken the solemn oath of office on that passage of holy writ wherein it is asked: 'What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and walk humbly with thy God?' This I plight to God and country."

CABINET IS CONFIRMED.

President Harding's first official act was to go before the senate in secret executive session and submit in person his list of cabinet officers. After presenting his nominations he returned to his private room prior to leaving the capitol for the white house. So far as the senate attaches and others knew it was the first time a president had attended a senate executive session since the days of Washington and Jefferson. The list of cabinet officers, all of whom were confirmed without opposition, was as follows:

Charles Evans Hughes of New York, secretary of state.

Andrew William Mellon of Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury.

John Wingate Weeks of Massachusetts, secretary of war.

Harry M. Daugherty of Ohio, attorney-general.

Will H. Hays of Indiana, postmaster-general.

Edwin Denby of Michigan, secretary of the navy.

Albert Bacon Fall of New Mexico, secretary of interior.

Henry Cantwell Wallace of Iowa, secretary of agriculture.

Herbert Clark Hoover of California, secretary of commerce.

James John Davis of Illinois, secretary of labor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Following are brief biographical sketches of President Harding, Vice-President Coolidge and the members of the cabinet:

Warren G. Harding.

Warren Gamaliel Harding was born in Corsica, Morrow county, O., Nov. 2, 1865, son of George Tyron and Phebe Elizabeth Harding; educated in public schools and Ohio Central college at Iberia; Baptist; engaged in newspaper business in Marion, O., 1884, publishing the daily Marion Star; member of Ohio senate, 1900-1904; lieutenant-governor of Ohio, 1904-1906; defeated for governorship, 1910; member of United States senate, 1915-1921; elected president of United States on republican ticket Nov. 2, 1920; inaugurated March 4, 1921.

Calvin Coolidge.

Calvin Coolidge was born in Plymouth, Vt., July 4, 1872, son of John C. and Victoria J. Coolidge; graduated at Amherst, 1895; began practice of law in Northampton, Mass., 1897; councilman, 1899; member general court of Massachusetts, 1907-1908; mayor of Northampton, 1910-1911; member state senate, 1912-1915; lieutenant-governor, 1916-1917 and 1918; governor, 1919, 1920; elected vice-president of United States on republican ticket Nov. 2, 1920; inaugurated March 4, 1921.

Charles E. Hughes.

Charles Evans Hughes was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862, son of David Charles and Mary Catherine Hughes; student at Colgate and Brown universities; engaged in practice of law in New York city; counsel in insurance and coal investigations; republican; governor of New York two terms, 1907-1910; appointed associate justice U. S. Supreme court, 1910; resigned June 10, 1916, on being nominated for the presidency on republican ticket; defeated on Nov. 7 by Woodrow Wilson; resumed practice of law; appointed secretary of state by President Harding March 4, 1921.

Andrew W. Mellon.

Andrew William Mellon was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., 1852, son of Thomas and Sarah Mellon; educated at University of Pittsburgh; engaged in coal, coke and iron business with Henry C. Frick; director in Union Trust company, Workingmen's Trust and Savings company, Bessemer Trust company and other financial institutions in Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania; occupied chiefly in banking business; appointed secretary of the treasury by President Harding March 4, 1921.

John W. Weeks.

John Wingate Weeks was born in Lancaster, N. H., April 11, 1860, son of William D. and Mary Helen Weeks; graduated from United States Naval academy, 1881; midshipman, 1881-1883; engaged in banking business in Boston, 1888-1912; member of congress, 1905-1913; United States senator, 1913-1919; active in republican politics; appointed secretary of war by President Harding March 4, 1921.

Edwin Denby.

Edwin Denby was born in Evansville, Ind., Feb. 18, 1870, son of Charles and Martha Denby; received high-school education; went with father to China in 1885; in Chinese

customs service, 1887-1897; admitted to bar in 1896 and practiced in Detroit, Mich.; served as gunner's mate in Spanish-American war in 1898; sergeant in U. S. Marine corps, in world war, 1917-1918; member of congress from 1st Michigan district, 1905-1911; appointed secretary of the navy by President Harding March 4, 1921.

Albert B. Fall.

Albert Bacon Fall was born in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 26, 1861; educated in common schools; practiced law, 1889-1904; engaged in farming, stock raising and mining in New Mexico; republican; served as member of New Mexico legislature, associate justice of the state Supreme court and of constitutional convention; elected to United States senate in 1912 and twice re-elected for same office; appointed secretary of the interior by President Harding March 4, 1921.

Will H. Hays.

Will Harrison Hays was born in Sullivan, Ind., Nov. 5, 1879, son of John T. and Mary Hays; graduate of Wabash college; admitted to bar in 1900; city attorney of Sullivan, 1910-1913; active in politics as chairman of republican county and state committees, director of speakers' bureaus and member of republican state advisory committee of Indiana; chairman Indiana state council of defense, 1917-1918; chairman republican national committee, 1918-1921; appointed postmaster-general by President Harding March 4, 1921.

Harry M. Daugherty.

Harry M. Daugherty was born in Washington Court House, O., Jan. 26, 1860; received a university education; admitted to the bar and practiced law in Washington Court House from 1881; served five years in Ohio state legislature, 1888-1893; chairman republican state executive committee, 1912, and twice chairman of state republican central committee of Ohio; manager of Harding campaign for presidential nomination in Chicago, 1920; appointed attorney-general of United States by President Harding March 4, 1921.

Henry C. Wallace.

Henry Cantwell Wallace was born in Rock Island, Ill., May 11, 1866, son of Henry and Nannie Wallace; graduate of Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; engaged in farming and the breeding of live stock in Adair county, Iowa, 1887-1891; editor of Creamery Gazette, Farm and Dairy and Wallace's Farmer; member of United States live stock industrial commission and secretary of Corn Belt Meat Producers' association; home, Des Moines, Iowa; appointed secretary of agriculture by President Harding March 4, 1921.

Herbert C. Hoover.

Herbert Clark Hoover was born in West Branch, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1874, son of Jesse C. and Hulda R. Hoover; studied mining engineering in Leland Stanford, Jr. university, California, graduating in 1895; engaged in geological survey work and in mining in western United States, 1896; mining manager in Australia, 1897-1898; chief engineer of Chinese bureau of mines, 1899-1900; interested in various British and Chinese mining corporations; chairman food commission of council of national defense; chairman American relief commission in London, 1914-1915, and of commission for relief in Belgium, 1915-1918; U. S. food administrator, 1917-1919; appointed secretary of commerce by President Harding March 4, 1921.

James J. Davis.

James John Davis was born in Tredegar, Wales, in 1874; came to Pittsburgh, Pa., with his parents in 1878; at age of 11 began work in steel mills and became a puddler; removed to Elwood City, Ind., 1893; held city and county offices there; member of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and active in union affairs; reorganized Loyal Order of Moose in 1906, making his headquarters at Mooseheart, Ill.; appointed secretary of labor by President Harding March 4, 1921.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The 67th congress was called into special session by President Harding on April 11, 1921, and on the following day he appeared in person before a joint meeting of the two houses and delivered the following address:

"Members of the Congress:

"You have been called in extraordinary session to give your consideration to national problems far too pressing to be long neglected. We face our tasks of legislation and administration amid conditions as difficult as our government has ever contemplated. Under our political system the people of the United States have charged the new congress and the new administration with the solution—the readjustments, reconstruction and restoration which must follow in the wake of war.

"It may be regretted that we were so illy prepared for war's aftermath, so little made ready to return to the ways of peace, but we are not to be discouraged. Indeed, we must be the more firmly resolved to undertake our work with high hope, and invite every factor in our citizenship to join in the effort to find our normal onward way again.

"The American people have appraised the situation, and with that tolerance and patience which go with understanding they will give to us the influence of deliberate public opinion, which ultimately becomes the edict of any popular government. They are measuring some of the stern necessities and will join in the give and take which is so essential to firm re-establishment.

"First in mind must be the solution of our problems at home, even though some phases of them are inseparably linked with our foreign relations. The surest procedure in every government is to put its own house in order.

"I know of no more pressing problem at home than to restrict our national expenditures within the limits of our national income, and at the same time measurably lift the burdens of war taxation from the shoulders of the American people.

"One cannot be unmindful that economy is a much-employed cry, most frequently stressed in pre-election appeals, but it is ours to make it an outstanding and ever-impelling purpose in both legislation and administration. The unrestrained tendency to heedless expenditure and the attending growth of public indebtedness, extending from federal authority to that of state and municipality and including the smallest political subdivision, constitute the most dangerous phase of government to-day. The nation cannot restrain except in its own activities, but it can be exemplar in a wholesome reversal.

STRIKE AT EXPENDITURE.

"The staggering load of war debt must be cared for in orderly funding and gradual liquidation. We shall hasten the solution and aid effectively in lifting the tax burdens if we strike resolutely at expenditure. It is far more easily said than done. In the fever of war our expenditures were so little questioned, the emergency was so impelling, appropriation

was so unimpeded that we little noted millions and counted the treasury inexhaustible. It will strengthen our resolution if we ever keep in mind that a continuation of such a course means inevitable disaster.

"Our current expenditures are running at the rate of approximately $5,000,000,000 a year, and the burden is unbearable. There are two agencies to be employed in correction: One is rigid resistance in appropriation and the other is the utmost economy in administration. Let us have both.

"I have already charged department heads with this necessity. I am sure congress will agree, and both congress and the administration may safely count on the support of all right-minded citizens, because the burden is theirs. The pressure for expenditure, swelling the flow in one locality, while draining another, is sure to defeat the imposition of just burdens, and the effect of our citizenship protesting outlay will be wholesome and helpful. I wish it might find its reflex in economy and thrift among the people themselves, because therein lie quicker recovery and added security for the future.

"The estimates of receipts and expenditures and the statements as to the condition of the treasury which the secretary of the treasury is prepared to present to you will indicate what revenues must be provided in order to carry on the government's business and meet its current requirements and fixed-debt charges. Unless there are striking cuts in the important fields of expenditure, receipts from internal taxes cannot safely be permitted to fall below $4,000,000,000 in the fiscal years 1922 and 1923. This would mean total internal tax collections of about one billion less than in 1920 and half a billion less than in 1921.

EXCESS-PROFITS TAX REPEAL.

"The most substantial relief from the tax burden must come for the present from the readjustment of internal taxes and the revision or repeal of those taxes which have become unproductive and are so artificial and burdensome as to defeat their own purpose. A prompt and thoroughgoing revision of the internal tax laws, made with due regard to the protection of the revenues, is, in my judgment, a requisite to the revival of business activity in this country. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that the congress will be able to enact without delay a revision of the revenue laws and such emergency tariff measures as are necessary to protect American trade and industry.

"It is of less concern whether internal taxation or tariff revision shall come first than has been popularly imagined, because we must do both, but the practical course for earliest accomplishment will readily suggest itself to the congress. We are committed to the repeal of the excess-profits tax and the abolition of inequities and unjustifiable exasperations in the present system.

"The country does not expect and will not approve a shifting of burdens. It is more interested in wiping out the necessity for imposing them and eliminating confusion and cost in the collection.

"The urgency for an instant tariff enactment, emergent in character and understood by our people that it is for the emergency only, cannot be too much emphasized. I believe in the protection of American industry, and it is our purpose to prosper America first. The privileges of the American market to the foreign producer are offered too cheaply today, and the effect on much of our own productivity is the destruction of our self-reliance, which is the foundation of the independence and good fortune of our people. Moreover, imports should pay their fair share of our cost of government.

AID FOR FARMERS.

"One who values American prosperity and maintains American standards of wage and living can have no sympathy with the proposal that easy entry and the flood of imports will cheapen our costs of living. It is more likely to destroy our capacity to buy. To-day American agriculture is menaced, and its products are down to prewar normals, yet we are endangering our fundamental industry through the high cost of transportation from farm to market and through the influx of foreign farm products, because we offer, essentially unprotected, the best market in the world. It would be better to err in protecting our basic food industry than paralyze our farm activities in the world struggle for restored exchanges.

"The maturer revision of our tariff laws should be based on the policy of protection, resisting that selfishness which turns to greed, but ever concerned with that productivity at home which is the source of all abiding good fortune. It is agreed that we cannot sell unless we buy; but ability to sell is based on home development and the fostering of home markets.

"There is little sentiment in the trade of the world. Trade can and ought to be honorable, but it knows no sympathy. While the delegates of the nations at war were debating peace terms at Paris and while we later debated our part in completing the peace, commercial agents of other nations were opening their lines and establishing their outposts, with a forward look to the morrow's trade. It was wholly proper, and has been advantageous to them. Tardy as we are it will be safer to hold our own markets secure and build thereon for our trade with the world.

TO REDUCE GOVERNMENT COST.

"A very important matter is the establishment of the government's business on a business basis. There was toleration of the easy-going, unsystematic method of handling our fiscal affairs when indirect taxation held the public unmindful of the federal burden. But there is knowledge of the high cost of government to-day and high cost of living is inseparably linked with high cost of government. There can be no complete correction of the high living cost until government's cost is notably reduced.

"Let me most heartily commend the enactment of legislation providing for the national budget system. Congress has already recorded its belief in the budget. It will be a very great satisfaction to know of its early enactment, so that it may be employed in establishing the economies and business methods so essential to the minimum of expenditure.

"I have said to the people we meant to have less of government in business as well as more business in government. It is well to have it understood that business has a right to pursue its normal, legitimate and righteous way unimpeded, and it ought to have no call to meet government competition where all risk is borne by the public treasury. There is no challenge to honest and lawful business success. But government approval of fortunate, untrammeled business does not mean toleration of restraint of trade or of maintained prices by unnatural methods. It is well to have legitimate business understand that a just government, mindful of the interests of all the people, has a right to expect the co-operation of that legitimate business in stamping out the practices which add to unrest and inspire restrictive legislation. Anxious as we are to restore the onward flow

of business, it is fair to combine assurance and warning in one utterance.

"One condition in the business world may well receive your inquiry. Deflation has been in progress, but has failed to reach the mark where it can be proclaimed to the great mass of consumers. Reduced cost of basic production has been recorded, but high cost of living has not yielded in like proportion. For example, the prices on grains and live stock have been deflated, but the cost of bread and meats is not adequately reflected therein. It is to be expected that nonperishable staples will be slow in yielding to lowered prices, but the maintained retail costs in perishable foods cannot be justified.

"I have asked the federal trade commission for a report of its observations and it attributes, in the main, the failure to adjust consumers' cost to basic production costs to the exchange of information by 'open-price associations' which operate, evidently within the law, to the very great advantage of their members and equal disadvantage to the consuming public.

"Without the spirit of hostility or haste in accusation of profiteering, some suitable inquiry by congress might speed the price readjustment to normal relationship, with helpfulness to both producer and consumer. A measuring rod of fair prices will satisfy the country and give us a business revival to end all depression and unemployment.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

"The great interest of both producer and consumer—indeed, all our industrial and commercial life, from agriculture to finance—in the problems of transportation will find its reflex in your concern to aid re-establishment, to restore efficiency and bring transportation cost into a helpful relationship rather than continue it as a hindrance to resumed activities.

"It is little to be wondered that ill-considered legislation, the war strain, government operation in heedlessness of cost and the conflicting programs, or the lack of them, for restoration have brought about a most difficult situation, made doubly difficult by the low tide of business. All are so intimately related that no improvement will be permanent until the railways are operated efficiently at a cost within that which the traffic can bear.

"If we can have it understood that congress has no sanction for government ownership, that congress does not levy taxes upon the people to cover deficits in a service which should be self-sustaining, there will be an avowed foundation on which to rebuild.

"Freight-carrying charges have mounted higher and higher until commerce is halted and production discouraged. Railway rates and cost of operation must be reduced. Congress may well investigate and let the public understand wherein our system and the federal regulations are lacking in helpfulness or hindering in restrictions. The remaining obstacles, which are the heritage of capitalistic exploitation, must be removed and labor must join management in understanding that the public which pays is the public to be served, and simple justice is the right and will continue to be the right of all the people.

"Transportation over the highways is little less important, but the problems relate to construction and development, and deserve your most earnest attention, because we are laying a foundation for a long time to come, and the creation is very difficult to visualize in its great possibilities.

HIGHWAYS AND COMMERCE.

"The highways are not only feeders to the railroads and afford relief from their local burdens, they are actually lines of motor traffic in interstate commerce. They are the smaller arteries of the larger portion of our commerce, and the motor car has become an indispensable instrument in our political, social and industrial life.

"There is begun a new era in highway construction, the outlay for which runs far into hundreds of millions of dollars. Bond issues by road districts, counties and states mount to enormous figures, and the country is facing such an outlay that it is vital that every effort shall be directed against wasted effort and unjustifiable expenditure.

"The federal government can place no inhibition on the expenditure in the several states, but since congress has embarked upon a policy of assisting the states in highway improvement, wisely, I believe, it can assert a wholly becoming influence in shaping policy.

"With the principle of federal participation acceptably established, probably never to be abandoned, it is important to exert federal influence in developing comprehensive plans looking to the promotion of commerce and apply our expenditures in the surest way to guarantee a public return for money expended.

"Large federal outlay demands a federal voice in the program of expenditure. Congress cannot justify a mere gift from the federal purse to the several states, to be prorated among counties for road betterment. Such a course will invite abuses which it were better to guard against in the beginning. The laws governing federal aid should be amended and strengthened. The federal agency of administration should be elevated to the importance and vested with authority comparable to the work before it. And congress ought to prescribe conditions to federal appropriations which will necessitate a consistent program of uniformity which will justify the federal outlay.

"I know of nothing more shocking than the millions of public funds wasted in improved highways, wasted because there is no policy of maintenance. The neglect is not universal, but it is very near it. There is nothing the congress can do more effectively to end this shocking waste than condition all federal aid on provisions for maintenance. Highways, no matter how generous the outlay for construction, cannot be maintained without patrol and constant repair. Such conditions, insisted on in the grant of federal aid, will safeguard the public which pays and guard the federal government against political abuses, which tend to defeat the very purposes for which we authorize federal expenditure.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

"Linked with rail and highway is the problem of water transportation—inland, coastwise and transoceanic. It is not possible, on this occasion, to suggest to congress the additional legislation needful to meet the aspirations of our people for a merchant marine. In the emergency of war we have constructed a tonnage equaling our largest expectations. Its war cost must be discounted to the actual values of peace and the large difference charged to the war emergency, and the pressing task is to turn our assets in tonnage to an agency of commerce.

"It is not necessary to say it to congress, but I have thought this to be a befitting occasion to give notice that the United States means to establish and maintain a great merchant marine. Our differences of opinion as to a policy of upbuilding have been removed by the outstanding fact of our having builded. If the intelligent and efficient administration under the existing laws makes established service impossible, the executive will promptly report to you.

"Manifestly if our laws governing American activities on the seas are such as to give advantage to those who compete with us for the carrying of our own cargoes and those which ought naturally to come in American bottoms through trade exchanges, then the spirit of American fair play will assert itself to give American carriers their equality of opportunity.

"This republic can never realize its righteous aspirations in commerce, can never be worthy the traditions of the early days of the expanding republic, until the millions of tons of shipping which we now possess are coordinated with our inland transportation and our shipping has government encouragement, not government operation, in carrying our cargoes under our flag, over regularly operated routes, to every market in the world agreeable to American exchanges. It will strengthen American genius and management to have it understood that ours is an abiding determination, because carrying is second only to production in establishing and maintaining the flow of commerce to which we rightfully aspire.

RADIO AND CABLE SERVICE.

"It is proper to invite your attention to the importance of the question of radio communication and cables. To meet strategic, commercial and political needs, active encouragement should be given to the extension of American-owned and operated cable and radio services.

"Between the United States and its possessions there should be ample communication facilities providing direct service at reasonable rates. Between the United States and other countries not only should there be adequate facilities, but these should be, so far as practicable, direct and free from foreign intermediation. Friendly co-operation should be extended to international efforts aimed at encouraging improvement of international communication facilities and designed to further the exchange of messages. Private monopolies tending to prevent the development of needed facilities should be prohibited.

"Government-owned facilities, wherever possible, without unduly interfering with private enterprise or government needs, should be made available for general uses. Particularly desirable is the provision of ample cable and radio services at reasonable rates for the transmission of press matter, so that the American reader may receive a wide range of news and the foreign reader receive full accounts of American activities. The daily press of all countries may well be put in position to contribute to international understanding by the publication of interesting foreign news.

"Practical experience demonstrates the need for effective regulation of both domestic and international radio operation if this newer means of intercommunication is to be fully utilized. Especially needful is the provision of ample radio facilities for those services where radio only can be used, such as communication with ships at sea, with aircraft and with out-of-the-way places. International communication by cable and radio requires co-operation between the powers concerned. Whatever the degree of control deemed advisable within the United States, government licensing of cable landings and of radio stations transmitting and receiving international traffic seems necessary for the protection of American interests and for the securing of satisfactory reciprocal privileges.

AVIATION TO BE ENCOURAGED.

"Aviation is inseparable from either the army or the navy, and the government must, in the interests of national defense, encourage its development for military and civil purposes. The encouragement of the civil development of aeronautics is especially desirable as relieving the government largely of the expense of development and of maintenance of an industry now almost entirely borne by the government through appropriations for the military, naval and postal air services. The air mail service is an important initial step in the direction of commercial aviation.

"It has become a pressing duty of the federal government to provide for the regulation of air navigation; otherwise independent and conflicting legislation will be enacted by the various states which will hamper the development of aviation. The national advisory committee for aeronautics, in a special report on this subject, has recommended the establishment of a bureau of aeronautics in the department of commerce for the federal regulation of air navigation, which recommendation ought to have legislative approval. I recommend the enactment of legislation establishing a bureau of aeronautics in the navy department to centralize the control of naval activities in aeronautics and removing the restrictions on the personnel detailed to aviation in the navy.

"The army air service should be continued as a co-ordinate combatant of the army and its existing organization utilized in co-operation with other agencies of the government in the establishment of national transcontinental airways and in co-operation with the states in the establishment of local airdrome and landing fields.

HELP FOR SOLDIERS.

"The American people expect congress unfailingly to voice the gratitude of the republic in a generous and practical way to its defenders in the world war who need the supporting arm of the government. Our very immediate concern is for the crippled soldiers and those deeply needing the helping hand of government. Conscious of the generous intent of congress and the public concern for the crippled and dependent, I invited the services of a volunteer committee to inquire into the administration of the bureau of war-risk insurance, the federal board of vocational training and other agencies of the government in caring for the ex-soldiers, sailors and marines of the world war. This committee promptly reported the chief difficulty of government effort, the same lack of co-ordination which hinders government efficiency in many undertakings, less noticed because the need for prompt service is less appealing.

"This committee has recommended and I convey the recommendations to you with cordial approval, that all government agencies looking to the welfare of the ex-service men should be placed under one directing head, so that the welfare of these disabled saviors of our civilization and freedom may have the most efficient direction. It may be well to make such an official the director-general of service to war veterans and place under his direction all hospitalization, vocational training, war insurance, rehabilitation and all pensions.

"The immediate extension and utilization of the government's hospital facilities in army and navy will bring relief to the acute conditions most complained of, and the hospital building program may be worked out to meet the needs likely to be urgent at the time of possible completion.

"The whole program requires the most thoughtful attention of congress, for we are embarking on the performance of a sacred obligation which involves the expenditure of billions in the half century before us. Congress must perfect the policy of generous

gratitude, and conscientious administration must stamp out abuses in the very beginning. We must strengthen rather than weaken the moral fiber of the beneficiaries and humanize all efforts so that rehabilitation shall be attended by respiritualization.

"During the recent political canvass the proposal was made that a department of public welfare should be created. It was indorsed and commended so strongly that I venture to call it to your attention and to suggest favorable legislative consideration. Government's obligation affirmatively to encourage development of the highest and most efficient type of citizenship is modernly accepted, almost universally. Government rests upon the body of citizenship; it cannot maintain itself on a level that keeps it out of touch and understanding with the community it serves.

"Enlightened governments everywhere recognize this and are giving their recognition effect in policies and programs. Certainly no government is more desirous than our own to reflect the human attitude, the purpose of making better citizens—physically, intellectually, spiritually. To this end I am convinced that such a department in the government would be of real value. It could be made to crystallize much of rather vague generalization about social justice into solid accomplishment. Events of recent years have profoundly impressed thinking people with the need to recognize new social forces and evolutions, to equip our citizens for dealing rightly with problems of life and social order.

"In the realms of education, public health, sanitation, conditions of workers in industry, child welfare, proper amusement and recreation, the elimination of social vice and many other subjects, the government has already undertaken a considerable range of activities. I assume the maternity bill, already strongly approved, will be enacted promptly, thus adding to our manifestation of human interest. But these undertakings have been scattered through many departments and bureaus without co-ordination and with much overlapping of functions which fritters energies and magnifies the cost.

"Many subjects of the greatest importance are handled by bureaus within government departments which logically have no apparent relation to them. Other subjects which might well have the earnest consideration of federal authority have been neglected or inadequately provided for. To bring these various activities together in a single department, where the whole field could be surveyed, and where their interrelationships could be properly appraised, would make for increased effectiveness, economy, and intelligence of direction. In creating such a department it should be made plain that there is no purpose to invade fields which the states have occupied. In respect of education, for example, federal government has always aided them. National appropriations in aid of educational purposes, the last fiscal year, were no less than $65,000,000. There need be no fear of undue centralization or of creating a federal bureaucracy to dominate affairs better to be left in state control. We must, of course, avoid overlapping the activities by the several states, and we must ever resist the growing demand on the federal treasury for the performance of service for which the state is obligated to its citizenship.

THE RACE QUESTION.

"Somewhat related to the foregoing human problems is the race question. Congress ought to wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly representative democracy. We face the fact that many millions of people of African descent are numbered among our population, and that in a number of states they constitute a very large proportion of the total population. It is unnecessary to recount the difficulties incident to this condition, or to emphasize the fact that it is a condition which cannot be removed. There has been suggestion, however, that some of its difficulties might be ameliorated by a humane and enlightened consideration of it, a study of its many aspects and an effort to formulate, if not a policy, at least a national attitude of mind calculated to bring about the most satisfactory possible adjustment of relations between the races, and of each race to the national life. One proposal is the creation of a commission embracing representatives of both races to study and report on the entire subject. The proposal has real merit. I am convinced that in mutual tolerance, understanding, charity, recognition of the interdependence of the races, and the maintenance of the rights of citizenship lies the road to righteous adjustment.

ARMY AND NAVY.

"It is needless to call your attention to the unfinished business inherited from the preceding congress. The appropriation bills for army and navy will have your early consideration. Neither branch of the government can be unmindful of the call for reduced expenditure for these departments of our national defense. The government is in accord with the wish to eliminate the burdens of heavy armament. The United States ever will be in harmony with such a movement toward the higher attainments of peace. But we shall not entirely discard our agencies for defense until there is removed the need to defend. We are ready to co-operate with other nations to approximate disarmament, but merest prudence forbids that we disarm alone.

"The naval program, which had its beginning in what seemed the highest assurances of peace, can carry no threat after the latest proof of our national unselfishness. The reasonable limitation of personnel may be combined with economies of administration to lift the burdens of excessive outlay.

"The war department is reducing the personnel of the army from the maximum provided by law in June, 1920, to the minimum directed by congress in a subsequent enactment. When further reduction is compatible with national security it may well have the sanction of congress, so that a system of voluntary military training may offer to our young manhood the advantages of physical development, discipline, and commitment to service, and constitute the army reserve in return for the training.

"Nearly two and a half years ago the world war came to an end, and yet we find ourselves to-day in the technical state of war, though actually at peace, while Europe is at technical peace far from tranquillity and little progressed toward the hoped-for restoration. It ill becomes us to express impatience that the European belligerents are not yet in full agreement when we ourselves have been unable to bring constituted authority into accord in our own relations to the formally proclaimed peace. Little avails in reciting the causes of delay in Europe or our own failure to agree. But there is no longer excuse for uncertainty in respecting some phases of our foreign relationship.

AGAINST LEAGUE COVENANT.

"In the existing league of nations, world governing with its superpowers, this republic will have no part. There can be no misinterpretation and there will be no betrayal of the deliberate expression of the American people

in the recent election; and, settled in our decision for ourselves, it is only fair to say to the world in general, and to our associates in war in particular, that the league covenant can have no sanction by us.

"The aim to associate nations to prevent war, preserve peace and promote civilization our people most cordially applauded. We yearned for this new instrument of justice, but we can have no part in a committal to any agency of force in unknown contingencies; we can recognize no superauthority. Manifestly the highest purpose of the league of nations was defeated in linking it with the treaty of peace and making it the enforcing agency of the victors of the war. International association for permanent peace must be conceived solely as an instrumentality of justice, unassociated with the passions of yesterday, and not so constituted as to attempt the dual functions of a political instrument of the conquerors and of an agency of peace. There can be no prosperity for the fundamental purposes sought to be achieved by any such association so long as it is an organ of any particular treaty, or committed to the attainment of the special aims of any nation or group of nations.

AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS.

"The American aspiration, indeed, the world aspiration, was an association of nations, based upon the application of justice and right, binding us in conference and co-operation for the prevention of war and pointing the way to a higher civilization and international fraternity in which all the world might share. In rejecting the league covenant and uttering that rejection to our own people and to the world, we make no surrender of our hope and aim for an association to promote peace in which we would most heartily join. We wish it to be conceived in peace and dedicated to peace and will relinquish no effort to bring the nations of the world into such fellowship, not in the surrender of national sovereignty, but rejoicing in a nobler exercise of it in the advancement of human activities, amid the compensation of peaceful achievement.

PEACE RESOLUTION.

"In the national referendum which I have advocated we pledge our efforts toward such association, and the pledge will be faithfully kept. In the plight of policy and performance we told the American people we meant to seek an early establishment of peace. The United States alone among the allied and associated powers continues in a technical state of war against the central powers of Europe. This anomalous condition ought not to be permitted to continue. To establish the state of technical peace without further delay, I should approve a declaratory resolution by congress to that effect, with the qualifications essential to protect all our rights. Such action would be the simplest keeping of faith with ourselves and could in no sense be construed as a desertion of those with whom we shared our sacrifices in war, for these powers are already at peace.

"Such a resolution should undertake to do no more than thus to declare the state of peace, which all America craves. It must add no difficulty in effecting, with just reparations, the restoration for which all Europe yearns, and upon which the world's recovery must be founded. Neither former enemy nor ally can mistake America's position, because our attitude as to responsibility for the war and the necessity for just reparations already has had formal and very earnest expression.

"It would be unwise to undertake to make a statement of future policy with respect to European affairs in such a declaration of a state of peace. In correcting the failure of the executive, in negotiating the most important treaty in the history of the nation, to recognize the constitutional powers of the senate we would go to the other extreme, equally objectionable, if congress or the senate should assume the function of the executive. Our highest duty is the preservation of the constitutional powers of each and the promotion of the spirit of co-operation so essential to our common welfare.

FOR TREATY WITH RESERVATIONS.

"It would be idle to declare for separate treaties of peace with the central powers on the assumption that these alone would be adequate, because the situation is so involved that our peace engagements cannot ignore the old world relationship and the settlements already effected, nor is it desirable to do so in preserving our own rights and contracting our future relationships.

"The wiser course would seem to be the acceptance of the confirmation of our rights and interests as already provided and to engage under the existing treaty, assuming, of course, that this can be satisfactorily accomplished by such explicit reservations and modifications as will secure our absolute freedom from inadvisable commitments and safeguard all our essential interests.

"Neither congress nor the people need my assurance that a request to negotiate needed treaties of peace would be as superfluous and unnecessary as it is technically ineffective, and I know in my own heart there is none who would wish to embarrass the executive in the performance of his duty when we are all so eager to turn disappointment and delay into gratifying accomplishment.

"Problems relating to our foreign relations bear upon the present and the future and are of such a nature that the all-important future must be deliberately considered with greater concern than mere immediate relief from unhappy conditions. We have witnessed, yea, we have participated in, the supremely tragic episode of war, but our deeper concern is in the continuing life of nations and the development of civilization.

"We must not allow our vision to be impaired by the conflict among ourselves. The weariness at home and the disappointment to the world have been compensated in the proof that this republic will surrender none of the heritage of nationality, but our rights in international relationship have to be asserted; they require establishment in compacts of amity; our part in readjustment and restoration cannot be ignored and must be defined.

"With the supergoverning league definitely rejected and with the world so informed, and with the status of peace proclaimed at home, we may proceed to negotiate the covenanted relationship so essential to the recognition of all the rights everywhere of our own nation and play our full part in joining the peoples of the world in the pursuits of peace once more. Our obligations in effecting European tranquillity, because of war's involvements are not less impelling than our part in the war itself. This restoration must be wrought before the human procession can go onward again. We can be helpful because we are moved by no hatreds and harbor no fear. Helpfulness does not mean entanglement, and participation in economic adjustments does not mean sponsorship for treaty commitments which do not concern us and in which we will have no part.

"In an all-impelling wish to do the most and best for our own republic and maintain its high place among nations and at the same

time make the fullest offering of justice to them, I shall invite in the most practical way the advice of the senate, after acquainting them with all the conditions to be met and obligations to be discharged, along with our own right to be safeguarded. Prudence in making the program and confident cooperation in making it effective cannot lead us far astray. We can render no effective service to humanity until we prove anew our own capacity for co-operation in the coordination of powers contemplated in the constitution and no covenants which ignore our associations in the war can be made for the future.

"Moreover, no helpful society of nations can be founded on justice and committed to peace until the covenants re-establishing peace are sealed by the nations which were at war. To such accomplishment—to the complete re-establishment of peace and its contracted relationships, to the realization of our inspirations for nations associated for world helpfulness without world government, for world stability on which humanity's hopes are founded—we shall address ourselves, fully mindful of the high privileges and the paramount duty of the United States in this critical period of the world."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Equal suffrage with men was conferred upon the women of the United States by the ratification and formal proclamation of the nineteenth amendment to the federal constitution Aug. 26, 1920. Tennessee was the thirty-sixth and last state to ratify the amendment, which required the approval of the legislatures of three-fourths of all the states before becoming effective.

Nationwide woman suffrage in the United States was made possible in 1919 when the 66th congress at its first session adopted a joint resolution proposing an amendment, popularly known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, to the federal constitution extending the right of suffrage to women. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states.

"'Article —. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"'Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'"

In the 65th congress a similar resolution was passed by the house of representatives Jan. 10, 1918, by a vote of 274 yeas to 136 nays. In the senate progress was slow and on Sept. 30 President Wilson made a personal appeal for the passage of the resolution. A vote was taken on Oct. 1, but the necessary two-thirds vote was not attained and the measure failed. On the first day of the special session of the 66th congress, May 19, 1919, Representative James R. Mann of Illinois introduced the Susan B. Anthony resolution in the house and on May 21 it was adopted by a vote of 304 to 88, the necessary two-thirds total being 262.

In the senate efforts were made to delay the adoption of the resolution, but these were unsuccessful and a vote was taken on June 4. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 56 to 25, receiving two votes more than the requisite two-thirds of the senators voting.

The resolution was drafted, substantially in the form in which it was eventually passed, by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1875. It was first introduced by Senator A. A. Sargent of California in 1878. It was defeated in the senate in 1887, 1914, 1918 and once in 1919. In the house it was defeated in 1915 by a vote of 174 yeas to 204 nays.

The order in which the states voted for and against ratification follows:

For Ratification.

1919.
Illinois—June 10.
Wisconsin—June 10.
Michigan—June 10.
Kansas—June 16.
New York—June 16.
Ohio—June 16.
Pennsylvania—June 24
Massachus'ts—June 25.
Texas—June 28.
Iowa—July 2.
Missouri—July 3.
Arkansas—July 28.
Montana—July 30.
Nebraska—Aug 2.
Minnesota—Sept. 8.
N. Hampshire—Sept. 10
Utah—Sept. 30.
California—Nov. 1.
Maine—Nov. 5.
North Dakota—Dec. 1.
South Dakota—Dec. 3.
Colorado—Dec. 12.
1920.
Rhode Island—Jan. 6.
Kentucky—Jan. 6.
Oregon—Jan. 12.
Indiana—Jan. 16.
Wyoming—Jan. 27.
Nevada—Feb. 7.
New Jersey—Feb. 9.
Idaho—Feb. 11.
Arizona—Feb. 12.
New Mexico—Feb. 19.
Oklahoma—Feb. 28.
W. Virginia—Mar. 10.
Washington—Mar. 22.
Tennessee—Aug. 18.
Connecticut—Sept. 14.

Against Ratification.

1919
Georgia—July 24.
Alabama—Sept. 17.
1920.
Mississippi—Jan. 21.
S. Carolina—Jan. 22.
Virginia—Feb. 12.
Maryland—Feb. 17.
Delaware—April 1.
Louisiana—June 8.
N. Carolina—Aug. 19.

FIRST CROSSINGS OF ATLANTIC OCEAN.

By sailing vessel—The Santa Maria, Spanish, commanded by Christopher Columbus. Time, 70 days. (The Atlantic between Norway and Greenland was crossed by Norwegian sailors before the year 1000.)

By steamship—The Savannah, American, Savannah to Liverpool, May 24 to June 20, 1819. Time, 25 days.

By hydroplane—The NC-4, American, from Trepassey, N. F., to Lisbon, Portugal, May 16-17, 1919. Flying time, 26 hours 47 minutes.

By airplane—Vickers-Vimy biplane, British, from St. John's, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, June 14-15, 1919. Time, 15 hours 57 minutes.

By rigid dirigible—The R-34, British, from East Fortune, Scotland, to Long Island, N. Y., July 2-6, 1919. Time 108 hours.

POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

John Dryden, 1670-1689.
Thomas Shadwell, 1689-1692.
Nahum Tate, 1692-1715.
Nicholas Rowe, 1715-1718.
Laurence Eusden, 1718-1730.
Colley Cibber, 1730-1757.
William Whitehead, 1758-1785.
Thomas Wharton, 1785-1790.
Henry James Pye, 1790-1813.
Robert Southey, 1813-1843.
William Wordsworth, 1843-1850.
Alfred Tennyson, 1850-1892.
Alfred Austin, 1896-1913.
Robert Bridges, 1913.

WORK OF THE 66TH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

Session began Dec. 6, 1920; ended March 4, 1921.

Joint resolution reviving the War Finance corporation with a view to assisting in the exportation of agricultural and other products to foreign markets; passed by senate Dec. 13, 1920; by house Dec. 18; vetoed by president Jan. 3, 1921; passed over veto by senate Jan. 3; by house Jan. 4.

Joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for presidential inauguration; passed by senate Jan. 5, 1921; by house Jan. 10; approved Jan. 13.

Act to provide medal of merit to the personnel of the merchant marine; passed by nouse Dec. 8, 1920; by senate Dec. 16; approved Dec. 22.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses of conveying votes of electors for president and vice-president; passed by senate Jan. 11, 1921; by house Jan. 12; approved Jan. 15.

Joint resolution providing for the creation of a joint committee on the reorganization of the administrative branch of the government; passed by senate May 10, 1920; by house Dec. 14; became a law without the president's approval.

Act to provide for a report on the cost of improving and maintaining the government boulevard on Missionary Ridge; passed by house April 5, 1920; by senate Jan. 25, 1921; approved Feb. 2.

Act to amend law providing a civil government for Porto Rico; passed by house March 15, 1920; by senate Jan. 25, 1921; approved Feb. 3.

Joint resolution directing the secretary of war to cease enlisting men in the regular army of the United States; passed by house Jan. 17, 1921; by the senate Jan. 22; vetoed by the president Feb. 5; passed over veto by house Feb. 5; by senate Feb. 7.

Act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for fiscal year ending June 30, 1922; passed by house Dec. 25, 1920; by senate Feb. 10, 1921; approved Feb. 16.

Act making appropriations for diplomatic and consular service, including buildings and grounds for embassies, legations and consulates; passed by house Jan. 31, 1921; by senate Feb. 18; approved March 1.

Act making appropriations for river and harbor work; passed by house Feb. 1, 1921; by senate Feb. 25; approved March 1.

Joint resolution declaring that certain acts of congress, joint resolutions and proclamations shall be construed as if the war had ended and the present or existing emergency expired; passed by house Dec. 13, 1920; by senate Feb. 28, 1921; approved March 3.

Act providing additional hospital facilities for patients of the bureau of war risk insurance and of the federal board for vocational education; passed by house Feb. 7, 1921; by senate March 3; approved March 4.

Act authorizing the bestowal upon the unknown, unidentified British soldier buried in Westminster abbey and the unknown, unidentified French soldier buried in the Arc de Triomphe of the congressional medal of honor; passed by house March 2, 1921; by senate March 3; approved March 4.

Act to perpetuate the memory of the Chickasaw and Seminole tribes of Indians in Oklahoma; passed by house March 1, 1921; by senate March 3; approved March 4.

Joint resolution providing for bringing the body of an unknown American soldier from France for burial in the national cemetery at Arlington, Va.; passed by house March 2, 1921; by senate March 3; approved March 4.

Act to authorize the coinage of a 50-cent piece in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Missouri into the union; passed by senate Jan. 25, 1921; by house March 2; approved March 4.

Act to eliminate national parks and monuments from federal water power commission act; passed by senate Feb. 24, 1921; by house March 1; approved March 3.

Act to amend the transportation act, 1920, relative to payments to railroad companies; passed by house Feb. 8, 1921; by senate Feb. 22; approved Feb. 26.

Act to provide for the erection of memorials and the entombment of bodies in the Arlington memorial amphitheater, in Arlington national cemetery, Virginia; passed by house Feb. 21, 1921; by senate March 3; approved March 4.

Act to transfer the panhandle and plains section of Texas and Oklahoma to the United States standard central time zone; passed by house and senate March 3, 1921; approved March 4.

FINANCING AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

The following joint resolution was passed by the senate and house respectively Dec. 13 and 18, 1920:

"Resolved, etc., That the secretary of the treasury and the members of the War Finance corporation are hereby directed to revive the activities of the War Finance corporation, and that said corporation be at once rehabilitated with the view of assisting in the financing of the exportation of agricultural and other products to foreign markets."

On Jan. 3, President Wilson returned the resolution with the following veto message:

"To the Senate of the United States:

"I am returning without my signature senate joint resolution 212,

"'Joint resolution directing the War Finance corporation to take certain action for the relief of the present depression in the agricultural sections of the country, and for other purposes.'

"The joint resolution directs the revival of the activities of the War Finance corporation. This corporation is a governmental agency. Its capital stock is owned entirely by the United States. It was created during hostilities for war purposes. The temporary powers which it is now proposed to revive were conferred in March, 1919, to assist if necessary in the financing of exports. The general powers of the corporation expire six months after the termination of the war and the special powers with respect to the financing of exports expire one year after the termination of the war. While we are technically still in a state of war, it unquestionably was presumed, when this added power was granted, that peace would have been formally proclaimed before this time and that the limitation of one year would have expired.

"In May, 1920, in view of the fact that export trade had not been interrupted but had greatly expanded, and that exports were being privately financed in large volumes, the War Finance corporation, at the request of the secretary of the treasury and with my approval, suspended the making of advances.

"The resolution was passed by the congress apparently in view of the recent sudden and considerable fall in prices, especially of agricultural commodities, with the thought that some European countries to which certain products were customarily shipped before the war might again be enabled to resume their importation, and that larger masses of domestic exports to European countries generally might be stimulated, with the resulting en-

hancement of domestic prices. I am in full sympathy with every sound proposal to promote foreign trade along sound business lines. I am not convinced that the method proposed is wise, that the benefits, if any, would offset the evils which would result, or that the same or larger advantages cannot be secured without resort to government intervention. On the contrary, I apprehend that the resumption of the corporation's activities at this time would exert no beneficial influence on the situation in which improvement is sought, would raise false hopes among the very people who would expect most, and would be hurtful to the natural and orderly processes of business and finance.

"Large government credits were extended during the war to certain European governments associated with us in the struggle. These ceased several months after the armistice, except for commitments already made. They should not now be resumed, either directly or indirectly. The recent Brussels conference, composed of experts from many European countries and from other nations, itself expressed the opinion that further credits should not be accorded directly by governments. I do not believe that they should be accorded indirectly.

"Exports of domestic products have not declined since the armistice. On the contrary, they have greatly increased. From an aggregate value before the war of less than two and one-half billions of dollars, and of about six billions the last year of hostilities, they rose in the calendar year 1919 to more than $7,900,000,000, and this figure will probably be exceeded for the last calendar year. For the first eleven months of the last calendar year we exported more than seven and one-half billion dollars' worth of domestic merchandise. These have been largely privately financed. The difficulty in the way of still larger exports does not seem to lie so much in the lack of financial ability here as in Europe's lack of means to make payment. Her productive energies and the services which she renders have not yet reached a point where they balance the value of commodities taken from this nation, and her ability to furnish for additional exports securities which business men would feel justified in taking is restricted. The experts of the Brussels conference reported that 'one of the chief obstacles to the granting of credits is the absence in borrowing countries of sufficient securities for ultimate repayment. Until this obstacle is removed, it is difficult to see how materially larger exports to Europe are to be made even if exporters, aided or unaided by government finance, stand ready to do their part. It is remarkable that Europe is able to make an effective demand for as large a volume of our goods as she is making. It is gratifying evidence of her recovery and progress toward full production and sounder financial conditions.

"Under the law, if the activities of the corporation were resumed, no direct advances could be made to producers and if they could be they would not accomplish the objects in view. They would not create demand for our products. They could be made only to exporters or to banks engaged in financing exports and if they did in some measure stimulate exports they would probably not have the effect apparently most desired of substantially increasing those of agricultural commodities. Already, with the larger volume of exports which Europe is taking from us, she is exercising her option of taking a smaller volume of some of our principal agricultural products, such as meats, presumably because she herself has become more largely self-sufficient, or is again providing herself with supplies from distant countries which, with the opening up of shipping since the armistice, have once more found their place in the markets of the world.

"It is highly probable that the most immediate and conspicuous effect of the resumption of the corporation's activities would be an effort on the part of exporters to shift the financing of their operations from ordinary commercial channels to the government. This would be unfortunate. It would continue the government as an active factor in ordinary business operations. If activities of any considerable magnitude resulted, they would necessitate the imposition of additional taxes or further borrowing, either through the War Finance corporation or by the treasury. In either case new burdens would be laid upon all the people. Further borrowing would in all likelihood tap the very sources which might otherwise be available for private operations or which the treasury is now compelled to reach to meet current obligations of the government. There is no question that the borrowing of the government should be limited to the minimum requirements, and that the government should not be called upon further to finance private business at public expense. To the extent that Europe is able to furnish additional securities, private financial institutions here will doubtless find means of giving the necessary accommodation. The way has been opened for added legitimate efforts to promote foreign trade. Financial agencies in aid of exports, privately financed, have already been planned to operate under the act approved Dec. 24, 1919, authorizing the organization of banking corporations to do foreign banking business. One corporation has been organized in the south and a second of large scope is in course of development. These agencies may be expected to act as promptly and as liberally and helpfully as sound business conditions will permit. Through reliance on such enterprises, rather than through government intervention, may we expect to secure a return to stable business relations. For many months there has been a demand that war agencies should be abolished and that there should be less government interference with business. I have sympathized with this view, and believe that it is applicable to foreign trade as well as to domestic business. I am of the opinion that now, more than two years after the armistice, the nation should resume its usual business methods and return to its reliance on the initiative, intelligence and ability of its business leaders and financial institutions.

"We shall not witness an immediate satisfactory adjustment of domestic and international trade relations. The burdens of war are not lifted when the fighting ceases. One sad thing about war is that it leaves behind it a legacy of economic ills and of suffering from which there is no escape. Conditions, however, are improving both here and abroad. The difficulties with which we are now confronted are of small consequence in comparison with those which we have met and overcome. Fuller restoration awaits the adoption of constructive measures of large consequence; the secure establishment of a just peace in the world; the cessation of fighting everywhere; the more complete resumption in Europe of the normal courses of industry, the return of her people to sounder fiscal and banking policies, and the breaking down within her borders of harmful restrictions.

"WOODROW WILSON."

The resolution was passed by the senate over the president's veto the same day (Jan. 3) by a vote of 53 yeas to 5 nays and by the house on the following day by a vote of 250 yeas to 66 nays.

U. S. ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION.

A joint committee is created, to be known as the joint committee on reorganization, which shall consist of three members of the senate to be appointed by the president thereof, and three members of the house of representatives to be appointed by the speaker thereof. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the joint committee on reorganization to make a survey of the administrative services of the government for the purpose of securing all pertinent facts concerning their powers and duties, their distribution among the several executive departments, and their overlapping and duplication of authority; also to determine what redistribution of activities should be made among the several services, with a view to the proper correlation of the same, and what departmental regrouping of services should be made, so that each executive department shall embrace only services having close working relation with each other and ministering directly to the primary purpose for which the same are maintained and operated, to the end that there shall be achieved the largest possible measure of efficiency and economy in the conduct of government business.

Sec. 3. The committee shall, from time to time, report to both the senate and the house of representatives the results of its inquiries, together with its recommendations, and shall prepare and submit bills or resolutions having for their purpose the co-ordination of government functions and their most efficient and economical conduct, and the final report of said committee shall be submitted not later than the second Monday in December, 1922. The committee is authorized to employ such assistance as it may require at such compensation as the committee may determine to be just and reasonable, and to make such reasonable expenditures as may be necessary for the proper conduct of its work, such expenditures to be paid in equal parts from the contingent funds of the house of representatives and the senate, as from time to time may be duly authorized by resolutions of those bodies.

Sec. 4. The officers and employes of all administrative services of the government shall furnish to the committee such information regarding powers, duties, activities, organization, and methods of business as the committee may from time to time require, and the committee or any of its employes, when duly authorized by the committee, shall have access to and the right to examine any books, documents, papers, or records of any administrative service for the purpose of securing the information needed by the committee in the prosecution of its work.

Received by the president Dec. 17, 1920.

[Note by the Department of State—The foregoing joint resolution having been presented to the president of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

EMBASSY AND CONSULAR BUILDINGS.

The act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, contained the following provisions for American embassy, legation and consular buildings and grounds in foreign countries:

For filling and grading the grounds of the American legation building in the city of San Salvador, the construction on said grounds of driveways, sidewalks, tile court at back of building, fence, drains, water tank, and for such other minor improvements as may be found necessary, $11,000, to be immediately available.

For the acquisition of land and buildings in Paris, France, to be used as the American embassy under the provisions of the act of Feb. 17, 1911, $150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The president is hereby authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States for use as a residence by the diplomatic representatives of the United States, the land and buildings thereon known as numbers 13-14 Prince's Gate in the city of London, England, and such other lands and buildings as form a part of said property, presented by J. Pierpont Morgan: Provided, That the deed of transfer of said property to the United States shall be unconditional and free from encumbrance and shall convey such estate as may be held by the said J. Pierpont Morgan: And provided further, That the property is held on freehold tenure and not on customary London ground lease.

For the acquisition of embassy, legation, or consular buildings and grounds at any or all of the following places: Rome, Brussels, Berlin, Christiania, Athens, Belgrade, Bukharest, Prague, Monrovia, Vienna, Budapest, Canton, Hankow, and Amoy, $300,000: Provided, That the limit of cost shall not exceed the sum of $150,000 at any one place: And provided further, That such acquisition shall be subject to the approval of the commission hereinafter constituted.

There is hereby constituted a commission composed of the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee on foreign relations of the senate, the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee on foreign affairs of the house of representatives, the secretary of state, and the secretary of the treasury, of which the chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the senate shall be the chairman, whose duty it shall be to consider and formulate plans or proposals for the purchase of embassy, legation, and consular buildings and grounds under the authority contained in this act.

With the approval of said commission and within a limit of cost at any one place of $150,000, the secretary of state shall have power to purchase from any foreign government suitable buildings, or buildings and grounds, for embassy, legation, and consular purposes, separate or combined, in any city specified in connection with the foregoing appropriation of $300,000, and to effect payment therefore by causing the purchase price thereof to be credited upon the obligations or debts of such government then held by or owing to the United States, or by causing a part of such purchase price so to be credited, paying the remainder in money from applicable sums hereinbefore appropriated for the acquisition of embassy, legation, and consular buildings and grounds; and when the secretary of state shall certify to the secretary of the treasury that a purchase has been made, the government from which made, and that a part or all of the purchase price is to be paid by crediting the same upon obligations or debts of said government then held by or owing to the United States, the date as of which said payment is to be made and the amount in United States dollars so to be credited, the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to credit the amount so certified upon unpaid principal or interest of obligations or debts of said foreign government held by the United States: And provided further, That the president is hereby authorized in his discretion to accept on

behalf of the United States unconditional gifts of land, buildings, furniture, and furnishings, or any of them, for the use of diplomatic and consular offices and residences. (Act approved March 2, 1921).

WAR LEGISLATION TERMINATED.

In the interpretation of any provision relating to the duration or date of the termination of the present war or of the present or existing emergency, meaning thereby the war between the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and the government and people of the United States, in any acts of congress, joint resolutions, or proclamations of the president containing provisions contingent upon the duration or the date of the termination of such war or of such present or existing emergency, the date when this resolution becomes effective shall be construed and treated as the date of the termination of the war or of the present or existing emergency, notwithstanding any provision in any act of congress or joint resolution providing any other mode of determining the date of such termination. And any act of congress, or any provision of any such act, that by its terms is in force only during the existence of a state of war, or during such state of war and a limited period of time thereafter, shall be construed and administered as if such war between the governments and people aforesaid terminated on the date when this resolution becomes effective any provision of such law to the contrary notwithstanding; excepting, however, from the operation and effect of this resolution the following acts and proclamations, to wit: Title 2 of the act entitled "The food control and District of Columbia rents act," approved Oct. 22, 1919 (Forty-first Statutes, page 297); the act known as the trading with the enemy act, approved Oct. 6, 1917 (Fortieth Statutes, page 411), and all amendments thereto, and the first, second, third, and fourth liberty bond acts, the supplement to the second liberty bond act, and the victory liberty loan act; titles 1 and 3 of the War Finance corporation act (Fortieth Statutes, page 506), as amended by the act approved March 3, 1919 (Fortieth Statutes, page 1313), and public resolution numbered 55, Sixty-Sixth Congress, entitled "Joint resolution directing the War Finance corporation to take certain action for the relief of the present depression in the agricultural sections of the country, and for other purposes," passed Jan. 4, 1921; also the proclamations issued under the authority conferred by the acts herein excepted from the effect and operation of this resolution: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as effective to terminate the military status of any person now in desertion from the military or naval service of the United States, nor to terminate the liability to prosecution and punishment under the selective service law, approved May 18, 1917 (Fortieth Statutes, page 76), of any person who failed to comply with the provisions of said act, or of acts amendatory thereof: Provided further, That the act entitled "An act to amend section 3, title 1, of the act entitled 'An act to punish acts of interference with foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes,' approved June 15, 1917 (Fortieth Statutes, page 217), and for other purposes," approved May 16, 1918 (Fortieth Statutes, page 553), be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that said section 3 of said act approved June 15, 1917, is hereby revived and restored with the same force and effect as originally enacted.

Nothing herein contained shall be held to exempt from prosecution or to relieve from punishment any offense heretofore committed in violation of any act hereby repealed or which may be committed while it remains in force as herein provided. (Approved, March 3, 1921.)

HOSPITAL FACILITIES FOR FORMER SOLDIERS.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized, within the limits of the appropriations made herein, to provide additional hospital and outpatient dispensary facilities for persons who served in the world war and are now or hereafter may be patients of the bureau of war risk insurance or of the federal board for vocational education, division of rehabilitation, (1) by purchase, gift, or lease of existing plants, (2) by construction on sites now owned by the government or on sites to be acquired, when approved by the president, by purchase, condemnation, gift, or otherwise, or (3) by such remodeling or extension of existing plants and their equipment, owned or acquired by the United States at places now being used or that have been used by the public health service for hospital purposes, as may be necessary economically to adapt such plants to the uses and purposes herein provided. Such hospitals and outpatient dispensary facilities shall include the necessary buildings and auxiliary structures, mechanical equipment, approach work, roads and trackage facilities leading thereto, vehicles, live stock, furniture, equipment and accessories, and also shall provide accommodations for officers, nurses, and attending personnel, and the secretary of the treasury is authorized to accept gifts or donations for any of the purposes named herein.

The secretary of war is authorized and directed to transfer without charge to the secretary of the treasury for the use of the public health service such mechanical, construction, and miscellaneous material, hospital furniture and equipment, hospital and medical supplies, motor trucks and other motor-driven vehicles, not required by the war department, as may be required by the public health service for its hospitals.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized in his discretion to employ technical and clerical assistants within or without the District of Columbia, without regard to civil-service laws, rules and regulations, and to pay from the sum herein appropriated for construction purposes, at customary rates of compensation, exclusively to aid in the preparation of the plans and specifications for the above-named objects and for the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field-office equipment, and supplies, commercial printing in or out of the District of Columbia, incident thereto, at a total limit of cost for such additional technical and clerical assistants and traveling expenses, and so forth, of not exceeding 3 per centum of the limit of cost for construction; Provided, That all of the above-mentioned work shall be under the direction and supervision of the secretary of the treasury.

In carrying out the purposes herein authorized the president is authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to assign for use of the public health service, under the jurisdiction of the secretary of the treasury, such lands or buildings now owned or leased by the United States, not including property under the jurisdiction of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers, which, in his judgment, can be used more efficiently for the care of patients of the bureau of war risk insurance; and the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to take over immediately Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming,

Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, with all lands, buildings, and equipment belonging thereto for the uses contemplated herein and to expend from the appropriation in the following paragraph not to exceed $600,000 at Forts Mackenzie and Walla Walla, and not to exceed $250,000 at Fort Logan H. Roots, for providing and increasing hospital facilities thereat.

For carrying into effect the preceding paragraphs relating to additional hospital facilities there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $18,600,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, of which sum not to exceed $6,100,000 shall be used for remodeling or extending existing plants. (Approved March 4, 1921.)

Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

The act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, approved March 4, 1921, carried the following provisions:

For expenses of the bureau of war risk insurance under the act approved Oct. 6, 1917, as amended:

Compensation: For military and naval compensation for death or disability, $125,000,000; and the unexpended balances of the appropriations for military and naval compensation for the fiscal year 1921 are continued and made available during the fiscal year 1922 for the payment of compensation for death or disability.

Medical and Hospital Services: For medical, surgical, and hospital services, medical examinations, funeral expenses, traveling expenses, and supplies, and not exceeding $100,000 for library books, magazines and papers for beneficiaries of the bureau of war risk insurance, including court costs and other expenses incident to proceedings heretofore or hereafter taken for commitment of mentally incompetent persons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, $33,000,000: Provided, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used for the payment of commutation of quarters, subsistence and laundry or quarters, heat and light and longevity to any employe other than the commissioned medical officers provided for by statute. This appropriation shall be disbursed by the bureau of war risk insurance, and such portion thereof as may be necessary shall be allotted from time to time to the public health service, the board of managers of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers, and the war and navy departments, and transferred to their credit for disbursement by them for the purposes set forth in this paragraph. The allotments to the said board of managers shall also include such sums as may be necessary to alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several branches under its jurisdiction so as to furnish adequate accommodations for such beneficiaries of the bureau of war risk insurance as may be committed to its care.

The allotments made by the bureau of war risk insurance to the public health service for the care of beneficiaries of that bureau by the said service shall also be available for expenditure by the public health service on that account for necessary personnel, regular and reserve commissioned officers of the public health service and clerical help in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, maintenance, equipment, leases, fuel, lights, water, printing, freight transportation and travel, and maintenance and operation of passenger motor vehicles.

The allotments made to the war and navy department shall be available for expenditure under the various headings of appropriations made to said departments as may be necessary.

MEMORIALS IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY.

There is hereby created a commission to be composed of the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, which shall submit annually to the president, who shall transmit the same to congress by the first Monday in December, recommendations as to what, if any, inscriptions, tablets, busts, or other memorials shall be erected, and what, if any, bodies of deceased members of the army, navy, and marine corps shall be entombed during the next ensuing year within the Arlington Memorial amphitheater, in the Arlington National cemetery, Virginia: Provided, That no memorial shall be placed and no body shall be interred in the grounds about the Arlington Memorial amphitheater within a distance of 250 feet from the memorial.

The secretary of war shall be the chairman of the commission and the depot quartermaster of the army in Washington shall be its executive and disbursing officer.

No inscription, tablet, bust, or other memorial shall be erected nor shall any body be entombed within the Arlington Memorial amphitheater unless specifically authorized in each case by act of the congress.

No inscription, tablet, bust, or other memorial as herein provided for shall be erected to commemorate any person who shall not have rendered conspicuously distinguished service in the United States army, navy, or marine corps, nor shall the body of any such person be entombed in the Arlington Memorial amphitheater; nor shall any such memorial be erected or any body be entombed therein within ten years after the date of the death of the person so to be commemorated, except as heretofore or hereafter authorized by congress.

The character, design, and location of any such inscriptions, tablets, busts, or other memorials when authorized as herein provided shall be subject to the approval of the commission herein created, which shall in each case obtain the advice of the commission of fine arts. (Approved March 4, 1921.)

LIMITING THE SIZE OF THE ARMY.

The following joint resolution was passed by the house Jan. 17, 1921, and by the senate Jan. 22:

"Resolved, etc., That the secretary of war be, and he hereby is, directed and instructed to cease enlisting men in the regular army of the United States until the number of enlisted men shall not exceed 175,000. Provided, however, That nothing contained herein shall be held to prohibit the re-enlistment of those enlisted men who have had one or more enlistments and who desire to re-enlist in the regular army."

On Feb. 5 President Wilson returned the resolution with the following veto message:

"To the house of representatives:

"I return herewith, without my approval, house joint resolution No. 440, directing the secretary of war to cease enlisting men in the regular army of the United States, except in the cases of those men who have already served one or more enlistments therein.

"The text of the joint resolution discloses that its purpose is to cause a discontinuance of enlistment in the regular army until the number of enlisted men shall not exceed 175,000. No provision is made in the resolution for the preservation of any proportionate strength in the combatant corps of the army and a mere discontinuance of enlistment

would, for a long time, preserve the staff corps disproportionately enlisted and the combatant corps insufficiently manned to maintain the instruction and training which ought to be assured if an army of 175,000 men is to be efficient in proportion to its aggregate number.

"On the fourth day of June, 1920, I signed a bill passed by the present congress, providing for the reorganization of the army. Because of the profoundly disturbed condition of the world and in order that full benefit might accrue to the people of the United States from the lessons of the world war as to what, under modern conditions, is required to be the nucleus of an efficient army, the war department had recommended an army of approximately 500,000 men. The congress, after prolonged consideration, determined to authorize, and did authorize, the reorganization of the army on the basis of an enlisted strength of approximately 280,000 men, including in the organization new arms like the air service and the chemical warfare service, the use of which were developments of the war and provision for which is a necessary addition to the prewar strength of the army. The act authorized for the first time in our history a tactical organization of the army, resting upon divisions as tactical units, and required the training of the national guard and the organization reserve in territorial areas of the United States in association with the divisions of the regular army. At that time the congress plainly regarded the provision then made as the minimum which would provide for the added arms and new duties imposed on the army, and for that efficiency which the peace time army of the United States should have as the nucleus of mobilization in the event of a national emergency. I regret that I am not able to see in the condition of the world at large or in the needs of the United States any such change as would justify the restriction upon that minimum which is proposed by the house joint resolution. WOODROW WILSON."

The house on Feb. 5 by a vote of 271 to 16 passed the resolution over the veto. The senate on Feb. 7 by a vote of 67 to 1 also passed the resolution over the veto.

MISSIONARY RIDGE BOULEVARD.

For the purpose of ascertaining the cost of improvement and maintaining in proper condition for travel the government boulevard on Missionary Ridge in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military park, from the north end of the road, near East Chattanooga, in Hamilton county, Tennessee, to Rossville, in Walker county, Georgia (a distance of seven or eight miles), the secretary of war is authorized and directed to cause an examination of the road to be made and a report to be made by the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military park commission of the approximate cost of such improvement and the manner in which it can be and should be done. The commission shall report estimates of the cost of said improvement by concrete surface and other proper methods. The cost of concrete surface, gutters, excavations, and fills wherever necessary shall be reported and the cost of graveling excavations and fills if that method shall be deemed best; and the maintenance of such road, per annum, by oiling and other means, shall also be reported. No material change shall be made in the line of the road as now established, nor shall the cost of any excavation or fills be considered except where it may be absolutely necessary for a first-class boulevard; but estimates for the cost of widening the road wherever it shall be necessary shall be made. It shall also report what the cost of concreting the road in its present condition, without additional fills or excavations, will be; and what the cost of graveling and maintenance per annum would be, including oiling, and the difference between the cost and maintenance of a concrete road per annum and the graveled and oiled road. (Approved Feb. 2, 1921.)

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL FOR UNKNOWN DEAD.

Whereas, Great Britain and France, two of the allies of the United States in the world war, have lately done honor to the unknown dead of their armies by placing with fitting ceremony the body of an unknown, unidentified soldier, respectively, in Westminster Abbey and in the Arc de Triomphe: and

Whereas, animated by the same spirit of comradeship in which we of the American forces fought alongside these allies, we desire to add whatever we can to the imperishable glory won by the deeds of our allies and commemorated in part by this tribute to their unknown dead:

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to bestow with appropriate ceremonies, military and civil, the congressional medal of honor upon the unknown, unidentified British soldier buried in Westminster Abbey, London, England, and upon the unknown, unidentified French soldier buried in the Arc de Triomphe, Paris, France. (Approved March 4, 1921.)

BURIAL OF UNKNOWN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

The secretary of war is hereby authorized and directed, under regulations to be prescribed by him, to cause to be brought to the United States the body of an American, who was a member of the American expeditionary forces who served in Europe, who lost his life during the world war and whose identity has not been established, for burial in the Memorial amphitheater of the national cemetery at Arlington, Va.

Such sum as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution is hereby authorized to be expended by the secretary of war. (Approved March 4, 1921.)

MEDALS OF MERIT IN MERCHANT MARINE.

The president of the United States is authorized to present, but not in the name of congress, a medal of merit of appropriate design with a bar and ribbon, together with a rosette or other device to be worn in lieu thereof, to any person who in the merchant marine of the United States between the 6th day of April, 1917, and the 11th day of November, 1918, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism or distinguished service at sea in the line of duty.

No more than one medal of merit shall be issued to any one person, but for each succeeding deed or service sufficient to justify the award of a medal, the president may award a suitable bar or other suitable emblem or insignia to be worn with the decoration and the corresponding rosette or other device. Except as otherwise prescribed no medal or bar or suitable emblem or insignia in lieu of the medal shall be issued to any person after three years from the passage of this act, unless a specific statement or report distinctly setting forth the act or distinguished service

and suggesting or recommending official recognition thereof shall have been made and substantiated at the time of the act or service or within three years after the passage of this act. In case an individual who shall distinguish himself dies before the making of the award to which he may be entitled, the award nevertheless may be made and the medal or bar or other emblem or insignia presented to such representative of the deceased as the president may designate. (Approved Dec. 22, 1920.)

PAYMENTS TO RAILROADS.

The transportation act, 1920, is hereby amended by adding after section 211 a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 212. (a) In making certifications under section 204 or section 209, the commission, if not at the time able finally to determine the whole amount due under such section to a carrier or the American Railway Express company, may make its certificate for any amount definitely ascertained by it to be due, and may thereafter in the same manner make further certificates, until the whole amount due has been certified. The authority of and direction to the secretary of the treasury under such sections to draw warrants is hereby made applicable to each such certificate. Warrants drawn pursuant to this section, whether in partial payment or in final payment, shall be paid: (1) If for a payment in respect to reimbursement of a carrier for a deficit during the period of federal control, out of the appropriation made by section 204; (2) if for a payment in respect to the guaranty to a carrier other than the American Railway Express company, out of the appropriation made by subdivision (g) of section 209; and (3) if for a payment in respect to the guaranty to the American Railway Express company, out of the appropriation made by the fifth paragraph of subdivision (i) of section 209.

"(b) In ascertaining the several amounts payable under either of such sections, the commission is authorized, in the case of deferred debits and credits which cannot at the time be definitely determined, to make, whenever in its judgment practicable, a reasonable estimate of the net effect of any such items, and, when agreed to by the carrier or express company, to use such estimate as a definitely ascertained amount in certifying amounts payable under either of such sections, and such estimates so agreed to shall be prima facie but not conclusive evidence of their correctness in amount in final settlement." (Approved Feb. 26, 1921.)

PORTO RICO ACT AMENDED.

Paragraph 19 of section 2 of the act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, approved March 2, 1917, is amended to read as follows:

"That no public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, donated, used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian institution, or association, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary as such. Contracting of polygamous or plural marriages hereafter is prohibited."

Section 3 of the act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. That no export duties shall be levied or collected on exports from Porto Rico, but taxes and assessments on property, internal revenue, and license fees, and royalties for franchises, privileges and concessions may be imposed for the purposes of the insular and municipal governments, respectively, as may be provided and defined by the legislature of Porto Rico; and, when necessary to anticipate taxes and revenues, bonds and other obligations may be issued by Porto Rico or any municipal government therein as may be provided by law, and to protect the public credit: Provided, however, that no public indebtedness of Porto Rico or of any subdivision or municipality thereof shall be authorized or allowed in excess of 10 per centum of the aggregate tax valuation of its property, and all bonds issued by the government of Porto Rico, or by its authority, shall be exempt from taxation by the government of the United States or by the government of Porto Rico or of any political or municipal subdivision thereof, or by any state, or by any county, municipality, or other municipal subdivision of any state or territory of the United States, or by the District of Columbia. In computing the indebtedness of the people of Porto Rico, bonds issued by the people of Porto Rico secured by an equivalent amount of bonds of municipal corporations or school boards of Porto Rico shall not be counted." (Approved Feb. 3, 1921.)

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PENSIONS

The following sums are appropriated for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes, namely: Army and navy pensions, as follows: For invalids, widows, minor children and dependent relatives, army nurses, and all other pensioners who are now borne on the rolls, or who may hereafter be placed thereon, under the provisions of any and all acts of congress, $265,000,000: Provided, That the appropriation for navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the navy pension fund, so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose: Provided further, That the amount expended under each of the above items shall be accounted for separately. For fees and expenses of examining surgeons, pensions for services rendered within the fiscal year 1922, $500,000. (Approved Feb. 16, 1921.)

TIME ZONE BOUNDARY CHANGED.

The interstate commerce commission is hereby authorized and directed to issue an order placing the western boundary line of the United States standard central time zone in so far as the same affects Texas and Oklahoma as follows:

Beginning at a point where such western boundary time zone line crosses the state boundary line between Kansas and Oklahoma; thence westerly along said state boundary line to the northwest corner of the state of Oklahoma; thence in a southerly direction along the west state boundary line of Oklahoma and the west state boundary line of Texas to the southeastern corner of the state of New Mexico; thence in a westerly direction along the state boundary line between the states of Texas and New Mexico to the Rio Grande river; thence down the Rio Grande river as the boundary line between the United States and Mexico: Provided, That the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway company and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company may use Tucumcari, N. M., as the point at which they change from central to mountain time and vice versa; the Colorado Southern and Fort Worth and Denver City Railway companies may use Sixela, N. M., as such changing point; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company and other branches of the Santa Fe system may use Clovis, N. M., as such changing point, and those railways running into or through El

Paso may use El Paso as such point: Provided further, That this act shall not, except as herein provided, interfere with the adjustment of time zones as established by the interstate commerce commission.

All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. (Approved March 4, 1921.)

EXPENSES OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For the payment of the messengers of the respective states for conveying to the seat of government the votes of the electors of said states for president and vice-president of the United States, at the rate of 25 cents for every mile of the estimated distance by the most usual roads traveled from the place of meeting of the electors to the seat of government of the United States computed for one distance only, there is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $14,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary. (Approved Jan. 15, 1921.)

INAUGURAL EXPENSES.

To enable the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives to pay the necessary expenses of the inaugural ceremonies of the president of the United States, March 4, 1921, in accordance with such program as may be adopted by the joint committee of the senate and house of representatives, appointed under a concurrent resolution of the two houses, including the pay for extra police, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available. (Approved Jan. 13, 1921.)

MAIL BY AIRPLANE.

The postoffice appropriation act approved March 1, 1921, authorized the postmaster-general to contract with any individual, firm or corporation for the transportation of mail by airplane between such points as he might deem advisable, in case such transportation was furnished at a cost not greater than the actual cost of the same service by rail, making payment therefor out of the appropriation for inland transportation by railroad routes. The act specifically appropriated $1,250,000 for the operation of the air mail service between New York and San Francisco by way of Chicago and Omaha.

MONEY FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

There is appropriated for the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation, $15,000,000. For examinations, surveys, and contingencies for rivers and harbors for which there may be no special appropriation, $250,000: Provided, That no part of this sum shall be expended for any preliminary examination, survey, project, or estimate not authorized by law. (Approved March 1, 1921.)

WATER POWER IN NATIONAL PARKS.

The act creating the federal water power commission, approved June 10, 1920, is amended so as to provide that hereafter no permit, license, lease or authorization for dams, conduits, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines or other works for storage or carriage of water, or for the development, transmision or utilization of power within the limits as now constituted of any national park or national monument shall be granted or made without specific authority of congress. (Approved March 3, 1921.)

[The sundry civil appropriation bill, approved March 4, 1921, also contained a provision that no portion of the $100,000 given the federal power commission should be available for any expense connected with the leasing of any water power facilities in any national park or national monument.]

TO COMMEMORATE MISSOURI ANNIVERSARY.

In commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the admission of Missouri into the Union there shall be coined at the mints of the United States 50-cent pieces to the number of 250,000, such 50-cent pieces to be of the standard troy weight, composition, diameter, device, and design as shall be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, which said 50-cent pieces shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value

All laws now in force relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same, regulating and guarding the process of coinage, providing for the purchase of material and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of the coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for security of the coin, or for any other purposes, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized: Provided, That the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparations for this coinage. (Approved March 4, 1921.)

[Missouri was admitted into the Union March 2, 1821.]

CHICKASAW AND SEMINOLE MONUMENTS.

The secretary of the interior is authorized and directed to erect at Tishomingo and Wewoka, Okla., monuments constructed of Tishomingo granite to perpetuate the memory of the Chickasaw and Seminole tribes of Indians in Oklahoma.

The monument erected at Tishomingo, Okla., shall have inscribed thereon such words and figures as will in the judgment of the secretary of the interior preserve the memory of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

The monument erected at Wewoka, Okla., shall have inscribed thereon such words and figures as will in the judgment of the secretary of the interior preserve the memory of the Seminole tribe in Oklahoma.

There is authorized to be appropriated out of any money belonging to the Chickasaw and Seminole tribes of Indians in Oklahoma in the United States treasury or deposited in any bank or held by any official under the jurisdiction of the secretary of the interior the sum of $15,000 from each tribe, respectively. (Approved March 4, 1921.)

FAILED TO BECOME LAW.

Dillingham Immigration Bill.

The house on Dec. 13, 1920, passed a bill to suspend immigration for fourteen months. On Feb. 19, 1921, the senate passed what was known as the Dillingham bill restricting immigration into the United States between April 1, 1921, and June 30, 1922, to a maximum of 355,000 persons. On Feb. 22 the senate and house conferees agreed on the latter bill. The measure failed to receive President Wilson's approval and died with the close of the 66th congress.

Wason War Risk Insurance Bill.

The Wason bill improving the facilities and service of the bureau of war risk insurance and further amending and modifying the war

risk insurance act was passed by the house May 20, 1920, and by the senate March 3, 1921. It aimed to decentralize the agencies to look after the wounded soldiers in fourteen districts to be created in the United States. It failed to receive presidential approval.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

On Feb. 14, 1921, the house passed the naval appropriation bill carrying about $395,000,000, of which $90,000,000 was for the purpose of continuing the naval building program during the fiscal year. It was debated at length in the senate but failed to come to a vote before the session closed.

Packers' Regulation Bill.

On Jan. 24, 1921, the senate passed a bill for government supervision of the meat packing industry but no action was taken by the house.

Apportionment of Representatives.

The house on Jan. 19, 1921, passed a bill fixing its membership after March 4, 1923, at 435 or the same as fixed in 1911 (with two added later on the admission of Arizona and New Mexico). No action was taken in the senate.

Army Appropriation Bill.

The army appropriation bill was passed by the house Feb. 8 and by the senate Feb. 26 but failed to receive the president's approval. He believed that the number of men provided for the regular army was too small.

Interference with Commerce.

The senate on Dec. 16, 1920, passed a bill to prohibit interference with commerce. It would, if enacted into law, have made it unlawful to obstruct the operation of railroads or mines by means of strikes or similar acts. No further action was taken in the matter.

Soldiers' Bonus.

The soldiers' bonus bill passed by the house May 29, 1920, was favorably reported by the senate committee on finance Feb. 28, 1921, but could not be acted upon before the close of the session on March 4. The bill was amended in various particulars and the date for the beginning of payments was fixed for Jan. 1, 1923.

Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill.

On Dec. 22, 1920, the house passed what was known as the Fordney emergency tariff bill raising the rates of duty on a number of agricultural products with a view to protecting the farmers of the United States from the effects of importation of the same products. The measure was agreed to by a vote of 145 to 85. The bill as passed provided the following rates of duty:

Wheat, 30 cents per bushel.
Wheat flour, 20 per cent ad valorem.
Corn or maize, 15 cents per bushel.
Beans, 2 cents per pound.
Peanuts, 3 cents per pound.
Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel.
Onions, 45 cents per bushel.
Rice, uncleaned, 1¼ cents per bushel; cleaned, 2 cents per pound.
Lemons, 1¼ cents per pound.
Peanut oil, 26 cents per gallon.
Cottonseed, coconut, and soya bean oil, 20 cents per gallon.
Cattle, 20 per cent ad valorem.
Sheep, 1 year old, $2 per head; less than 1 year old, $1 per head.
Fresh mutton and lamb 2½ cents per pound.
Long staple cotton, 7 cents per pound, with a compensatory duty of 7 cents per pound in addition to existing rates upon the manufactures thereof.
Unwashed wool, 15 cents per pound.
Washed wool, 30 cents per pound.
Scoured wool, 45 cents per pound, with a compensatory duty of 45 cents per pound in addition to existing duties upon the manufactures of wool.

The life of the act was limited to a period of ten months, and it was estimated that the imports under the bill would produce $130,395,586.50.

The senate after making some changes in the foregoing rates passed the bill Feb. 16, 1921, by a vote of 43 to 30. Further changes were agreed upon in conference and the measure went to President Wilson, who on March 3 returned it to the house with the following veto message:

"I return herewith without my approval H. R. 15275, an act imposing temporary duties upon certain agricultural products to meet present emergencies, to provide revenue, and for other purposes.

"The title of this measure indicates that it has several purposes. The report of the committee on ways and means reveals that its principal object is to furnish relief to certain producers in the nation who have been unable to discover satisfactory markets in foreign countries for their products and whose prices have fallen. Very little reflection would lead any one to conclude that the measure would not furnish in any substantial degree the relief sought by the producers of most of the staple commodities which it covers. This nation has been for very many years a large exporter of agricultural products. For nearly a generation before it entered the European war its exports exceeded its imports of agricultural commodities by from approximately $200,000,000 to more than $500,000,000. In recent years this excess has greatly increased, and in 1919 reached the huge total of $1,904,292,000. The excess of exports of staple products is especially marked. In 1913 the nation imported 783,481 bushels of wheat valued at $670,931, and in 1920, 35,848,648 bushels worth $75,398,834; while it exported in 1913, 99,508,968 bushels worth $95,098,838, and in 1920, 218,280,231 bushels valued at $596,957,796. In the year 1913 it imported 85,183 barrels of wheat flour valued at $347,877, and in 1920, 800,788 barrels valued at $8,669,300; while it exported in the first year 12,278,206 barrels valued at $56,865,444, and in 1920, 19,853,952 barrels valued at $224,472,448. In 1913 it imported $3,888,604 worth of corn, and in 1920, $9,257,377 worth, while its exports in the first year were valued at $26,515,146, and in 1920, at $26,453,681. Of unmanufactured cotton in 1920 it imported approximately 300,000,000 pounds valued at $138,743,000, while it exported more than 3,179,000,000 pounds, worth over $1,136,000,000.

"Of preserved milk in the same year it imported $3,331,812 worth and exported $65,239,020 worth. Its imports in the same year of sugar and wool of course greatly exceeded its exports. It is obvious that for the commodities, except sugar and wool, mentioned in the measure, which make up the greater part of our agricultural international trade, the imports can have little or no effect on the prices of the domestic products. This is strikingly true of such commodities as wheat and corn. The imports of wheat have come mainly from Canada and Argentina and have not competed with the domestic crop. Rather they have supplemented it. The domestic demand has been for specific classes and qualities of foreign wheat to meet particular milling and planting needs. They are a small fraction of our total production and of our wheat exports. The price of wheat is a world price; and it is a matter of little moment whether the Canadian wheat goes directly

into the markets of the other countries of the world or indirectly through this country. The relatively small quantity of corn imported into this country has a specialized use and does not come into competition with the domestic commodity.

"The situation in which many of the farmers of the country find themselves cannot be remedied by a measure of this sort. This is doubtless generally understood. There is no short way out of existing conditions, and measures of this sort can only have the effect of deceiving the farmers and of raising false hopes among them. Actual relief can come only from the adoption of constructive measures of a broader scope, from the restoration of peace everywhere in the world, the resumption of normal industrial pursuits, the recovery particularly of Europe, and the discovery there of additional credit foundations on the basis of which her people may arrange to take from farmers and other producers of this nation a greater part of their surplus production.

"One does not pay a compliment to the American farmer who attempts to alarm him by dangers from foreign competition. The American farmers are the most effective agricultural producers in the world. Their production is several times as great for each worker as that of their principal foreign rivals. This grows out of the intelligence of the American farmer, the nature of his agricultural practices and economy, and the fact that he has the assistance of scientific and practical agencies which in respect to variety of activity, of personnel, and of financial support exceed those of any other two or three nations in the world combined. There is little doubt that the farmers of this nation will not only continue mainly to supply the home demand but will be increasingly called upon to supply a large part of the needs of the rest of the world.

"What the farmer now needs is not only a better system of domestic marketing and credit, but especially larger foreign markets for his surplus products. Clearly measures of this sort will not conduce to an expansion of the foreign market. It is not a little singular that a measure which strikes a blow at our foreign trade should follow so closely upon the action of congress directing the resumption of certain activities of the War Finance corporation, especially at the urgent insistence of representatives of the farming interests, who believed that its resumption would improve foreign marketing. Indeed, when one surveys recent activities in the foreign field and measures enacted affecting the foreign trade one cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that there is consistency only in their contradictions and inconsistencies. We have been vigorously building up a great merchant marine and providing for improvement of marketing in foreign countries by the passage of an export-trade law and of measures for the promotion of banking agencies in foreign countries. Now it appears that we propose to render these measures abortive in whole or in part.

"I imagine there is little doubt that while this measure is temporary, it is intended as a foundation for action of a similar nature of a very general and permanent character. It would seem to be designed to pave the way for such action. If there ever was a time when America had anything to fear from foreign competition, that time has passed. I cannot believe that American producers, who in most respects are the most effective in the world, can have any dread of competition when they view the fact that their country has come through the great struggle of the last few years, relatively speaking, untouched, while their principal competitors are in varying degrees sadly stricken and laboring under adverse conditions from which they will not recover for many years. Changes of a very radical character have taken place. The United States has become a great creditor nation. She has lent certain governments of Europe more than $9,000,000,000, and as a result of the enormous excess of our exports there is an additional commercial indebtedness of foreign nations to our own of perhaps not less than $4,000,000,000. There are only three ways in which Europe can meet her part of her indebtedness, namely, by the establishment of private credits, by the shipment of gold, or of commodities. It is difficult for Europe to discover the requisite securities as a basis for the necessary credits. Europe is not in a position at the present time to send us the amount of gold which would be needed, and we could not view further large imports of gold into this country without concern. The result, to say the least, would be a larger disarrangement of international exchange and disturbance of international trade. If we wish to have Europe settle her debts, governmental or commercial, we must be prepared to buy from her, and if we wish to assist Europe and ourselves by the export either of food, of raw materials, or finished products, we must be prepared to welcome commodities which we need and which Europe will be prepared, with no little pain, to send us.

"Clearly, this is no time for the erection here of high trade barriers. It would strike a blow at the large and successful efforts which have been made by many of our great industries to place themselves on an export basis. It would stand in the way of the normal readjustment of business conditions throughout the world, which is as vital to the welfare of this country as to that of all the other nations. The United States has a duty to itself as well as to the world, and it can discharge this duty by widening, not by contracting, its world markets.

"This measure has only slight interest so far as its prospective revenue yields are concerned. It is estimated that the aggregate addition to the nation's income from its operation for 10 months would be less than $72,000,000, and of this more than half would arise from the proposed duty on sugar. Obviously, this and much more can be secured in ways known to the congress, which would be vastly less burdensome to the American consumer and American industry.

"The rates, however, have a peculiar interest. In practically every case they either equal or exceed those established under the Payne-Aldrich act, in which the principle of protection reached its high-water mark, and the enactment of which was followed by an effective exhibition of protests on the part of the majority of the American people. I do not believe that the sober judgment of the masses of the people of the nation, or even of the special class whose interests are immediately affected by this measure, will sanction a return, especially in view of conditions which lend even less justification for such action, to a policy of legislation for selfish interests which will foster monopoly and increase the disposition to look upon the government as an instrument for private gain instead of an instrument for the promotion of the general well-being. Such a policy is antagonistic to the fundamental principle of equal and exact justice to all, and can only serve to revive the feeling of irritation on the part of the great masses of the people and of lack of confidence in the motives of rulers and the result of government.

"WOODROW WILSON."

An effort was made to pass the measure over the president's veto, but the vote which was taken in the house early on the morning of March 4 did not show the necessary two-thirds in favor of the bill. It stood 201 for and 132 against, and so the measure failed.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

On Feb. 3, 1921, President Wilson issued a proclamation convening the senate in extraordinary session beginning at 12 o'clock noon March 4. At that time the newly elected senators were sworn in by Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, after which the senate attended the inauguration of President Warren G. Harding. At the conclusion of the ceremony the senators returned to their chamber and in executive session received from the new president in person his nominations for members of his cabinet. These were confirmed at once. Little was done during the remainder of the extra session, which ended March 15, except to receive and act upon executive nominations. The old officers of the senate, including Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa as president pro tempore, were re-elected on March 7.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.

For fiscal years 1921 and 1922.

Appropriation.	1921.	1922.
Agriculture	$31,712,784.00	$36,404,259.00
Army (including military academy)	394,700,577.70	346,703,906.80
Diplomatic and consular	9,220,537.91	9,326,550.79
District of Columbia	18,373,004.87	19,412,412.99
Fortification	18,833,442.00	8,038,017.00
Indian	10,020,555.27	9,761,554.67
Legislative, executive, and judicial	106,570,610.11	110,345,018.75
Pension	279,150,000.00	265,500,000.00
Postoffice	504,434,700.00	574,057,552.00
River and harbor	12,400,000.00	15,250,000.00
Sundry civil	435,848,806.92	384,196,760.41
Total, regular annual completed	1,821,265,018.78	1,778,996,032.41
Regular annual, pending		
Naval (1922 as passed by house)	433,279,574.00	396,001,249.23
Grand total, regular annual	2,254,544,592.78	2,174,997,281.64
Interest on the public debt	975,000,000.00	922,650,000.00
Sinking fund	253,404,864.87	265,754,864.87
Expenses of loans	12,499,182.96	.....
Roads, construction of	104,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Customs service, repayments, etc	20,200,000.00	27,000,000.00
Indian funds, and interest on same	23,775,000.00	23,475,000.00
Miscellaneous	38,847,752.29	60,896,496.00
Increased compensation to certain employes ($240 bonus)	35,000,000.00	35,000,000.00
Total, permanent and indefinite	1,462,726,800.12	1,335,776,360.87
Miscellaneous, including $18,600,000 for hospitals	.....	20,000,000.00
Grand total, regular annual and permanent and indefinite appropriations	3,717,271,392.90	3,530,773,642.51
Deficiencies	187,006,165.28	275,256,005.21
Railroads	800,000,000.00	.....
Grand total	4,704,277,558.18	3,806,029,647.72

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS SINCE 1912.

[From Statistical Abstract of the United States.]

1912	$634,549,561.40	1917	$1,178,908,962.99
1913	617,382,178.34	1918	18,144,861,745.35
1914	684,757,276.26	1919	25,598,967,517.77
1915	674,497,625.16	1920	4,850,169,029.44
1916	678,677,858.70	1921	2,796,953,488.41

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1921.

Circulating Medium.	General stock of money in the U. S. July 1, 1921.	Held in treasury as assets of the government July 1, 1921.	Held by federal reserve banks July 1, 1921.	Money in Circulation.		
				July 1, 1921.	July 1, 1920.	Jan. 1, 1879
Gold coin, inc. bullion in treas	$3,223,351,644	$416,043,542	$1,210,187,623	$880,771,220	$834,687,970	$96,262,850
Gold certificates	.....	.....	264,358,280	451,990,979	390,522,843	21,189,280
Standard silver dollars	288,789,326	10,469,641	.....	75,209,288	133,978,687	5,790,721
Silver certificates	.....	.....	.....	201,534,213	118,521,774	413,360
Subsidiary silver	271,108,323	9,671,247	.....	261,437,076	251,104,384	67,982,601
Treasury notes of 1890	.....	.....	.....	1,576,184	1,656,355	.....
United States notes	346,681,016	4,031,479	.....	342,649,537	337,299,793	310,288,511
Federal reserve notes	3,000,429,860	4,217,103	315,215,665	2,680,997,092	3,122,001,747	.....
Federal reserve bank notes	150,772,400	2,422,848	.....	148,349,552	198,735,191	.....
National bank notes	743,290,374	13,739,861	.....	729,550,513	696,345,854	314,339,398
Total	8,024,422,943	460,595,721	1,789,761,568	5,774,065,654	6,084,854,578	816,266,721

Population of continental United States July 1, 1921, estimated at 108,087,000; circulation per capita, $53.42.

Sixty-Seventh Congress.

From March 4, 1921, to March 3, 1923.

SENATE.

President, Calvin Coolidge, vice-president of the United States; compensation, $12,000 a year. Republicans, 59; democrats, 36; republican and progressive, 1; total, 96. Compensation of senators, $7,500 a year; term six years.

ALABAMA.

Oscar W. Underwood, Dem..Birmingham..1927
James T. Heflin, Dem.....Lafayette..1925

ARIZONA.

Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.....Prescott..1923
Ralph H. Cameron, Rep.....Phoenix..1927

ARKANSAS.

Thaddeus H. Caraway, Dem...Jonesboro..1927
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem.....Lonoke..1925

CALIFORNIA.

Samuel M. Shortridge, Rep..S. Francisco..1927
Hiram W.Johnson, Rep.-Prog..Sacramento..1923

COLORADO.

Lawrence C. Phipps, Rep.....Denver..1925
Samuel D. Nicholson, Rep.....Pueblo..1927

CONNECTICUT.

Frank B. Brandegee, Rep...New London..1927
George P. McLean, Rep.....Simsbury..1923

DELAWARE.

T. Coleman du Pont, Rep...Wilmington..1923
L. Heisler Ball, Rep.....Marshalltown..1925

FLORIDA.

Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem..Jacksonville..1927
Park Trammell, Dem.....Lakeland..1923

GEORGIA.

William J. Harris, Dem.....Cedartown..1925
Thomas E. Watson, Dem.....Thomson..1927

IDAHO.

Frank R. Gooding, Rep.....Gooding..1927
William E. Borah, Rep.....Boise..1925

ILLINOIS.

Medill McCormick, Rep.....Chicago..1925
William B. McKinley, Rep....Champaign..1927

INDIANA.

James E. Watson, Rep.....Rushville..1927
Harry S. New, Rep.....Indianapolis..1923

IOWA.

Albert B. Cummins, Rep....Des Moines..1927
William S. Kenyon, Rep.....Fort Dodge..1925

KANSAS.

Charles Curtis, Rep.....Topeka..1927
Arthur Capper, Rep.....Topeka..1925

KENTUCKY.

Richard P. Ernst, Rep.....Covington..1927
Augustus O. Stanley, Dem...Henderson..1925

LOUISIANA.

Edwin S. Broussard, Dem....New Iberia..1927
Joseph E. Ransdell, D..Lake Providence..1925

MAINE.

Frederick Hale, Rep.....Portland..1923
Bert M. Fernald, Rep.....West Poland..1925

MARYLAND.

Ovington E. Weller, Rep.....Baltimore..1927
Joseph I. France, Rep....Port Deposit..1923

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.....Nahant..1923
David I. Walsh, Dem.....Fitchburg..1925

MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Townsend, Rep....Jackson..1923
Truman H. Newberry, Rep.....Detroit..1925

MINNESOTA.

Frank B. Kellogg, Rep.....St. Paul..1923
Knute Nelson, Rep.....Alexandria..1925

MISSISSIPPI.

John Sharp Williams, Dem..Yazoo City..1923
Pat Harrison, Dem.....Gulfport..1925

MISSOURI.

Selden P. Spencer, Rep.....St. Louis..1927
James A. Reed, Dem.....Kansas City..1923

MONTANA.

Henry L. Myers, Dem.....Hamilton..1923
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....Helena..1925

NEBRASKA.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem.....Omaha..1923
George W. Norris, Rep.....McCook..1925

NEVADA.

Tasker L. Oddie, Rep.....Reno..1927
Key Pittman, Dem.....Tonopah..1923

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George H. Moses, Rep.....Concord..1927
Henry W. Keyes, Rep..North Haverhill..1925

NEW JERSEY.

Walter E. Edge, Rep.....Atlantic City..1925
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Rep...Raritan..1923

NEW MEXICO.

Andreius A. Jones, Dem...E. Las Vegas..1923
Holm O. Bursum, Rep.....Socorro..1925

NEW YORK.

James W. Wadsworth, Rep...Groveland..1927
William M. Calder, Rep.....Brooklyn..1923

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lee S. Overman, Dem.....Salisbury..1927
F. M. Simmons, Dem.....Newbern..1925

NORTH DAKOTA.

Porter J. McCumber, Rep....Wahpeton..1923
Edwin F. Ladd, Rep.....Fargo..1927

OHIO.

Frank B. Willis, Rep.....Delaware..1927
Atlee Pomerene, Dem.....Canton..1923

OKLAHOMA.

John W. Harreld, Rep....Oklahoma City..1927
Robert L. Owen, Dem.....Muskogee..1925

OREGON.

Robert N. Stanfield, Rep.....Portland..1927
Charles L. McNary, Rep.....Salem..1925

PENNSYLVANIA.

Boies Penrose, Rep.....Philadelphia..1927
William E. Crow, Rep.....Uniontown..1923

RHODE ISLAND.

Peter Goelet Gerry, Dem.....Warwick..1923
LeBaron B. Colt, Rep.....Bristol..1925

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem.....Florence..1927
Nathaniel B. Deal, Dem.....Laurens..1925

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Peter Norbeck, Rep.....Redfield..1927
Thomas Sterling, Rep.....Vermilion..1925

TENNESSEE.

Kenneth D. McKellar, Dem....Memphis..1923
John K. Shield, Dem.....Knoxville..1925

TEXAS.

Charles A. Culberson, Dem.....Dallas..1923
Morris Sheppard, Dem.....Texarkana..1925

UTAH.

Reed Smoot, Rep.....Provo City..1927
William H. King, Dem....Salt Lake City..1923

VERMONT.

William P. Dillingham, Rep..Montpelier..1927
Carroll S. Page, Rep.....Hyde Park..1923

VIRGINIA.

Claude A. Swanson, Dem.....Chatham..1923
Thomas S. Martin, Dem..Charlottesville..1925

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones, Rep.....Seattle..1927
Miles Poindexter, Rep.....Spokane..1923

WEST VIRGINIA.

Howard Sutherland, Rep.....Elkins..1923
Davis Elkins, Rep.....Morgantown..1925

WISCONSIN.

Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.....Superior..1927
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep....Madison..1923

WYOMING.

John B. Kendrick, Dem.....Sheridan..1923
Francis E. Warren, Rep.....Cheyenne..1925

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (OCT. 20, 1921).

Speaker, Frederick H. Gillett; republicans, 299; democrats, 129; socialist, 1; independent, 1; vacancies, 5; total, 435. Asterisk (*) after names indicates that members served in 66th congress. †At large. Compensation of speaker, $12,000; of other members, $7,500 a year. Term, two years.

ALABAMA.

1. John McDuffie,* Dem.....Monroeville
2. John R. Tyson, Dem.....Montgomery
3. Henry B. Steagall,* Dem.....Ozark
4. (Vacancy).
5. W. B. Bowling, Dem.....Lafayette
6. William B. Oliver,* Dem.....Tuscaloosa
7. L. B. Rainey, Dem.....Gadsden
8. Edward B. Almon,* Dem.....Tuscumbia
9. George Huddleston,* Dem.....Birmingham
10. William B. Bankhead,* Dem.....Jasper

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden,*† Dem.....Phoenix

ARKANSAS.

1. W. J. Driver, Dem.....Osceola
2. William A. Oldfield,* Dem.....Batesville
3. John N. Tillman,* Dem.....Fayetteville
4. Otis Wingo,* Dem.....De Queen
5. Henderson M. Jacoway,* Dem..Dardanelle
6. (Vacancy).
7. Tilman B. Parks, Dem.....Hope

CALIFORNIA.

1. Clarence F. Lea,* Dem.....Santa Rosa
2. John E. Raker,* Dem.....Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry,* Rep.....Sacramento
4. Julius Kahn,* Rep.....San Francisco
5. John I. Nolan,* Rep.....San Francisco
6. John A. Elston,* Rep.....Berkeley
7. H. E. Barbour, Rep.....Fresno
8. Arthur M. Free, Rep.....San Jose
9. Walter F. Lineberger, Rep.....Long Beach
10. Henry Z. Osborne,* Rep.....Los Angeles
11. Philip D. Swing, Rep.....El Centro

COLORADO.

1. William N. Vaile, Rep.....Denver
2. Charles B. Timberlake,* Rep.....Sterling
3. Guy W. Hardy, Rep.....Canon City
4. E. T. Taylor,* Dem.....Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1. E. Hart Fenn, Rep.....Wethersfield
2. Richard P. Freeman,* Rep...New London
3. John Q. Tilson,* Rep.....New Haven
4. Schuyler Merritt, Rep.....Stamford
5. James P. Glynn,* Rep.....Winsted

DELAWARE.

Caleb R. Layton,† Rep.....Georgetown

FLORIDA.

1. Herbert J. Drane,* Dem.....Lakeland
2. Frank Clark,* Dem.....Gainesville
3. J. H. Smithwick,* Dem.....Pensacola
4. William J. Sears,* Dem.....Kissimmee

GEORGIA.

1. James W. Overstreet,* Dem.....Sylvania
2. Frank Park,* Dem.....Sylvester
3. Charles R. Crisp,* Dem.....Americus
4. W. C. Wright,* Dem.....Newnan
5. William D. Upshaw,* Dem.....Atlanta
6. James W. Wise,* Dem.....Fayetteville
7. Gordon Lee,* Dem.....Chickamauga
8. Charles H. Brand,* Dem.....Athens
9. Thomas M. Bell,* Dem.....Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson,* Dem.....Milledgeville
11. W. C. Lankford,* Dem.....Douglas
12. William W. Larsen,* Dem.....Dublin

IDAHO.

Addison T. Smith,*† Rep.....Twin Falls
Burton L. French,*† Rep.....Moscow

ILLINOIS.

Richard Yates,† Rep.....Springfield
(Vacancy).†
1. Martin B. Madden,* Rep.....Chicago
2. James R. Mann,* Rep.....Chicago
3. Elliott W. Sproul, Rep.....Chicago
4. John W. Rainey,* Dem.....Chicago
5. Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem.....Chicago
6. John J. Gorman, Rep.....Chicago
7. M. A. Michaelson, Rep.....Chicago
8. Stanley Kunz, Dem.....Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten,* Rep.....Chicago
10. Carl R. Chindblom, Rep.....Chicago
11. Ira C. Copley,* Rep.....Aurora
12. Charles E. Fuller,* Rep.....Belvidere
13. John C. McKenzie,* Rep.....Elizabeth
14. William J. Graham,* Rep.....Aledo
15. Edward J. King,* Rep.....Galesburg
16. Clifford Ireland,* Rep.....Peoria
17. Frank H. Funk, Rep.....Bloomington
18. Joseph G. Cannon,* Rep.....Danville
19. Allen F. Moore, Rep.....Monticello
20. Guy L. Shaw, Rep.....Beardstown
21. Loren E. Wheeler,* Rep.....Springfield
22. Wm. A. Rodenberg,* Rep..East St. Louis
23. E. B. Brooks, Rep.....Newton
24. Thomas S. Williams,* Rep.....Louisville
25. Edward E. Dennison,* Rep.....Marion

INDIANA.

1. O. R. Luhring, Rep.....Evansville
2. Oscar E. Bland,* Rep.....Linton
3. J. W. Dunbar, Rep.....New Albany
4. J. S. Benham, Rep.....Benham
5. Everett Sanders,* Rep.....Terre Haute
6. Richard N. Elliott,* Rep.....Connersville
7. Merrill Moores,* Rep.....Indianapolis
8. Albert H. Vestal,* Rep.....Anderson
9. Fred S. Purnell,* Rep.....Attica
10. William R. Wood,* Rep.....Lafayette
11. Milton Kraus,* Rep.....Peru
12. Louis W. Fairfield,* Rep.....Angola
13. A. J. Hickey, Rep.....Laporte

IOWA.

1. W. F. Hopp, Rep.....Mount Pleasant
2. Harry E. Hull,* Rep.....Williamsburg
3. Burton E. Sweet,* Rep.....Waverly
4. Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep.....Northwood
5. Cyrenus Cole, Rep.....Cedar Rapids
6. C. William Ramseyer,* Rep....Bloomfield
7. Cassius C. Dowell,* Rep.....Des Moines
8. Horace M. Towner,* Rep.....Corning
9. William R. Green,* Rep...Council Bluffs
10. J. L. Dickinson, Rep.....Algona
11. W. D. Boies, Rep.....Sheldon

KANSAS.

1. Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep..Leavenworth
2. Edward C. Little,* Rep.....Kansas City
3. Philip P. Campbell,* Rep.....Pittsburg
4. Homer Hoch,* Rep.....Marion
5. J. G. Strong,* Rep.....Blue Rapids
6. Hays B. White,* Rep.....Mankato
7. J. N. Tincher, Rep.....Medicine Lodge
8. Richard E. Bird, Rep.....Wichita

KENTUCKY.

1. Alben W. Barkley,* Dem.....Paducah
2. David H. Kincheloe,* Dem....Madisonville
3. Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.,* Dem..Central City
4. Ben Johnson,* Dem.....Bardstown
5. Charles F. Ogden, Rep.....Louisville
6. Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem.....Burlington
7. James C. Cantrill,* Dem.....Georgetown
8. Ralph Gilbert, Dem.....Shelbyville
9. William J. Fields,* Dem.....Olive Hill
10. John W. Langley,* Rep.....Pikeville
11. J. M. Robison, Rep.....Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

1. James O'Connor, Dem.....New Orleans
2. H. Garland Dupre,* Dem.....New Orleans
3. Whitmell P. Martin,* Dem.....Thibodaux
4. John N. Sandlin, Dem.....Minden
5. Riley J. Wilson,* Dem.....Harrisonburg
6. George K. Favrot, Dem.....Baton Rouge
7. Ladislas Lazaro,* Dem.....Washington
8. James B. Aswell,* Dem.....Natchitoches

MAINE.

1. Carroll L. Beedy, Rep.....Portland
2. Wallace H. White, Jr.,* Rep.....Lewiston
3. John A. Peters,* Rep.....Ellsworth
4. Ira G. Hersey,* Rep.....Houlton

MARYLAND.

1. T. A. Goldsborough, Dem.....Denton
2. Albert A. Blakeny, Rep.....Ten Hills
3. John P. Hill, Rep.....Baltimore
4. J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem.....Baltimore
5. Sydney E. Mudd,* Rep.....La Plata
6. Frederick N. Zihlman,* Rep...Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen T. Treadway,* Rep.....Stockbridge
2. Frederick H. Gillett,* Rep.....Springfield
3. Calvin D. Paige,* Rep.....Southbridge
4. Samuel E. Winslow,* Rep.....Worcester
5. John Jacob Rogers,* Rep.....Lowell
6. A. Piatt Andrew, Rep.....Gloucester
7. Robert S. Maloney, Rep.....Lawrence
8. Frederick W. Dallinger,* Rep..Cambridge
9. Charles L. Underhill, Rep.....Somerville
10. Peter F. Tague, Dem.....Boston
11. George Holden Tinkham,* Rep....Boston
12. James A. Gallivan,* Dem.....Boston
13. Robert Luce, Rep.....Waltham
14. Louis A. Frothingham, Rep.....Easton
15. William S. Greene,* Rep.....Fall River
16. Joseph Walsh,* Rep.....New Bedford

MICHIGAN.

1. George P. Codd, Rep.....Detroit
2. Earl C. Michener,* Rep.....Adrian
3. J. M. C. Smith, Rep.....Charlotte
4. John C. Ketcham, Rep.....Hastings
5. Carl E. Mapes,* Rep.....Grand Rapids
6. Patrick H. Kelley,* Rep.....Lansing
7. Louis C. Cramton,* Rep.....Lapeer
8. Joseph W. Fordney,* Rep.....Saginaw
9. James C. McLaughlin,* Rep.....Muskegon
10. Roy O. Woodruff, Rep.....Bay City
11. Frank D. Scott,* Rep.....Alpena
12. W. Frank James,* Rep.....Hancock
13. Vincent M. Brennan, Rep.....Detroit

MINNESOTA.

1. Sydney Anderson,* Rep.....Lanesboro
2. Frank Clague, Rep.....Redwood Falls
3. Charles R. Davis,* Rep.....St. Peter
4. Oscar Keller, Ind.....St. Paul
5. W. H. Newton, Rep.....Minneapolis
6. Harold Knutson,* Rep.....St. Cloud
7. Andrew J. Volstead,* Rep...Granite Falls
8. O. J. Larson, Rep.....Duluth
9. Halvor Steenerson,* Rep.....Crookston
10. Thomas D. Schall,* Rep.....Excelsior

MISSISSIPPI.

1. J. E. Rankin, Dem.....Tupelo
2. B. G. Lowery, Dem.....Blue Mountain
3. Benjamin G. Humphreys,* Dem...Greenville
4. Thomas U. Sisson,* Dem.....Winona
5. Ross A. Collins, Dem.....Meridian
6. P. B. Johnson, Dem.....Hattiesburg
7. Percy E. Quin,* Dem.....McComb City
8. James W. Collier,* Dem.....Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1. Frank C. Millspaugh, Rep.....Canton
2. William W. Rucker,* Dem.....Keytesville
3. H. F. Lawrence, Rep.....Cameron
4. Charles L. Faust, Rep.....St. Joseph
5. E. C. Ellis, Rep.....Kansas City
6. W. O. Atkeson, Rep.....Butler
7. Roscoe C. Patterson, Rep.....Springfield
8. Sid C. Roach, Rep.....Linn Creek
9. T. W. Huckriede, Rep.....Warrenton
10. Cleveland Newton, Rep.....St. Louis
11. Harry B. Hawes, Dem.....St. Louis
12. Leonidas C. Dyer,* Rep.....St. Louis
13. Marion E. Rhodes, Rep.....Potosi
14. Ed D. Hays, Rep.....Cape Girardeau
15. Isaac V. McPherson, Rep.....Aurora
16. S. A. Shelton, Rep.....Marshfield

MONTANA.

1. Washington J. McCormick, Rep...Missoula
2. Carl W. Riddick, Rep.....Lewiston

NEBRASKA.

1. Charles F. Reavis,* Rep.....Falls City
2. Albert W. Jefferis, Rep.....Omaha
3. Robert E. Evans, Rep.....Dakota City
4. M. O. McLaughlin, Rep.....York
5. William E. Andrews, Rep.....Hastings
6. Moses P. Kinkaid,* Rep.....O'Neill

NEVADA.

Samuel S. Arentz,† Rep.....Simpson

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Sherman E. Burroughs,* Rep..Manchester
2. Edward H. Wason,* Rep.....Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

1. Francis F. Patterson, Rep.....Camden
2. Isaac Bacharach, Rep.....Atlantic City
3. T. Frank Appleby, Rep.....Asbury Park
4. Elijah C. Hutchinson,* Rep.....Trenton
5. Ernest R. Ackerman, Rep.....Plainfield
6. Randolph Perkins, Rep....Woodcliff Lake
7. Amos H. Radcliffe, Rep.....Paterson
8. Herbert W. Taylor, Rep.....Newark
9. Richard W. Parker, Rep.....Newark
10. Frederick R. Lehlbach,* Rep.....Newark
11. Archibald E. Olpp, Rep.....West Hoboken
12. Charles F. X. O'Brien, Dem...Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

Nestor Montoya, Rep.....Albuquerque

NEW YORK.

1. Frederick C. Hicks,* Rep..Port Washington
2. J. J. Kindred, Dem.....Astoria
3. John Kissel, Rep.....Brooklyn
4. Thomas H. Cullen, Dem.....Brooklyn
5. A. L. Kline, Rep.....Brooklyn
6. Warren I. Lee, Rep.....Brooklyn
7. M. J. Hogan, Rep.....Brooklyn
8. C. G. Bond, Rep.....Brooklyn
9. A. N. Peterson, Rep.....Brooklyn
10. Lester D. Volk, Rep.....Brooklyn
11. Daniel J. Riordan,* Dem....New York city
12. Meyer London, Soc.....New York city
13. C. D. Sullivan,* Dem.....New York city
14. Nathan D. Perlman, Rep...New York city
15. T. J. Ryan, Rep.....New York city
16. W. Bourke Cockran, Dem..New York city
17. O. L. Mills, Rep.....New York city
18. John F. Carew, Dem.....New York city
19. W. M. Chandler, Rep.....New York city
20. Isaac Siegel,* Rep.....New York city
21. M. C. Ansorge, Rep.....New York city
22. A. J. Griffin, Dem.....New York city
23. A. R. Rossdale, Rep.....New York city
24. B. L. Fairchild, Rep.....Pelham
25. James W. Husted,* Rep.....Peekskill
26. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Rep.....Poughkeepsie
27. Charles B. Ward,* Rep.....Debruce
28. Peter G. Ten Eyck, Dem.....Albany
29. James S. Parker,* Rep.....Salem
30. Frank Crowther, Rep.....Schenectady
31. Bertrand H. Snell,* Rep.....Potsdam
32. Luther W. Mott,* Rep.....Oswego
33. Homer P. Snyder,* Rep.....Little Falls
34. John D. Clarke, Rep.....Fraser
35. Walter W. Magee,* Rep.....Syracuse
36. Norman J. Gould,* Rep.....Seneca Falls
37. Alanson B. Houghton, Rep.....Corning
38. Thomas B. Dunn,* Rep.....Rochester
39. Archie D. Sanders,* Rep.....Stafford
40. S. Wallace Dempsey,* Rep.....Lockport
41. Clarence MacGregor, Rep.....Buffalo
42. James M. Mead, Dem.....Buffalo
43. Daniel A. Reed, Rep.....Dunkirk

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Hallett S. Ward, Dem.....Washington
2. Claude Kitchin,* Dem.....Scotland Neck
3. S. M. Brinson, Dem.....Newbern
4. Edward W. Pou,* Dem.....Smithfield
5. Charles M. Stedman,* Dem...Greensboro
6. Homer L. Lyon, Dem.....Whiteville
7. William C. Hammer, Dem.....Asheboro
8. Robert L. Doughton,* Dem..Laurel Springs
9. A. L. Bulwinkle, Dem.....Gastonia
10. Zebulon Weaver,* Dem.....Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. O. B. Burtness, Rep.....Grand Forks
2. George M. Young,* Rep.....Valley City
3. J. H. Sinclair, Rep.....Kenmare

OHIO.

1. Nicholas Longworth,* Rep.....Cincinnati
2. A. E. B. Stephens, Rep.....North Bend
3. Roy G. Fitzgerald, Rep.....Dayton
4. John S. Cable, Rep.....Lima

5. C. J. Thompson, Rep.....Defiance
6. Charles C. Kearns,* Rep.....Batavia
7. Simeon D. Fess,* Rep.....Yellow Springs
8. R. Clint Cole, Rep.....Findlay
9. W. W. Chalmers, Rep.....Toledo
10. I. M. Foster, Rep.....Athens
11. Edwin D. Ricketts, Rep.....Logan
12. John C. Speaks, Rep.....Columbus
13. J. T. Begg, Rep.....Sandusky
14. C. L. Knight, Rep.....Akron
15. C. Ellis Moore, Rep.....Cambridge
16. J. H. Himes, Rep.....Canton
17. William M. Morgan, Rep.....Newark
18. Frank Murphy, Rep.....Steubenville
19. John G. Cooper,* Rep.....Youngstown
20. M. G. Morton, Rep.....Cleveland
21. Harry C. Gahn, Rep.....Cleveland
22. T. E. Burton, Rep.....Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

1. T. A. Chandler, Rep.....Vinita
2. Alice M. Robertson, Rep.....Muskogee
3. Charles D. Carter,* Dem.....Ardmore
4. J. C. Pringey, Rep.....Chandler
5. F. B. Swank, Dem.....Norman
6. L. M. Gensman, Rep.....Lawton
7. James V. McClintic,* Dem.....Snyder
8. Manuel Herrick, Rep.....Perry

OREGON.

1. Willis C. Hawley,* Rep.....Salem
2. Nicholas J. Sinnott,* Rep .....The Dalles
3. Clifton N. McArthur,* Rep.....Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

William J. Burke,† Rep.....Pittsburgh
Joseph McLaughlin,† Rep....Philadelphia
Anderson H. Walters,*† Rep....Johnstown
(Vacancy).†

1. William S. Vare,* Rep.....Philadelphia
2. George S. Graham,* Rep .....Philadelphia
3. H. C. Ransley, Rep.....Philadelphia
4. George W. Edmonds,* Rep...Philadelphia
5. James J. Connelly, Rep.....Philadelphia
6. George P. Darrow,* Rep... .Philadelphia
7. Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.....West Chester
8. Henry W. Watson,* Rep..... .Langhorne
9. William W. Griest,* Rep.....Lancaster
10. C. R. Connell, Rep.....Scranton
11. C. D. Coughlin, Rep.....Wilkesbarre
12. John Reber,* Rep.....Pottsville
13. F. B. Gernerd, Rep.....Allentown
14. Louis T. McFadden,* Rep..... Canton
15. Edgar R. Kiess,* Rep.....Williamsport
16. I. Clinton Kline, Rep.....Sunbury
17. Benjamin K. Focht,* Rep.....Lewisburg
18. Aaron S. Kreider,* Rep.....Annville
19. John M. Rose,* Rep.....Johnstown
20. Edward S. Brooks,* Rep.....York
21. Evan J. Jones,* Rep.....Bradford
22. Adam W. Wyant, Rep.....Butler
23. S. A. Kendall, Rep.....Meyersdale
24. Henry W. Temple,* Rep.....Washington
25. Milton W. Shreve, Rep.....Erie
26. William H. Kirkpatrick, Rep.....Easton
27. Nathan L. Strong,* Rep.....Brookville
28. H. J. Bixler, Rep.....Johnsonburg
29. Stephen G. Porter,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
30. M. Clyde Kelly,* Rep.....Edgewood
31. John M. Morin,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
32. Guy E. Campbell,* Dem.....Crafton

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Clark Burdick,* Rep.....Newport
2. Walter R. Stiness,* Rep.....Cowesett
3. Ambrose Kennedy,* Rep.....Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. W. T. Logan, Dem.....Charleston
2. James F. Byrnes,* Dem.....Aiken
3. Fred H. Dominick,* Dem.....Newberry
4. J. J. McSwain, Dem.....Greenville
5. William F. Stevenson,* Dem.....Cheraw
6. P. H. Stoll, Dem.....Kingstree
7. H. P. Fulmer, Dem.....Norway

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. C. A. Christopherson,* Rep....Sioux Falls
2. Royal C. Johnson,* Rep.....Aberdeen
3. William Williamson, Rep.....Oacoma

TENNESSEE.

1. B. Carroll Reece, Rep.....Butler
2. J. Will Taylor,* Rep.....LaFollette
3. Joe Brown, Rep.....Chattanooga
4. Wynne F. Clause, Rep.....Cookeville
5. E. L. Davis,* Dem.....Tullahoma
6. Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem.....Nashville
7. Lemuel P. Padgett,* Dem.....Columbia
8. Lon A. Scott, Rep.....Savannah
9. Finis J. Garrett,* Dem.....Dresden
10. Hubert F. Fisher, *Dem.....Memphis

TEXAS.

1. Eugene Black,* Dem.....Clarksville
2. John C. Box, Dem.....Jacksonville
3. Morgan D. Sanders, Dem.....Kaufman
4. Sam Rayburn,* Dem.....Bonham
5. Hatton W. Summers,* Dem.....Dallas
6. Rufus Hardy,* Dem.....Corsicana
7. Clay S. Briggs, Dem.....Galveston
8. David E. Garrett, Dem.....Houston
9. Joseph J. Mansfield,* Dem.....Columbus
10. James P. Buchanan,* Dem.....Brenham
11. Tom Connally,* Dem.....Marlin
12. Fritz G. Lanham, Dem.....Fort Worth
13. Lucien W. Parrish, Dem.....Henrietta
14. Henry Wurzbach, Rep.....Sequin
15. John N. Garner,* Dem.....Uvalde
16. Claude Hudspeth, Dem.....El Paso
17. Thomas L. Blanton,* Dem.....Abilene
18. Marvin Jones,* Dem.....Amarillo

UTAH.

1. Don B. Colton, Rep.....Vernal
2. E. O. Leatherwood, Rep....Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. Frank L. Greene,* Rep.....St. Albans
2. Porter H. Dale,* Rep.....Island Pond

VIRGINIA.

1. Schuyler Otis Bland,* Dem..Newport News
2. J. T. Deal, Dem.....Norfolk
3. Andrew J. Montague,* Dem.....Richmond
4. Patrick H. Drewry, Dem.....Pekosburg
5. (Vacancy).
6. James P. Woods, Dem.....Roanoke
7. Thomas W. Harrison,* Dem....Winchester
8. Robert W. Moore, Dem.....Fairfax
9. C. Bascom Slemp,* Rep.....Big Stone Gap
10. Henry D. Flood,* Dem.....Appomattox

WASHINGTON.

1. John F. Miller,* Rep.....Seattle
2. Lindley H. Hadley,* Rep.....Bellingham
3. Albert Johnson,* Rep.....Hoquiam
4. J. W. Summers, Rep.....Walla Walla
5. J. S. Webster, Rep.....Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, Rep...Wheeling
2. George M. Bowers,* Rep.....Martinsburg
3. Stuart F. Reed,* Rep.....Clarksburg
4. Harry C. Woodyard,* Rep.....Spencer
5. Wells Goodykoontz, Rep.....Williamson
6. L. S. Echols, Rep.....Charleston

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper, Rep.....Racine
2. Edward Voigt,* Rep.....Sheboygan
3. John M. Nelson Rep.....Madison
4. John C. Kleczka, Rep.....Milwaukee
5. William H. Stafford, Rep....Milwaukee
6. Florian Lampert, Rep.....Oshkosh
7. Joseph D. Beck, Rep.....Viroqua
8. Edward E. Browne,* Rep.....Waupaca
9. David G. Classon,* Rep.....Oconto
10. James A. Frear,* Rep.....Hudson
11. A. P. Nelson, Rep.....Grantsburg

WYOMING.

Frank W. Mondell,*† Rep.....Newcastle

ALASKA.

Dan A. Sutherland, Rep.....Fairbanks

HAWAII.

J. Kuhio Kalanianaole,* Rep.....Waikiki

PHILIPPINES.

Jaime C. De Veyra,* Nat.....Leyte
Isauro Gabaldon, Nat.....Nueva Ecija

PORTO RICO.

Felix Cordova Davila,* Un.....Manati

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

President—Calvin Coolidge.
President Pro Tempore—Albert B. Cummins.
Chaplain—The Rev. J. J. Muir.
Secretary—George A. Sanderson.
Sergeant at Arms—David S. Barry.
Secretary to President—Edward T. Clark.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Speaker—Frederick H. Gillett.
Chaplain—The Rev. James S. Montgomery.
Clerk—William Tyler Page.
Sergeant at Arms—J. G. Rogers.
Doorkeeper—Bert W. Kennedy.
Secretary to Speaker—Charles H. Parkman.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Agriculture and Forestry—Messrs. Norris (chairman), Page Kenyon, Wadsworth, McNary, Capper, Keyes, Gooding, Ladd, Norbeck, Smith, Ransdell, Kendrick, Harrison, Heflin and Caraway.

On Appropriations—Messrs. Warren (chairman), Smoot, Jones of Washington, Curtis, Kenyon, Hale, Spencer, Phipps, Newberry, McKinley, Overman, Owen, Culberson, Harris, Glass and Jones of New Mexico.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Calder (chairman), France, McCormick, Jones of New Mexico and McKellar.

On Banking and Currency—Messrs. McLean (chairman), Page, Frelinghuysen, Penrose, Calder, Newberry, Weller, Norbeck, Owen, Hitchcock, Pomerene, Fletcher, Kendrick and Glass.

On Civil Service—Messrs. Sterling (chairman), Cummins, Colt, Ball, Nicholson, Stanfield, Bursum, McKellar, Ransdell, Wolcott and Heflin.

On Claims—Messrs. Spencer (chairman), Frelinghuysen, New, Capper, Gooding, Harreld, Ernst, Stanfield, Robinson, Trammell, Wolcott, Broussard and Watson of Georgia.

On Commerce—Messrs. Jones of Washington (chairman) Nelson, Fernald, Calder, Lenroot, McNary, Ball, Edge, Willis, Weller, Fletcher, Ransdell, Sheppard, Simmons, Dial and Caraway.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Ball (chairman), Dillingham, Jones of Washington, Capper, Elkins, Gooding, Cameron, Weller, Pomerene, King, Sheppard, Glass and Stanley.

On Education and Labor—Messrs. Kenyon (chairman), Borah, Sterling, Phipps, Warren, Kellogg, Shortridge, Jones of New Mexico, McKellar, Wolcott, and Walsh of Massachusetts.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Sutherland (chairman), Ball and Dial.

On Expenditures in the Executive Departments—Messrs. McCormick (chairman), Moses, Willis, Oddie, Underwood, Swanson and Robinson.

On Finance—Messrs. Penrose (chairman), McCumber, Smoot, LaFollette, Dillingham, McLean, Curtis, Watson of Indiana, Calder, Sutherland, Simmons, Williams, Jones of New Mexico, Gerry, Reed and Walsh of Massachusetts.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Lodge (chairman), McCumber, Borah, Brandegee, Knox, Johnson, New, Moses, Kellogg, McCormick, Hitchcock, Williams, Swanson, Pomerene, Pittman and Shields.

On Immigration—Messrs. Colt (chairman), Dillingham, Penrose, Sterling, Johnson, Keyes, Willis, King, Harris, Harrison and Watson of Georgia.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Curtis (chairman), LaFollette, McNary, Spencer, Harreld, Cameron, Ladd, Ashurst, Owen, Walsh of Montana and Kendrick.

On Interoceanic Canals—Messrs. Borah (chairman), Page, Colt, Knox, Johnson, Edge, McKinley, Walsh of Montana, Simmons, Trammel and Ransdell.

On Interstate Commerce—Messrs. Cummins (chairman), Townsend, LaFollette, Poindexter, McLean, Watson of Indiana, Kellogg, Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Elkins, Smith, Pomerene, Myers, Underwood, Wolcott and Stanley.

On Irrigation and Reclamation—Messrs. McNary (chairman), Jones of Washington, Phipps, Gooding, Cameron, Oddie, Shortridge, Sheppard, Walsh of Montana, Kendrick and Pittman.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Nelson (chairman), Dillingham, Brandegee, Borah, Cummins, Colt, Sterling, Norris, Ernst, Shortridge, Culberson, Overman, Reed, Ashurst, Shields, and Walsh of Montana.

On the Library—Messrs. Brandegee (chairman), Wadsworth, Knox, McCumber, Williams, McKellar and Broussard.

On Manufactures—Messrs. LaFollette (chairman), Kenyon, Fernald, McNary, McKinley, Nicholson, Weller, Smith, Pomerene, Jones of New Mexico and Reed.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Wadsworth (chairman), Warren, Sutherland, New, Frelinghuysen, Lenroot, Spencer, Capper, Cameron, Bursum, Hitchcock, Fletcher, Myers, Sheppard, McKellar and Robinson.

On Mines and Mining—Messrs. Poindexter (chairman), Sutherland, Newberry, Oddie, Nicholson, Norbeck, Walsh of Montana, Ashurst and Pittman.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Page (chairman), Penrose, Lodge, Poindexter, Hale, Ball, Newberry, Keyes, France, Nicholson, Swanson, Pittman, Walsh of Montana, Gerry, Trammell and King.

On Patents—Messrs. Johnson (chairman), Norris, Brandegee, Ernst, Smith, Stanley and Broussard.

On Pensions—Messrs. McCumber (chairman), Smoot, Elkins, Townsend, Colt, Weller, Bursum, Walsh of Montana, King, Walsh of Massachusetts and Gerry.

On Postoffices and Post Roads—Messrs. Townsend (chairman), Sterling, France, Moses, Edge, Elkins, Phipps, Harreld, Oddie, Stanfield, McKellar, Walsh of Massachusetts, Dial, Heflin, Watson of Georgia and Broussard.

On Printing—Messrs. Moses (chairman), Capper, Nelson, Townsend, Fletcher, Ransdell and Robinson.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Dillingham (chairman), Spencer, Wadsworth, Watson of Indiana, Edge, Ernst, Shortridge, Bursum, Pomerene, Reed, Walsh of Montana, King and Wolcott.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Fernald (chairman), Warren, Frelinghuysen, France, Lenroot, Keyes, McKinley, Harreld, Reed, Ashurst, Culberson, Trammell and Swanson.

On Public Lands and Surveys—Messrs. Smoot (chairman), Norris, Poindexter, Lenroot, Ladd, Stanfield, Norbeck, Bursum, Myers, Pittman, Jones of New Mexico, McKendrick and Walsh of Montana.

On Revision of the Laws—Messrs. Ernst (chairman), Kellogg and Wolcott.

On Rules—Messrs. Knox (chairman), Nelson, Curtis, Hale, Moses, McCormick, Watson of Indiana, Overman, Owen, Underwood, Harrison and Robinson.

On Territories and Insular Possessions—Messrs. New (chairman), McLean, Cummins, Knox, Johnson, McCormick, Willis, Ladd, Pittman, Owen, Robinson, Harris and Broussard.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elections No. 1—Messrs. Dallinger (chairman), Rose, Rodenberg, Cole, Luhring, Codd, Hudspeth, Bowling and Gilbert.

Elections No. 2—Messrs. Luce (chairman), John M. Nelson, Perkins, Cable, Lawreuce, Brown of Tennessee, Clark of Florida, Ward of North Carolina and Sanders of Texas.

Elections No. 3—Messrs. Dowell (chairman), Scott of Michigan, Chindblom, Coughlin, Norton, Lee of New York, Weaver, Box and Logan.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Fordney (chairman), Green of Iowa, Longworth, Hawley, Treadway, Copley, Mott, Young, Frear, Tilson, Bacharach, Hadley, Timberlake, Bowers, Watson, Houghton, Chandler of Oklahoma, Kitchin, Garner, Collier, Oldfield, Crisp, Carow, Martin and Tague.

Appropriations—Messrs. Madden (chairman), Davis of Minnesota, Anthony, Vare, Cannon, Slemp, Anderson, Wood of Indiana, Cramton, Kelley of Michigan, Wason, Magee, Tinkham, French, Elston, Shreve, Ogden, Stafford, Husted, Hutchinson, Evans, Dickinson, Byrns of Tennessee, Sisson, Buchanan, Gallivan, Byrnes of South Carolina, Lee of Georgia, Johnson of Kentucky, Carter, Taylor of Colorado, Oliver, Harrison and Griffin.

Judiciary — Messrs. Volstead (chairman), Graham of Pennsylvania, Dyer, Walsh, Reavis, Classon, Boies, Christopherson, Yates, Goodykoontz, Hersey, Chandler of New York, Foster, Michener, Hickey, Thomas, Sumners of Texas, Montague, Wise, Tillman and Dominick.

Banking and Currency—Messrs. McFadden (chairman), Dale, King, Scott of Michigan, A. P. Nelson, Strong of Kansas, Echols, Brooks of Pennsylvania, Luce, MacGregor, Dunbar, Volk, Appleby, Lawrence, Fenn, Wingo, Steagall, Brand, Stevenson, Black and Goldsborough.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Messrs. Vestal (chairman), Rose, Ireland, Lampert, Reber, Cole, Hogan, Funk, Morgan, Frankhauser, Ryan, Perkins, Brinson, Briggs, Rainey of Alabama, Drewry, Lazaro, Lowrey and Kalanianaole.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Messrs. Winslow (chairman), Parker of New York, Sweet, Stiness, Cooper of Ohio, Denison, Sanders of Indiana, Merritt, Webster, Jones of Pennsylvania, Mapes, Graham of Illinois, Burroughs, Newton of Minnesota, Hoch, Barkley, Rayburn, Huddleston, Lea of California, Johnson of Mississippi and Hawes.

Rivers and Harbors—Messrs. Dempsey (chairman), Osborne, Freeman, Strong of Pennsylvania, Radcliffe, Layton, Newton of Missouri, Blakeney, Connolly of Pennsylvania, Larson of Minnesota, Michaelson, Chalmers, Bond, Clouse, Brennan, Dupre, Overstreet, Mansfield, McDuffie and Kindred.

The Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Messrs. Greene of Massachusetts (chairman), Edmonds, Scott of Michigan, White of Maine, Lehlbach, Ricketts, Chindblom, Jefferis, Perlman, Rosenbloom, Gahn, Free, Kirkpatrick, Mills, Hardy of Texas, Lazaro, Bankhead, Davis of Tennessee, Cullen, Bland of Virginia and Briggs.

Agriculture—Messrs. Haugen (chairman), McLaughlin of Michigan, Ward of New York, Purnell, Voigt, McLaughlin of Nebraska, Riddick, Tincher, Williams, Sinclair, Hays, Thompson, Gernerd, Clague, Clarke of New York, Jacoway, Rainey of Illinois, Aswell, Kincheloe, Jones of Texas, Ten Eyck and Kalanianaole.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Porter (chairman), Rogers, Temple, Kennedy, Browne of Wisconsin, Moores of Indiana, Ackerman, Begg, Cooper of Wisconsin, Burton, Fairchild, Fish, Hukriede, Lineberger, Flood, Linthicum, Stedman, Sabath, Connally of Texas and Cockran.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Kahn (chairman), McKenzie, Greene of Vermont, Morin, Hull, James of Michigan, Kearns, Miller, Parker of New Jersey, Crowther, Ransley, Hill, Wurzbach, Frothinghame, Fields, Quin, Fisher, Wright, Stoll, Garrett of Texas and Kalanianaole.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Butler (chairman), Britten, Mudd, Peters, Hicks, McArthur, Darrow, Kraus, Lufkin, Stephens, McPherson, Burdick, Patterson of New Jersey, Kline of New York, Swing, Padgett, Riordan, Vinson, McClintic, Drane and O'Connor.

Postoffice and Post Roads—Messrs. Steenerson (chairman), Griest, Paige, Woodyard, Ramseyer, Sanders of New York, Kendall, Hardy of Colorado, Moore of Ohio, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Ketcham, Patterson of Missouri, Olpp, Gorman, Bird, Bell, Rouse, Nead, Parrish, Smithwick and Sutherland.

The Public Lands—Messrs. Sinnott (chairman), Smith, White of Kansas, Vaile, Barbour, Benham, Summers of Washington, Colton, Montoya, Burtness, Morgan, Scott of Tennessee, McCormick, Faust, Raker, Hayden, Doughton, Larsen of Georgia, Drewry, Driver, Collins and Sutherland.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Snyder (chairman), Campbell of Kansas, Johnson of South Dakota, Dallinger, Jefferis, Cole, Reber, Robertson, Leatherwood, Montoya, Gensman, Roach, McCormick, Burtness Hayden, Sears, Weaver, Swank, Collins, Fulmer, Sanders of Texas and Sutherland.

Territories—Messrs. Curry (chairman), Johnson of Washington, Dowell, McFadden, Brooks of Pennsylvania, Strong of Kansas, McLaughlin of Pennsylvania, Moore of Illinois, Knight, Rossdale, Codd, Weaver, Lankford, Almon, Drewry, Rankin, Driver, Kalanianaole and Sutherland.

Insular Affairs—Messrs. Towner (chairman), Fuller, Glynn, Nolan, Zihlman, Knutson, Fairfield, Kleczka, Kiess, Murphy, Ellis, Taylor of New Jersey, Gensman, Beedy, Garrett of Tennessee, Sullivan, Humphreys, Moore of Virginia, Bowling, Ward of North Carolina and Logan.

Railways and Canals—Messrs. Wheeler (chairman), Benham, Keller, Perlman, Bixler, Lee of New York, Beck, Sproul, Speaks, Cullen, Lankford, and Ward of North Carolina.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Rhodes (chairman), Echols, Robison, Brooks of Illinois, Luhring, Connell, Arentz, Williamson, Colton, Wingo, Rainey of Alabama, Favrot, Swank, London and Sutherland.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Langley (chairman), Dunn, Kreider, Elliott, Andrews, Brooks of Illinois, Taylor of Tennessee, Reed of New York, Chindblom, Kopp, Bixler, Norton, Pringey, Clark of Florida, Cantrill, Park of Georgia, Rucker, Lanham, Favrot and Lyon.

Education—Messrs. Fess (chairman), Towner, Dallinger, Vestal, King, Reed of New York, Robison, A. P. Nelson, Coughlin, Shelton, Bankhead, Brand of Georgia, Brinson, Lowrey and Parks of Arkansas.

Labor—Messrs. Nolan (chairman), Zihlman, Gould, Bland of Indiana, Burke, Atkeson, Beck, Mills Knight, Black, Upshaw, Collins, Favrot and London

Patents—Messrs. Lampert (chairman), Vestal, Burke, Perkins, Shelton, Petersen, Brown of Tennessee, Hines, Beedy, Davis of Tennessee, Bland of Virginia, Lanham, Bowling and Hammer.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Fuller (chairman), Langley, Kinkaid, Bland of Indiana, Ricketts, Brooks of Pennsylvania, J. M. Nelson, Millspaugh, Wyant, Rossdale, Ansorge, Rucker, Cullen, Davis of Tennessee, O'Brien and Kunz.

Pensions—Messrs. Knutson (chairman), Walters, Robison, Cole, Shaw, Connell, Ryan, Pringey, Kopp, Scott of Tennessee, Upshaw, Hammer, McSwain, Rankin and Deal.

Claims—Messrs. Edmonds (chairman), Little, Ireland, Glynn, Rose, Keller, Ellis, Underhill, Hogan, Frankhauser, Speaks, Steagall, Woods of Virginia, Box, Logan and Bulwinkle.

War Claims—Messrs. Snell (chairman), Focht, Reed of West Virginia, Strong of Kansas, Reed of New York, Kleczka, Scott of Tennessee, Roach, Kline of Pennsylvania, Gahn, Clark of Florida, McSwain, Sandlin, O'Brien and Lowrey.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Focht (chairman), Wheeler, Reed of West Virginia, Zihlman, Lampert, Walters, Keller, Woodruff, Sproul, Underhill, Lee of New York, Fitzgerald, Millspaugh, Brown of Tennessee, Woods of Virginia, Sullivan, Blanton, Gilbert, Hammer, O'Brien and Kunz.

Revision of the Laws—Messrs. Little (chairman), Fuller, Siegel, Kirkpatrick, Wyant, Taylor of New Jersey, Rosenbloom, Fitzgerald, Moore of Virginia, Hardy of Texas, Bulwinkle, Tyson and Sandlin.

Reform in the Civil Service—Messrs. Lehlbach (chairman), Fairfield, Smith, Ansorge, Funk, Hines, Kline of Pennsylvania, Reece, Codd, Black, Lyon and London.

Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress—Messrs. Andrews (chairman), Brooks of Illinois, White of Kansas, Reed of New York, Appleby, Frankhauser, Kline of Pennsylvania, Herrick, Rucker. —— Fulmer, Bulwinkle and Goldsborough.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Messrs. Smith (chairman), Schall, Burtness, Kissel, Millspaugh, Knight, Herrick, Upshaw, Box, Lowrey and Fulmer.

Irrigation of Arid Lands—Messrs. Kinkaid (chairman), Sinnott, Little, Smith, Summers of Washington, Barbour, Leatherwood, Williamson, Arentz, Herrick, Hayden, Hudspeth, Raker, Lyon.

Immigration and Naturalization—Messrs. Johnson of Washington (chairman), Siegel, Taylor of Tennessee, Kleczka, Vaile, White of Kansas, Shaw, Maloney, Free, Cable, Sabath, Raker, Wilson, Box and Rainey of Alabama.

Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. Elliott (chairman), Taylor of Tennessee, Volk, Knight, Fenn, Rucker and Logan.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Dale (chairman), Andrews, Vaile, Council, Reece, Moore of Virginia and Bankhead.

Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Johnson of South Dakota (chairman), Jefferis, MacGregor, Ryan, Shelton, Almon and Davis of Tennessee.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Echols (chairman), Kopp, Funk, Kissel, Maloney, Hardy of Texas and Drewry.

Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Messrs. Zihlman (chairman), Glynn, Dunbar, Atkeson, Rossdale, Humphreys and Woods of Virginia.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Messrs. Kreider (chairman), Barbour, Williamson, Colton, Robertson, Brand and Parks of Arkansas.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Messrs. Reed of West Virginia (chairman), Kirkpatrick, Morgan, Gahn, McCormick, Bland of Virginia and Goldsborough.

Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture—Messrs. King (chairman), Moore of Illinois, Beck, Faust, Doughton, and Sanders of Texas.

Expenditures in the Department of Commerce—Messrs. Murphy (chairman), Gould, Coughlin, Hogan, Frankhauser, Steagall and Deal.

Expenditures in the Department of Labor—Messrs. Walters (chairman), White of Kansas, Pringey, Petersen, Himes, Wilson and Blanton.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Benham (chairman), Leatherwood, Ansorge, Sproul, Rosenbloom, Weaver and Tyson.

Rules—Messrs. Campbell of Kansas (chairman), Snell, Rodenberg, Fess, Kreider, Dale, Johnson of South Dakota, Schall, Pou, Garrett of Tennessee, Gantrill and Riordan.

Accounts—Messrs. Ireland (chairman), A. P. Nelson, Walters, MacGregor, Volk, Norton, Underhill, Park of Georgia, Parks of Arkansas.

Mileage—Messrs. Reber (chairman), Arentz, Speaks, Kunz and Favrot.

Census—Messrs. Siegel (chairman), Fairfield, Langley, Towner, Wheeler, Glynn, Barbour, Beedy, Faust, Wyant, Larsen of Georgia, Brinson, Tyson, Sanders of Texas, McSwain and Rankin.

Library—Messrs. Gould (chairman), Fess, Luce, Park of Georgia and Gilbert.

Printing—Messrs. Kiess (chairman), Johnson of Washington and Stevenson.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Ricketts (chairman), Rhodes, Taylor of New Jersey, Ansorge, Lazaro, Blanton and McSwain.

Industrial Arts and Expositions—Messrs. Bland of Indiana (chairman), Fairfield, Ireland, Burke, McLaughlin of Pennsylvania, Ryan, Herrick, Speaks, Hogan, Maloney, Lanham, Lankford, Wingo, Sanders of Texas, Deal and Swank.

Roads—Messrs. Dunn (chairman), Dowell, Rose, Benham, Robison, Summers of Washington, J. M. Nelson, McLaughlin of Pennsylvania, Woodruff, Reece, Cable, Moore of Illinois, Kissel, Atkeson, Doughton, Almon, Larsen of Georgia, Moore of Virginia, Sears, Hudspeth and Sandlin.

Flood Control—Messrs. Rodenberg (chairman), Curry, Schall, Reed of West Virginia, Luhring, Murphy, Ellis, Fitzgerald, Petersen, Humphreys, Wilson, Briggs, Driver.

Disposition of Useless Executive Papers—Messrs. Moores of Indiana (chairman) and Rouse.

Woman Suffrage—Messrs. White of Maine (chairman), Nolan, Edmonds, Langley, Shaw, Robertson, Bixler, Rossdale, Raker, Clark of Florida, Sullivan, Blanton.

Select Committees.

Budget—Messrs. Madden (chairman), Campbell of Kansas, Hawley, Temple, Tinkham, Purnell, Byrns of Tennessee, Kitchin, Garner, Taylor of Colorado and Bankhead.

To investigate Grover Cleveland Bergdoll—Messrs. Peters (chairman), McArthur, Luhring, Flood and Johnson of Kentucky.

Election Returns.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1920.

[From official reports on file in state department, Washington, D. C.]

State.	Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.	Far.-Lab. Christ'sen.	Pro. Watkins.	Pluralities Rep.	Pluralities Dem.	*Total vote.
Alabama	74690	163254	2369	.....	757	.....	88564	241070
Arizona	37016	29546	222	15	4	7470	.....	66803
Arkansas	71117	107409	5111	.....	.....	.....	36292	183637
California	624992	229191	64070	.....	25204	395801	.....	943463
Colorado	173248	104936	8046	3016	2807	68312	.....	292053
Connecticut	229238	120721	10350	1947	1771	108517	.....	364027
Delaware	52858	39911	988	93	986	12947	.....	94836
Florida	44853	90515	5189	.....	5124	.....	45662	145681
Georgia	43720	109856	465	.....	8	.....	66136	154049
Idaho	91351	46930	38	6	6	44421	.....	138334
Illinois	1420480	534395	34747	49630	11216	886085	.....	2090468
Indiana	696370	511364	24703	16499	13462	185006	.....	1262398
Iowa	634674	227921	16981	10321	4197	406753	.....	894094
Kansas	369268	185464	15511	.....	.....	183804	.....	570243
Kentucky	452480	456497	6409	.....	3325	.....	4017	918711
Louisiana	38538	87519	.....	.....	.....	.....	48981	126057
Maine	136355	58961	2214	.....	.....	77394	.....	197530
Maryland	236117	180626	8876	1645	.....	55491	.....	427264
Massachusetts	681153	276691	32269	.....	.....	404462	.....	990113
Michigan	762865	233450	28947	10480	9646	529415	.....	1045388
Minnesota	519421	142994	56106	.....	11489	376427	.....	730010
Mississippi	11576	69277	1639	.....	.....	.....	57701	82492
Missouri	727521	574924	20242	3291	5142	152597	.....	1331120
Montana	109430	57372	.....	12204	.....	52058	.....	179006
Nebraska	247498	119608	9600	.....	5947	127890	.....	382653
Nevada	15479	9851	1864	.....	.....	5628	.....	27194
New Hampshire	95196	62662	1234	.....	.....	32534	.....	159092
New Jersey	615333	258761	23385	2264	4895	356572	.....	908638
New Mexico	57634	46668	.....	1097	.....	10966	.....	105399
New York	1871167	781238	203201	18413	19653	1089929	.....	2893672
North Carolina	232848	305447	466	.....	17	.....	72599	538758
North Dakota	160072	37422	8282	.....	.....	122650	.....	295776
Ohio	1182022	780037	57147	.....	294	401985	.....	2019509
Oklahoma	243841	217053	25726	.....	.....	26788	.....	486610
Oregon	143592	80019	9801	.....	3595	63573	.....	237007
Pennsylvania	1218215	503202	70021	15642	42612	715013	.....	1849692
Rhode Island	107463	55062	4351	.....	510	52401	.....	167386
South Carolina	2244	64170	28	.....	.....	.....	61926	66442
South Dakota	109874	35938	.....	34707	900	73936	.....	181419
Tennessee	219829	206558	2268	.....	.....	13271	.....	428655
Texas	114538	288767	8121	.....	.....	.....	174229	411426
Utah	81555	56639	3159	4475	.....	24916	.....	145828
Vermont	68212	20919	.....	.....	774	47293	.....	89905
Virginia	87456	141670	807	240	824	.....	54214	230997
Washington	223137	84298	8913	77246	3800	138839	.....	397394
West Virginia	282007	220789	5618	.....	1528	61218	.....	509942
Wisconsin	498576	113422	85041	.....	8647	385154	.....	705686
Wyoming	35091	17429	1288	2180	265	17662	.....	56253
Total	16152200	9147353	919799	265411	189408	7715168	710321	26674171
Plurality	7004847							

*Does not include blank or void ballots or votes for other candidates than those specified in table.

Cox, Soc.-Lab., received 31,175 votes, and Macauley, S. Tax., 5,837. In Texas 47,968 American party votes and 27,247 "black and tan" republican votes were cast.

ALABAMA (Population, 1920, 2,348,174).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (67)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
18908	Autauga	911	210	5
20730	Baldwin	1127	556	134
32067	Barbour	1565	203	13
23144	Bibb	1643	364	136
25538	Blount	3533	3465	45
25333	Bullock	877	2	—
29531	Butler	1298	153	12
47822	Calhoun	3422	1139	22
41201	Chambers	1993	322	8
20862	Cherokee	1968	1576	58
22770	Chilton	960	2273	48
20753	Choctaw	1071	82	3
26409	Clarke	1253	43	1
22645	Clay	2165	2128	2
13360	Cleburne	684	971	2
30070	Coffee	1721	673	4
31997	Colbert	1869	650	62
24593	Conecuh	1315	189	—
14839	Coosa	1007	741	14
38103	Covington	2038	548	64
23017	Crenshaw	1411	310	4
33034	Cullman	2564	3492	37
22711	Dale	1386	768	5
54697	Dallas	2702	78	—
34426	DeKalb	3894	4852	46
28085	Elmore	1763	335	2
22464	Escambia	1455	178	2
47275	Etowah	5917	3218	100
18365	Fayette	1413	1865	15
22011	Franklin	2092	2930	64
29315	Geneva	1487	1088	24
18133	Greene	520	10	—
24289	Hale	953	18	—
21547	Henry	715	489	1
37334	Houston	2045	571	30
35864	Jackson	2513	1483	9
310054	Jefferson	24982	7124	555
18149	Lamar	1627	576	6

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Debs.
39556	Lauderdale	2644	1161	56
24307	Lawrence	934	831	1
32821	Lee	1620	155	111
31341	Limestone	1812	285	14
25406	Lowndes	727	6	—
23561	Macon	693	64	2
51268	Madison	2821	489	24
36065	Marengo	1307	42	—
22008	Marion	2461	1865	3
32669	Marshall	4041	3879	36
100117	Mobile	6157	2681	131
28884	Monroe	1295	20	6
80853	Montgomery	6411	314	32
40196	Morgan	4057	1201	50
25373	Perry	1195	32	13
25373	Pickens	1419	263	17
31631	Pike	1586	204	3
27064	Randolph	1357	1113	—
27448	Russell	671	29	45
27097	Shelby	2523	3235	13
23383	St. Clair	1932	2561	47
25569	Sumter	1088	15	3
41005	Talladega	2136	930	11
29744	Tallapoosa	2257	269	24
53680	Tuscaloosa	3437	491	16
50593	Walker	4703	4488	186
14279	Washington	575	85	3
31080	Wilcox	1099	2	—
14378	Winston	1037	2307	—
	Total	159965	74556	2369
	Plurality	85409		
	Per cent	67.70	30.98	.99
	Total vote	241070		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 748 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 99,409 votes; Hughes, Rep., 28,809; Benson, Soc., 1,925, and Hanly, Pro., 1,102.

For United States Senator (Unexpired Term) 1920.

J. Thomas Heflin, Dem.....160,680
C. P. Lunsford, Rep..... 68,460
W. H. Chichester, Soc..... 2,820

For United States Senator (Full Term) 1920.

Oscar W. Underwood, Dem.....154,664
L. H. Reynolds, Rep..... 77,337
A. M. Forsman, Soc..... 1,984

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington.
   John McDuffie, Dem..... 12,978
   C. H. Hutchinson, Soc..... 165
2. The counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike and Wilcox.
   John R. Tyson, Dem..... 18,469
   Ed J. Green, Soc..... 66
3. The counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee and Russell.
   Henry B. Steagall, Dem..... 12,759
   Dallas B. Smith, Rep..... 2,582
4. The counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby and Talladega.
   Fred L. Blackmon, Dem..... 12,286
   A. P. Longshore, Rep..... 8,305
5. The counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa.
   W. B. Bowling, Dem..... 13,290
   W. M. Russell, Rep..... 4,793
6. The counties of Bibb, Greene, Hale, Perry, Sumter and Tuscaloosa.
   W. B. Oliver, Dem..... 8,721
7. The counties of Cherokee, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Blount, Marshall and St. Clair.
   L. B. Rainey, Dem..... 23,709
   Charles B. Kennemer, Rep..... 22,970
   J. O. Meadows, Soc..... 233
8. The counties of Colbert, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Morgan and Jackson.
   E. B. Almon, Dem..... 17,640
   W. E. Hotchkiss, Rep..... 5,306
   Fred L. Gentry, Soc..... 143
9. The county of Jefferson.
   George Huddleston, Dem..... 26,776
   Alex C. Birch, Rep..... 4,452
10. The counties of Pickens, Fayette, Franklin, Lamar, Marion, Winston and Walker.
   W. B. Bankhead, Dem..... 15,465
   W. L. Chenault, Rep..... 13,737
   C. H. Walker, Soc..... 187

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	34	101	135
Republicans	1	5	6

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Thomas E. Kilby.
Secretary of State—William P. Cobb.
State Treasurer—R. L. Bradley.
Lieutenant-Governor—Nathan L. Miller.
Attorney-General—J. Q. Smith.

ARIZONA (Population, 1920, 334,162).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (14)	Pres. 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
13196	Apache	618	679
48465	Cochise	4430	5341
9982	Coconino	781	1342
25078	Gila	2894	3311
10140	Graham	1261	1062
15362	Greenlee	1131	905
89317	Maricopa	8825	11336
5259	Mohave	722	996
16077	Navajo	1031	1078
34680	Pima	2455	3392
16130	Pinal	1264	1493
12689	Santa Cruz	706	850
24016	Yavapai	2251	3625
14904	Yuma	1177	1606
	Total	29546	37016
	Plurality		7470
	Per cent	44.23	55.40
	Total vote	66807	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 226 votes; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 15; Watkins, Pro., 4.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 33,170 votes; Hughes, Rep., 20,524; Benson, Soc., 3,174; Hanly, Pro., 1,153.

For Governor in 1920.

Thomas E. Campbell, Rep.....37,060
Mit Simms, Dem.....31,385

For United States Senator, 1920.

Ralph Cameron, Rep.....35,893
Marcus Smith, Dem.....29,169

For Representative in Congress, 1920.

James R. Dunseath, Rep.....25,841
Carl Hayden, Dem.....35,397

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	9	20	29
Republicans	10	19	29

State Officers.

Governor—Thomas E. Campbell, Rep.
Secretary of State—Ernest Hall, Rep.
State Auditor—Charles Fairfield, Rep.
State Treasurer—Raymond Earhart, Dem.
Attorney-General—W. J. Galbraith, Rep.
Supt. Public Instruction—Elise Toles, Rep.
State Mine Inspector—Jack White, Rep.

ARKANSAS (Population, 1920, 1,752,204).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (75)	President 1920 Dem. Cox	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
21483	Arkansas	1156	1199	32
23410	Ashley	1317	725	32
10216	Baxter	707	484	70
36253	Benton	2837	1916	116
16098	Boone	1106	646	64
15970	Bradley	1146	540	71
11807	Calhoun	736	337	66
17786	Carroll	1344	1138	65
21749	Chicot	887	489	10
25632	Clark	1507	1020	19
27276	Clay	1775	1536	181
12696	Cleburne	678	459	69
12260	Cleveland	809	475	15
27670	Columbia	2052	857	17
22578	Conway	—	—	—
37541	Craighead	2079	1058	104
25739	Crawford	1861	1497	40
29305	Crittenden	906	167	8
18579	Cross	845	457	42
14424	Dallas	1139	658	22
20297	Desha	931	360	23
21822	Drew	1397	773	28
27681	Faulkner	1971	1148	133
19364	Franklin	1502	769	121
11182	Fulton	763	502	18
25785	Garland	1619	1419	89
10710	Grant	619	230	16
26105	Greene	1865	1072	80
31602	Hempstead	2239	1754	75
17784	Hot Springs	1061	910	53
18565	Howard	1452	1208	28
23976	Independence	1546	1077	87
13871	Izard	841	495	26
25446	Jackson	1575	1131	98
60330	Jefferson	2670	1048	65
21062	Johnson	1579	996	180
15522	Lafayette	954	501	6
22098	Lawrence	1686	699	49
28852	Lee	1108	354	38
18774	Lincoln	888	988	9
16301	Little River	853	618	50
25866	Logan	1840	1871	68
33400	Lonoke	1711	697	73
14918	Madison	1463	1715	52
10154	Marion	744	371	182
24021	Miller	1545	836	85
47320	Mississippi	1809	1050	121
21601	Monroe	834	912	30
11112	Montgomery	430	615	74
21934	Nevada	1220	1292	39
11199	Newton	486	828	60
20636	Ouachita	1307	1141	26
9905	Perry	738	592	37
44530	Phillips	1965	868	9
12397	Pike	848	921	47
20848	Poinsett	1201	663	88
16412	Polk	1208	1173	154
27153	Pope	2080	1117	69
17447	Prairie	962	842	41
109464	Pulaski	6506	3713	152
17713	Randolph	1412	652	28
16781	Saline	1206	403	61
13232	Scott	771	751	80
14590	Searcy	594	1070	96
56739	Sebastian	3852	2492	242
18301	Sevier	1235	599	162
11132	Sharp	995	400	49
28385	St. Francis	1252	903	57
8779	Stone	516	367	52
29691	Union	1763	491	60
13666	Van Buren	1440	1388	74
35468	Washington	2637	2118	124
34603	White	2088	1355	148
21547	Woodruff	1049	943	40
25655	Yell	1925	1042	79
	Total	107409	71117	5111
	Plurality	36292		
	Per cent	58.50	38.69	2.81
	Total vote	180566		

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 111,957 votes; Hughes, Rep., 47,148; Benson, Soc., 6,999 and Hanly, Pro., 2,015.

For United States Senator, 1920.

T. H. Caraway, Dem. 126,477
Chas. F. Cole, Rep. 65,381

For Governor, 1920.

Thos. C. McRae, Dem. 121,735
Wallace Townsend, Rep. 45,548

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis and Woodruff.
   W. J. Driver, Dem. 19,843
   H. M. Mays, Rep. 7,110
2. Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie and Monroe.
   Wm. A. Oldfield, Dem. 16,080
   Thad Rowden, Rep. 8,137
3. Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion and Van Buren.
   John N. Tillman, Dem. 14,341
   John I. Worthington, Rep. 12,587
4. Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Miller and Montgomery.
   Otis Wingo, Dem. 19,722
   W. H. Dunblazier, Rep. 11,031
5. Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry and Pulaski.
   H. M. Jacoway, Dem. 21,165
   Geo. A. McConnell, Rep. 8,043
6. Counties of Desha, Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas and Lonoke.
   Sam M. Taylor, Dem. 18,028
   W. R. Day, Rep. 7,956
7. Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, Chicot and Lafayette.
   Tilman B. Parks, Dem. 18,303
   J. C. Russell, Rep. 7,064

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B
Democrats	35	97	132
Republicans	—	3	3

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Thomas C. McRae.
Secretary of State—Ira C. Hopper.
Auditor—James G. Tucker.
Treasurer—Joe Ferguson.
Attorney-General—J. S. Utley.

CALIFORNIA (Population, 1920, 3,426,861).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (58)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
344177	Alameda	73177	21468	9266
243	Alpine	64	6	—
7793	Amador	1350	639	63
30030	Butte	5409	2262	339
6183	Calaveras	1480	641	111
9290	Colusa	1645	907	72
53889	Contra Costa	9041	3483	1410
2759	Del Norte	596	279	49
6426	El Dorado	1636	726	115
128779	Fresno	14621	9613	1426
11853	Glenn	1916	902	89
37413	Humboldt	6528	1778	763
43453	Imperial	4699	2022	374
7031	Inyo	1195	682	180
54843	Kern	7079	6095	933
22031	Kings	2806	1604	180
5402	Lake	993	571	75
8507	Lassen	1582	643	97
936455	Los Angeles	178117	55661	14674
12203	Madera	1779	1145	181
27342	Marin	5375	1688	632

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.
2775	Mariposa	484	320	53
24116	Mendocino	4443	1789	401
24579	Merced	3457	1537	331
5425	Modoc	992	535	36
960	Mono	170	56	22
27980	Monterey	4817	1771	263
20678	Napa	4448	1444	274
10850	Nevada	2055	747	279
61375	Orange	12797	3502	632
18584	Placer	2894	1559	288
5681	Plumas	999	403	114
50297	Riverside	9124	2798	690
91029	Sacramento	15634	7150	944
8995	San Benito	1965	900	74
73401	San Bernardino	12518	5620	890
112248	San Diego	19826	8478	1812
506676	San Francisco	96105	32637	17049
79905	San Joaquin	12003	6487	695
21893	San Luis Obispo	4123	1606	643
36781	San Mateo	7205	1958	956
41097	Santa Barbara	6970	2586	496
100676	Santa Clara	19565	6485	1667
26269	Santa Cruz	5285	1957	412
13361	Shasta	2108	1028	205
1783	Sierra	506	158	24
18545	Siskiyou	2909	1502	337
40602	Solano	7102	2954	743
52090	Sonoma	10377	4070	680
43557	Stanislaus	7038	3055	582
10115	Sutter	1862	636	69
12882	Tehama	2462	1079	231
2551	Trinity	622	285	75
59031	Tulare	9136	4837	527
9979	Tuolumne	1285	659	157
28724	Ventura	5231	1305	181
17105	Yolo	3375	1787	133
10375	Yuba	2012	696	82
	Total	624992	229191	64076
	Plurality	395801		
	Per cent	66.25	24.28	6.79
	Total vote	943344		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 25,085 votes.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 462,516 votes; Wilson, Dem., 466,289; Benson, Soc., 43,262; Hanly, Pro., 27,713.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Samuel Shortridge, Rep. 447,835
James Phelan, Dem. 371,580
James F. Edwards, Pro. 57,768
Elvina F. Beals, Soc. 36,545

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Glenn, Butte, Lake, Colusa, Yuba, Sutter, Sonoma and Marin.
   Clarence F. Lea, Dem. 34,427
   Charles A. Bodwell, Ind. 18,569
   A. K. Gifford, Soc. 2,773
2. Counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, Tuolumne and Mariposa.
   John E. Raker, Dem. 26,172
3. Counties of Yolo, Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.
   Charles F. Curry, Rep. 54,984
   J. W. Stuckenbruck, Dem. 14,964
   Miles William Beck, Soc. 3,631
4. San Francisco (part).
   Julius Kahn, Rep. 50,841
   Milton Harlin, Soc. 9,289
5. San Francisco (part).
   John I. Nolan, Rep. 50,274
   Thomas Conway, Soc. 10,952
6. County of Alameda.
   J. A. Elston, Rep. 75,610
   Maynard Shipley, Soc. 15,151
7. Counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern.
   H. H. Barbour, Rep. 57,647
   Harry M. McKee, Soc. 8,449
8. Counties of San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.
   Arthur M. Free, Rep. 46,823
   Hugh S. Hersman, Dem. 26,311
9. Los Angeles (part).
   Charles F. Van de Water,* Rep. 62,952
   Mary E. Garbutt, Soc. 5,819
   Charles H. Randall, Pro. 36,675
   *Subsequently killed in automobile accident.
10. Los Angeles (part).
   Henry Z. Osborne, Rep. 97,469
   Upton Sinclair, Soc. 20,439
11. Counties of San Bernardino, Mono, Inyo, Riverside, Orange, San Diego and Imperial.
   Phil D. Swing, Rep. 59,425
   Hugh L. Dickson, Dem. 22,144

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	35	73	108
Democrats	5	7	12

State Officers.

Governor—William D. Stephens, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. C. Young, Rep.
Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan, Rep.
Controller—John S. Chambers, Rep.
Treasurer—Friend William Richardson, Rep.
Attorney-General—U. S. Webb, Rep.
Surveyor-General—W. S. Kingsbury, Rep.

COLORADO (Population, 1920, 939,629).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (63)	President 1920—Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
14430	Adams	2538	1617	137
5148	Alamosa	1090	953	30
13766	Arapahoe	2805	1697	106
3590	Archuleta	704	390	14
8721	Baca	1594	107	181
9705	Bent	1528	905	32
31861	Boulder	6483	4226	298
7753	Chaffee	1527	1244	70
3746	Cheyenne	820	359	67
2891	Clear Creek	771	517	15
8416	Conejos	1587	892	9
5032	Costilla	780	787	19
6383	Crowley	1345	769	35
2172	Custer	540	290	21
13668	Delta	2557	1725	168
256491	Denver	42742	21551	2098
1243	Dolores	192	154	45
3517	Douglas	958	561	16
3385	Eagle	854	667	30
6980	Elbert	1639	687	83
44027	El Paso	9426	5112	284
17883	Fremont	2952	2259	170
9304	Garfield	1914	1472	81
1364	Gilpin	420	194	9
2659	Grand	660	562	15
5590	Gunnison	1064	1024	126
538	Hinsdale	146	64	25
16879	Huerfano	2590	2298	47
1340	Jackson	388	120	1
14400	Jefferson	3632	1983	187
3755	Kiowa	839	515	38
8915	Kit Carson	1857	803	119
6630	Lake	1295	950	89
11218	La Plata	1687	1458	134
27872	Larimer	5633	2709	169
38975	Las Animas	4757	4217	214
8273	Lincoln	1828	983	79
18427	Logan	3150	1916	81
22281	Mesa	3642	3154	305
779	Mineral	184	147	35
5129	Moffat	1287	597	52
6260	Montezuma	946	755	83
11852	Montrose	2197	1500	198
16124	Morgan	2920	1121	99
22623	Otero	2733	2700	113
2620	Ouray	706	443	27
1977	Park	504	328	17
5499	Phillips	1175	468	53
2707	Pitkin	474	407	43
13845	Prowers	2659	1247	90

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.
57638	Pueblo	9687	7921	432
3135	Rio Blanco.....	777	456	11
7855	Rio Grande	1696	996	29
8948	Routt	1878	1244	106
4638	Saguache	1179	733	51
1700	San Juan.....	332	291	22
5281	San Miguel.....	925	685	62
4207	Sedgwick	834	385	31
1724	Summit	400	389	16
6696	Teller	1562	1047	87
11208	Washington ...	2099	1066	95
54059	Weld	10347	5226	246
13897	Yuma	2673	1278	187
	Total	173248	104936	8046
	Plurality	68312		
	Per cent.....	59.28	35.99	2.72
	Total vote.....		288614	

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 2,807 votes; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 3,016.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 178,816 votes; Hughes, Rep., 102,308; Benson, Soc., 10,049; Hanly, Pro., 2,793.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Samuel D. Nicholson, Rep.....156,577
Tully Scott, Dem.....112,890
G. F. Stevens, Far.-Lab..... 9,041
Charles S. Thomas, Ind..... 8,665

For Governor in 1920.

J. M. Collins, Dem.....108,694
Oliver H. Shoup, Rep.....174,456
W. P. Collins, Far.-Lab..... 9,784

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. City and county of Denver.
   Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem..... 22,557
   William N. Vaile, Rep..... 46,658
2. Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Cheyenne, Douglas, El Paso, Kit Carson, Larimer, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma.
   A. F. Browns, Dem..... 29,158
   Charles B. Timberlake, Rep..... 57,512
3. Counties of Alamosa, Baca, Bent, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Mineral, Otero Park, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saguache and Teller.
   Samuel J. Barris, Dem..... 31,896
   Guy U. Hardy, Rep..... 43,426
4. Counties of Archuleta, Chaffee, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit.
   Edward T. Taylor, Dem..... 25,994
   Merle D. Vincent, Rep..... 20,991

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	17	37	54
Democrats	17	28	45

State Officers.

Governor—O. H. Shoup, Rep.
Secretary of State—James R. Noland, Dem.
Treasurer—Harry E. Mulnix, Rep.
Attorney-General—Victor E. Keyes, Rep.

CONNECTICUT (Population, 1920, 1,380,631).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (8)	—President 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
320936	Fairfield	55251	24761	2115
336027	Hartford	54046	30287	2540
76262	Litchfield	14405	6958	284
47550	Middlesex	8447	4170	136
415214	New Haven ...	65938	37977	4419
104611	New London..	17422	9209	557
27216	Tolland	5135	2308	212
52815	Windham	8594	5071	89
	Total	229238	120721	10352
	Plurality	108517		
	Per cent.....	63.28	33.32	2.86
	Total vote.....		362258	

For president in 1920 Christensen, Far.-Lab. received 1,947 votes; Watkins, Pro., 1,771.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 99,786 votes; Hughes, Rep., 105,514; Benson, Soc., 5,179; Hanly, Pro., 1,789; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 606.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Frank B. Brandegee, Rep.....216,792
Augustus Lonergan, Dem.....131,824
Martin Plunkett, Soc..... 10,118

For Governor in 1920.

Everett J. Lake, Rep.....230,792
Rollin U. Tyler, Dem.....121,729
Charles Peach, Soc..... 10,154
Albert P. Krone, Far.-Lab..... 1,896

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. County of Hartford.
   E. Hart Fenn, Rep.....53,461
   Joseph P. Dutton, Dem.....30,757
   Henry Vanderburgh, Soc..... 2,496
   Daniel Stewart, Far.-Lab..... 1,070
2. Counties of Tolland, Windham, New London and Middlesex.
   Richard P. Freeman, Rep.....39,432
   Thomas B. Murray, Dem.....20,868
   George H. Moles, Soc..... 912
3. County of New Haven (except twelve towns).
   John Q. Tilson, Rep.....45,406
   William F. Alcorn, Dem.....22,357
   John Goetens, Soc..... 3,171
4. County of Fairfield.
   Schuyler Merritt, Rep.....54,715
   Harry J. Platt, Dem.....25,087
   Jasper McLevy, Soc..... 2,224
5. County of Litchfield and twelve towns of New Haven county.
   James P. Glynn, Rep.....34,621
   Martin L. Caine, Dem.....22,950
   Hugh B. Sanderson, Soc..... 1,436

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	34	245	279
Democrats	1	13	14

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Everett J. Lake.
Lieutenant-Governor—Charles A. Templeton.
Secretary—Donald J. Warner.
Treasurer—G. Harold Gilpatrick.
Comptroller—Harvey P. Bissell.

DELAWARE (Population, 1920, 223,003).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (3)	—Pres. 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
31023	Kent	7212	6511
148239	New Castle.....	24252	36600
43741	Sussex	8434	9747
	Total	39911	52858
	Plurality		12947
	Per cent.....	42.25	55.59
	Total vote.....	94899	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 1,002 votes; Watkins, Pro., 998; Macauley, S. Tax., 390. For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 24,753 votes; Hughes, Rep., 26,013; Hanly, Pro., 630; Benson, Soc., 480.

For Representative in Congress, 1920.

J. R. Clements, Dem.....40,209
C. R. Layton, Rep.....52,145

For Governor in 1920.

Andrew J. Lynch, Dem.....41,038
William D. Denney, Rep.....51,895

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	11	6	17
Democrats	17	17	34

State Officers.

Governor—William D. Denney, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. D. Bush, Rep.
Treasurer—George M. Fisher, Rep.
Auditor—Daniel Thompson, Rep.
Attorney-General—Sylvester D. Townsend, Rep.

FLORIDA (Population, 1920, 968,470).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (54)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
31689	Alachua	3310	1119	112
5622	Baker	346	115	19
11407	Bay	818	551	71
12503	Bradford	1269	248	8
8505	Brevard	894	659	63
5135	Broward	415	442	107
8775	Calhoun	861	99	20
5220	Citrus	651	94	25
5621	Clay	558	486	38
14290	Columbia	1248	162	68
42753	Dade	4288	3077	375
25434	DeSoto	2496	1077	197
113540	Duval	13650	6628	450
49386	Escambia	3485	1227	205
2442	Flagler	206	74	73
5318	Franklin	587	276	24
23539	Gadsden	1922	38	18
9873	Hamilton	706	151	15
4548	Hernando	622	132	29
88257	Hillsboro	6976	3772	968
12850	Holmes	869	537	42
31224	Jackson	2443	508	67
14502	Jefferson	754	239	19
6242	Lafayette	618	69	10
12744	Lake	1720	734	52
9540	Lee	938	626	54
18059	Leon	1412	452	58
9921	Levy	882	377	12
5006	Liberty	416	5	18
16516	Madison	920	30	14
18712	Manatee	1790	884	70
23968	Marion	2436	1232	82
19550	Monroe	979	510	149
11340	Nassau	900	281	22
9360	Oskaloosa	568	411	20
2132	Okeechobee	237	58	28
19890	Orange	2035	1447	123
7195	Osceola	728	1035	41
18654	Palm Beach	1488	1892	308
8802	Pasco	1166	630	53
28265	Pinellas	2848	2529	202
38661	Polk	3918	1782	159
14568	Putnam	1557	1181	89
13061	St. Johns	1810	1221	94
7886	St. Lucie	1167	707	64
13670	Santa Rosa	813	333	2
10986	Seminole	1485	767	73
7851	Sumter	921	219	8
19789	Suwanee	1486	382	111
11219	Taylor	563	128	8
23374	Volusia	2763	2175	126
5129	Wakulla	530	119	3
12119	Walton	1297	619	36
11828	Washington	750	307	87
	Total	90515	44853	5189
	Plurality	45662		
	Per cent	62.13	30.77	3.56
	Total vote		145681	

For president in 1920, Watkins, Pro., received 5,124 votes.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 55,984 votes; Hughes, Rep., 14,611; Benson, Soc., 5,353.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem.	98,957
John M. Cheney, Rep.	37,065
G. A. Klock, Rep.-White	2,847
M. J. Martin, Soc.	3,525

For Governor in 1920.

Cary A. Hardee, Dem.	103,407
George E. Gay, Rep.	23,788
W. L. Van Duzer, Rep.-White	2,654
F. C. Whitaker, Soc.	2,823

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsboro, Polk, Manatee, DeSoto, Lee and Lake

H. J. Drane, Dem.	26,385
H. B. Jeffries, Rep.	4,729
Charles W. Haines, Rep.-White	1,608
C. W. Smith, Soc.	1,074

2. Counties of Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Alachua, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Marion and Taylor.

Frank Clark, Dem.	15,143
Fred Cubberly, Rep.	2,383
W. L. Case, Soc.	312

3. Counties of Bay, Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Oskaloosa, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon and Wakulla.

J. H. Smithwick, Dem.	17,299
M. G. Owens, Rep.	2,753

4. Counties of Brevard, Broward, Clay, Dade, Duval, Monroe, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Putnam, St. John, St. Lucie, Seminole and Volusia.

W. J. Sears, Dem.	38,355
C. D. Bowen, Rep.	11,159
Earl Hunt, Soc.	2,019

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic in both houses.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Cary A. Hardee.
Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford.
Comptroller—Ernest Amos.
State Treasurer—J. C. Luning.
Attorney-General—Rivers H. Buford.
Superintendent of Instruction—W. N. Sheats.

GEORGIA (Population, 1920, 2,895,832).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (155)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
10594	Appling	313	196	—
7656	Atkinson	453	119	6
6460	Bacon	307	219	—
8298	Baker	141	80	—
19791	Baldwin	554	92	—
11814	Banks	479	342	—
13188	Barrow	731	412	—
24527	Bartow	922	754	—
14599	Ben Hill	543	232	2
15573	Berrien	623	58	2
71304	Bibb	2030	458	—
10352	Bleckley	262	—	—
24538	Brooks	597	76	—
6343	Bryan	175	21	—
26133	Bulloch	1098	248	—
30836	Burke	387	39	—
12327	Butts	502	141	—
10225	Calhoun	449	5	—
6969	Camden	152	14	—
11709	Campbell	—	—	—
9228	Candler	673	68	—
34752	Carroll	6632	1227	5
6677	Catoosa	55	33	—
4536	Charlton	157	28	—
100032	Chatham	4243	995	96
5266	Chattahoochee	87	5	—
14312	Chattooga	887	514	7
18 69	Cherokee	544	1138	3
26111	Clarke	1419	217	—
7557	Clay	230	63	—
11159	Clayton	475	34	—
7984	Clinch	294	77	—
30437	Cobb	1208	1095	—

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Debs.
18653	Coffee	426	230	2
29332	Colquitt	768	523	3
11718	Columbia	476	—	—
11180	Cook	260	303	—
29047	Coweta	1094	169	1
8893	Crawford	235	65	—
18914	Crisp	565	83	—
3918	Dade	494	114	—
4204	Dawson	254	354	—
31785	Decatur	982	300	5
44051	DeKalb	1847	803	4
22540	Dodge	627	177	—
20522	Dooly	544	39	—
20063	Dougherty	621	105	—
10477	Douglas	427	475	3
18983	Early	381	34	—
3313	Echols	(No election).		
9985	Effingham	726	118	—
23965	Elbert	1247	187	1
25862	Emanuel	1444	190	—
6594	Evans	432	16	—
12103	Fannin	549	1083	—
11396	Fayette	331	80	—
39841	Floyd	1923	667	2
11755	Forsyth	813	741	—
19957	Franklin	889	447	—
232606	Fulton	6635	3336	205
8406	Gilmer	546	662	—
4192	Glascock	232	83	—
19370	Glynn	422	132	—
17736	Gordon	713	929	—
20306	Grady	887	232	—
18972	Greene	681	178	2
30327	Gwinnett	1645	1140	5
10730	Habersham	503	626	—
26822	Hall	1475	852	6
18357	Hancock	498	53	—
14440	Haralson	438	1108	—
15775	Harris	398	9	—
17944	Hart	694	323	—
11126	Heard	461	14	—
20420	Henry	608	—	82
21964	Houston	723	39	—
12670	Irwin	525	114	—
24654	Jackson	1069	334	—
16362	Jasper	429	42	—
7322	Jeff Davis	260	303	—
22602	Jefferson	837	82	—
14328	Jenkins	331	49	—
13546	Johnson	306	74	—
13269	Jones	87	31	—
39605	Laurens	1167	350	5
10904	Lee	251	19	—
12707	Liberty	303	175	—
9739	Lincoln	509	3	—
26521	Lowndes	1308	220	—
5240	Lumpkin	155	205	—
17667	Macon	483	68	—
18803	Madison	693	281	—
7604	Marion	236	180	—
11509	McDuffie	382	109	—
5119	McIntosh	119	32	—
26178	Meriwether	1059	186	—
9565	Miller	155	30	—
6885	Milton	278	231	—
25588	Mitchell	930	144	17
20138	Monroe	837	83	—
9167	Montgomery	169	148	—
20143	Morgan	450	176	—
9490	Murray	728	851	—
44195	Muscogee	1372	101	33
21680	Newton	753	349	—
11067	Oconee	641	104	—
20287	Oglethorpe	844	42	1
14025	Paulding	340	954	6
8222	Pickens	437	830	—
11934	Pierce	407	122	—
21212	Pike	1277	280	6
20357	Polk	658	1004	—
11587	Pulaski	338	57	—
15151	Putnam	420	5	—
3417	Quitman	135	4	—
5746	Rabun	312	147	—
16721	Randolph	534	51	—
63692	Richmond	2656	511	—
9521	Rockdale	488	201	—
5243	Schley	235	53	—
23552	Screven	639	260	—
21908	Spalding	830	181	—
11215	Stephens	415	252	—
12089	Stewart	344	31	—
29640	Sumter	1076	296	—
11158	Talbot	379	43	—
8841	Taliaferro	330	12	—
14502	Tattnall	447	301	—
11473	Taylor	491	211	—
15291	Telfair	1069	37	—
19601	Terrell	500	48	—
33044	Thomas	1130	168	—
14493	Tift	576	154	2
13897	Toombs	397	246	—
3937	Towns	256	398	—
7664	Treutlen	263	107	—
36097	Troup	1451	342	—
12466	Turner	393	182	—
10407	Twiggs	273	44	—
6455	Union	469	562	—
14786	Upson	957	170	—
23370	Walker	1347	1069	—
24216	Walton	1189	123	—
28361	Ware	901	215	25
11828	Warren	402	83	—
28147	Washington	1134	118	—
14381	Wayne	407	25	—
5342	Webster	185	24	—
9817	Wheeler	350	101	—
6105	White	209	268	—
16897	Whitfield	762	1073	21
15511	Wilcox	481	106	—
24210	Wilkes	876	12	—
11376	Wilkinson	256	37	—
23863	Worth	626	214	—
	Total	107162	41089	465
	Plurality	66073		
	Per cent.	72.06	27.64	.30
	Total vote	148716		

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 122,907 votes; Hughes, Rep., 11,227; Prog., 20,670; Benson, Soc., 969.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Thomas Watson, Dem. 124,630
Harvey S. Edwards, Ind. 6,700

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Candler, Chatham, Effingham, Evans, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven and Tattnall.
   J. W. Overstreet, Dem. 10,156
   E. S. Fuller, Rep. 2,161
2. Counties of Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Tift, Thomas and Worth.
   Frank Park, Dem. 2,217
3. Counties of Ben Hill, Clay, Crisp, Dooly, Lee, Macon, Randolph, Quitman, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Terrell, Turner and Webster.
   Charles R. Crisp, Dem. 7,001
   H. E. Locket, Rep. 563
4. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot and Troup.
   W. C. Wright, Dem. 10,040
5. Counties of Campbell, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton and Rockdale.
   William D. Upshaw, Dem. 10,649
   John W. Martin, Rep. 4,544
6. Counties of Bibb, Butts, Clayton, Crawford, Fayette, Henry, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson.
   J. E. Wise, Dem. 9,325
   E. L. Wheeton, Rep. 221

7. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield.
Gordon Lee, Dem..... 18,385
A. L. Weaver, Rep..... 72

8. Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Madison, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Walton and Wilkes.
O. H. Brand, Dem..... 11,708

9. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union and White.
Thoms Bell, Dem..... 13,265
O. L. Barnwell, Rep..... 8,053

10. Counties of Baldwin, Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and Wilkinson.
Carl Vinson, Dem..... 8,685

11. Counties of Appling, Bacon, Berrien, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Lowndes, Pierce, Wayne and Ware.
W. C. Langford, Dem..... 9,012

12. Counties of Bleckley, Dodge, Emanuel, Houston, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Toombs, Twiggs, Wilcox and Wheeler.
W. W. Larsen, Dem..... 8,461

Legislature.

The legislature consists of 51 senators and 193 representatives. There are no divisions on party lines.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Thomas W. Hardwick.
Secretary of State—S. Guyt McLendon.
Treasurer—W. J. Speer.
Comptroller—W. A. Wright.
Attorney-General—George Napier.

IDAHO (Population, 1920, 431,866).

Population in 1920.	Counties (44)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.
35213	Ada	8414	4173
2966	Adams	682	553
27532	Bannock	4879	2986
8783	Bear Lake	1831	1138
6997	Benewah	1326	794
18310	Bingham	3293	1184
4473	Blaine	1169	561
1822	Boise	582	373
12957	Bonner	2217	1468
17501	Bonneville	3259	1419
4474	Boundary	885	750
2940	Butte	646	316
1730	Camas	400	276
26932	Canyon	5633	3375
2191	Caribou	541	181
15659	Cassia	2690	1178
1886	Clark	594	184
4993	Clearwater	947	481
3550	Custer	807	394
5087	Elmore	1065	867
8650	Franklin	1612	899
10380	Fremont	1994	1061
6427	Gem	1404	832
7548	Gooding	1878	788
11749	Idaho	2386	1127
9441	Jefferson	1794	741
5729	Jerome	1737	784
17878	Kootenai	3518	1818
18092	Latah	3855	1567
5164	Lemhi	1289	649
5851	Lewis	1012	712
3446	Lincoln	755	426
9167	Madison	1882	979
9035	Minidoka	1622	1107
15253	Nez Perce	2761	1548
6723	Oneida	1500	752
4694	Owyhee	970	514
7021	Payette	1690	785
5105	Power	1155	560
14250	Shoshone	3112	1733
3921	Teton	906	409
28398	Twin Falls	5894	2882
2524	Valley	492	322
9424	Washington	1864	1414
	Total	88975	46579
	Plurality	42396	
	Per cent	65.62	34.36
	Total vote	135592	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 38 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 70,054 votes; Hughes, Rep., 55,368; Benson, Soc., 8,066, and Hanly, Pro., 1,127.

For United States Senator, 1920

Frank R. Gooding, Rep.....75,985
John F. Nugent, Dem.....64,513

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Adams, Benewah, Boise, Bonner, Boundary, Canyon, Clearwater, Custer, Gem, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce, Payette, Shoshone, Valley and Washington.
Burton L. French, Rep.....34,654
Mrs. Nell K. Irion, Dem.....15,218

2. Counties of Ada, Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Blaine, Bonneville, Butte, Camas, Caribou, Cassia, Clark, Elmore, Franklin, Fremont, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Oneida, Owyhee, Power, Teton and Twin Falls.
Addison T. Smith, Rep.....49,642
W. P. Whitaker, Dem.....29,130

Legislature.	Senate.	House	J.B.
Republican	30	46	76
Democratic	11	18	29

State Officers.

Governor—D. W. Davis, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. C. Moore, Rep.
Secretary of State—Robert O. Jones, Rep.
State Treasurer—John W. Eagleson, Rep.
Attorney-General—Roy L. Black, Rep.

ILLINOIS (Population, 1920, 6,485,280).

Population in 1920.	Counties (102)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.	Far.-L. Christ'sen.	Governor 1920 Rep. Small.	Dem. Lewis.	Soc. Laflin.	Far.-L. Walker.
62188	Adams	12852	7222	373	1877	11440	8677	315	2033
23980	Alexander	5287	3167	58	5	5019	3320	42	7
16025	Bond	3662	1533	45	191	3598	1590	42	220
15322	Boone	5386	496	104	10	5028	908	93	12
9336	Brown	1590	1866	7	5	1460	2006	6	5
42648	Bureau	9968	2354	607	186	9204	3246	515	307
8245	Calhoun	1367	703	14	4	1291	768	12	2
19345	Carroll	5194	606	87	65	5059	801	72	64
17896	Cass	3956	2861	53	374	3754	3012	46	407

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.	Christ'sen	Small.	Lewis.	Laflin.	Walker.
56959	Champaign	15573	5247	159	409..	14294	6404	121	453
38458	Christian	7535	5398	347	741..	7159	5802	302	796
21165	Clark	5312	4181	33	7 .	5269	4216	32	6
17684	Clay	3683	2358	75	9 .	3652	2387	75	8
22947	Clinton	4564	1661	241	630..	4274	2066	240	676
35108	Coles	8563	5811	86	9..	8192	6220	71	7
3053017	Cook	636197	197499	52475	4966 .	505856	350920	39958	3666
22771	Crawford	5188	4092	52	2..	5091	4172	46	6
12858	Cumberland	3095	2162	11	3..	3060	2207	10	2
31339	DeKalb	10374	1700	163	43..	9659	2296	136	30
19252	DeWitt	5001	3079	52	39..	4773	3342	51	30
19604	Douglas	4885	2308	51	148..	4562	2561	40	170
42120	DuPage	12280	2084	349	121..	9258	5023	270	109
25769	Edgar	6750	5694	136	6..	6514	5780	125	8
9431	Edwards	3002	742	—	—.	2969	772	3	—
19556	Effingham	4176	2985	43	16..	3954	3261	38	15
26187	Fayette	5758	3824	108	45..	5686	3890	105	39
16466	Ford	4995	958	22	30..	4635	1339	23	30
57293	Franklin	7608	4895	584	1630..	7398	4803	463	2136
48163	Fulton	9523	5293	743	248..	9298	5488	697	332
12856	Gallatin	2184	2000	37	116..	2139	1980	37	119
22883	Greene	3685	3776	63	110..	3520	3958	59	134
18580	Grundy	4647	803	82	225..	4409	892	61	381
15920	Hamilton	3220	2591	27	24..	3208	2600	25	23
28523	Hancock	7379	5125	64	32..	7019	5534	54	28
7533	Hardin	1555	943	8	10..	1514	941	8	57
9770	Henderson	2747	740	23	14..	2639	843	21	15
45162	Henry	12379	2530	436	129..	11762	3204	404	130
34841	Iroquois	9186	2429	35	20..	8509	3271	33	18
37091	Jackson	8003	4575	75	590..	7815	4447	56	843
16064	Jasper	3279	2971	41	6..	3211	3048	42	5
28480	Jefferson	5711	4772	64	30 .	5685	4802	61	31
12682	Jersey	2873	1999	23	20 .	2739	2210	22	16
21917	Jo Daviess	6098	1604	203	28 .	5839	1933	148	17
12022	Johnson	2972	1137	38	28 .	2956	1140	36	37
99499	Kane	26832	4323	756	278..	24632	6822	620	261
44940	Kankakee	12853	2828	82	353..	11648	4157	65	285
10074	Kendall	3459	439	8	3..	3285	615	8	5
46727	Knox	12559	2852	233	1184..	12073	3189	214	1278
74285	Lake	15712	2321	787	159..	13829	4418	710	132
92925	LaSalle	23751	6626	927	943..	21844	8261	719	1504
21380	Lawrence	4720	3707	100	7..	4674	3801	100	7
28004	Lee	7615	1715	173	38..	7143	2350	159	36
39070	Livingston	10382	3101	74	195..	9874	3593	64	203
29562	Logan	6957	3232	199	198..	6520	3722	168	267
65175	Macon	16486	7917	378	236..	14539	9699	347	288
57274	Macoupin	8700	5936	1208	3320..	8130	6042	822	3953
106895	Madison	19249	10149	1000	2613..	18508	10651	860	3053
37497	Marion	6620	4351	157	1379..	6376	4440	134	1609
14760	Marshall	3734	1568	108	80..	3400	1891	78	120
16634	Mason	3842	2595	43	29..	3509	2959	38	29
13559	Massac	3731	688	14	29.	3690	706	12	28
27074	McDonough	7221	3930	118	30..	7050	4090	97	36
33164	McHenry	9885	1536	104	28..	9217	2251	88	23
70107	McLean	16680	6411	133	1904..	15312	7916	123	1871
11694	Menard	2882	1864	30	24..	2706	1998	21	54
18800	Mercer	5531	1574	90	102..	5168	1892	79	183
12839	Monroe	2955	932	42	271..	2947	932	36	280
41403	Montgomery	7429	4756	216	1365..	7175	4969	185	1486
33567	Morgan	8169	4447	151	114.	7805	4814	103	132
14839	Moultrie	3279	2513	24	17..	3096	2672	19	27
26830	Ogle	9322	1720	75	13..	8859	2192	64	8
111710	Peoria	24541	9453	712	2174..	22401	11092	593	2499
22901	Perry	4598	2478	101	544..	4508	2431	81	750
15714	Piatt	4283	1903	34	4..	4017	2163	25	2
26866	Pike	5564	4279	178	68..	5305	4600	163	62
9625	Pope	2486	687	24	8..	2458	777	24	8
14629	Pulaski	4002	2276	45	8..	3963	2258	46	9
7579	Putnam	1623	362	72	119..	1479	430	66	209
29109	Randolph	6180	3181	135	305..	6095	3143	98	556
14044	Richland	3026	2174	41	5..	2993	2233	40	3
92297	Rock Island	21908	5208	2221	1123..	20835	6357	1980	1369
38353	Saline	6722	3500	70	2321..	6557	3381	29	2585
100262	Sangamon	21820	11000	752	2691 .	20253	12382	598	3269
13285	Schuyler	2800	2258	24	8..	2702	2393	16	9
9489	Scott	2075	1786	19	44 .	1972	2017	11	33
29601	Shelby	6351	5113	68	33..	6190	5300	66	38
9693	Stark	2750	661	13	16..	2666	730	10	19
136520	St. Clair	21681	14032	1326	4851..	20757	14038	1182	5711
37743	Stephenson	9570	2772	272	99..	8377	4167	232	115
38540	Tazewell	7679	3640	229	546..	7437	3841	220	645
20249	Union	3119	3660	25	5..	3047	3721	24	5
86162	Vermilion	18175	8634	389	1714..	17255	8968	358	2136
14034	Wabash	2871	2514	23	10..	2800	2574	21	20

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.	Chr't'n.	Small.	Lewis.	Laflin.	Walker.
21488	Warren	6309	2236	105	280..	5895	2535	96	380
18035	Washington	4519	1102	66	654..	4445	1078	47	492
22772	Wayne	4908	3137	25	2..	4851	3184	25	1
20081	White	4494	4148	89	5..	4414	4233	74	8
36174	Whiteside	10923	1927	125	220..	9994	2905	104	218
92911	Will	21746	5410	490	682..	20200	6788	428	830
61083	Williamson	10118	4728	296	2402..	9867	4667	250	2818
90929	Winnebago	19913	3355	1175	507..	17271	5923	1086	658
19340	Woodford	4929	1977	76	69..	4749	2120	56	135
	Total	1420480	534395	74747	49630..	1243148	731551	58998	56480
	Plurality	886085				511597			
	Per cent	67.81	25.52	3.57	2.37..	58.87	34.64	2.79	2.67
	Total vote		2094714				2111599		

For president in 1920, Watkins, Pro., received 11,216 votes; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 3,471; Macauley, S.-Tax., 775.

For governor in 1920, Woertendyke, Pro., received 9,876 votes; Spaulding, S. Tax, 930; Francis, Soc.-Lab., 3,020; Harlan, Harding-Coolidge Rep., 5,985; Parker, Co-operative, 1,254; Longworth, Liberal, 357.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 950,229 votes; Hughes, Rep., 1,152,549; Benson, Soc., 61,394; Hanly, Pro., 26,074; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 2,488.

United States Senator, 1920.

William B. McKinley, Rep.	1,381,384
Peter A. Waller, Dem.	554,372
Gustave T. Fraenckel, Soc.	66,463
Frank B. Vennum, Pro.	10,186
John Fitzpatrick, Far.-Lab.	50,749
George D. Carrington, Sr., S. Tax	784
Joseph H. Moody, Soc.-Lab.	3,107

Lieutenant-Governor, 1920.

Fred E. Sterling, Rep.	1,329,119
Walter W. Williams, Dem.	613,646
George Koop, Soc.	64,342
Clay F. Gaumer, Pro.	10,294
Charles Dodd, Far.-Lab.	50,044
Arthur D. Foyer, S. Tax	2,184
Cornelius W. Stapleton, Soc.-Lab.	3,024

Secretary of State, 1920.

Louis L. Emmerson, Rep.	1,372,633
Arthur W. Charles, Dem.	574,658
Clarence H. Owen, Soc.	66,146
Charles L. Gandy, Pro.	10,140
Frank J. Esper, Far.-Lab.	49,972
William A. Wittick, S. Tax	880
Irving W. Stevens, Soc.-Lab.	3,205

Auditor of Public Accounts, 1920.

Andrew Russel, Rep.	1,388,980
James J. Brady, Dem.	556,131
Ansel M. Brooks, Soc.	65,819
George W. Woolsey, Pro.	10,265
John R. Schaefer, Far.-Lab.	49,959
James F. Cronin, S. Tax	841
John L. Lindsay, Soc.-Lab.	3,114

State Treasurer, 1920.

Edward E. Miller, Rep.	1,358,584
William Ryan, Jr., Dem.	585,155
Charles E. Peebles, Soc.	65,657
Robert Means, Pro.	10,433
John B. Lennon, Far.-Lab.	50,077
Robert T. Aiston, S. Tax	833
Rudolph Reidl, Soc.-Lab.	3,169

Attorney-General, 1920.

Edward J. Brundage, Rep.	1,388,107
James T. Burns, Dem.	561,905
Leopold Saltiel, Soc.	65,174
Orpheus A. Harding, Pro.	10,087
William E. Rodriguez, Far.-Lab.	49,481
Joseph W. Vistain, S. Tax	757
Charles G. Zimmerman, Soc.-Lab.	3,139

Clerk of the Supreme Court, 1920.

Charles W. Vail, Rep.	1,390,585
George F. Johnson, Dem.	546,864
William Bryan, Soc.	67,066
Frank E. Herrick, Pro.	10,253
Al Towers, Far.-Lab.	50,136
Hulda L. P. Loomis, S. Tax	822
Ed Horr, Soc.-Lab.	3,063

Trustees of the University of Illinois, 1920.

(Three to be elected.)

Laura B. Evans, Rep.	1,382,850
Helen M. Grigsby, Rep.	1,338,541
William L. Noble, Rep.	1,339,836
Mrs. Viola V. Rendleman, Dem.	574,517
Mrs. Anna D. Kelley, Dem.	559,043
Harry C. Coffeen, Dem.	582,432
Mary O'Reilly, Soc.	67,134
Ellen Parsons, Soc.	65,743
Winnie Branstetter, Soc.	65,672
Mary A. Whittmore, Pro.	11,407
Lucy Page Gaston, Pro.	11,516
J. E. L. Moore, Pro.	10,942
Madge Argo, Far.-Lab.	50,192
Agnes Nestor, Far.-Lab.	50,079
Mrs. Pearl Nameth, Far.-Lab.	49,708
Dora Welty, S. Tax	1,001
Jeremiah W. Connors, S. Tax.	827
Albert Henniges, S. Tax.	842
Emma B. Denney, Soc.-Lab.	3,158
Gertrude Carm, Soc.-Lab.	2,963
John Orth, Soc.-Lab.	2,817

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

At Large—William E. Mason, Rep.	1,355,392
Richard Yates, Rep.	1,369,673
William Murphy, Dem.	579,799
C. S. Schneider, Dem.	565,792
Frank H. Hall, Soc.	66,385
John Hubert, Soc.	65,150
Margaret Wintringer, Pro.	19,123
W. W. Jones, Pro.	9,136
Gifford Ernest, Far.-Lab.	49,432
Robert Weber, Far.-Lab.	49,191
Henry Schilling, Soc.-Lab.	3,429
Frank H. Kuchenbecker, Soc.-Lab.	2,985
Henry Neil, Ind.	627
1. City of Chicago (part).	
Martin B. Madden, Rep.	41,907
James A. Gorman, Dem.	12,398
Willis E. Davis, Soc.	899
2. City of Chicago (part).	
James R. Mann, Rep.	92,217
James J. Leddy, Dem.	29,754
Bernard Berlyn, Soc.	4,548
3. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet, in Cook county.	
Elliott W. Sproul, Rep.	73,547
Thomas M. Crane, Dem.	30,631
Kellam Foster, Soc.	4,043
George W. Stone, Ind.	294
4. City of Chicago (part).	
John Golombiewski, Rep.	21,546
John W. Rainey, Dem.	23,230
Charles Beranek, Soc.	2,753
5. City of Chicago (part).	
Jacob Gartenstein, Rep.	14,076
Adolph J. Sabath, Dem.	14,374
William Neumann, Soc.	3,290
6. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Pro-	

viso, Cicero, Oak Park, Berwyn, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, in Cook County.

John J. Gorman, Rep.	88,975
James McAndrews, Dem.	40,576
William F. Kruse, Soc.	9,937

7. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park, in Cook county.

M. A. Michaelson, Rep.	110,758
William J. Cullerton, Dem.	34,202
Samuel Holland, Soc.	12,097
Robert M. Buck, Ind.	1,103

8. City of Chicago (part).

Dan Parrillo, Rep.	14,627
Stanley H. Kunz, Dem.	15,432
Henry C. Stockbridge, Soc.	1,334

9. City of Chicago (part).

Fred A. Britten, Rep.	40,548
Eugene L. McGarry, Dem.	13,257
Evar Anderson, Soc.	2,158

10. City of Chicago (part), Lake county and towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield, in Cook county.

Carl R. Chindblom, Rep.	101,361
John Haderlein, Dem.	30,924
Charles Lorch, Soc.	4,005

11. Counties of DuPage, Kane, McHenry and Will.

Ira C. Copley, Rep.	68,691
Anton Nemanich, Jr., Dem.	14,885
Frank L. Raymond, Soc.	1,825

12. Counties of Boone, DeKalb, Grundy, Kendall, LaSalle and Winnebago.

Charles E. Fuller, Rep.	67,391
Charles F. Johnson, Soc.	2,942

13. Counties of Carroll, Lee, Jo Daviess, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside.

John C. McKenzie, Rep.	48,453
J. L. Dickson, Dem.	10,821
George W. Wright, Soc.	895

14. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren.

William J. Graham, Rep.	49,329
Andrew Olson, Dem.	21,822
Fred O. Hartline, Soc.	2,378

15. Counties of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler.

Edward J. King, Rep.	49,482
William F. Gilroy, Dem.	20,771
Carl W. Nass, Soc.	1,658

16. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell.

Clifford Ireland, Rep.	47,936
Jefferson Earle Houston, Dem.	21,438
Ray Vollmer, Soc.	1,665

17. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean and Woodford.

Frank H. Funk, Rep.	42,490
Frank Gillespie, Dem.	17,912

18. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee and Vermilion.

Joseph G. Cannon, Rep.	53,772
Armand E. Smith, Dem.	27,295
Bert Balloh, Soc.	678
P. N. Christensen, Far.-Lab.	2,147

19. Counties of Champaign, Coles, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Piatt.

Allen F. Moore, Rep.	63,124
Edward F. Poorman, Dem.	35,210
John R. Heffner, Soc.	773

20. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike and Scott.

Guy L. Shaw, Rep.	33,375
Henry T. Rainey, Dem.	29,466

21. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon.

Loren E. Wheeler, Rep.	43,223
J. Earl Major, Dem.	29,054
Fred William Wenschoff, Soc.	1,921
Duncan McDonald, Far.-Lab.	8,970

22. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington.

William A. Rodenberg, Rep.	49,802
Guy R. McCasland, Dem.	26,866
Joseph H. Maisch, Soc.	2,334
Cornelius J. Hayes, Far.-Lab.	11,929

23. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland and Wabash.

Edwin D. Brooks, Rep.	44,950
Albert H. Gravenhorst, Dem.	34,740
Fred A. Cawley, Soc.	821
Melvin Brooks, Far.-Lab.	2,100

24. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne and White.

Thomas S. Williams, Rep.	38,472
Asher R. Cox, Dem.	22,019
J. W. Bovinet, Far.-Lab.	2,676

25. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union and Williamson.

Edward E. Denison, Rep.	49,145
J. Herman Clayton, Dem.	28,444
Daniel Weldy, Soc.	1,198
John H. Reed, Far.-Lab.	5,690

Vote on Proposition.

For banking constitutional amendment, 811,873; against, 299,803.

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	43	96	139
Democrats	8	57	65

State Officers.

Governor—Len Small, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Fred E. Sterling, Rep.
Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, Rep.
Auditor—Andrew Russel, Rep.
Treasurer—Edward E. Miller, Rep.
Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage, Rep.

INDIANA (Population, 1920, 2,980,390).

Population in 1920	Counties. (92)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Deb.
20503	Adams	4144	3653	21
114303	Allen	24208	11804	497
23887	Bartholomew	6585	5420	85
12206	Benton	3900	2098	13
14084	Blackford	3145	2555	224
23575	Boone	6650	6178	64
7019	Brown	788	1316	16
16315	Carroll	5006	4186	30
38333	Cass	9545	8194	190
29381	Clark	6466	6729	72
29447	Clay	6129	5612	393
27737	Clinton	7739	6721	93
11201	Crawford	2290	2213	94
26856	Daviess	6748	5587	201
20033	Dearborn	5159	4884	66
17813	Decatur	5516	3896	48
25600	Dekalb	6514	4750	101
56377	Delaware	14845	8329	480
19915	Dubois	3738	4238	80
56384	Elkhart	12297	5770	909
17142	Fayette	4742	3768	48
30661	Floyd	7669	7391	156
18823	Fountain	5218	4088	267
14806	Franklin	3137	3671	10
16478	Fulton	4618	3602	229
29201	Gibson	7498	6384	225

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.
51353	Grant	12349	7900	1321
36770	Greene	7486	6335	1209
24222	Hamilton	7897	4280	39
17210	Hancock	4422	4958	53
18656	Harrison	4271	3898	52
20291	Hendricks	6293	4192	45
34682	Henry	8742	5824	335
43965	Howard	10379	5767	1132
31671	Huntington	8100	6506	136
24228	Jackson	5069	5319	55
13961	Jasper	3942	1872	14
23318	Jay	6089	4759	80
20709	Jefferson	5732	4000	45
13280	Jennings	3404	2603	30
20739	Johnson	4863	3452	324
46195	Knox	10011	8052	919
27120	Kosciusko	8326	4836	114
14009	Lagrange	3852	1687	21
159957	Lake	26296	7136	1449
50443	Laporte	11204	5459	340
28228	Lawrence	6808	4709	146
69151	Madison	15704	13325	1833
348061	Marion	79957	61460	3262
23744	Marshall	5708	4631	75
11865	Martin	2747	2443	46
28668	Miami	7336	6259	310
24519	Monroe	5633	4751	51
28490	Montgomery	8792	7159	106
20010	Morgan	5634	4254	68
10144	Newton	3129	1664	30
22470	Noble	6820	4148	73
4024	Ohio	1177	1097	1
16974	Orange	4726	3222	60
12760	Owen	2997	2948	100
18875	Parke	4989	3543	148
16692	Perry	3864	3560	25
18684	Pike	4069	3067	256
20256	Porter	5570	1671	126
19334	Posey	4802	4695	45
12385	Pulaski	2740	2228	76
19880	Putnam	5140	5417	108
26484	Randolph	8773	4198	85
18694	Ripley	5372	3976	48
19241	Rush	6113	4513	35
7424	Scott	1709	1848	9
25982	Shelby	6336	6845	55
18400	Spencer	5270	3855	39
10278	Starke	2683	1467	52
13360	Steuben	4963	1676	28
103304	St. Joseph	17675	12355	798
31630	Sullivan	5376	6160	365
9311	Switzerland	2525	2412	27
42813	Tippecanoe	12730	7562	102
16152	Tipton	4357	3956	46
6021	Union	1984	1375	10
92293	Vanderburg	19357	13904	666
27695	Vermilion	4916	3218	587
100212	Vigo	18668	15739	1498
27231	Wabash	8018	4827	166
9699	Warren	3337	1311	21
19862	Warrick	4675	3915	199
16645	Washington	3708	4157	16
48136	Wayne	12631	8015	330
20509	Wells	4430	4653	215
17351	White	4271	3375	12
15660	Whitley	4530	3929	34
	Total	696370	511364	24703
	Plurality	185006		
	Per cent.	55.16	40.51	1.96
	Total vote	1262398		

For president in 1920, Watkins, Pro., received 13,462 votes; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 16,499.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 334,063 votes; Hughes, Rep., 431,005; Benson, Soc., 21,855; Hanly, Pro., 16,368; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,659.

For United States Senator, 1920.

James E. Watson, Rep. 681,854
Thomas Taggart, Dem. 514,191
Francis M. Wampler, Soc. 23,395
Culla J. Vayhinger, Pro. 13,323
Francis J. Dillon, Far.-Lab. 16,804

For Governor, 1920.

Warren T. McCray, Rep. 683,253
Carroll B. McCullough, Dem. 515,253
Andrew J. Hart, Soc. 23,228
Charles M. Kraft, Pro. 12,235
James M. Zion, Far.-Lab. 16,626

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warrick.
   Oscar R. Luhring, Rep. 44,694
   William E. Wilson, Dem. 36,834
   Francis A. Hollis, Far.-Lab. 1,346
   Thomas F. France, Soc. 3,542
2. The counties of Daviess, Greene, Knox, Monroe, Martin, Morgan, Owen and Sullivan.
   Oscar E. Bland, Rep. 47,896
   William A. Cullop, Dem. 39,349
   George R. Dutton, Far.-Lab. 1,823
   Ward A. McBride, Soc. 2,823
3. The counties of Clark, Crawford, Dubois, Floyd, Harrison, Lawrence, Orange, Perry, Scott and Washington.
   James W. Dunbar, Rep. 44,743
   John W. Ewing, Dem. 42,569
   Robert W. Louis, Far.-Lab. 486
4. The counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland.
   John S. Benham, Rep. 46,360
   Harry E. Canfield, Dem. 41,163
5. The counties of Clay, Hendricks, Parke, Putnam, Vermilion and Vigo.
   Everett Sanders, Rep. 46,464
   Charles F. Batt, Dem. 36,403
   William Mitch, Far.-Lab. 4,046
   Edward Boston 2,253
6. The counties of Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne.
   Richard N. Elliott, Rep. 48,752
   William A. Yarling, Dem. 38,721
   Arthur A. Carmichael 377
7. The county of Marion.
   Merrill Moores, Rep. 79,782
   Henry N. Spaan, Dem. 61,893
   Harvey A. Simmons 3,297
   Arthur P. Fessler 309
8. The counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wells.
   Albert H. Vestal, Rep. 54,416
   Charles A. Paddock, Dem. 38,725
   Russell C. Borkeese, Soc. 2,226
9. The counties of Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Hamilton, Howard, Montgomery and Tipton.
   Fred S. Purnell, Rep. 56,465
   Ben M. Scifres, Dem. 42,766
   John E. Broshar, Soc. 1,711
10. The counties of Benton, Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Tippecanoe, Warren and White.
    William R. Wood, Rep. 62,438
    Fred Barnett, Dem. 26,139
    Burr A. Gott, Soc. 1,670
    James H. McGill, Far.-Lab. 5,086
11. The counties of Blackford, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami, Pulaski and Wabash.
    Milton Kraus, Rep. 51,106
    Samuel E. Cook, Dem. 40,088
    Michael M. Confer, Soc. 2,188
12. The counties of Allen, Dekalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley.
    Louis W. Fairfield, Rep. 49,709
    Joseph R. Harrison, Dem. 31,182
    Ira M. Snouffer 3,921
    Henry Hohman 19
13. The counties of Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph and Starke.
    Andrew J. Hickey, Rep. 62,206
    George Y. Hepler, Dem. 39,253
    Reed L. Mallory, Soc. 2,372
    Homer L. Phillips 266

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	41	89	130
Democrats	9	11	20

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Warren T. McCray.
Lieutenant-Governor—Emmett F. Branch.
Secretary of State—Ed Jackson.
Auditor of State—William G. Oliver.
Treasurer—Ora J. Davies.
Attorney-General—Ulysses S. Lesh.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Linnaeus N. Hines.

IOWA (Population, 1920, 2,404,021).

Counties. Population in 1920. (99)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
14259 Adair	4133	1358	34
10521 Adams	2845	1670	14
17285 Allamakee	5192	1833	48
30535 Appanoose	6382	2952	339
12520 Audubon	2963	1405	6
24080 Benton	6539	2343	128
56570 Black Hawk	16920	4000	487
29892 Boone	7093	2240	423
16728 Bremer	6287	902	32
19890 Buchanan	6334	1690	17
18556 Buena Vista	4927	1204	102
17845 Butler	5900	830	36
17783 Calhoun	5277	1479	38
21549 Carroll	6320	2174	69
19421 Cass	6558	1668	104
17560 Cedar	5697	1420	140
34675 Cerro Gordo	8293	2302	138
17760 Cherokee	4544	1211	33
15431 Chickasaw	4517	2171	22
10506 Clarke	3150	1257	18
15660 Clay	4471	1001	53
25032 Clayton	6747	1808	104
43371 Clinton	11746	3153	122
20614 Crawford	5473	2151	194
25120 Dallas	6677	2577	93
12574 Davis	3117	2353	32
16566 Decatur	4187	2592	30
18183 Delaware	5880	1111	39
35520 Des Moines	8287	3449	886
10241 Dickinson	3298	760	23
58262 Dubuque	12436	7636	678
12627 Emmet	3360	991	30
29251 Fayette	8265	1941	118
18860 Floyd	6106	933	97
15807 Franklin	4397	601	66
15447 Fremont	3776	2524	37
16467 Greene	5102	1303	23
14420 Grundy	4662	714	21
17596 Guthrie	5338	1647	24
19531 Hamilton	5924	1126	38
14723 Hancock	3617	725	16
23337 Hardin	6646	1076	98
24488 Harrison	6127	3479	66
18298 Henry	5254	1939	38
13705 Howard	3601	1717	51
12951 Humboldt	3577	681	21
11689 Ida	3547	1090	28
18600 Iowa	4892	2019	48
19931 Jackson	4763	1954	175
27855 Jasper	7417	3390	124
16440 Jefferson	4558	1450	34
26462 Johnson	5696	5032	136
18607 Jones	5962	2436	39
20983 Keokuk	6207	2800	47
25082 Kossuth	6018	1682	26
39676 Lee	10763	5177	180
74004 Linn	20036	6932	535
12179 Louisa	3560	962	53
15686 Lucas	3775	1463	157
15431 Lyon	3633	729	57
15020 Madison	4465	1899	44
26270 Mahaska	6739	3339	110
24957 Marion	5435	3861	213
32630 Marshall	9334	2166	196
15422 Mills	3683	1592	36
13921 Mitchell	4476	773	47
17125 Monona	4569	1960	29
23467 Monroe	4500	2081	665
17048 Montgomery	4980	1404	78
29042 Muscatine	8115	2293	1040
19051 O'Brien	5137	1468	68
10223 Osceola	2717	754	46
24137 Page	6949	1931	126
15486 Palo Alto	3904	1467	43
23584 Plymouth	6090	1801	31
15602 Pocahontas	4046	1639	47
154029 Polk	36073	16281	978
61550 Pottawattamie	13506	6659	279
19910 Poweshiek	5806	2125	99
12919 Ringgold	3702	1327	15
17500 Sac	4984	1268	39
73952 Scott	16233	5473	4101
16065 Shelby	4621	1882	29
26458 Sioux	6068	1510	36
26185 Story	8713	1909	50
21861 Tama	6352	2552	93
15514 Taylor	4997	1757	37
17268 Union	4466	2228	48
14060 Van Buren	4321	1682	49
37937 Wapello	9884	4131	409
18047 Warren	5323	2063	34
20421 Washington	5813	2257	32
15378 Wayne	4234	2434	53
37611 Webster	8312	2804	134
13489 Winnebago	3931	469	46
22091 Winneshiek	6684	1933	102
52171 Woodbury	17603	9815	545
11630 Worth	3401	516	34
20348 Wright	5739	1205	55
Total	634674	227921	16981
Plurality	406753		
Per cent	70.91	25.42	1.81
Total vote		895076	

For president in 1920 Christensen, Far.-Lab., received 10,321 votes; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 982; Watkins, Pro., 4,197.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 280,449 votes; Wilson, dem., 221,699; Benson, Soc., 10,976; Hanly, Pro., 3,371; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 459.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Albert B. Cummins, Rep. 528,499
Claude R. Porter, Dem. 322,015
H. W. Cowles, Far.-Lab. 9,020
Arthur S. Dowler, Soc. 933

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington.
   W. F. Kopp, Rep. 38,100
   E. W. McManus, Dem. 20,977
2. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott.
   Harry E. Hull, Rep. 50,160
   F. B. Althouse, Far.-Lab. 6,058
3. Counties of Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright.
   Burton E. Sweet, Rep. 67,859
   Roy Jacobs, Far.-Lab. 1,974
4. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Worth.
   Gilbert N. Haugen, Rep. 53,083
   Carl Evans, Dem. 18,104
5. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama.
   James W. Good, Rep. 58,177
6. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello.
   C. W. Ramseyer, Rep. 41,644
   O. P. Myers, Dem. 21,538

7. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren.
Cassius C. Dowell, Rep..... 66,367
Charles Gay, Soc..... 1,272

8. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne.
H. M. Towner, Rep..... 49,522
J. W. Killion, Ind..... 178

9. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie and Shelby.
William R. Green, Rep..... 48,558
Hattie T. Harl, Ind..... 10,607

10. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster and Winnebago.
L. J. Dickinson, Rep..... 67,700
H. R. Reasoner, Far.-Lab..... 2,803

11. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury.
William D. Bois, Rep..... 64,342
E. H. Birmingham, Dem..... 27,953

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	48	101	149
Democrats	2	6	8
Independent		1	1

State Officers. (All republicans.)
Governor—N. E. Kendall.
Lieutenant-Governor—John Hamill.
Secretary of State—Walter C. Ramsay.
Auditor of State—Glenn C. Haynes.
Treasurer of State—W. J. Burbank.
Attorney-General—Ben J. Gibson.
Supt. of Public Instruction—P. E. McClenahan.

KANSAS (Population, 1920, 1,769,257).

Population in 1920	Counties. (105)	President 1920 Harding. Rep.	Cox. Dem.	Debs. Soc.
23509	Allen	5091	2272	159
12986	Anderson	3068	1708	108
23411	Atchison	5867	3082	77
9739	Barber	2400	1097	114
18422	Barton	3993	1688	125
23198	Bourbon	4193	3632	224
20949	Brown	5249	1937	76
43842	Butler	6821	4112	331
7144	Chase	1659	903	59
11598	Chautauqua	2539	936	227
33609	Cherokee	5466	3832	492
5587	Cheyenne	1079	471	160
4989	Clark	923	610	55
14365	Clay	3519	1154	168
17714	Cloud	4089	1532	234
14254	Coffey	3370	1784	94
5302	Comanche	1120	612	45
35155	Cowley	7352	4733	329
61800	Crawford	7955	5362	1234
8121	Decatur	1448	1221	140
25777	Dickinson	5760	2387	189
13428	Doniphan	3365	978	59
23998	Douglas	6263	2195	94
7057	Edwards	1782	681	77
9034	Elk	2253	1110	89
14138	Ellis	2385	740	48
10379	Ellsworth	2264	1090	97
7674	Finney	1573	619	89
14273	Ford	3301	1879	155
21946	Franklin	5213	2606	183
13452	Geary	2404	962	90
4748	Gove	948	285	33
7624	Graham	1658	762	168
1087	Grant	339	108	13
4711	Gray	961	507	78
1028	Greeley	273	93	27
14715	Greenwood	3420	1478	107
2586	Hamilton	591	371	63
13656	Harper	2593	1486	127
20744	Harvey	4448	2457	149
1455	Haskell	444	150	44
3734	Hodgeman	945	306	38
15495	Jackson	3752	1562	31
14750	Jefferson	3459	1535	31
16240	Jewell	3925	1898	116
18314	Johnson	4325	2303	101
2617	Kearny	617	266	85
12119	Kingman	2818	1557	85
6164	Kiowa	1411	587	32
34047	Labette	6594	4328	460
2848	Lane	656	298	72
38402	Leavenworth	6846	3409	269
9894	Lincoln	2298	935	73
13815	Linn	3188	1764	122
3223	Logan	781	312	45
26154	Lyon	5491	3303	195
22923	Marion	3840	1713	281
22730	Marshall	5704	2026	252
21845	McPherson	4870	1926	211
5542	Meade	1236	483	23
19809	Miami	4060	2450	154
13888	Mitchell	3310	1409	126
49645	Montgomery	10041	5657	444
12005	Morris	3001	1467	66
3177	Morton	783	266	24
18487	Nemaha	4654	1731	51
24000	Neosho	5150	3195	122
7490	Ness	1401	492	111
11423	Norton	2288	1082	137
18621	Osage	4507	2414	256
12441	Osborne	3060	979	70
10714	Ottawa	2512	1358	121
9323	Pawnee	2128	1138	60
12505	Phillips	2862	1230	80
16154	Pottawatomie	4480	1293	49
12909	Pratt	2722	1433	88
6799	Rawlins	1236	495	176
44423	Reno	9649	4385	341
15855	Republic	3661	1672	107
14832	Rice	3651	1532	106
20650	Riley	4875	1610	141
9966	Rooks	2143	843	78
8360	Rush	2017	605	125
10748	Russell	2407	724	67
25103	Saline	5553	2808	260
3121	Scott	636	379	63
92234	Sedgwick	16637	10998	494
6220	Seward	1290	722	85
69159	Shawnee	14809	7214	318
5484	Sheridan	1194	477	44
5592	Sherman	1066	789	107
14985	Smith	3247	1535	132
11559	Stafford	2779	1057	132
908	Stanton	269	89	10
3943	Stevens	876	346	39
29213	Sumner	5827	3454	354
5517	Thomas	1046	747	124
5880	Trego	1299	393	37
11424	Wabaunsee	2859	782	42
2424	Wallace	632	203	63
17984	Washington	4390	1285	95
1856	Wichita	422	127	22
21157	Wilson	4024	1768	284
8984	Woodson	2253	944	82
132218	Wyandotte	19294	13737	671
	Total	369195	185447	15510
	Plurality	183748		
	Per cent.	64.76	32.52	2.72
	Total vote	570152		

For president in 1916, Hughes, Rep., received 277,658 votes; Wilson, Dem., 314,588; Benson, Soc., 24,685; Hanly, Pro., 12,882.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Charles Curtis, Rep..... 326,991
George H. Hodges, Dem..... 170,443
Dan Beedy, Soc..... 13,417

For Governor in 1920.

Henry J. Allen, Rep..... 319,836
Jonathan M. Davis, Dem..... 214,927
Roy Stanton, Soc..... 12,544

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee.
   D. R. Anthony, Jr., Rep..... 42,449
   J. B. Billard, Dem..... 20,729
2. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte.
   Edward C. Little, Rep..... 48,298
   C. A. Bowman, Dem..... 31,860
   A. W. Webster, Soc..... 1,829
3. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson.
   P. P. Campbell, Rep..... 47,213
   J. D. Turkington, Dem..... 30,932
4. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee and Woodson.
   Homer Hoch, Rep..... 32,615
   Walter W. Austin, Dem..... 14,942
   Carlos A. Stebbins, Soc..... 1,129
5. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington.
   James G. Strong, Rep..... 38,981
   Thomas F. Johnson, Dem..... 16,301
   Ernest W. Powell, Soc..... 1,559
6. Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace.
   Hays B. White, Rep..... 36,395
   J. C. Ruppenthal, Dem..... 20,595
   M. L. Phillips, Soc..... 1,827
7. Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Hodgeman, Haskell, Kingman, Kiowa, Kearny, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Stafford, Stevens, Stanton and Wichita.
   J. N. Tincher, Rep..... 49,595
   J. R. Beeching, Dem..... 26,990
   Edward E. Colglazier, Soc..... 2,234
8. Counties of Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick and Sumner.
   Richard E. Bird, Rep..... 30,067
   W. A. Ayres, Dem..... 29,894
   Reed Crandall, Soc..... 905

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	38	113	151
Democrats	2	12	14

State Officers.

Governor—Henry J. Allen, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Charles S. Huffman, Rep.
Secretary of State—L. J. Pettijohn, Rep.
Treasurer—E. T. Thompson, Rep.
Auditor—Norton A. Turner, Rep.
Attorney-General—Richard J. Hopkins, Rep.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Miss L. E. Wooster, Rep.

KENTUCKY (Population, 1920, 2,416,630).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (120)	—Pres. 1920— Harding. Rep.	Cox. Dem.
17289	Adair	3526	2725
16761	Allen	3476	2255
9982	Anderson	1819	2499
12045	Ballard	1107	3987
25356	Barren	3972	5499
11996	Bath	1997	2440
33988	Bell	6691	2277
9572	Boone	973	3472
18418	Bourbon	4029	5452
20281	Boyd	6334	5103
14998	Boyle	3205	4099
10210	Bracken	1791	2621
20614	Breathitt	2464	2737
19652	Breckinridge	4368	3702
9328	Bullitt	1393	2548
15187	Butler	4097	1356
13975	Caldwell	2958	2746
20802	Calloway	1520	4574
61868	Campbell	12210	10597
8231	Carlisle	688	2688
8346	Carroll	906	3209
22474	Carter	4595	2757
17213	Casey	3543	1951
35883	Christian	8743	7209
17901	Clark	3105	4846
19795	Clay	4015	960
8589	Clinton	2356	431
13125	Crittenden	3149	2138
10648	Cumberland	2380	931
40733	Daviess	7584	9669
10894	Edmonson	2348	1171
8887	Elliott	1860	1764
15569	Estill	2552	1823
54664	Fayette	11032	12926
15614	Fleming	2960	3488
27427	Floyd	2825	3597
19357	Franklin	2710	5878
15197	Fulton	1365	3848
4664	Gallatin	536	1783
12503	Garrard	2994	2434
10435	Grant	1613	2686
32483	Graves	3241	9018
19927	Grayson	4174	2830
11391	Green	2310	1723
20062	Greenup	3111	2754
6945	Hancock	1146	1384
24287	Hardin	3334	5382
31546	Harlan	7493	1805
15798	Harrison	2378	4804
18544	Hart	3264	2972
27609	Henderson	4161	7272
13411	Henry	2208	4640
10244	Hickman	866	3045
34048	Hopkins	6732	7829
11687	Jackson	3174	260
286369	Jefferson	68202	56046
12205	Jessamine	2349	3206
19622	Johnson	4373	1714
73453	Kenton	11411	16300
11655	Knott	802	2295
24172	Knox	5228	1534
10004	Larue	1838	2661
19814	Laurel	4252	1621
17643	Lawrence	2849	2558
11918	Lee	1856	1246
10097	Leslie	2578	142
24467	Letcher	4317	1960
15829	Lewis	4186	1550
16481	Lincoln	3710	3787
9732	Livingston	1790	1933
23633	Logan	3948	6111
8795	Lyon	1275	1968
26284	Madison	6012	5647
13859	Magoffin	2347	1352
15527	Marion	2431	3807
15215	Marshall	1883	3569
7654	Martin	1726	330
17760	Mason	3743	4691
37246	McCracken	6085	8496
11676	McCreary	2889	525
12502	McLean	2408	2754
9442	Meade	1468	2995
5779	Menifee	580	1149
14795	Mercer	2786	3623
10075	Metcalfe	1809	1442
14214	Monroe	3426	1108
12245	Montgomery	2163	3069
16518	Morgan	1802	3347
33353	Muhlenburg	6667	4824
16137	Nelson	2945	5061
9894	Nicholas	1496	2953
26473	Ohio	5371	4011
7689	Oldham	1014	2655

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.
12554	Owen	1049	4623
7820	Owsley	1914	257
11719	Pendleton	2105	2598
26042	Perry	4345	2303
49477	Pike	7911	5619
6745	Powell	835	1038
34010	Pulaski	7262	3749
3871	Robertson	623	940
15406	Rockcastle	3561	1438
9467	Rowan	1564	1264
11854	Russell	2587	1157
15318	Scott	2661	4993
18532	Shelby	2402	5446
11150	Simpson	1680	3206
7785	Spencer	1102	2135
12236	Taylor	2493	2380
15694	Todd	2663	3292
14208	Trigg	2420	3056
6011	Trimble	361	2057
18040	Union	1943	4919
30858	Warren	5474	7010
14773	Washington	2892	2600
16208	Wayne	2992	1827
20762	Webster	3554	4831
27749	Whitley	7235	1556
8783	Wolfe	939	1476
11784	Woodford	2218	3299
	Total	452486	456497
	Plurality		4011
	Per cent	49.78	50.22
	Total vote	908983	

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 269,990 votes; Hughes, Rep., 241,854; Benson, Soc., 4,734; Hanly, Pro., 3,036.

For United States Senator, 1920.

R. J. Ernst, Rep. 454,226
J. C. W. Beckham, Dem. 449,244

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Lyon, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg.
Miller Hughes, Rep. 28,070
A. W. Barkley, Dem. 50,635

2. The counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster.
E. B. Bassett, Rep. 36,280
David H. Kincheloe, Dem. 45,741

3. The counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Muhlenburg, Simpson, Todd and Warren.
J. H. Gilliam, Rep. 35,873
R. T. Thomas, Jr., Dem. 36,430

4. The counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington.
J. P. Haswell, Jr., Rep. 37,702
Ben Johnson, Dem. 41,620

5. The county of Jefferson.
C. F. Ogden, Rep. 67,436
J. F. Richardson, Dem. 55,037
J. H. Ross, Far.-Lab. 3,043

6. The counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.
R. G. Bryson, Rep. 26,029
A. B. Rouse, Dem. 39,833
H. B. Dill, Ind. 8,231

7. The counties of Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Lee, Oldham, Owen, Powell, Scott and Woodford.
J. C. Cantrill, Dem. 52,780

8. The counties of Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Shelby, Spencer.
King Swope, Rep. 34,525
Ralph Gilbert, Dem. 37,381

9. The counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Menefee, Morgan, Nicholas, Robertson, Rowan, Wolfe, Montgomery, Breathitt.
W. G. Blair, Rep. 45,857
W. J. Fields, Dem. 51,530

10. The counties of Floyd, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, Owsley, Pike and Perry.
John W. Langley, Rep. 33,035

11. The counties of Bell, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Knox, Leslie, McCreary, Monroe, Pulaski, Russell, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley and Laurel.
J. M. Robison, Rep. 64,245
J. E. Sampson, Dem. 20,926

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	20	46	66
Republicans	18	54	72

State Officers.

Governor—Edwin F. Morrow, Rep.
Secretary of State—Fred A. Vaughn, Rep.
Treasurer—James A. Wallace, Rep.
Auditor—John G. Graig, Rep.
Attorney-General—Charles I. Dawson, Rep.

LOUISIANA (Population 1920, 1,798,509).

Population in 1920.	Parishes. (64)	Pres. 1920. Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
34820	Acadia	1066	1141
18382	Allen	1011	242
22155	Ascension	627	496
17912	Assumption	204	725
35300	Avoyelles	1353	724
20767	Beauregard	1151	202
20977	Bienville	1385	257
22266	Bossier	731	44
83265	Caddo	4256	401
32807	Calcasieu	2486	483
9514	Caldwell	538	128
3952	Cameron	146	11
11074	Catahoula	522	176
27885	Claiborne	1216	48
12466	Concordia	380	12
29376	DeSoto	1219	56
44513	East Baton Rouge	2336	442
11231	East Carroll	247	8
17487	East Feliciana	534	30
23485	Evangeline	545	587
24100	Franklin	903	173
14403	Grant	674	109
26855	Iberia	439	1275
26806	Iberville	391	465
14486	Jackson	1004	166
21563	Jefferson	1242	192
18999	Jefferson Davis	731	895
30841	Lafayette	823	1045
30344	La Fourche	343	1044
9856	LaSalle	575	109
16962	Lincoln	992	183
11643	Livingston	666	218
10829	Madison	331	4
19311	Morehouse	625	38
38602	Natchitoches	1471	203
387219	New Orleans (city)	32847	17819
30319	Ouachita	1493	164
10194	Plaquemines	330	124
24697	Pointe Coupee	407	143
59444	Rapides	2767	445
15301	Red River	766	187
20860	Richland	666	50
20713	Sabine	1252	111
4968	St. Bernard	362	56
8586	St. Charles	185	92
8427	St. Helena	366	36
21228	St. James	352	533
11896	St. John the Baptist	247	250
51697	St. Landry	1017	942
21990	St. Martin	319	419
30754	St. Mary	543	788
20645	St. Tammany	973	276

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.
31440	Tangipahoa	1510	440
12085	Tensas	243	15
26974	Terre Bonne	484	713
19621	Union	1226	98
26485	Vermilion	555	1420
20493	Vernon	1145	205
24164	Washington	1106	165
24707	Webster	1009	112
11092	West Baton Rouge	354	175
8857	West Carroll	341	104
12303	West Feliciana	354	34
16119	Winn	972	291
	Total	87354	38538
	Plurality	48816	
	Per cent	69.39	30.61
	Total vote	125892	

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 79,875 votes; Hughes, Rep., 6,466; Benson, Soc., 284; Prog., 6,349.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Primary vote Sept. 14.

Edwin S. Broussard, Dem. 49,718
J. Y. Sanders, Dem. 42,425
Donelson Caffery, Dem. 15,563
(No opposition to Broussard Nov. 2.)

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Parishes of Orleans (half), St. Bernard and Plaquemines.
James O'Connor, Dem., 19,716; no opposition.
2. Parishes of Orleans (half), Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and St. James.
H. Garland Dupre, Dem., 19,777; no opposition.
3. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, La Fourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terre Bonne and Vermilion.
W. P. Martin, Dem., 4,201; no opposition.
4. Parishes of Caddo, De Soto, Bossier, Red River, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne.
John N. Sandlin, Dem., 10,507; no opposition.
5. Parishes of Catahoula, Jackson, Caldwell, West Carroll, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union and Lincoln.
Riley J. Wilson, Dem., 9,502; no opposition.
6. Parishes of Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee.
George K. Favrot, Dem., 9,426; no opposition.
7. Parishes of Acadia, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, St. Landry, Allen, Beauregard, Jefferson Davis.
L. Lazaro, Dem., 8,551; no opposition.
8. Parishes of Avoyelles, Grant, Rapides, Natchitoches, Winn, Sabine, LaSalle, Vernon.
J. B. Aswell, Dem., 10,357; no opposition.

Legislature.

Both branches of the legislature are democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—John M. Parker.
Lieutenant-Governor—Hewitt Buonchaud.
Secretary of State—James J. Bailey.
Treasurer—Howell Morgan.
Attorney-General—A. V. Coco.
Auditor—Paul Capdeville.

MAINE (Population, 1920, 768,014).

Population in 1920	Counties. (16)	Pres. 1920—Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.
65796	Androscoggin	9565	5757
81728	Aroostook	11191	1407
124376	Cumberland	24623	10484
19825	Franklin	3820	1668
30361	Hancock	5604	2154
63844	Kennebec	12333	5466
26245	Knox	4979	2971
15976	Lincoln	3663	1256
37700	Oxford	7301	3906
87684	Penobscot	14145	6110
20554	Piscataquis	4089	1788
23021	Sagadahoc	3857	1709
37171	Somerset	6533	2770
21328	Waldo	4383	1666
41709	Washington	6768	2997
70696	York	13536	6853
	Total	136355	58961
	Plurality	77394	
	Per cent	68.93	29.80
	Total vote	197840	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 2,214 votes and Macauley, S. Tax., 310.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 69,506 votes; Wilson, Dem., 64,118; Benson, Soc., 2,186; Hanly, Pro., 595.

For Governor, 1920.

F. H. Parkhurst, Rep. 135,353
Bertrand McIntire, Dem. 70,237

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Cumberland and York.
Carroll L. Beedy, Rep. 30,813
F. H. Haskell, Dem. 15,456
2. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc.
Wallace H. White, Rep. 35,015
Wallace N. Price, Dem. 20,978
3. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, Waldo and Washington.
John A. Peters, Rep. 38,533
A. C. Towle, Dem. 19,276
4. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot and Piscataquis.
Ira G. Hersey, Rep. 30,872
Leon G. C. Brown, Dem. 11,805

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	31	137	168
Democrats	—	14	14

State Officers.

Governor—F. H. Parkhurst, Rep.
Secretary—Frank W. Ball, Rep.
Treasurer—William L. Bonney, Rep.
Attorney-General—Ransford W. Shaw, Rep.

MARYLAND (Population, 1920, 1,449,610).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (23)	Pres. 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
69938	Allegany	5643	9595	1291
43408	Anne Arundel	5053	6199	70
74817	Baltimore	9365	12432	233
9744	Calvert	1230	1741	8
18652	Caroline	3012	2929	29
34245	Carroll	4273	5784	18
23612	Cecil	3468	3435	7
17705	Charles	1642	2585	12
27895	Dorchester	3950	4218	15
52541	Frederick	7747	9559	98
19678	Garrett	1070	2805	91
29291	Harford	4134	4175	36
15826	Howard	2397	2608	23
15026	Kent	3034	2838	76
34921	Montgomery	6277	5948	2
43347	Prince Georges	4857	6628	110
16001	Queen Anne	3519	2157	38
16112	St. Marys	1861	2175	27
24602	Somerset	2634	3658	16
18306	Talbot	3130	3050	11
59694	Washington	6852	8757	353
28165	Wicomico	5054	4225	12
22309	Worcester	3676	3090	28
733826	Baltimore city	86748	125526	6272
	Total	180626	236117	8876
	Plurality		55491	
	Per cent	42.32	55.32	2.08
	Total vote		426797	

For president in 1920 Cox, Lab., received 1,178 votes.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 117,347 votes; Wilson, Dem., 138,359; Benson, Soc., 2,674; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 756; Hanly, Pro., 2,903.

For United States Senator, 1920.

John Walter Smith, Dem.....169,200
Ovington E. Weller, Rep.....184,999
Frank N. H. Lang, Lab..... 2,569
William A. Toole, Soc..... 6,559
George D. Iverson, Jr., Ind..... 21,345
William Ashby Hawkins, Ind..... 6,538

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne, Caroline, Kent and Cecil.
T. Alan Goldsborough, Dem..... 29,969
William N. Andrews, Rep..... 27,090

2. Baltimore city, wards 15 and 16; counties of Carroll, Harford and Baltimore.
Carville D. Benson, Dem..... 34,151
Albert A. Blakeney, Rep..... 41,608
Clarence H. Taylor, Soc..... 809
Richard A. O'Brien, Lab..... 445
Samuel C. Appleby, Ind..... 5,679

3. Baltimore city, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 22 and the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th precincts of the 18th ward.
Charles P. Coady, Dem..... 23,104
John P. Hill, Rep..... 24,617
S. M. Neistadt, Soc..... 1,710
Nathan Kleinman, Lab..... 391

4. Baltimore city, wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19 and 20 and the 1st, 2d, 3d and 12th precincts of the 18th ward.
J. Charles Linthicum, Dem..... 32,135
William O. Atwood, Rep..... 30,891
Charles F. Saunders, Soc..... 822
Ada Smith Lang, Lab..... 291
Walter E. Knickman, Ind..... 8,417
John G. Baker, Ind..... 3,157

5. Baltimore city, wards 21, 23 and 24, and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th precincts of the 18th ward, counties of St. Mary, Charles, Calvert, Prince George, Anne Arundel and Howard.
Thomas S. Klinger, Dem..... 18,569
Sydney E. Mudd, Rep..... 29,867
James L. Smiley, Soc..... 680
Hartley Hellyer, Ind..... 689
John R. Riggles, Prog..... 927

6. Counties of Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Montgomery and Frederick.
Frank W. Mish, Dem..... 25,992
Frederick N. Zihlman, Rep..... 35,864
Noah S. Twigg, Soc..... 1,810

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	12	46	58
Democrats	16	56	72

State Officers.

Governor—Albert C. Ritchie, Dem.
Secretary—Philip B. Parlman, Dem.
Treasurer—John M. Dennis, Dem.
Comptroller—E. Brook Lee, Dem.
Attorney-General—Alexander Armstrong, Rep.

MASSACHUSETTS (Pop., 1920, 3,852,356).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (14)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
26670	Barnstable ...	6383	1125	29
113033	Berkshire.....	20138	10956	703
359005	Bristol.....	56734	17719	2179
4372	Dukes	1013	150	3
482156	Essex.....	95057	30560	6076
49361	Franklin.....	9931	2542	242
300305	Hampden.....	46741	19156	1719
69599	Hampshire	13174	5305	286
778352	Middlesex	156636	61661	5135
2797	Nantucket	608	205	3
219081	Norfolk	51826	15720	1690
156968	Plymouth ...	33582	9373	2561
835522	Suffolk	108089	67552	9542
455135	Worcester.....	81241	34667	2097
	Total	681153	276691	32265
	Plurality	404462		
	Per cent.....	68.54	27.84	3.25
	Total vote....	993692		

For president in 1920 Cox, Soc.-Lab., received 3,583 votes.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 268,784 votes; Wilson, Dem., 247,885; Benson, Soc., 11,058.

For Governor in 1920.

Channing H. Cox, Rep.....643,869
John J. Walsh, Dem.....290,350
Walter S. Hutchins, Soc..... 20,079
Patrick Mulligan, Soc.-Lab..... 6,383

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hampden (part) and Hampshire (part).
Allen T. Treadway, Rep.....36,105
Thomas F. Cassidy, Dem.....22,577

2. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part).
Frederick H. Gillett, Rep.....47,658
All others 36

3. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
Calvin D. Paige, Rep.....38,313
Nixon Campbell, Sr., Dem.....15,311

4. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
Samuel E. Winslow, Rep.....37,323
John F. McGrath, Dem.....28,438

5. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
John Jacob Rogers, Rep.....41,861
Jackson Palmer, Dem.....17,861

6. County of Essex (part).
Willfred W. Lufkin, Rep.....47,231
John P. O'Connell, Lib.-Lab.-Dem.....15,523

7. County of Essex (part).
Robert S. Maloney, Rep.....28,009
Michael F. Phelan, Dem.....25,691
George F. Hogan, Pro..... 5,121

8. County of Middlesex (part).
Frederick W. Dallinger, Rep.....54,246
Whitfield L. Tuck, Dem.....12,754
John D. Lynch, Ind..... 7,407

9. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Suffolk (part).
Charles L. Underhill, Rep.....43,111
Maurice F. Ahearn, Dem.....17,542

10. Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 (precincts 1 and 2) of Boston, in Suffolk county.
Peter F. Tague, Dem.....14,535
James E. Maguire, Rep.....13,995

11. Wards 10, 11 (precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 of Boston, in Suffolk county.
George Holden Tinkham, Rep.....40,278
Alfred J. Moore, Dem.....18,553

12. Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24 of Boston, in Suffolk county.
James A. Gallivan, Dem.....32,622
Harrison H. Atwood, Rep.....18,259
William H. O'Brien, People's..... 4,813

13. Counties of Middlesex (part), Norfolk (part), Suffolk (ward 25 in Boston) and Worcester (part).
Robert Luce, Rep.....56,451
Charles F. McCarthy, Dem.....23,122

14. Counties of Bristol (part), Norfolk (part), Plymouth (part) and Suffolk (ward 26, in Boston).
Louis A. Frothingham, Rep.....46,894
Richard Olney, Dem.....28,596
Zoel Thibadeau, Soc..... 2,169

15. Counties of Bristol (part) and Plymouth (part).
William S. Greene, Rep.....28,095
Arthur J. B. Cartier, Dem.....18,615

16. Counties of Barnstable, Bristol (part), Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk (part) and Plymouth (part).
Joseph Walsh, Rep.....40,303
George Richards, Far.-Lab..... 7,239

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	35	188	223
Democrats	5	50	55
Independents	2	2	2

State Officers.

Governor—Channing H. Cox, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Alvan T. Fuller, Rep.
Secretary—Frederic W. Cook, Rep.
Treasurer and Receiver General—James Jackson, Rep.
Auditor—Alonzo B. Cook, Rep.
Attorney-General—J. Weston Allen, Rep.

MICHIGAN (Population, 1920, 3,668,412).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (83)	President, 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
5912	Alcona	1043	264	39
9983	Alger	1263	468	143
37540	Allegan	7825	2154	127
17869	Alpena	3467	1893	84
11543	Antrim	2260	518	63
9460	Arenac	1521	669	55
7662	Baraga	1368	304	120
21383	Barry	5154	1874	44
69548	Bay	13933	7011	180
6947	Benzie	1520	422	88
62653	Berrien	15748	4855	368
23997	Branch	5704	2181	76
72918	Calhoun	16722	6291	540
20395	Cass	4498	1286	153
15788	Charlevoix	3079	704	135
13991	Cheboygan	2472	1281	61
24818	Chippewa	4732	1266	180
8250	Clare	1762	511	77
23110	Clinton	6019	1464	39
4049	Crawford	726	361	26
30909	Delta	4938	1985	348
19456	Dickinson	3539	580	352
29377	Eaton	7343	2727	92
15639	Emmet	3059	1070	188
125668	Genesee	24543	7408	538
8827	Gladwin	1687	313	81
33225	Gogebic	5486	823	364
19518	Grand Traverse	4056	1158	155
33914	Gratiot	6578	1846	41
28161	Hillsdale	6690	2467	57
71930	Houghton	14938	3088	381
32786	Huron	8354	1581	93
81554	Ingham	18437	7061	508
33087	Ionia	7977	3395	93
8199	Iosco	2013	548	39
22107	Iron	3515	497	172
22610	Isabella	5089	1627	73
72539	Jackson	15922	7789	294
71225	Kalamazoo	13765	5271	548
5577	Kalkaska	890	224	38
183041	Kent	40802	14763	973
6322	Keweenaw	1272	89	39
4437	Lake	926	261	30
25782	Lapeer	5523	1298	38
9061	Leelanau	2156	406	39
47767	Lenawee	11973	5095	85
17522	Livingston	4639	2437	12
6149	Luce	708	187	6
8026	Mackinac	1685	932	37
38103	Macomb	9735	3023	183
20899	Manistee	2179	2184	150
45786	Marquette	9233	3012	534
19831	Mason	3652	1338	154
17765	Mecosta	3932	1145	112
23778	Menominee	5045	1560	239
17237	Midland	4115	959	79
9004	Missaukee	1801	345	14
37115	Monroe	8646	5224	119
30441	Montcalm	6644	1695	109
4089	Montmorency	832	199	55
62362	Muskegon	11702	3468	485
17378	Newago	4188	929	81
90050	Oakland	19321	6421	916
15601	Oceana	3535	785	101
7786	Ogemaw	1687	444	43
12428	Ontonagon	1977	657	215
15221	Osceola	3603	769	33
1783	Oscoda	439	75	5
6043	Otsego	874	466	4
47660	Ottawa	10528	2391	205
12131	Presque Isle	2522	525	36
2032	Roscommon	652	182	21
100286	Saginaw	20425	8494	578
31237	Sanilac	7256	1146	59
9927	Schoolcraft	1776	428	226
35924	Shiawassee	7194	2595	143
58009	St. Clair	14938	4566	147
26818	St. Joseph	6035	2725	121
33320	Tuscola	7282	1269	62
30715	Van Buren	6904	1988	162
49520	Washtenaw	14082	4468	155
1177645	Wayne	220482	51773	14531
18207	Wexford	3406	1095	57
	Total	762865	233450	28446
	Plurality	529415		
	Per cent	72.82	22.26	2.74
	Total vote	1,037,981		

For president in 1920, Watkins, Pro., received 9,510 votes; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 2,450; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 10,163; Macauley, S. Tax, 425.

For president in 1916, Hughes, Rep., received 337,952 votes; Wilson, Dem., 283,993; Benson, Soc., 16,012; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 831; Hanly, Pro., 8,085.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Wayne county (part).
George P. Codd, Rep..... 89,171
Frank Murphy, Dem..... 19,803
Robert L. Barnett, Soc..... 2,102

2. Jackson, Washtenaw, Wayne (part), Lenawee and Monroe counties.
Earl C. Michener, Rep..... 61,857
William H. Moore, Dem..... 25,281
James W. Helme, Liberal..... 119

3. Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo counties.
William H. Frankhauser, Rep..... 50,778
Gordon L. Stewart, Dem..... 19,652
Truxton Talbot, Far.-Lab..... 675

4. Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Van Buren counties.
John C. Ketcham, Rep..... 47,671
Rowan D. Jarvis, Sr., Dem..... 15,199
Vivian F. Zeller, Pro..... 506
L. A. Bregger, Far.-Lab..... 124

5. Kent and Ottawa counties.
Carl E. Mapes, Rep..... 53,379
Frank C. Jarvis, Dem..... 15,963
Glenn H. Pangborn, Soc..... 1,079
William H. Wenger, Far.-Lab..... 716

6. Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, Oakland and Wayne (part) counties.
Patrick H. Kelly, Rep.....102,627
Frank L. Dodge, Dem..... 33,319
I. Paul Taylor, Soc..... 5,269

7. Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac, St. Clair and Tuscola counties.
Louis C. Cramton, Rep..... 53,416

John Hooker, Dem..... 12,755
John Deibel, Soc..... 504

8. Clinton, Gratiot, Ionia, Montcalm, Saginaw and Shiawassee counties.
Joseph W. Fordney, Rep..... 54,337
Austin M. Brown, Dem..... 20,766
Morris McNally, Soc..... 176

9. Benzie, Grand Traverse, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Missaukee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana and Wexford counties.
James C. McLaughlin, Rep..... 42,992
Michael B. Danaher, Dem..... 12,095
William H. Henderson, Soc..... 1,190
William Coddington, Soc.-Lab..... 70

10. Alcona, Arenac, Bay, Clare, Crawford, Gladwin, Iosco, Isabella, Mecosta, Midland Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda and Roscommon counties.
Roy O. Woodruff, Rep..... 43,678
David J. Lynch, Dem..... 13,935
William W. Muir, Far.-Lab..... 265

11. Alger, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Delta, Emmet, Kalkaska, Luce, Mackinac, Menominee, Montmorency, Otsego, Presque Isle and Schoolcraft counties.
Frank D. Scott, Rep..... 41,529
Scattering..... 4

12. Baraga, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Marquette and Ontonagon counties.
W. Frank James, Rep..... 41,783
Edward C. Anthony, Dem..... 8,446
Olga S. Von Zellen, Liberal..... 1,753

13. Wayne county (part).
Vincent M. Brennan, Rep..... 78,116
James H. Lee, Dem..... 31,369
Lazarus S. Davidow, Dem..... 3,383
Walter E. Barton..... 1,896

Legislature.

The legislature is solidly republican in both houses.

State Officers. (All republican.)

Governor—Alexander J. Groesbeck.
Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas Read.
Secretary of State—Charles J. DeLand.
State Treasurer—Frank E. Gorman.
Auditor-General—Oramel B. Fuller.
Attorney-General—Merlin Wiley.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Thos. E. Johnson.
State Highway Commissioner—Frank F. Rogers.

MINNESOTA (Population, 1920, 2,387,125).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (86)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
15043	Aitkin	2933	613	503
15626	Anoka	3505	865	391
22851	Becker	4811	901	436
27079	Beltrami	4518	1427	1215
14073	Benton	2920	554	169
9766	Big Stone	2415	451	127
31477	Blue Earth	8894	1974	207
22421	Brown	5841	796	484
19391	Carlton	2833	1152	654
16946	Carver	5073	562	84
15897	Cass	3242	710	494
15720	Chippewa	3532	960	355
14445	Chisago	4361	484	503
21780	Clay	4943	1335	289
8569	Clearwater	1788	340	298
1841	Cook	467	98	58
14570	Cottonwood	3882	451	90
24566	Crow Wing	5262	1077	933
28967	Dakota	5373	2190	395
12552	Dodge	3386	516	72
19039	Douglas	4428	733	647
20998	Faribault	6687	869	102
25330	Fillmore	7341	899	125
24692	Freeborn	6772	1131	138
30799	Goodhue	9330	1118	304
9788	Grant	2427	533	106
415419	Hennepin	90517	28911	18800
14013	Houston	4101	598	36
10136	Hubbard	2238	453	237
13278	Isanti	3007	405	898
23876	Itasca	3973	1930	738
15955	Jackson	4313	715	75
9086	Kanabec	2436	332	380
22060	Kandiyohi	4759	1282	718
10638	Kittson	2485	599	175
13520	Koochiching	1786	859	485
15554	Lac qui Parle	4219	653	107
8251	Lake	990	594	757
17870	Le Sueur	4059	1853	112
11268	Lincoln	2548	673	81
18837	Lyon	4557	1232	246
20444	McLeod	5430	1139	263
6197	Mahnomen	1076	215	167
19443	Marshall	4738	885	456
21085	Martin	5142	1221	101
18103	Meeker	4693	878	223
14180	Mille Lacs	3521	526	640
25841	Morrison	5371	1131	316
25993	Mower	6339	1061	192
13631	Murray	3270	698	102
15036	Nicollet	4115	556	140
17917	Nobles	4420	982	81
14880	Norman	3451	481	481
28014	Olmsted	7130	1756	176
50818	Otter Tail	11084	1741	788
12091	Pennington	2320	768	581
21117	Pine	3879	1127	654
12050	Pipestone	3106	490	232
37090	Polk	8197	2111	1057
13631	Pope	3466	709	163
244536	Ramsey	71758	40204	6201
7263	Red Lake	1308	558	159
20908	Redwood	5589	880	159
23634	Renville	5995	1283	478
28307	Rice	6500	2040	72
10965	Rock	3121	442	67
13305	Roseau	2387	500	698
206391	St. Louis	27987	14767	5378
14245	Scott	3015	1253	52
9651	Sherburne	2747	307	115
15635	Sibley	4198	502	111
55741	Stearns	13566	1616	318
18061	Steele	4243	1167	56
9778	Stevens	2339	457	71
15093	Swift	3553	985	209
26059	Todd	5448	1464	443
7943	Traverse	1759	550	49
17919	Wabasha	4907	1275	78
10699	Wadena	2635	503	203
14133	Waseca	3626	1257	102
23761	Washington	5852	1588	267
12457	Watonwan	3510	647	100
10187	Wilkin	2106	561	76
33653	Winona	7888	2896	271
28685	Wright	7013	1299	303
16550	Yellow Medicine	4225	814	233
	Total	519421	142994	56106
	Plurality	376427		
	Per cent	70.59	19.43	7.76
	Total vote	735838		

For president in 1920 Cox, Industrialist, received 5,828 votes and Watkins, Pro., 11,489.
For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 179,544 votes; Wilson, Dem., 179,152; Benson, Soc., 20,117; Hanly, Pro., 7,793; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 468.

For Governor in 1920.

J. A. O. Preus, Rep..... 415,805
Laurence C. Hodgson, Dem..... 81,293
Henrik Shipstead, Ind..... 281,402
Peter J. Samson, Soc..... 5,124

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona.
Sidney Anderson, Rep..... 50,387
Julius J. Reiter, Far.-Lab..... 21,158

2. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lincoln, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock and Watonwan.

Frank Clague, Rep	49,181
Frank Simon, Dem	6,934
H. A. Fuller, Ind	19,274

3. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley and Washington.

Charles R. Davis, Rep	41,678
James M. Millett, Dem	15,146
R. A. Pomadt, Ind	14,034

4. County of Ramsey.

Oscar E. Keller, Rep	38,792
Thomas J. Brady, Dem	22,610
Carl W. Cummins, Rep	4,702

5. First, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th wards of the city of Minneapolis and the township of St. Anthony, all in Hennepin county.

Walter H. Newton, Rep	54,962
T. O. Dahl, Dem	8,357
Lynn Thompson, Far.-Lab	22,584
Ernest Lundeen, Ind	9,573

6. Counties of Aitkin, Benton, Beltrami Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd and Wadena.

Harold Knutson, Rep	47,954
Charles A. Lindbergh, Ind	21,587

7. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Yellow Medicine.

Andrew J. Volstead, Rep	30,822
James C. Mitchell, Dem	5,358
O. J. Kvale, Ind	35,370

8. Counties of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake and St. Louis.

Oscar J. Larson, Rep	33,428
W. L. Carss, Dem	32,395

9. Counties of Becker, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau and Wilkin.

Halvor Steenerson, Rep	39,122
Frank Jeffers, Dem	6,741
N. E. Thormodson, Ind	28,443

10. Counties of Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Pine, Wright and Hennepin (except township of St. Anthony) and 3d, 4th and 10th wards of Minneapolis.

Thomas D. Schall, Rep	54,971
Henry A. Finlayson, Dem	6,917
John G. Soltis, Far.-Lab	18,590

Legislature.

There are no party divisions. Under the law every legislator is elected as a nonpartisan.

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Jacob A. O. Preus.
Lieutenant-Governor—Louis L. Collins.
Secretary of State—Mike Holm.
Treasurer—Henry Rines.
Attorney-General—Clifford L. Hilton.

MISSISSIPPI (Population, 1920, 1,790,618).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (82)	—Pres. 1920— Dem.	Rep.	Soc.
		Cox.	H'ding.	Debs.
22183	Adams	642	114	3
21369	Alcorn	1336	354	41
18960	Amite	578	90	5
24831	Attala	1187	270	21
9851	Benton	405	124	6
57669	Bolivar	1039	326	5
16823	Calhoun	875	160	41
20324	Carroll	669	184	11
22212	Chickasaw	944	194	26
12491	Choctaw	779	191	14
13019	Claiborne	401	14	1
17927	Clarke	807	47	24
17490	Clay	771	48	3
41511	Coahoma	882	61	10
28672	Copiah	1300	60	14
14869	Covington	649	257	29
24359	De Soto	816	27	2
21238	Forrest	1148	140	66
14156	Franklin	641	203	3
5564	George	263	56	17
10430	Greene	337	24	3
13607	Grenada	533	12	8
10380	Hancock	305	130	3
32855	Harrison	1270	314	44
57110	Hinds	2510	151	67
34513	Holmes	917	69	15
19192	Humphreys	316	21	2
7618	Issaquena	83	13	—
15647	Itawamba	1023	198	3
19208	Jackson	577	121	4
18508	Jasper	899	98	15
15946	Jefferson	430	14	1
12755	Jefferson Davis	485	179	5
32919	Jones	1397	419	240
19619	Kemper	934	129	26
19243	Lafayette	873	321	12
12869	Lamar	672	192	19
45897	Lauderdale	2539	228	126
12663	Lawrence	526	131	2
16973	Leake	1082	121	25
29618	Lee	1652	302	10
37256	Le Flore	969	39	4
24652	Lincoln	774	421	13
27632	Lowndes	928	51	9
29292	Madison	831	57	8
17144	Marion	613	143	16
26105	Marshall	823	30	3
32613	Monroe	1881	139	14
13805	Montgomery	846	57	14
19303	Neshoba	1088	182	55
20727	Newton	1208	108	82
23710	Noxubee	701	24	1
16872	Oktibbeha	778	70	1
27845	Panola	843	80	3
15468	Pearl River	464	53	2
8987	Perry	271	69	5
28725	Pike	1114	153	45
19962	Pontotoc	992	439	17
17606	Prentiss	992	496	49
19861	Quitman	377	39	1
20272	Rankin	905	43	5
16420	Scott	1055	64	22
14190	Sharkey	228	7	—
18109	Simpson	902	109	14
16178	Smith	968	265	23
6528	Stone	299	16	5
46374	Sunflower	1060	47	9
35953	Tallahatchie	1092	69	13
19636	Tate	876	117	11
15419	Tippah	955	237	22
15091	Tishomingo	841	387	21
20386	Tunica	256	2	1
20044	Union	1224	429	12
13455	Walthall	464	139	15
33362	Warren	1082	161	15
51092	Washington	776	60	1
15467	Wayne	547	112	48
12644	Webster	576	299	46
15319	Wilkinson	416	15	2
18139	Winston	932	113	17
18378	Yalobusha	892	82	10
37149	Yazoo	948	46	13
	Total	69277	11576	1639
	Plurality	57701		
	Per cent	84.10	14.03	1.87
	Total vote	82492		

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 80,422 votes; Hughes, Rep., 4,253; Benson, Soc., 1,469.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Noxubee and Tishomingo.
   J. E. Rankin, Dem..... 10,400
   G. Therrell, Rep..... 480
2. The counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union.
   B. G. Lowrey, Dem..... 6,960
3. The counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, Le Flore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Holmes and Washington.
   B. G. Humphreys, Dem..... 6,338
4. The counties of Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster, Yalobusha and Attala.
   T. U. Sisson, Dem..... 8,979
   J. A. Washington, Soc..... 598
5. The counties of Winston, Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith and Kemper.
   Ross A. Collins, Dem..... 11,507
   T. C. Brown, Rep..... 457
   C. C. Evans, Soc..... 272
6. The counties of Covington, Forest, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson Davis, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Wayne, Simpson, Stone and Pearl River.
   P. B. Johnson, Dem..... 9,683
   L. B. Collins, Rep..... 906
   T. J. Lyon, Soc..... 610
7. The counties of Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Adams, Pike, Amite and Wilkinson.
   P. E. Quinn, Dem..... 6,895
   S. S. Matthews, Rep..... 311
   J. B. Sternberger, Soc..... 220
8. The counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison, Hinds and Rankin.
   J. W. Collier, Dem..... 5,944
   E. F. Miller, Soc..... 288

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic in both branches.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Lee M. Russell.
Lieutenant-Governor—H. H. Casteel.
Secretary—J. W. Power.
Treasurer—L. S. Rodgers.
Attorney-General—Frank Roberson.

MISSOURI (Population, 1920, 3,404,055).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (114)	—President 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
21404	Adair	2534	4861	389
14075	Andrew	2466	3913	3
13008	Atchison	2227	3236	20
20589	Audrain	5514	3827	28
23473	Barry	3729	5162	122
16879	Barton	3040	3480	214
23933	Bates	4433	5039	119
12989	Benton	1506	3367	15
13909	Bollinger	2019	2869	41
29672	Boone	8748	4077	28
93684	Buchanan	16188	17191	201
24106	Butler	2662	4601	133
13849	Caldwell	2498	4168	—
23007	Callaway	6035	3274	11
10474	Camden	1034	2276	25
29839	Cape Girardeau	4584	7537	68
20480	Carroll	4075	5609	28
7482	Carter	930	1057	53
21536	Cass	5030	4055	21
13933	Cedar	1936	3488	60
21769	Chariton	4675	4331	17
15252	Christian	919	2795	100
11874	Clark	2383	3310	27
20455	Clay	6283	2804	18
14461	Clinton	3304	3165	11
24680	Cole	4167	5878	31
19308	Cooper	3657	5151	15
12355	Crawford	1658	2634	39
14173	Dade	1892	3520	44
12033	Dallas	1100	2665	25
16641	Daviess	3560	4458	45
11694	DeKalb	2121	3001	7
12318	Dent	1970	2204	58
15436	Douglas	577	3237	123
32773	Dunklin	5199	4455	289
28427	Franklin	2814	8712	133
12381	Gasconade	454	4481	15
15634	Gentry	3374	3442	19
68698	Greene	11514	15755	645
17554	Grundy	2721	5123	41
19719	Harrison	2502	5151	11
25116	Henry	5367	5313	53
7033	Hickory	532	2131	35
14084	Holt	2329	4153	23
13997	Howard	4735	2125	9
21102	Howell	2323	4344	150
9458	Iron	1554	1463	23
367846	Jackson	76791	79875	638
75941	Jasper	11066	17074	793
26555	Jefferson	4684	5730	119
24899	Johnson	5444	5700	36
10783	Knox	2250	2749	67
16857	Laclede	2183	3469	60
30006	Lafayette	6169	7471	216
24211	Lawrence	3532	6093	22
13465	Lewis	3542	2810	11
15956	Lincoln	3660	3209	62
24778	Linn	5184	5557	62
18857	Livingston	3666	5093	14
14690	McDonald	2242	2921	100
27518	Macon	5626	6309	187
10721	Madison	1830	2023	15
9500	Maries	1677	1445	23
30226	Marion	6719	4660	61
11281	Mercer	1044	3170	18
15567	Miller	1833	3555	63
12860	Mississippi	2442	2193	38
13532	Moniteau	2405	3535	17
16414	Monroe	6136	1406	25
15233	Montgomery	3103	3910	13
12015	Morgan	1883	2911	9
25180	New Madrid	3637	3745	96
24886	Newton	4078	5541	229
27744	Nodaway	5504	6971	22
12889	Oregon	1961	1319	53
13559	Osage	1118	3699	27
11125	Ozark	569	2457	46
26634	Pemiscot	3901	4443	108
14434	Perry	1504	3652	6
35813	Pettis	6561	8595	123
14941	Phelps	2422	2692	23
20345	Pike	5034	3860	33
13996	Platte	4361	1724	—
20351	Polk	2847	4367	37
10490	Pulaski	1978	1853	21
13115	Putnam	1315	3880	71
10412	Ralls	2803	1362	16
27633	Randolph	8115	3768	33
20508	Ray	4865	3228	27
10106	Reynolds	1837	1173	27
12061	Ripley	1735	1752	179
22828	St. Charles	2472	6645	49
15341	St. Clair	2296	3249	101
31403	St. Francois	1149	1917	6
9809	Ste. Genevieve	5300	5504	184
100737	St. Louis	12438	25008	1395
772897	St. Louis city	106047	163280	10083
28826	Saline	7114	5613	14
8383	Schuyler	1793	1806	13
10700	Scotland	2124	2509	57
23409	Scott	4157	4204	147
11865	Shannon	1661	1639	59
13617	Shelby	3935	2128	14
29755	Stoddard	4428	4641	324
11941	Stone	672	2749	57
17781	Sullivan	3475	4576	26
8178	Taney	913	2001	22
20548	Texas	2965	3552	43
26069	Vernon	5419	4645	113
8490	Warren	545	3512	54
13803	Washington	1837	2618	23
13012	Wayne	2072	2380	71

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Debs.
16609	Webster	2428	4000	40
7632	Worth	1532	1888	4
17733	Wright	2008	3661	49
	Total	574799	727162	20242
	Plurality		152363	
	Per cent.....	43.45	54.98	1.57
	Total vote.....		1322703	

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 397,908 votes; Hughes, Rep., 369,339; Benson, Soc., 14,608; Hanly, Pro., 3,881.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Selden P. Spencer, Rep. 711,161
Breckenridge Long, Dem. 589,498
E. T. Hodges, Soc. 20,002
Andrew Trudell, Soc.-Lab. 1,675
W. J. Mallett, Far.-Lab. 3,158

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby.
M. A. Romjue, Dem. 32,952
Frank C. Millspaugh, Rep. 34,259
Clarence Snyder, Soc. 585

2. The counties of Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Sullivan.
W. W. Rucker, Dem. 38,771
B. F. Beazell, Rep. 34,645
Elias Anderson, Soc. 156

3. The counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, Worth.
J. L. Milligan, Dem. 31,475
H. F. Lawrence, Rep. 33,949

4. The counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, Platte.
Louis C. Gabbert, Dem. 32,098
Chas. L. Faust, Rep. 38,047
E. M. Warmley, Soc. 166

5. Jackson county.
W. T. Bland, Dem. 77,793
E. C. Ellis, Rep. 79,075
Elmer D. Hodges, Soc. 494
L. A. Brown, Far.-Lab. 336

6. The counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, St. Clair.
C. C. Dickinson, Dem. 26,995
W. O. Atkeson, Rep. 29,802
Oscar S. Myers, Soc. 288

7. The counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, Saline.
Sam C. Major, Dem. 40,541
Roscoe Patterson, Rep. 50,213
J. R. Richardson, Soc. 783

8. The counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage.
W. L. Nelson, Dem. 25,733
Sud C. Roach, Rep. 30,158
E. B. Kenney, Soc. 167

9. The counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, Warren.
Champ Clark, Dem. 35,626
T. W. Huckreide, Rep. 39,213
Ed. A. Eno, Soc. 243

10. The county of St. Louis and the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 27th, (precinct 11), 28th wards of the city of St. Louis.
A. Evan Hughes, Dem. 65,472
C. A. Newton, Rep. 122,100
Wm. Brandt, Soc. 8,470
Geo. Moser, Soc.-Labor 604
J. Larken, Ind. 9,121

11. The 2d, 3d, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th (except precinct 11) wards of the city of St. Louis.
Harry B. Hawes, Dem. 35,726
Bernard P. Bogy, Rep. 33,592
W. C. Long, Soc. 1,774

12. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th (only precinct 12), 12th (only precincts 11 and 12), 13th, 14th, 15th (except precincts 2, 3, and 4), 20th (only precinct 1), 21st (only precincts 1 and 2), 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th (only precincts from 1 to 6, inclusive), 28th (only precincts 1 and 2) wards of the city of St. Louis.
S. L. Rosenfeld, Dem. 16,901
L. C. Dyer, Rep. 28,400
Henry Siroky, Soc. 710

13. The counties of Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Washington, Wayne.
Arthur T. Brewster, Dem. 24,394
M. E. Rhodes, Rep. 30,610
R. S. Short, Soc. 420

14. The counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, Taney.
Robert L. Ward, Dem. 41,547
Edw. D. Hays, Rep. 56,525
John Gardner, Soc. 1,392

15. The counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Vernon.
Ernest M. Roseberry, Dem. 33,844
I. V. McPherson, Rep. 44,176
W. H. McFall, Soc. 1,257

16. The counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, Wright.
Thomas L. Ruby, Dem. 23,510
S. A. Shelton, Rep. 28,500
H. M. Fouty, Soc. 284

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	15	38	53
Republicans	19	104	123

State Officers.

Governor—Arthur M. Hyde, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Hiram Lloyd, Rep.
Secretary of State—Charles U. Becker, Rep.
Auditor—George E. Hackmann, Rep.
Treasurer—L. D. Thompson, Rep.
Attorney-General—Jesse Barrett, Rep.
State Supt. Pub. Instruc.—Sam. A. Baker, Rep.

MONTANA (Population, 1920, 548,889).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (52)	—Pres. 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.
7369	Beaverhead.....	2049	833
7015	Big Horn	1062	475
9057	Blaine	1720	848
3239	Broadwater	723	622
15279	Carbon	2700	1107
3972	Carter	782	342
38836	Cascade	6808	3938
11051	Chouteau	2646	1436
12194	Custer	2347	1127
	Daniels.....	811	289
9239	Dawson	1784	875
15323	Deer Lodge	3130	1567
4548	Fallon	1064	381
28344	Fergus	5858	3371
21705	Flathead	3900	2241
15864	Gallatin	3238	2370
5368	Garfield	1226	484
4178	Glacier	1297	531
	Golden Valley.....	1185	381
4167	Granite.....	949	439
13958	Hill	2220	1388
5203	Jefferson.....	969	688
18660	Lewis and Clark.....	4348	2413
2416	Liberty	757	331
7797	Lincoln	1187	683
7495	Madison	1672	877
4747	McCone	1177	537
2622	Meagher	744	314

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.
2327	Mineral	347	362
24041	Missoula	4374	3292
12030	Musselshell	1910	951
11330	Park	2537	1155
9311	Phillips	1693	648
5741	Pondera	1654	893
3357	Powder River	955	330
6909	Powell	1345	787
3684	Prairie	881	242
10098	Ravalli	2110	1224
8989	Richland	1759	744
8002	Rosebud	1624	555
10347	Roosevelt	2239	873
4903	Sanders	1035	741
13847	Sheridan	1335	610
60313	Silver Bow	10074	6394
7630	Stillwater	1721	664
4926	Sweet Grass	1035	349
5870	Teton	1319	671
3724	Toole	861	405
1990	Treasure	517	174
11542	Valley	2096	895
5619	Wheatland	1250	520
3113	Wibaux	692	223
29600	Yellowstone	5714	2782
	Total	109430	57372
	Plurality	52058	
	Per cent	61.13	31.93
	Total vote	179006	

For president in 1920 Christensen, Far.-Lab., received 12,204 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 158,827 votes; Hughes, Rep., 117,771; Benson, Soc., 7,141; Hanly, Pro., 2,907.

For Governor, 1920.

Joseph M. Dixon, Rep. 111,113
Burton K. Wheeler, Dem. 74,875

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Gallatin, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Madison, Mineral, Missoula, Powell, Ravalli, Sanders and Silver Bow.
Washington J. McCormick, Rep. 39,729
Burton Watson, Dem. 29,688

2. Counties of Big Horn, Blaine, Carbon, Carter, Cascade, Chouteau, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Fergus, Garfield, Glacier, Hill, McCone, Meagher, Musselshell, Park, Phillips, Pondera, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sheridan, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton, Toole, Treasure, Valley, Wheatland, Wibaux and Yellowstone.
Carl W. Riddick, Rep. 68,486
Max McCusker, Dem. 37,104

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	39	101	140
Democrats	10	5	15
Nonpartisan	5	2	7

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Joseph M. Dixon.
Lieut.-Gov.—Nelson Story.
Attorney-General—Wellington D. Rankin.
Secretary of State—Charles T. Stewart.
Treasurer—J. W. Walker.
Auditor—George P. Porter.
Supt. Public Instruction—May Trumper.

NEBRASKA (Population, 1920, 1,296,372).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (93)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
22621	Adams	4849	1932	118
15243	Antelope	3322	1154	83
1412	Arthur	167	94	18
1435	Banner	258	69	24
1778	Blaine	328	176	6
14146	Boone	3108	1461	60
8407	Box Butte	1630	756	65
8243	Boyd	1482	527	79
6749	Brown	1417	558	33
23787	Buffalo	4954	2258	177
12559	Burt	2969	1194	47
14606	Butler	2478	1918	40
18029	Cass	3575	2192	245
16225	Cedar	3906	1279	35
4939	Chase	976	414	33
11753	Cherry	1636	711	66
8405	Cheyenne	1857	604	76
14486	Clay	3392	1466	79
11624	Colfax	1992	957	42
13769	Cuming	3177	764	81
26407	Custer	4974	2739	387
7694	Dakota	1525	873	28
10160	Dawes	1801	900	63
16004	Dawson	3384	1444	140
3282	Deuel	684	321	35
11815	Dixon	2435	911	16
23197	Dodge	4832	1799	161
204524	Douglas	28543	18439	2116
4869	Dundy	1094	375	70
13671	Fillmore	2803	1549	26
10067	Franklin	2294	1030	56
8540	Frontier	1750	673	66
11657	Furnas	2445	1371	72
29721	Gage	6059	2477	106
4572	Garden	924	421	26
3496	Garfield	611	252	65
4669	Gosper	794	486	41
1486	Grant	256	141	2
8685	Greeley	1345	1180	58
23720	Hall	4719	1724	582
13237	Hamilton	2950	1356	45
9220	Harlan	1756	974	143
3327	Hayes	512	207	42
6045	Hitchcock	1127	615	58
17151	Holt	3163	1577	75
1378	Hooker	230	117	8
10739	Howard	1508	1311	109
16140	Jefferson	3488	1408	107
8940	Johnson	2416	909	24
8583	Kearney	1683	1273	48
5294	Keith	1050	472	77
3594	Keyapaha	479	218	29
4498	Kimball	910	339	25
18894	Knox	3678	1470	82
85902	Lancaster	15638	8435	382
23420	Lincoln	3342	1896	400
1596	Logan	312	180	31
1946	Loup	343	117	35
22511	Madison	5171	1716	98
1692	McPherson	229	75	13
10763	Merrick	2385	1075	55
9151	Morrill	1366	667	34
8712	Nance	1877	746	40
12547	Nemaha	2888	1512	50
13236	Nuckolls	2637	1337	89
19494	Otoe	3869	1671	75
9578	Pawnee	2510	972	35
3967	Perkins	722	387	48
9900	Phelps	2324	1169	152
10681	Pierce	2478	743	45
19464	Platte	4058	1367	29
10714	Polk	2393	1236	43
11434	Red Willow	1993	1133	188
18968	Richardson	4496	2679	46
3703	Rock	621	239	14
16514	Saline	3197	2172	20
9370	Sarpy	1662	1027	70
20589	Saunders	3733	2296	127
20710	Scotts Bluff	3189	969	162
15867	Seward	3690	1497	30
9625	Sheridan	1714	784	106
8877	Sherman	1582	848	110
4528	Sioux	627	252	58
7756	Stanton	1457	501	32
13976	Thayer	3456	1120	78
1773	Thomas	305	207	21
9589	Thurston	1667	925	29
9823	Valley	1935	912	78
12180	Washington	2409	1295	39
9725	Wayne	2312	681	69
10922	Webster	2599	913	69

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.
2531	Wheeler	352	165	85
17146	York	4265	1857	140
	Total	247498	119608	9600
	Plurality	127890		
	Per cent	64.68	31.26	2.51
	Total vote	382653		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 5,947 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 158,887 votes; Hughes, Rep., 117,771; Benson, Soc., 7,141; Hanly, Pro., 2,907.

For Governor, 1920.

Samuel R. McKelvie, Rep. 152,863
John H. Morehead, Dem. 130,433
Arthur G. Wray, Ind. 88,905
J. D. Graves, Pro. 6,041

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson.
C. Frank Reavis, Rep. 35,293
Frank A. Peterson, Dem. 16,680

2. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington.
Albert W. Jefferis, Rep. 33,196
James O'Hara, Dem. 18,346

3. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston and Wayne.
Robert E. Evans, Rep. 38,370
Webb Rice, Dem. 17,171
Mrs. Marie Weakes, Ind. 15,515

4. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York.
M. O. McLaughlin, Rep. 34,383
Albert P. Sprague, Dem. 20,662

5. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow and Webster.
William E. Andrews, Rep. 31,695
Harry S. Dungan, Dem. 22,662

6. Counties of Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooper, Howard, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler.
Moses P. Kinkaid, Rep. 49,122
Thomas E. Grimes, Dem. 20,790
Lucien Stebbins, Ind. 6,222

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	33	96	129
Democrats	—	4	4

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Samuel R. McKelvie.
Lieutenant-Governor—Pelham A. Barrows
Attorney-General—Clarence A. Davis.
Secretary of State—D. M. Amsberry.
Auditor of State—George W. Marsh.
State Treasurer—D. B. Cropsey.

NEVADA (Population, 1920, 77,407).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (17)	—President 1920— Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
4649	Churchill	506	873	237
4859	Clark	620	589	111
1825	Douglas	147	503	6
8083	Elko	1029	1369	123
2410	Esmeralda	347	466	127
1350	Eureka	157	313	21
3743	Humboldt	532	660	92
1484	Lander	254	416	39
2287	Lincoln	366	373	44
4078	Lyon	344	945	119
1848	Mineral	209	374	46
6504	Nye	1007	1576	316
2453	Ormsby	413	592	19
2803	Pershing	389	563	44
1469	Storey	272	324	21
18627	Washoe	2357	4189	319
8935	White Pine	902	1354	180
	Total	9851	15479	1864
	Plurality		5628	
	Per cent	36.22	56.92	6.86
	Total vote		27194	

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 17,766 votes; Hughes, Rep., 12,127; Debs, Soc., 3,065; Hanly, Pro., 348.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Charles B. Henderson, Dem. 10,402
James Jepson, Soc. 494
Anne Martin, Ind. 4,981
Tasker L. Oddie, Rep 11,550

For Representative in Congress, 1920.

Samuel S. Arentz, Rep. 13,599
Jerry Donovan, Soc. 1,205
Charles R. Evans, Dem. 9,167
Paul Jones, Ind. 3,349

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	7	25	32
Democrats	7	9	16
Independents	3	4	7

State Officers.

Governor—Emmitt D. Boyle, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Maurice J. Sullivan, Dem.
Secretary of State—George Brodigan, Dem.
Treasurer—Ed Malley, Dem.
Comptroller—George A. Cole, Dem.
Attorney-General—Leonard B. Fowler, Dem.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Pop., 1920, 443,083).

Population in 1920	Counties. (10)	—President 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
21178	Belknap	5628	3464	23
15017	Carroll	4214	2279	17
30975	Cheshire	6644	3374	74
36093	Coos	6114	4985	129
40572	Grafton	9650	6102	42
135512	Hillsborough	23040	18736	546
51770	Merrimack	12748	8976	148
52498	Rockingham	13811	6582	132
38546	Strafford	8700	5643	69
20922	Sullivan	4647	2521	54
	Total	95196	62662	1234
	Plurality	32534		
	Per cent	59.84	39.38	.78
	Total vote		159092	

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 43,779 votes; Hughes, Rep., 43,723; Hanly, Pro., 296.

For United States Senator, 1920.

George H. Moses, Rep. 90,173
Raymond B. Stevens, Dem. 65,039
William H. Wilkins, Soc. 1,004

For Governor, 1920.

Albert O. Brown, Rep. 93,273
Charles E. Tilton, Dem. 62,174
Francis T. Butler, Soc. 1,080

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Belknap, Carroll, Buckingham, Stafford, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).
Sherman E. Burroughs, Rep. 46,606
Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, Dem. 31,334
Solomon Shechet, Soc. 588

2. The counties of Cheshire, Coos, Crafton, Sullivan, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).
Edward H. Wason, Rep. 46,720
Charles J. French, Dem. 29,376

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	21	300	321
Democrats	3	100	103

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Albert O. Brown.
Secretary of State—Edwin C. Bean.
State Treasurer—John Wesley Plummer.
(Other state officers appointed by the governor and council.)

NEW JERSEY (Population, 1920, 3,155,900).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (21)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
83914	Atlantic	21245	5753	390
210703	Bergen	47512	12396	—
81770	Burlington	17898	7532	229
190508	Camden	40771	17893	2467
19460	Cape May	5785	2198	107
61348	Cumberland	11913	4487	473
652089	Essex	116168	40970	5939
48224	Gloucester	11693	4869	225
629154	Hudson	101759	62637	5454
32885	Hunterdon	7443	6067	76
159881	Mercer	19626	15713	1118
162334	Middlesex	29334	11618	848
104925	Monmouth	28818	12975	291
82694	Morris	20686	7256	578
22155	Ocean	6840	2138	96
259174	Passaic	42692	11873	4153
36572	Salem	7638	3483	98
47991	Somerset	10962	4192	163
24905	Sussex	5224	3516	42
99037	Union	39499	12103	2353
45047	Warren	8035	7218	192
	Total	615333	258761	27385
	Plurality	356572		
	Per cent	67.80	28.48	2.80
	Total vote	910241		

For president in 1920 Macauley, S. Tax, received 603 votes; W. W. Cox, Soc.-Lab., 1,010; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 2,264; Watkins, Pro., 4,895.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 268,982 votes; Wilson, Dem., 211,018; Benson, Soc., 10,405; Hanly, Pro., 3,183; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 855.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Camden, Gloucester and Salem.
F. F. Patterson, Jr., Rep. 55,885
W. P. Kramer, Dem. 23,711
Jennie S. Sharpe, Pro. 3,500
H. F. Niessner, Soc. 2,036
A. G. Hawes, Nonp. 463

1. (To fill vacancy).
F. F. Patterson, Jr., Rep. 54,971
W. P. Kramer, Dem. 23,279
Jennie S. Sharpe, Pro. 3,566

2. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington.
Isaac Bacharach, Rep. 51,006
Wm. E. Jonah, Dem. 21,511
G. E. Strother, Soc. 331

3. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean.
T. F. Appleby, Rep. 56,098
W. E. Ramsay, Dem. 29,706
A. D. Albertson, Soc. 692

4. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer.
E. C. Hutchinson, Rep. 39,582
Charles Browne, Dem. 31,695
C. P. Gibson, Soc. 752

5. Counties of Union and Morris.
E. R. Ackerman, Rep. 53,681
R. E. Clement, Dem. 21,949
Jas. B. Furber, Soc. 2,194

6. Counties of Bergen, Sussex, Warren and Passaic (part).
R. Perkins, Rep. 54,334
Thos. A. Shields, Dem. 25,764
F. Krafft, Soc. 1,328

7. Part of Passaic county.
A. H. Radcliffe, Rep. 33,844
N. Hughes, Dem. 15,291
F. Hubschmitt, Soc. 2,939

8. Counties of Essex (part) and Hudson (part).
H. W. Taylor, Rep. 41,898
C. A. McGlennon, Dem. 27,822
H. J. Howland, Soc. 810

9. County of Essex (part)
R. W. Parker, Rep. 32,240
D. F. Minahan, Dem. 20,244
G. H. Goebel, Soc. 1,735

10. County of Essex (part).
F. R. Lehlbach, Rep. 40,965
D. Flannagan, Dem. 19,548
Wm. Freiday, Ind. 2,141
W. L. Flavelle, Soc. 1,397

11. County of Hudson (part).
A. E. Olpp, Rep. 30,046
J. J. Eagan, Dem. 23,402
I. G. Koven, Soc. 845

12. County of Hudson (part).
C. F. X. O'Brien, Dem. 34,527
W. Williams, Rep. 29,080
W. K. Tallman, Soc. 452

Legislature.

The legislature is republican.

State Officers.

Governor—Edward I. Edwards, Dem.
Secretary of State—Thomas F. Martin, Dem.
Treasurer—William T. Read, Rep.
Comptroller—Newton A. K. Bugbee, Rep.

NEW MEXICO (Population, 1920, 360,350).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (29)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Far.-Lab. Christensen.
29855	Bernalillo	4970	4811	57
12075	Chaves	1750	2074	31
21550	Colfax	3342	2701	48
11236	Curry	880	2131	151
3196	DeBaca	412	688	17
16548	Dona Ana	2627	1318	19
9116	Eddy	979	1610	30
21939	Grant	2224	1870	35
8015	Guadalupe	1595	1223	16
4338	Hidalgo	444	548	4
3545	Lea	254	734	24
7823	Lincoln	1454	1078	35
12270	Luna	832	994	34
13731	McKinley	1526	994	27
13915	Mora	2473	2176	28
7902	Otero	1226	1093	68
10444	Quay	1211	1805	72
19552	Rio Arriba	3982	2058	—
6548	Roosevelt	568	1179	67
8863	Sandoval	1194	884	—
8333	San Juan	982	827	28
22867	San Miguel	5537	3988	—
15030	Santa Fe	3058	1684	26
4619	Sierra	861	643	15
14061	Socorro	3131	1802	30
12773	Taos	2519	1360	7
9731	Torrance	1747	1119	29
16680	Union	2930	2272	185
13795	Valencia	2833	952	16
	Total	57541	46616	1099
	Plurality	10925		
	Per cent	54.67	44.29	1.04
	Total vote	105256		

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 33,691 votes; Hughes, Rep., 31,161; Benson, Soc., 1,999; Hanly, Pro., 112.

For Representative in Congress, 1920.

Nestor Montoya, Rep. 54,672
Antonio Lercero, Dem. 49,426
A. James McDonald, Far.-Lab. 1,290

For Governor in 1920.

Merritt C. Mechem, Rep.....54,426
Richard H. Hanna, Dem.....50,755
W. E. McGrath, Far.-Lab.....1,004

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	15	33	48
Democrats	9	16	25

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Merritt C. Mechem.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. H. Duckworth.
Secretary of State—Manuel Martinez.
Attorney-General—Harry S. Bowman.
Auditor—Edward L. Safford.
Treasurer—Charles U. Strong.
Supt. of Public Instruction—John V. Conway.
Commissioner of Public Lands—Nelson A. Field.

NEW YORK (Population, 1920, 10,385,227).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (62)	President, 1920—Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
186106	Albany	28376	48750	1438
36842	Allegany	2799	10898	513
732016	Bronx	45741	106050	32923
113610	Broome	9251	24759	1120
71323	Cattaraugus	6693	16083	658
65221	Cayuga	6343	15234	639
115348	Chautauqua	6781	27618	3143
65872	Chemung	7060	17864	431
34969	Chenango	3735	10116	68
43898	Clinton	4110	9062	29
33930	Columbia	5203	9284	211
29625	Cortland	2541	9606	136
42774	Delaware	4528	11719	150
91747	Dutchess	9938	21152	882
634688	Erie	40436	99762	15111
31871	Essex	2218	8042	47
43541	Franklin	3825	9786	62
44927	Fulton	3192	10946	888
37976	Genesee	2570	9628	539
25796	Greene	3498	6323	264
3970	Hamilton	516	881	3
64962	Herkimer	6507	14310	193
82250	Jefferson	7925	22072	252
2018356	Kings	119612	292692	45100
23704	Lewis	2673	5906	24
36830	Livingston	3571	9488	497
39535	Madison	3797	11094	230
352034	Monroe	28523	73809	11089
57928	Montgomery	5911	12835	476
126120	Nassau	8595	33099	1254
2284103	New York	135249	275013	46049
118705	Niagara	7416	21193	1872
182833	Oneida	15560	36311	2297
241465	Onondaga	23308	57008	4707
52652	Ontario	5678	13361	914
119814	Orange	10567	24558	1573
28619	Orleans	2266	8305	620
71045	Oswego	8045	17905	491
46200	Otsego	6275	12112	134
10802	Putnam	1405	3447	23
469042	Queens	35296	94360	6143
113129	Rensselaer	20224	28810	1849
116531	Richmond	9373	17844	712
45548	Rockland	5057	11169	498
88121	St. Lawrence	7213	24651	372
60029	Saratoga	6905	16222	351
109363	Schenectady	8741	19208	4941
21303	Schoharie	3697	5572	30
13098	Schuyler	1231	3827	151
24735	Seneca	3023	6260	250
80627	Steuben	7401	18335	1217
110246	Suffolk	8852	26737	596
33163	Sullivan	3623	8029	671
24212	Tioga	2406	6772	83
35285	Tompkins	3487	9508	288
74979	Ulster	8759	19001	301
31673	Warren	3227	9009	189
44888	Washington	4124	13647	162
48827	Wayne	4289	13333	304
344436	Westchester	28060	76020	6097
30314	Wyoming	2442	9134	294
16641	Yates	1571	5638	52
	Total	781238	1871167	203201
	Plurality		1089929	
	Per cent	26.95	37.60	7.01
	Total vote	2898513		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 19,653 votes; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 4,841; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 18,413.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 865,851 votes; Wilson, Dem., 756,880; Benson, Soc., 45,985; Hanly, Pro., 19,031; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 2,665.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Harry C. Walker, Dem.....901,310
James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Rep.....1,434,393
Jacob Panken, Soc.....208,155
Ella A. Boole, Pro.....150,623
Harry Carlson, Soc.-Lab.....7,822
Rose Schneiderman, Far.-Lab.....27,934

For Governor, 1920.

Alfred E. Smith, Dem.....1,261,812
Nathan L. Miller, Rep.....1,335,878
Joseph D. Cannon, Soc.....159,804
George F. Thompson, Pro.....35,509
John P. Quinn, Soc.-Lab.....5,015
Dudley Field Malone, Far.-Lab.....69,908

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau and Queens (part).
Alfred J. Kennedy, Dem.....24,868
Frederick C. Hicks, Rep.-Pro.....61,502
Daniel T. Hinckley, Soc.....2,172

2. County of Queens (part).
John J. Kindred, Dem.....42,530
Rudolph Hantusch, Rep.....40,201
William Burke, Sr., Soc.....5,872
W. E. Keyes, Pro.....608

3. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Christian J. McWilliams, Dem.....15,224
John Kissel, Rep.....16,576
Harry W. Laidler, Soc.....5,257
Frederick K. Oakley, Pro.....146

4. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Thomas H. Cullen, Dem.....21,070
James J. Astorica, Rep.....14,686
Alexander Fagin, Soc.....1,408
Max Schimpf, Pro.....319

5. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Edward Cassin, Dem.....27,650
Adolph L. Kline, Rep.....42,129
Israel M. Chatcuff, Soc.....2,047
William M. Nichol, Pro.....574

6. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
William F. X. Geoghan, Dem.....22,476
Warren I. Lee, Rep.....44,527
W. W. Passage, Soc.....6,867
Lindsay Johnson, Pro.....1,095

7. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
James P. Maher, Dem.....16,554
Michael J. Hogan, Rep.....20,489
Jean Jacques Coronel, Soc.....6,561
Charles E. Gildersleeve, Pro.....446

8. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
William E. Cleary, Dem.....22,586
Charles G. Bond, Rep.....30,916
Victor H. Lawn, Soc.....9,124
Albert J. Copeland, Pro.....385

9. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
David J. O'Connell, Dem.....30,212
Andrew N. Petersen, Rep.....41,399
Wihelmus B. Robinson, Soc.....7,420
Frank E. Merchon, Pro.....378

10. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Gilbert H. Rhoades, Dem.....14,071
Lester D. Volk, Rep.....25,808
James O'Neal, Soc.....11,529
Bernard Cook, Pro.....181

11. County of Richmond (Staten island) and part of lower New York city.
Daniel J. Riordan, Dem. 19,097
Wilbur F. Wakeman, Rep. 17,358
Rudolph Rochow, Soc. 1,235

12. Part of New York city (New York county).
Henry M. Goldfogle, Dem.-Rep. 8,654
Meyer London, Soc. 10,212

13. Part of New York city (New York county).
Christopher D. Sullivan, Dem.-Rep. 8,979
Charles W. Irwin, Soc. 4,925

14. Part of New York city (New York county).
Nathan S. Pearlman, Dem.-Rep. 18,042
Algernon Lee, Soc. 8,515

15. Part of New York city (New York county).
Peter J. Dooling, Dem. 14,971
Thomas J. Ryan, Rep. 18,936
Charles Richter, Soc. 1,219
James J. Reilly, Far.-Lab. 1,570

16. Part of New York city (New York county).
W. Bourke Cockran, Dem. 19,275
Warren S. Fisher, Rep. 14,336
Bertha H. Mailly, Soc. 2,748

17. Part of New York city (New York county).
Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Dem. 18,345
Ogden L. Mills, Rep. 33,659
Julius Halpern, Soc. 2,322

18. Part of New York city (New York county).
John F. Carew, Dem. 12,169
Henry J. O'Connor, Rep. 11,148
Marie MacDonald, Soc. 5,668
Jeremiah A. O'Leary, Far.-Lab. 9,998

19. Part of New York city (New York county).
William Kennelly, Dem. 23,126
Walter M. Chandler, Rep. 41,832
Esther Friedman, Soc. 5,667

20. Part of New York city (New York county).
Isaac Siegel, Dem.-Rep. 12,605
Morris Hillquit, Soc. 9,442

21. Part of New York city (New York county).
Jerome F. Donovan, Dem. 28,535
Martin C. Ansorge, Rep. 48,959
Robert Press, Soc. 3,873
Thomas F. Ryan, Far.-Lab. 1,825

22. Part of New York city (New York county).
Anthony J. Griffin, Dem. 20,389
Wilbur J. Murphy, Rep. 17,657
Patrick J. Murphy, Soc. 6,580

23. Part of New York city (New York county).
Richard F. McKiniry, Dem. 36,835
Albert B. Rossdale, Rep. 38,915
Abraham Josephson, Soc. 22,949

24. Part of New York city (New York and Westchester counties).
James V. Ganly, Dem. 28,006
Benjamin L. Fairchild, Rep. 50,409
George Orr, Soc. 15,550

25. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part).
A. Outram Sherman, Dem. 20,632
James W. Husted, Rep.-Pro. 49,829
John Haggerty, Soc. 3,502

26. Counties of Orange, Putnam and Dutchess.
Rosslyn M. Cox, Dem. 22,772
Hamilton Fish, Jr., Rep.-Pro. 43,916
James C. Hogan, Soc. 2,245

27. Counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia and Schoharie.
John R. Green, Dem. 23,115
Charles B. Ward, Rep. 42,504
Dwight O. Whedon, Soc. 1,282
Dorothy Frooks, Pro. 2,961

28. County of Albany and part of city of Troy, in Rensselaer county.
Peter G. Ten Eyck, Dem. 51,210
Edward J. Halter, Rep. 42,214
James C. Sheehan, Soc. 1,692

29. Counties of Rensselaer (part), Washington, Saratoga and Warren.
J. Ward Russell, Dem. 23,663
James S. Parker, Rep.-Pro. 54,504
D. V. Linehan, Soc. 1,870

30. Counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton.
John E. Kelly, Dem. 18,687
Frank Crowther, Rep.-Pro. 41,960
Harry Christian, Soc. 6,242

31. Counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence.
John C. Russell, Dem. 14,772
Bertrand H. Snell, Rep.-Pro. 45,059
Harry Taylor, Soc. 506

32. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and Madison.
Newton S. Beebe, Dem. 20,085
Luther W. Mott, Rep.-Pro. 53,249

33. Counties of Oneida and Herkimer.
Roger W. Huntington, Dem. 21,732
Homer P. Snyder, Rep. 47,251
Harvey P. Brucker, Soc. 2,887
Olin S. Bishop, Pro. 1,320

34. Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Broome and Chenango.
Charles R. Seymour, Dem. 21,496
John Davenport Clarke, Rep. 52,809
Arthur Breckenridge, Soc. 1,386

35. Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.
John F. Nash, Dem. 25,699
Walter W. Magee, Rep. 60,018
Fred Sander, Soc. 4,508
Fannie L. Cochran, Pro. 2,087

36. Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Yates and Ontario.
George K. Shuler, Dem. 23,534
Norman J. Gould, Rep.-Pro. 49,160

37. Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.
Charles L. Durham, Dem. 21,962
Alanson B. Houghton, Rep.-Pro. 51,512
Francis Toomey, Soc. 2,456

38. Monroe county (part).
Hiram R. Wood, Dem. 20,281
Thomas B. Dunn, Rep.-Pro. 56,796
Charles Messinger, Soc. 8,369
Harry C. Gregory, Far.-Lab. 659

39. Counties of Monroe (part), Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston.
David A. White, Dem. 17,602
Archie D. Sanders, Rep.-Pro. 53,079
George Weber, Soc. 3,943

40. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part).
Frank S. Nicholson, Dem. 19,253
S. Wallace Dempsey, Rep.-Pro. 56,129
Augustus Meas, Soc. 5,389

41. County of Erie (part).
Al J. Egloff, Dem. 20,692
Clarence MacGregor, Rep.-Pro. 30,560
Martin B. Heisler, Soc. 4,836

42. County of Erie (part).
James M. Mead, Dem. 23,869
C. Hamilton Cook, Rep.-Pro. 21,224
John H. Gibbons, Soc. 3,218

43. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.
Fred H. Sylvester, Dem. 13,720
Daniel A. Reed, Rep.-Pro. 52,343
Gust C. Peterson, Soc. 4,273

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	40	119	159
Democrats	10	28	38
Socialists	1	3	4

State Officers. (All republican.)
Governor—Nathan L. Miller.
Lieutenant-Governor—Jeremiah Wood.
Secretary of State—John J. Lyons.
Controller—N. Monroe Marshall.
Attorney-General—Charles D. Newton.

NORTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1920, 2,559,123).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (100)	Pres. 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
32718	Alamance	5253	4619
12212	Alexander	2045	2643
7403	Alleghany	1409	1203
28334	Anson	3175	433
21001	Ashe	3427	3808
11479	Avery	397	2503
30876	Beaufort	3522	2266
23993	Bertie	1840	212
19761	Bladen	1939	1064
14876	Brunswick	1253	1362
64148	Buncombe	10176	8039
23297	Burke	3292	3492
33730	Cabarrus	4418	5148
19984	Caldwell	2913	3241
5382	Camden	540	142
13660	Carteret	2070	2315
15759	Caswell	1239	505
33839	Catawba	5446	5936
23814	Chatham	3186	2906
15242	Cherokee	1761	2506
10649	Chowan	1090	209
4646	Clay	755	911
34272	Cleveland	5181	2953
29907	Columbus	3111	1783
29148	Craven	3413	731
35064	Cumberland	3236	1971
7263	Currituck	1000	86
5115	Dare	825	632
35201	Davidson	4797	5960
13578	Davie	1624	2591
30223	Duplin	3393	2697
42219	Durham	4641	3553
37995	Edgecombe	3343	24
77269	Forsyth	8115	6793
26667	Franklin	2743	590
51242	Gaston	7148	5803
10537	Gates	796	327
4872	Graham	644	915
26846	Granville	2614	833
16212	Greene	1649	439
79272	Guilford	9600	7925
43755	Halifax	3430	524
28313	Harnett	3919	3311
23496	Haywood	4229	3000
18248	Henderson	2496	3339
16275	Hertford	1103	221
11722	Hoke	1266	166
8386	Hyde	1134	530
37956	Iredell	6471	4402
13396	Jackson	2385	2355
48080	Johnston	6029	5588
9912	Jones	964	385
13400	Lee	2321	1144
29565	Lenoir	2644	1203
17862	Lincoln	3331	3137
12887	Macon	2176	2050
20083	Madison	1339	3620
20823	Martin	2561	530
16763	McDowell	2809	2561
80695	Mecklenburg	11311	3421
11278	Mitchell	697	2153
31323	Montgomery	2321	2304
21388	Moore	2679	2280
41061	Nash	4031	1556
40620	New Hanover	4102	712
23184	Northampton	2305	165
14703	Onslow	1557	853
17895	Orange	1993	1738
9060	Pamilco	1286	1008
17670	Pasquotank	1736	507
14788	Pender	1580	699
11137	Perquimans	1042	487
18973	Person	1646	1566
45569	Pitt	4196	864
8032	Polk	1361	1326
30856	Randolph	5106	6297
25155	Richmond	3341	1124
54674	Robeson	6183	2220
44149	Rockingham	4507	3605
44062	Rowan	6421	4888
31426	Rutherford	5072	4015
36002	Sampson	2426	5353
15600	Scotland	1705	306
27429	Stanly	3843	4310
20575	Stokes	1998	2976
32464	Surry	3547	5170
13224	Swain	1434	2239
9303	Transylvania	1539	1683
4849	Tyrrell	718	532
36059	Union	4168	1404
22799	Vance	2491	815
75155	Wake	8014	3655
21487	Warren	1864	295
11429	Washington	1116	971
13477	Watauga	1722	2631
43640	Wayne	4794	2823
29644	Wilkes	2843	6451
36813	Wilson	3496	1373
16391	Yadkin	1350	3301
15093	Yancey	2280	2596
	Total	305447	232806
	Plurality	72641	
	Per cent	56.70	43.19
	Total vote	538699	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 446 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 168,383 votes; Hughes, Rep., 120,890; Benson, Soc., 509; Hanly, Pro., 55.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Lee S. Overman, Dem.....310,504
A. E. Holton, Rep.....229,343
H. J. Olier, Soc.....325

For Governor, 1920.

Cameron Morrison, Dem.....308,151
John J. Parker, Rep.....230,175

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.
Hallett S. Ward, Dem.....21,414
Wheeler Martin, Rep.....7,495

2. Counties of Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren and Wilson.
Claude Kitchin, Dem.....20,890
W. O. Dixon, Rep.....3,367

3. Counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamilco, Pender, Sampson and Wayne.
S. M. Brinson, Dem.....21,547
R. L. Herring, Rep.....16,347

4. Counties of Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance and Wake.
Edward W. Pou, Dem.....26,470
J. D. Parker, Rep.....14,084

5. Counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry.
Charles M. Stedman, Dem.....45,301
William D. Merritt, Rep.....38,484

6. Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover and Robeson.
Homer L. Lyon, Dem.....24,174
R. S. White, Rep.....11,040

7. Counties of Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hope, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes and Yadkin.
William C. Hammer, Dem.....37,071
William H. Cox, Rep.....32,784

8. Counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly and Watauga.
Robert L. Doughton, Dem.....32,934
J. I. Campbell, Rep.....31,456

9. Counties of Avery, Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell and Yancey.
A. L. Bulwinkle, Dem.....40,195
J. F. Newell, Rep.....35,686

10. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain and Transylvania.
Zebulon Weaver, Dem.....36,923
L. L. Jenkins, Rep.....34,625

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Cameron Morrison.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. B. Cooper.
Secretary of State—J. Bryan Grimes.
Auditor—Baxter Durham.
Treasurer—B. R. Lacy.
Attorney-General—J. S. Manning.

NORTH DAKOTA (Pop., 1920, 646,872).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (53)	President 1920—Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
5593	Adams	1377	347	45
18678	Barnes	5155	1101	165
13095	Benson	3545	673	130
3126	Billings	786	59	12
15109	Bottineau	3459	964	—
4768	Bowman	1192	321	195
9511	Burke	1911	448	335
15578	Burleigh	4310	890	392
41477	Cass	10881	2853	375
15555	Cavalier	3783	964	31
10499	Dickey	2822	754	156
9637	Divide	2389	495	120
8828	Dunn	1962	428	48
6493	Eddy	1525	578	116
11288	Emmons	2896	243	22
6108	Foster	1583	371	50
4832	Golden Valley	1169	283	62
28795	Grand Forks	7636	2544	154
9553	Grant	2245	289	—
7452	Griggs	1739	530	83
7685	Hettinger	1846	327	40
7798	Kidder	1855	336	108
11564	LaMoure	3004	645	214
7723	Logan	1589	144	11
15544	McHenry	3532	848	389
9010	McIntosh	1783	79	23
9544	McKenzie	2524	499	—
17266	McLean	3724	748	545
8224	Mercer	1796	171	88
18714	Morton	4612	632	87
12140	Mountrail	2785	774	421
10362	Nelson	3127	501	74
4425	Oliver	956	92	50
15177	Pembina	3928	1405	28
9283	Pierce	2102	293	89
15427	Ramsey	3991	937	104
11618	Ransom	3010	783	75
7776	Renville	1828	512	125
20887	Richland	5669	1347	77
10061	Rolette	2129	535	176
9655	Sargent	2786	673	105
7935	Sheridan	1776	134	—
3308	Sioux	776	163	—
4940	Slope	1142	235	115
13542	Stark	3541	532	30
7401	Steele	2222	339	50
24575	Stutsman	5505	1405	229
8327	Towner	2190	473	—
12210	Traill	3676	523	70
19078	Walsh	4470	1990	192
28811	Ward	6119	2289	698
12957	Wells	3100	467	—

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Debs.
17980	Williams	3753	1336	672
	Total	159211	37302	7471
	Plurality	121909		
	Per cent	78.05	18.29	3.66
	Total vote	203984		

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 53,471 votes; Wilson, Dem., 55,206; Benson, Soc., 5,705; Hanly, Pro., 997.

For United States Senator, 1920.

E. F. Ladd, Rep.-Nonp.....130,098
H. H. Perry, Dem.-Ind.....87,006

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Cass, Cavalier, Grand Forks, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, Traill, Towner and Walsh.
O. B. Burtness, Rep.....43,530
John M. Baer, Ind.-Nonp.....32,072

2. Counties of Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Burleigh, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Griggs Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, Pierce, Rolette, Sheridan, Stutsman and Wells.
George M. Young, Rep.....34,849
Ole Olson, Ind.-Nonp.....32,618

3. Counties of Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Golden Valley, Hettinger, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, McKenzie, McLean, Oliver, Renville, Stark, Ward, Williams, Sioux and Slope.
James H. Sinclair, Rep.-Nonp.....41,409
R. A. Johnson, Dem.-Ind.....24,460

For Governor in 1920.

Lynn J. Frazier, Rep.-Nonp.....116,934
J. F. T. O'Connor, Dem.-Ind.....112,292

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	43	96	139
Democrats	6	16	22

State Officers.

Governor—Lynn J. Frazier, Rep.-Nonp.
Lieutenant-Governor—Howard R. Wood, Rep.-Nonp.
Secretary of State—Thomas Hall, Rep.-Ind.
Treasurer—M. Steen, Ind.
Attorney-General—W. Lemke, Nonp.

OHIO (Population, 1920, 5,759,394).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (88)	President 1920—Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
22403	Adams	4194	4974	30
68223	Allen	11658	13978	429
24627	Ashland	5705	5951	99
65545	Ashtabula	5413	14099	684
50430	Athens	6523	11016	353
29527	Auglaize	4792	6752	207
93193	Belmont	13347	14761	1079
22621	Brown	5317	4009	41
87025	Butler	16437	14998	1924
15942	Carroll	1755	4392	102
25071	Champaign	4775	7285	68
80728	Clark	14097	19869	561
28291	Clermont	6245	6857	104
23036	Clinton	3598	6947	36
83131	Columbiana	9774	16846	1128
29595	Coshocton	5617	6154	268
36054	Crawford	8467	7082	269
943495	Cuyahoga	70518	148857	11018
42911	Darke	8459	9552	126
24549	Defiance	3723	5987	176
26013	Delaware	5241	7700	36
39789	Erie	4831	8755	442
40484	Fairfield	8610	7572	107
21518	Fayette	3812	5446	40
283951	Franklin	48452	59691	1835
23445	Fulton	2049	6111	108
23311	Gallia	2562	5388	42
15036	Geauga	1081	3722	43
31221	Greene	4016	8600	166
45352	Guernsey	6888	8764	463

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Debs.
493678	Hamilton	77598	112590	6611
38394	Hancock	6386	9746	249
29167	Hardin	5817	8071	110
19625	Harrison	2473	5053	52
23362	Henry	2829	5738	113
27610	Highland	5654	7570	37
23291	Hocking	4082	4335	109
16965	Holmes	3211	2065	47
32424	Huron	4398	9348	154
27342	Jackson	4878	5949	98
77580	Jefferson	8064	13038	705
29580	Knox	6361	8178	68
28667	Lake	2711	7465	141
39540	Lawrence	3955	7616	128
56426	Licking	10679	11924	361
30104	Logan	4904	8521	54
90612	Lorain	8640	18125	716
275721	Lucas	30452	52449	5782
19662	Madison	3769	5397	17
186310	Mahoning	14941	29736	1811
42004	Marion	8065	11320	144
26067	Medina	3120	6846	131
26189	Meigs	3606	6541	174
26872	Mercer	4404	5692	42
48428	Miami	8076	13122	557
20660	Monroe	3861	2825	46
209532	Montgomery	38433	46493	4977
14555	Morgan	2157	4127	134
15570	Morrow	2858	4484	34
57980	Muskingum	9437	13862	357
17849	Noble	2909	4197	—
22193	Ottawa	2867	4336	88
18736	Paulding	2739	4549	76
36098	Perry	5917	7685	411
25788	Pickaway	5645	5273	19
14151	Pike	2799	3075	30
36259	Portage	5405	8231	301
23238	Preble	4933	6258	36
27751	Putnam	4673	5157	64
55178	Richland	9349	10940	417
41556	Ross	7063	9330	128
37109	Sandusky	5295	8933	230
62850	Scioto	7682	11871	574
43176	Seneca	8175	10064	243
25923	Shelby	5642	5452	80
177218	Stark	18437	37483	3629
286065	Summit	27857	43721	1736
83920	Trumbull	6815	17343	1073
63578	Tuscarawas	10167	11908	831
20918	Union	3286	6544	34
28210	Van Wert	4899	7495	93
12075	Vinton	2124	2559	49
25716	Warren	3956	7464	68
43049	Washington	6286	9279	373
41346	Wayne	7751	8932	193
24627	Williams	4183	7000	149
44892	Wood	4965	12042	260
19481	Wyandot	4443	4560	19
	Total	780037	1182022	57147
	Plurality		401985	
	Per cent	38.59	58.41	2.82
	Total vote		2021359	

For president in 1920 Macauley, S. Tax., received 2,153 votes.

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 514,753; Wilson, Dem., 604,161; Benson, Soc., 38,092; Hanly, Pro., 3,080.

For United States Senator, 1920.

W. A. Julian, Dem. 782,650
Frank B. Willis, Rep. 1,134,953
H. B. Strong, Soc. 2,647

For Governor, 1920.

A. V. Donahey, Dem. 918,962
Harry L. Davis, Rep. 1,039,835
Frank B. Hamilton, Soc. 42,889
E. H. Foote, S. Tax. 1,497

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Part of Hamilton county.
John H. Allen, Dem. 40,195
Nicholas Longworth, Rep. 57,328

2. Part of Hamilton county.
Thomas H. Morrow, Dem. 41,781
A. E. B. Stephens, Rep. 47,797

3. Counties of Butler, Montgomery and Preble.
William G. Pickerel, Dem. 59,214
Roy G. Fitzgerald, Rep. 66,259

4. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, Miami and Shelby.
B. F. Welty, Dem. 45,489
John S. Cable, Rep. 50,476

5. Counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams.
Newt Bronson, Dem. 25,395
Charles J. Thompson, Rep. 40,381

6. Counties of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Highland, Pike and Scioto.
Cleona Searls, Dem. 30,903
C. K. Kearns, Rep. 38,044

7. Counties of Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Logan, Madison, Union and Warren.
Paul F. Dye, Dem. 47,196
Simeon D. Fess, Rep. 73,794

8. Counties of Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Marion, Morrow and Wyandot.
Fred E. Guthery, Dem. 36,665
R. Clint Cole, Rep. 43,473

9. Counties of Lucas and Ottawa.
Isaac R. Sherwood, Dem. 38,292
W. W. Chalmers, Rep. 49,732

10. Counties of Athens, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs and Vinton.
B. F. Reynolds, Dem. 21,429
I. M. Foster, Rep. 38,436

11. Counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Pickaway and Ross.
M. G. Underwood, Dem. 31,359
E. D. Ricketts, Rep. 33,524

12. County of Franklin.
A. P. Lamneck, Dem. 43,845
John C. Speaks, Rep. 62,247

13. Counties of Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca and Wood.
Alfred Waggoner, Dem. 26,646
James T. Begg, Rep. 48,416

14. Counties of Lorain, Medina, Portage and Summit.
M. L. Davey, Dem. 56,507
C. L. Knight, Rep. 62,010

15. Counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Washington.
J. S. Talbot, Dem. 30,326
C. E. Moore, Rep. 42,419

16. Counties of Holmes, Stark, Tuscarawas and Wayne.
John McSweeney, Jr., Dem. 42,799
J. H. Himes, Rep. 56,584

17. Counties of Ashland, Coshocton, Delaware, Knox, Licking and Richland.
William A. Ashbrook, Dem. 46,675
William M. Morgan, Rep. 46,968

18. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison and Jefferson.
A. O. Barnes, Dem. 32,802
B. Frank Murphy, Rep. 52,862

19. Counties of Ashtabula, Mahoning and Trumbull.
James Kennedy, Dem. 25,250
John G. Cooper, Rep. 60,147

20. Part of Cuyahoga county.
C. A. Mooney, Dem. 27,233
M. G. Norton, Rep. 35,483

21. Part of Cuyahoga county.
J. J. Babka, Dem. 18,252
Harry C. Gahn, Rep. 27,127

22. Part of Cuyahoga county and Geauga and Lake counties.

M. B. Excell, Dem.	30,738
T. E. Burton, Rep.	91,062

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	36	114	150
Democrats	1	11	12

State Officers. (All republicans.)
Governor—Harry L. Davis.
Lieutenant-Governor—Clarence J. Brown.
Secretary of State—Harvey C. Smith.
State Auditor—Joseph T. Tracy.
Attorney-General—John G. Price.
State Treasurer—Rudolph W. Archer.

OKLAHOMA (Population, 1920, 2,028,283).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (77)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
13703	Adair	1559	2179	25
16253	Alfalfa	1363	3006	350
20862	Atoka	2106	2078	636
14048	Beaver	1076	1963	240
18989	Beckham	2352	1744	645
15875	Blaine	1303	2776	439
40700	Bryan	4496	3127	438
34207	Caddo	3595	4826	653
22288	Canadian	3278	3898	291
40247	Carter	6003	3555	576
19872	Cherokee	1859	2522	86
32144	Choctaw	2532	2086	283
3436	Cimarron	460	630	82
19389	Cleveland	2395	2276	303
18406	Coal	1772	1745	480
26629	Comanche	3049	3330	430
16679	Cotton	2269	1807	172
19160	Craig	2906	3093	87
62480	Creek	5415	7926	613
18736	Custer	2279	3228	340
13868	Delaware	1306	2057	140
12434	Dewey	974	1734	623
11673	Ellis	848	1781	380
37500	Garfield	3683	6605	595
32445	Garvin	4092	2917	264
33943	Grady	4285	3415	475
16072	Grant	1891	3206	206
15836	Greer	1857	1818	227
11261	Harmon	1129	639	115
7623	Harper	752	1403	184
19397	Haskell	2192	2672	203
26045	Hughes	3595	2976	150
22141	Jackson	2703	1342	415
17664	Jefferson	2289	1729	380
20125	Johnson	2127	1948	392
35907	Kay	4546	5955	225
15671	Kingfisher	1746	3214	249
23094	Kiowa	2536	2646	443
13866	Latimer	1203	1406	333
42765	LeFlore	3769	4930	377
33406	Lincoln	2985	5264	635
27550	Logan	2218	4610	276
12433	Love	1649	712	151
19326	McClain	2324	1734	249
37905	McCurtain	2610	1964	317
26404	McIntosh	2645	2356	262
12426	Major	781	1920	493
14674	Marshall	1589	1487	269
16829	Mayes	1992	2444	157
13115	Murray	1419	1363	121
61710	Muskogee	6489	5176	99
13560	Noble	1520	2459	160
15899	Nowata	1701	2678	75
25051	Okfuskee	1655	1768	242
116307	Oklahoma	17854	15317	1217
55072	Okmulgee	4499	5373	590
36536	Osage	3818	4557	255
41108	Ottawa	3937	5265	368
19126	Pawnee	1966	2973	370
30180	Payne	3247	4575	545
52570	Pittsburg	5374	5366	629
30949	Pontotoc	3800	2369	204
46028	Pottawatomie	5325	5347	592
17514	Pushmataha	1370	1864	266
17605	Rogers	2463	2849	211
10638	Roger Mills	934	1194	428
23808	Seminole	1886	3384	316
26786	Sequoyah	2507	3194	113
24692	Stephens	2826	2034	348
13975	Texas	1408	1756	136
22433	Tillman	2659	1537	151
109023	Tulsa	10048	14343	637
21371	Wagoner	1374	1429	150
22237	Washita	2127	2066	321
27002	Washington	2811	4102	187
15939	Woods	1543	2824	330
14663	Woodward	1444	2479	290
	Total	216390	244320	25685
	Plurality		27930	
	Per cent	44.49	50.23	5.28
	Total vote		486395	

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 149,748 votes; Hughes, Rep., 97,299; Benson, Soc., 48,001; Hanly, Pro., 1,646.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Scott Ferris, Dem. 217,783
J. W. Harreld, Rep. 247,719
A. A. Bagwell, Soc. 23,664

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Nowata, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Tulsa, Washington.
   E. B. Howard, Dem. 35,201
   T. A. Chandler, Rep. 42,782
   Osley Lonergan, Soc. 2,312
2. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Haskell, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, Wagoner.
   W. W. Hastings, Dem. 23,960
   Alice M. Robertson, Rep. 24,188
   John T. Cooper, Soc. 1,402
3. Counties of Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburgh, Pushmataha.
   C. D. Carter, Dem. 33,344
   James L. Shinabarger, Rep. 24,188
   Robert L. Allen, Soc. 4,227
4. Counties of Coal, Craig, Hughes, Johnson, Lincoln, Okfuskee, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Seminole.
   Tom D. McKeown, Dem. 29,841
   J. C. Pringey, Rep. 31,458
   J. E. Bartos, Soc. 3,438
5. Counties of Cleveland, Garvin, Logan, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Payne.
   F. B. Swank Dem. 35,167
   B. T. Hainer, Rep. 31,304
   J. L. Langston, Soc. 2,922
6. Counties of Blaine, Cotton, Caddo, Canadian, Comanche, Grady, Jefferson, Kingfisher, Stephens.
   Elmer Thomas, Dem. 25,304
   L. M. Gansman, Rep. 26,171
   J. V. Kolachny, Soc. 3,212
7. Counties of Beckham, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita.
   J. McClintic, Dem. 21,420
   D. Montgomery, Rep. 17,661
   O. E. Enfield, Soc. 4,251
8. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Major, Noble, Texas, Woodward and Woods.
   Zach A. Harris, Dem. 23,405
   Manuel Herrick, Rep. 31,287
   H. C. Geist, Soc. 3,304

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	17	54	71
Democrats	26	38	64

State Officers. (All democrats.)
Governor—J. B. A. Robertson.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. E. Trapp.
Secretary of State—J. S. Morris.
Attorney-General—S. P. Freeling.
Treasurer—A. N. Leecraft.
Superintendent Public Instruction—R. H. Wilson.

OREGON (Population, 1920, 783,389).

Population in 1920	Counties. (36)	President 1920 — Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
17929	Baker	3495	2171	179
13744	Benton	3752	1719	86
37698	Clackamas	6928	3740	706
23030	Clatsop	3498	1687	397
13960	Columbia	2007	970	173
22257	Coos	3272	2297	485
3424	Crook	872	528	40
3025	Curry	599	280	91
9622	Deschutes	1649	1072	230
21332	Douglas	4402	2428	234
3960	Gilliam	821	498	18
5496	Grant	1310	497	77
3992	Harney	1026	479	76
8315	Hood River	1449	761	122
20405	Jackson	4382	2503	247
3211	Jefferson	623	300	38
7655	Josephine	1606	819	99
11413	Klamath	2742	901	164
3991	Lake	1136	358	59
36166	Lane	7714	3986	457
6084	Lincoln	1229	669	140
24550	Linn	4693	3177	264
10907	Malheur	2352	1075	123
47187	Marion	8798	3831	327
5617	Morrow	1186	451	57
275898	Multnomah	44806	27607	3488
14181	Polk	2709	1653	123
3826	Sherman	893	423	30
8810	Tillamook	1664	828	165
25946	Umatilla	4979	3255	196
16636	Union	2844	1899	173
9778	Wallowa	1612	896	100
13648	Wasco	2698	1434	122
26376	Washington	4947	2262	255
2791	Wheeler	797	212	11
20529	Yamhill	4102	2353	149
	Total	143592	80019	9801
	Plurality	63573		
	Per cent	60.20	33.05	4.11
	Total vote	338522		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 3,595 votes, and Cox, Ind.-Lab., 1,515.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 126,813 votes, and Hughes, Rep., 120,087.

For United States Senator, 1920.

George E. Chamberlain, Dem. 100,133
Thomas A. Hayes, Ind. 4,456
Albert Slaughter, Soc. 6,949
Robert N. Stanfield, Rep. 116,696
C. H. Svenson, Indust.-Lab. 1,782

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill.
W. C. Hawley, Rep. 75,597
Harlan Talbert, Dem. 31,853

2. The counties of Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco and Wheeler.
James Harvey Graham, Dem. 13,049
N. J. Sinnott, Rep. 22,655

3. The county of Multnomah.
F. T. Johns, Indust.-Lab. 3,252
Esther Lovejoy, Dem.-Pro. 31,853
C. N. McArthur, Rep. 37,884

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	27	58	85
Democrats	1	2	3
Independents	2	2	2

State Officers.

Governor—Ben W. Olcott, Rep.
Secretary of State—Sam A. Kozer, Rep.
Treasurer—O. P. Hoff, Rep.
Attorney-General—George M. Brown, Rep.

PENNSYLVANIA (Pop., 1920, 8,720,017).

Population in 1920	Counties. (67)	President 1920 — Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
34583	Adams	5323	3852	85
1185808	Allegheny	138908	40278	16262
75568	Armstrong	8995	3262	220
111621	Beaver	11691	4771	1164
38277	Bedford	5800	2594	80
200854	Berks	22221	18361	5674
128334	Blair	15035	5668	389
53166	Bradford	11947	2825	161
82476	Bucks	14130	6867	405
77270	Butler	10467	3829	214
197839	Cambria	19629	6961	834
6297	Cameron	1364	497	9
62565	Carbon	7900	5030	280
44304	Center	7615	4142	75
115120	Chester	18129	7004	277
36170	Clarion	4615	3487	126
103236	Clearfield	9615	5987	657
33555	Clinton	4303	2976	259
48349	Columbia	6238	6965	81
60667	Crawford	10032	4175	423
58578	Cumberland	8579	6455	92
153116	Dauphin	26094	11990	628
173084	Delaware	34126	9602	697
34981	Elk	5267	2093	178
153536	Erie	19465	6311	1833
188104	Fayette	20186	13358	1204
7477	Forest	993	389	58
62275	Franklin	8376	5020	177
9617	Fulton	1292	1231	11
30804	Greene	4253	5592	51
39848	Huntingdon	5232	1784	64
80910	Indiana	8616	1936	354
62104	Jefferson	7970	3060	386
14464	Juniata	2112	1443	13
286311	Lackawanna	40593	24581	971
173797	Lancaster	29549	9521	636
85545	Lawrence	9448	2720	854
63152	Lebanon	8778	3016	246
148101	Lehigh	18032	10863	829
390991	Luzerne	49419	23473	1891
83100	Lycoming	10570	5853	695
48934	McKean	7830	2505	328
93788	Mercer	11575	4823	1009
31439	Mifflin	3872	2400	156
24295	Monroe	3278	3396	33
199310	Montgomery	31963	12239	1180
14080	Montour	2296	1872	21
153506	Northampton	14227	9086	508
122079	Northu'berl'd.	17288	9854	1797
22875	Perry	3787	2314	20
1823779	Philadelphia	307825	90151	17305
6818	Pike	1319	880	36
21089	Potter	4036	1106	251
217754	Schuylkill	30259	18746	1313
17129	Snyder	2751	964	56
82112	Somerset	12436	2912	490
9570	Sullivan	1620	1061	10
34763	Susquehanna	6572	2905	80
37118	Tioga	9718	1258	60
15850	Union	3305	1155	38
59184	Venango	7718	2669	283
40024	Warren	7791	2180	312
188992	Washington	18514	8827	1157
27435	Wayne	5164	1589	69
273568	Westmoreland	27077	12845	3338
14101	Wyoming	3208	1247	25
144521	York	19879	14396	603
	Total	1218215	503202	70021
	Plurality	715013		
	Per cent	65.80	27.13	3.78
	Total vote	1851248		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 42,612 votes; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 753; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 15,642; Macauley, S. Tax., 803.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 521,784 votes; Hughes, Rep., 703,734; Benson, Soc., 42,637; Hanly, Pro., 28,525; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 417.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Boies Penrose, Rep.....1,067,989
John A. Farrell, Dem..... 484,362
Birch Wilson, Soc..... 67,315
Leah Cobb Marion, Pro..... 132,610
Robert J. Wheeler, Labor..... 27,401
Joseph E. Jennings, S. Tax..... 2,110

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

At large—*William J. Burke, Rep...1,134,013
*Mahlon M. Garland, Rep.....1,126 406
*Joseph McLaughlin, Rep.....1,108,538
*Anderson H. Walters, Rep.....1,140,836
Charles M. Bowman, Dem..... 459,552
John P. Bracken, Dem..... 466,564
M. J. Hanlan, Dem..... 463,899
J. B. McDonough, Dem..... 444,306
Charles J. Bauer, Soc..... 67,596
A. M. Buckwalter, Soc..... 66,628
Edward W. Hayden, Soc..... 65,928
Henry W. Schlegel, Soc..... 65,058
Flora J. Diefenderfer, Pro..... 89,683
George Hart, Pro..... 85,771
Luther S. Kauffman, Pro..... 85,375
F. E. Whittlesey, Pro..... 60,278
Howard Cessna, Labor..... 24,062
Frieda S. Miller, Labor..... 25,265
*Elected.

1. Philadelphia county (part).
William S. Vare, Rep..... 43,108
Lawrence E. McCrossin, Dem..... 11,682
H. J. Nelson, Soc..... 3,509

2. Philadelphia county (part).
George S. Graham, Rep..... 34,843
Herman Becker, Dem..... 7,877
Ed Maurer, Soc..... 1,535

3. Philadelphia county (part).
Harry C. Ransley, Rep..... 29,074
Joseph Hagerty, Dem..... 6,991
Christ Sauer, Soc..... 1,685

4. Philadelphia county (part).
George W. Edmonds, Rep..... 41,102
Harry J. Ruesscamp, Dem..... 12,003
L. L. Klein, Soc..... 2,969

5. Philadelphia county (part).
James J. Connolly, Rep.....48,455
Henry J. Burns, Dem..... 15,671
Henry Bendal, Soc..... 3,326

6. Philadelphia county (part).
George P. Darrow, Rep.....104,576
Harry S. Jeffery, Dem..... 33,363
J. N. Quick, Soc..... 4,140

7. Chester and Delaware counties.
Thomas S. Butler, Rep..... 52,863
Freeland S. Brown, Dem..... 15,944
Walter N. Lodge, Soc..... 1,088

8. Bucks and Montgomery counties.
Henry Winfield Watson, Rep..... 44,032
Harvey S. Plummer, Dem..... 18,605
Irwin D. Endy, Soc..... 1,538
Theodore Koons, Pro..... 1,058

9. Lancaster county.
William W. Griest, Rep..... 29,252
David F. Magee, Dem..... 9,504
W. W. Halligan, Soc..... 692

10. Lackawanna county.
Charles R. Connell, Rep..... 35,181
Patrick M. Lane, Dem..... 30,411
William Repp, Pro..... 1,268

11. Luzerne county.
John J. Casey, Dem..... 30,412
Clarence D. Coughlin, Rep..... 45,092

12. Schuylkill county.
John E. Reber, Rep..... 28,816
Thomas J. Butler, Dem..... 21,787

13. Berks and Lehigh counties.
Fred B. Gernerd, Rep..... 38,026
Harry J. Dunn, Dem..... 29,922
Clarence E. Yeager, Soc..... 6,245

14. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.
Louis T. McFadden, Rep..... 27,782
Thomas A. Doherty, Dem..... 8,248

15. Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties.
Edgar R. Kiess, Rep..... 30,182
C. Edmund Gilmore, Dem..... 10,802
W. J. Brotherton, Soc..... 1,178

16. Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan counties.
John V. Lesher, Dem..... 22,417
I. Clinton Kline, Rep..... 25,980
W. B. Koch, Soc..... 1,464

17. Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder and Union counties.
Benjamin K. Focht, Rep..... 29,874
John C. Dunkle, Dem..... 17,234
W. G. Bowers, Soc..... 588

18. Cumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties.
Aaron S. Kreider, Rep..... 42,745
Milton H. Plank, Dem..... 18,951
George A. Herring, Lab..... 4,110

19. Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties.
John M. Rose, Rep..... 36,879
Warren Worth Bailey, Dem..... 18,876
William T. Welsch, Soc..... 9,842

20. Adams and York counties.
Edward S. Brooks, Rep..... 22,989
Charles A. Hawkins, Dem..... 20,701

21. Cameron, Center, Clearfield and McKean counties.
Evan J. Jones, Rep..... 27,780
J. D. Connelly, Dem..... 15,000
George W. Fox, Soc..... 1,048

22. Butler and Westmoreland counties.
Adam M. Wyant, Rep..... 30,540
John H. Wilson, Dem..... 22,533
S. E. Miller, Soc..... 3,234
S. W. Bierer, Pro..... 2,877

23. Fayette, Greene and Somerset counties.
Bruce F. Sterling, Dem..... 23,517
Samuel A. Kendall, Rep..... 36,152
Herman S. Lepley, Soc..... 1,656

24. Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties.
Henry W. Temple, Rep..... 42,402
Samuel Amspoker, Dem..... 15,405

25. Crawford and Erie counties.
Milton W. Shreve, Pro.-Ind..... 19,706
Robert J. Firman, Rep..... 18,785
Max B. Haibach, Dem..... 5,442
Charles Emmert, Soc..... 1,848

26. Carbon, Monroe, Northampton and Pike counties.
William H. Kirkpatrick, Rep..... 25,446
George N. Geiser, Jr., Dem..... 19,219
Wilson Brown, Soc..... 780

27. Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson counties.
Nathan L. Strong, Rep..... 31,209
Lafayette F. Sutter, Dem..... 10,814
Davis A. Palmer, Soc..... 1,030

28. Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties.
Willis J. Hulings, Pro.-Ind..... 20,676
Harris J. Bixler, Rep..... 28,718
Ervine F. Stoyer, Soc..... 1,536

29. Allegheny county (part).
Stephen Geyer Porter, Rep..... 32,766
George J. Shaffer, Dem..... 10,749
James J. Marshall, Soc..... 3,604

30. Allegheny county (part).
M. Clyde Kelly, Rep..... 51,850
Charles A. Fike, Soc..... 4,847

31. Allegheny county (part).
John M. Morin, Dem..... 29,399
W. A. Stewart, Pro..... 1,057
Albert R. Jerling, Soc..... 2,280

32. Allegheny county (part).
Guy E. Campbell, Rep..... 34,307
Earl O. Gunther, Soc..... 4,552
George E. Briggs, Pro..... 3,953

Legislature.

The legislature is republican.

State Officers. (All republican.)

Governor—William C. Sproul.
Lieutenant-Governor—Edward E. Beidelman.
Secretary of State—Cyrus E. Woods.
Treasurer—Charles A. Snyder.
Auditor-General—Samuel S. Lewis.

RHODE ISLAND (Population, 1920, 604,397).

Population in 1920	Counties. (5)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
23113	Bristol	3664	1576	16
38269	Kent	9426	3597	103
42893	Newport	9203	2231	489
475190	Providence	79910	46077	3669
24932	Washington	5260	1581	74
	Total	107463	55062	4351
	Plurality	52401		
	Per cent	63.38	32.77	3.59
	Total vote	167981		

For president in 1920, Cox, Soc.-Lab., received 495 votes; Watkins, Pro., 510; McCauley, S. Tax, 100.

For president in 1916, Hughes, Rep., received 44,858 votes; Wilson, Dem., 38,045; Benson, Soc., 1,758; Hanly, Pro., 429; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,918.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Newport, Bristol and Providence (part).
Clark Burdick, Rep. 37,116
Patrick J. Boyle, Dem. 17,537

2. Counties of Kent, Washington and Providence (part).
Walter R. Stiness, Rep. 33,891
Luigi de Pasquale, Dem. 19,051

3. County of Providence (part).
Ambrose Kennedy, Rep. 34,775
Herve J. Legace, Dem. 22,396

For Governor, 1920.

Emery J. San Souci, Rep. 109,138
Edward M. Sullivan, Dem. 55,983

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	32	75	107
Democrats	7	25	32

State Officers. (All republican.)

Governor—Emery J. San Souci.
Lieutenant-Governor—Harold J. Gross.
Secretary of State—J. Fred Parker.
State Treasurer—Richard W. Jennings.
Attorney-General—Herbert A. Rice.

SOUTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1920, 1,683,724).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (46)	Pres. 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
27139	Abbeville	868	13
45574	Aiken	1649	64
16098	Allendale	440	11
76349	Anderson	2489	33
20962	Bamberg	688	25
23081	Barnwell	721	149
22269	Beaufort	265	24
22558	Berkeley	548	41
18384	Calhoun	631	—
108450	Charleston	2929	373
27570	Cherokee	1771	24
33389	Chester	1237	22
31969	Chesterfield	2066	14
34878	Clarendon	902	—
29897	Colleton	990	15
39126	Darlington	1262	18
25278	Dillon	1003	5
19459	Dorchester	874	60
23928	Edgefield	976	—
27159	Fairfield	737	15
50406	Florence	1763	79
21716	Georgetown	245	38
88498	Greenville	4409	144
35791	Greenwood	1568	15
19550	Hampton	623	—
32077	Horry	1709	49
9868	Jasper	219	—
29398	Kershaw	1156	42
28628	Lancaster	1633	10
42560	Laurens	2263	35
26827	Lee	734	18
35676	Lexington	1813	59
23721	Marion	808	1
33180	Marlboro	960	5
16444	McCormick	557	—
35552	Newberry	2015	33
30117	Oconee	1249	70
64907	Orangeburg	2526	304
28329	Pickens	955	63
78122	Richland	2434	295
22088	Saluda	1111	3
94265	Spartanburg	4584	182
43040	Sumter	1150	194
30372	Union	2162	16
38539	Williamsburg	895	12
50536	York	1583	35
	Total	64170	2632
	Plurality	61538	
	Per cent	96.02	3.94
	Total vote	66830	

For president in 1920, Debs, Soc., received 26 votes.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 61,846 votes; Hughes, Rep., 1,550; Benson, Soc., 135.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem. 64,388
(No opposition.)

For Governor in 1920.

Robert A. Cooper, Dem. 58,050
(No opposition.)

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton and Dorchester counties.
W. T. Logan, Dem. 6,301

2. Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper and Saluda counties.
J. F. Byrnes, Dem. 6,685

3. Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, McCormick, Newberry, Oconee and Pickens counties.
F. H. Dominick, Dem. 9,699

4. Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union counties.
J. J. McSwain, Dem. 13,436

5. Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York counties.
W. F. Stevenson, Dem. 10,436

6. Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlboro and Williamsburg counties.
P. H. Stoll, Dem. 8,681

7. Calhoun, Lee, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland and Sumter counties.
H. P. Fulmer, Dem. 9,412
L. A. Hawkins, Rep. 834

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—R. A. Cooper.
Lieutenant-Governor—Wilson G. Harvey.
Secretary of State—W. Banks Dove.
State Treasurer—Samuel T. Carter.
Attorney-General—Samuel M. Wolfe.

SOUTH DAKOTA (Pop., 1920, 636,547).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (68)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Nonp.
7246	Aurora	999	445	583
19273	Beadle	2906	925	1202
1924	Bennett	233	199	30
11940	Bon Homme	1845	960	661
16119	Brookings	2708	564	592
29509	Brown	5470	1364	2896
7141	Brule	1029	671	308
1715	Buffalo	203	101	29
6819	Butte	1729	672	740
5305	Campbell	1118	67	377
16256	Charles Mix	2029	1305	689
11136	Clark	1742	437	690
9654	Clay	1873	907	251
16549	Codington	2679	867	930
7249	Corson	1456	484	424
3907	Custer	774	383	114
14139	Davison	2574	1105	1088
15194	Day	2744	436	1393
8759	Deuel	1568	159	496
4802	Dewey	871	335	172
6993	Douglas	1245	386	324
8336	Edmunds	1483	283	673
6985	Fall River	1241	680	104
6442	Faulk	1353	346	339
10880	Grant	1817	350	848
12700	Gregory	1827	744	608
4596	Haakon	709	393	323
8054	Hamlin	1316	337	392
8778	Hand	1516	655	286
6202	Hanson	999	418	495
3953	Harding	643	213	239
5711	Hughes	1312	433	167
13475	Hutchinson	1853	243	1503
3315	Hyde	699	233	92
2472	Jackson	593	206	44
6338	Jerauld	1021	357	387
3004	Jones	601	255	107
12802	Kingsbury	2311	481	425
12257	Lake	2363	398	587
13029	Lawrence	2971	1201	136
13893	Lincoln	2774	441	556
6591	Lyman	1044	463	258
9990	McCook	1859	565	620
7705	McPherson	1406	112	439
9596	Marshall	1541	266	955
9367	Meade	1879	894	436
3850	Mellette	526	261	43
8560	Miner	1399	651	452
42490	Minnehaha	8190	2534	2164
9742	Moody	1648	371	561
12720	Pennington	2539	1205	208
7993	Perkins	1313	417	450
4382	Potter	1076	255	140
16514	Roberts	2314	447	1882
7877	Sanborn	1038	517	562
2003	Shannon	—	—	—
15768	Spink	2917	785	751
2908	Stanley	596	394	55
2831	Sully	534	147	162
2784	Todd	—	—	—
11970	Tripp	1803	968	266
14871	Turner	2692	604	663
11099	Union	1922	841	140
8447	Walworth	1404	478	393
1166	Washabaugh	—	—	—
1521	Washington	—	—	—
15233	Yankton	2557	1147	419
3718	Ziebach	500	177	87
	Total	110692	35938	34406
	Plurality	74,704		
	Per cent	60.59	19.68	19.25
	Total vote	181886		

For president, 1920, Watkins, Pro., 900. 1916, Hughes, Rep., 64,261; Wilson, Dem., 59,191; Benson, Soc., 3,760; Hanly, Pro., 1,774.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Peter Norbeck, Rep.	92,267
U. S. G. Cherry, Dem.	36,833
Thomas H. Ayres, Nonp.	44,309
R. O. Richards, Ind.	10,032

For Governor in 1920.

W. H. McMaster, Rep.	103,517
W. W. Howes, Dem.	31,862
Mark P. Bates, Nonp.	48,413

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Aurora, Bon Homme, Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Clay, Davison, Douglas, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Lake, Lincoln, Miner, Moody, Minnehaha, McCook, Sanborn, Turner, Union and Yankton.

A. C. Christoferson, Rep.	39,231
Ralph Johnson, Dem.	14,815
E. J. Holton, Nonp.	15,810

2. Counties of Beadie, Brookings, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Kingsbury, Marshall, McPherson, Potter, Roberts, Spink, Sully and Walworth.

Royal C. Johnson, Rep.	44,759
L. W. Bicknell, Dem.	8,770
Frank Whalen, Nonp.	18,357

3. Counties of Armstrong, Bennett, Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Gregory, Harding, Haakon, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Lyman, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Stanley, Todd, Tripp, Washabaugh, Washington and Ziebach.

William Williamson, Rep.	19,308
Harry Gandy, Dem.	16,185

Legislature.

The legislature is republican in both branches.

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—W. H. McMaster.
Lieutenant-Governor—Carl Gunderson.
Secretary of State—C. A. Burkhart.
Treasurer—W. S. O'Brien.
Attorney-General—Byron S. Payne.

TENNESSEE (Population, 1920, 2,337,885).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (95)	Pres. 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
18298	Anderson	748	3127
21737	Bedford	2182	2056
12046	Benton	1914	1514
7218	Bledsoe	482	1198
28800	Blount	1550	5540
18652	Bradley	1058	2255
28265	Campbell	650	3368
10241	Cannon	770	687
24361	Carroll	3215	4741
21488	Carter	674	6059
10039	Cheatham	1219	569
9669	Chester	1105	1088
23286	Claiborne	1236	2612
9193	Clay	772	1044
20782	Cocke	929	3294
17344	Coffee	2043	882
17438	Crockett	2252	2326
10094	Cumberland	557	1485
167815	Davidson	13354	6811
10198	Decatur	1149	1608
15370	DeKalb	1983	2572
19342	Dickson	2145	1472
29983	Dyer	3181	1166
31499	Fayette	2294	346
10435	Fentress	694	1808
20641	Franklin	3504	1558
43388	Gibson	5942	3209
30948	Giles	3129	2224
13369	Grainger	895	2758
32824	Greene	2924	5677
9753	Grundy	745	447
15056	Hamblen	1301	1571
115954	Hamilton	9910	10793
10454	Hancock	384	1740
22278	Hardeman	2272	895
17291	Hardin	1398	3077
22918	Hawkins	1381	2650
25386	Haywood	2068	101
18436	Henderson	1217	3112
27151	Henry	4613	1957
16216	Hickman	1362	1470

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.
6212	Houston	790	385
13482	Humphreys	1534	674
14955	Jackson	1097	1187
17677	Jefferson	741	3583
12230	Johnson	291	3627
112926	Knox	6801	12005
9075	Lake	1192	352
21494	Lauderdale	2313	1190
23593	Lawrence	2610	3843
5707	Lewis	403	446
25786	Lincoln	2463	1091
16275	Loudon	686	1872
14922	Macon	1066	3208
25133	McMinn	1636	2800
18350	McNairy	1863	3212
43824	Madison	5280	2665
17402	Marion	1874	2662
17375	Marshall	1828	753
35403	Maury	2693	1379
6077	Meigs	712	915
22060	Monroe	1845	2575
32265	Montgomery	2564	1780
4491	Moore	497	90
13285	Morgan	816	2248
28393	Obion	4547	1307
17617	Overton	1779	1939
7765	Perry	692	747
5205	Pickett	607	896
14243	Polk	775	1018
22231	Putnam	2996	2732
13812	Rhea	1051	1341
24624	Roane	838	1974
25621	Robertson	3046	1191
33059	Rutherford	3406	1881
13411	Scott	221	2537
3632	Sequatchie	545	509
22384	Sevier	404	6006
223216	Shelby	15986	8597
17134	Smith	3150	1981
14664	Stewart	2366	849
36259	Sullivan	4327	3593
27708	Sumner	3674	1268
30258	Tipton	2816	906
5996	Trousdale	955	574
10120	Unicoi	547	2584
11615	Union	423	2607
2624	Van Buren	351	223
17306	Warren	1986	1010
34052	Washington	2260	4858
12877	Wayne	654	2617
31053	Weakley	4395	2741
15701	White	2201	1456
23409	Williamson	2004	946
26241	Wilson	2760	1532
	Total	206558	219829
	Plurality		13271
	Per cent	48.17	51.29
	Total vote	428626	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 2,239 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 150,966 votes; Hughes, Rep., 115,641; Benson, Soc., 2,538; Hanly, Pro., 144.

For Governor, 1920.

Alfred A. Taylor, Rep.....229,143
A. H. Roberts, Dem.....185,890

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington.
B. Carroll Reece, Rep..... 46,010
2. The counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Scott and Union.
J. Will Taylor, Rep..... 37,722
Curtis Gentry, Dem..... 12,436
3. The counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren and White.
Joe Brown, Rep..... 29,366
John A. Moon, Dem..... 27,149
4. The counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale and Wilson.
Cordell Hull, Dem..... 22,108
W. F. Clouse, Rep..... 22,440
5. The counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, DeKalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore and Rutherford.
Ewin L. Davis, Dem..... 14,845
Jesse Davenport, Rep..... 9,102
6. The counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart.
Joseph W. Byrns, Dem..... 22,422
W. T. Perry, Rep..... 4,679
7. The counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson.
L. P. Padgett, Dem..... 17,517
A. M. Hughes, Rep..... 13,813
8. The counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy and Perry.
Lon A. Scott, Rep..... 22,938
Gordon Browning, Dem..... 22,279
9. The counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion and Weakley.
Finis J. Garrett, Dem..... 25,409
John R. Walker, Jr., Rep..... 11,671
10. The counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby and Tipton.
Hubert Fisher, Dem..... 23,987
Wayman Wilkerson, Rep..... 659
Wayman Wilkerson, Ind..... 4,268

Legislature.

The legislature on joint ballot stands: Democrats, 90; republicans, 41; independent, 1.

State Officers.

Governor—Alfred A. Taylor, Rep.
Secretary of State—I. B. Stevens, Dem.
Treasurer—Hill McAllister, Dem.

TEXAS (Population, 1920, 4,663,228).

Population in 1920	Counties. (253)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Amer. Ferg'n.
34318	Anderson	2355	323	267
350	Andrews	74	9	—
22287	Angelina	1661	205	589
2064	Aransas	146	49	—
5254	Archer	449	169	20
2816	Armstrong	405	87	1
12702	Atascosa	531	218	32
18874	Austin	538	568	1680
537	Bailey	89	—	—
4001	Bandera	311	249	33
26649	Bastrop	1088	484	441
7027	Baylor	632	145	61
12137	Bee	545	283	77
46412	Bell	3595	483	1759
202096	Bexar	6926	9131	498
4063	Blanco	426	378	886
965	Borden	89	4	11
18032	Bosque	1556	569	364
39472	Bowie	2396	1032	31
20614	Brazoria	1184	1234	110
21975	Brazos	1281	274	107
4822	Brewster	210	125	8
2948	Briscoe	262	39	22
4560	Brooks	127	37	—
21682	Brown	1708	397	289
16855	Burleson	981	142	405
9499	Burnet	795	241	225
25160	Caldwell	1240	269	336
4700	Calhoun	363	95	36
11844	Callahan	804	213	153
36662	Cameron	920	910	4
11103	Camp	661	156	58
3078	Carson	428	242	3
30041	Cass	1553	1446	151
1948	Castro	158	113	3
4162	Chambers	240	278	30
37633	Cherokee	2233	478	522
10933	Childress	1206	162	27

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Ferg'n.
16864	Clay	1324	453	28
67	Cochran	—	—	—
4557	Coke	44	59	39
18805	Coleman	1445	355	334
49609	Collin	4045	1338	261
9154	Collingsworth	640	307	8
19013	Colorado	765	478	820
8824	Comal	181	765	841
25748	Comanche	1633	930	197
5847	Concho	405	151	100
25667	Cooke	2170	1003	60
20601	Coryell	1542	444	714
6901	Cottle	472	125	9
37	Crane	—	—	—
1500	Crockett	89	80	1
6084	Crosby	572	146	29
912	Culberson	40	8	1
4528	Dallam	478	195	23
210551	Dallas	14390	4983	201
4309	Dawson	296	74	23
3747	Deaf Smith	459	205	—
15887	Delta	1081	316	29
35355	Denton	1257	900	302
27971	DeWitt	971	1277	647
5876	Dickens	433	109	8
5296	Dimmit	231	108	1
8035	Donley	766	206	1
8251	Duval	387	86	1
58505	Eastland	2942	941	92
760	Ector	100	24	2
2283	Edwards	201	297	17
55700	Ellis	4081	819	621
101877	El Paso	4143	4070	10
28385	Erath	1914	358	384
36217	Falls	1878	585	635
48186	Fannin	3461	1103	183
29965	Fayette	932	1121	2110
11009	Fisher	743	152	30
9758	Floyd	841	167	17
4747	Foard	491	101	1
22931	Fort Bend	27	79	20
9304	Franklin	—	—	—
23264	Freestone	1463	378	254
9296	Frio	421	101	2
1018	Gaines	134	9	—
53150	Galveston	2933	1620	644
4253	Garza	392	128	42
10015	Gillespie	137	1270	681
555	Glasscock	91	25	1
9348	Goliad	448	512	114
28438	Gonzales	1299	748	256
4663	Gray	529	251	7
74165	Grayson	5241	2125	103
16767	Gregg	1050	257	29
23101	Grimes	1027	214	200
27719	Guadalupe	560	1990	789
10104	Hale	1279	351	20
11137	Hall	922	194	23
14676	Hamilton	1075	422	151
1354	Hansford	124	54	—
12487	Hardeman	967	251	61
15983	Hardin	999	202	89
186667	Harris	14808	7725	689
43565	Harrison	2134	377	86
1109	Hartley	144	81	2
14193	Haskell	1127	254	111
15920	Hays	1075	242	322
4280	Hemphill	417	263	—
28327	Henderson	1684	538	370
38110	Hidalgo	2409	1108	21
43332	Hill	3254	1022	800
137	Hockley	—	—	—
8759	Hood	697	175	101
34791	Hopkins	2548	837	99
28601	Houston	1475	385	584
6962	Howard	703	107	43
962	Hudspeth	97	37	—
50350	Hunt	4397	880	228
721	Hutchinson	135	106	2
1610	Irion	148	45	25
9863	Jack	556	264	14
11244	Jackson	562	355	115
15569	Jasper	793	89	228
1445	Jeff Davis	91	41	—
73120	Jefferson	4246	1110	143
1914	Jim Hogg	70	23	—
6587	Jim Wells	304	168	38
37286	Johnson	3041	661	400
22323	Jones	1792	270	152
19049	Karnes	642	483	402
41276	Kaufman	3070	573	215
4779	Kendall	142	846	163
3335	Kent	214	45	—
5842	Kerr	612	464	48
3581	Kimble	299	150	29
655	King	157	—	1
3746	Kinney	98	137	—
7837	Kleberg	455	172	27
9240	Knox	773	159	64
55742	Lamar	2765	639	87
1175	Lamb	264	136	14
8800	Lampasas	778	227	328
4821	LaSalle	252	53	8
28964	Lavaca	1249	100	1659
14014	Lee	712	322	833
18286	Leon	1124	220	616
14637	Liberty	—	—	—
33283	Limestone	2165	408	371
3684	Lipscomb	350	425	—
4171	Live Oak	234	108	56
5360	Llano	665	184	239
82	Loving	—	—	—
11096	Lubbock	1180	204	30
4751	Lynn	538	76	56
11956	Madison	650	63	263
10886	Marion	430	392	3
1146	Martin	136	33	6
4824	Mason	304	294	93
16589	Matagorda	992	968	74
7418	Maverick	173	296	1
11020	McCulloch	780	210	70
82921	McLennan	4975	1656	936
952	McMullen	72	34	—
11679	Medina	519	772	389
3162	Menard	197	203	3
2449	Midland	271	68	2
38104	Milam	2598	371	1321
9019	Mills	669	247	257
7527	Mitchell	694	89	40
22200	Montague	1714	474	53
17334	Montgomery	935	203	123
571	Moore	101	13	1
10289	Morris	669	164	5
4107	Motley	345	40	1
28457	Nacogdoches	1794	238	340
50624	Navarro	3328	820	744
12196	Newton	420	58	148
10868	Nolan	923	176	43
22807	Nueces	1246	381	64
2331	Ochiltree	280	135	—
709	Oldham	139	52	—
15379	Orange	1055	179	129
23431	Palo Pinto	1645	342	80
21755	Panola	1086	268	186
23382	Parker	1765	496	14
1699	Parmer	189	140	3
3857	Pecos	386	394	31
16784	Polk	810	255	139
16710	Potter	1374	358	10
12202	Presidio	238	122	1
8099	Rains	462	189	16
3675	Randall	360	183	5
377	Reagan	49	4	—
1461	Real	177	134	10
35829	Red River	2263	798	98
4457	Reeves	457	91	1
4050	Refugio	227	357	41
1469	Roberts	173	60	5
27933	Robertson	1634	225	515
8591	Rockwall	873	104	11
17074	Runnels	1197	331	279
31689	Rusk	1555	745	242
12299	Sabine	637	97	385
13737	San Augustine	658	121	749
9867	San Jacinto	320	7	186
11386	San Patricio	620	308	11
10045	San Saba	874	180	396
1851	Schleicher	211	81	12

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.	Ferg'n.
9003	Scurry	801	151	30
4960	Shackelford	342	116	1
27464	Shelby	1700	150	220
1473	Sherman	170	77	—
46769	Smith	2965	707	357
3563	Somervell	198	92	51
11089	Starr	418	89	—
15403	Stephens	643	142	34
1053	Sterling	152	17	17
4086	Stonewall	356	134	33
1598	Sutton	190	104	11
4388	Swisher	443	149	2
152800	Tarrant	12431	3485	191
24081	Taylor	1932	300	141
1595	Terrell	155	95	12
2236	Terry	270	39	30
3589	Throckmorton	399	72	11
18128	Titus	1094	509	12
15210	Tom Green	1264	256	87
57616	Travis	3541	1203	717
13623	Trinity	643	124	275
10415	Tyler	—	—	—
22472	Upshur	1222	616	343
253	Upton	46	25	—
10769	Uvalde	743	247	30
12706	Valverde	418	296	—
30784	Van Zandt	1958	728	203
18271	Victoria	686	781	329
18556	Walker	788	404	375
10292	Waller	674	167	180
2615	Ward	181	79	—
26624	Washington	796	684	1267
29152	Webb	633	467	16
24288	Wharton	836	852	500
7397	Wheeler	516	198	1
72911	Wichita	3812	1487	26
15112	Wilbarger	1118	335	34
1033	Willacy	53	9	—
42934	Williamson	2677	818	1442
17289	Wilson	753	821	192
81	Winkler	17	2	—
23363	Wise	2031	579	64
27707	Wood	1643	798	481
504	Yoakum	79	9	—
13379	Young	1214	209	8
2929	Zapata	50	98	—
3108	Zavalla	264	101	14
	Total	288767	114269	47968
	Plurality	174498		
	Per cent	59.27	23.66	9.75
	Total vote		486326	

For president in 1920, Debs, Soc., received 8,121 votes and "Black and Tan" Rep. candidate 27,201.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 285,124 votes; Hughes, Rep., 64,356; Benson, Soc., 19,135, and Hanly, Pro., 2,054.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Bowie, Camp, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Red River and Titus.
   Eugene Black, Dem. 18,945
2. Counties of Angelina, Cherokee, Hardin, Harrison, Jasper, Jefferson, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Panola, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby and Tyler.
   John C. Box, Dem. 17,432
3. Counties of Gregg, Henderson, Kaufman, Rush, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood.
   Morgan D. Sanders, Dem. 17,896
4. Counties of Collin, Fannin, Grayson, Hunt and Rains.
   Samuel Rayburn, Dem. 19,186
5. Counties of Dallas, Ellis and Rockwell.
   Hatton W. Summers, Dem. 32,147
6. Counties of Brazos, Freestone, Hill, Leon, Limestone, Madison, Milam, Navarro and Robertson.
   Rufus Hardy, Dem. 16,274
   D. M. Merrill, Rep. 4,216
7. Counties of Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto, Trinity and Walker.
   Clay S. Briggs, Dem. 12,310
8. Counties of Fort Bend, Grimes, Harris and Waller.
   Daniel E. Garrett, Dem. 18,634
9. Counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Colorado, DeWitt, Fayette, Goliad, Gonzales, Jackson, Lavaca, Matagorda, Refugio, Victoria and Wharton.
   J. E. Mansfield, Dem. 12,742
   J. G. Rudgley, Rep. 3,178
10. Counties of Austin, Bastrop, Burleson, Caldwell, Hays, Lee, Travis, Washington and Williamson.
    J. P. Buchanan, Dem. 16,437
11. Counties of Bell, Bosque, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton and McLennan.
    Tom Conally, Dem. 16,549
12. Counties of Erath, Hood, Johnson, Parker, Somervell and Tarrant.
    Fritz Lanham, Dem. 22,540
13. Counties of Archer, Baylor, Clay, Cooke, Denton, Jack, Montague, Throckmorton, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wise and Young.
    Lucian W. Parrish, Dem. 18,641
14. Counties of Aransas, Bee, Bexar, Blanco, Comal, Guadalupe, Karnes, Kendall, Nueces, San Patricio and Wilson.
    Harry Wurzbach, Rep. 12,160
    Carlos Bee, Dem. 8,432
15. Counties of Atascosa, Brooks, Cameron, Dimmit, Duval, Frio, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kinney, Nueces, LaSalle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Starr, Uvalde, Webb, Willacy, Zapata and Zavalla.
    John N. Garner, Dem. 19,441
16. Counties of Andrews, Bandera, Brewster, Coke, Crane, Crockett, Culberson, Ector, Edwards, El Paso, Gillespie, Glasscock, Howard, Hudspeth, Irion, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Kimble, Loving, Martin, Mason, Menard, Midland, Mitchell, Pecos, Presidio, Reagan, Real, Reeves, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, Terrell, Tom Green, Upton, Valverde, Ward and Winkler.
    Claude B. Hudspeth, Dem. 14,194
    William Easterling, Rep. 4,622
17. Counties of Brown, Burnet, Callahan, Coleman, Comanche, Concho, Eastland, Jones, Lampasas, Llano, McCulloch, Mills, Nolan, Palo Pinto, Runnels, San Saba, Shackelford, Stephens and Taylor.
    Thomas D. Blanton, Dem. 14,678
18. Counties of Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Collinsworth, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Hutchinson, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Lynn, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Scurry, Sherman, Stonewall, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler and Yoakum.
    Marvin Jones, Dem. 12,962

For Governor in 1920.

Pat M. Neff, Dem.	319,243
J. G. Culbertson, Rep.	47,844
H. Capers, "Black and Tan"	17,436
T. H. McGregor, Am.	16,762

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	130	128	258
Republicans	1	1	2
American party	..	3	3

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Pat M. Neff
Comptroller—Lon A. Smith.
Attorney-General—C. M. Cureton.
Treasurer—John W. Baker.
Land Commissioner—J. C. Robinson.
Supt. of Instruction—Annie W. Blanton.

UTAH (Population, 1920, 449,396).

Population in 1920	Counties. (29)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
5139	Beaver	741	1056	25
18788	Box Elder	2330	3421	35
26992	Cache	4239	5063	53
15489	Carbon	1559	1675	102
400	Daggett	32	94	2
11450	Davis	1632	2463	19
9093	Duchesne	822	1523	48
7411	Emery	1029	1285	68
4768	Garfield	393	1023	9
1808	Grand	278	306	8
5787	Iron	561	1399	48
9871	Juab	1308	1692	145
2054	Kane	186	501	2
9659	Millard	1167	2199	126
2542	Morgan	397	544	2
2770	Piute	283	538	13
1890	Rich	322	449	
159282	Salt Lake	19249	27841	1483
3379	San Juan	260	523	23
17505	Sanpete	2406	3741	61
11281	Sevier	1425	2506	35
7862	Summit	874	1503	69
7965	Tooele	916	1387	59
8470	Uinta	817	1354	62
40792	Utah	6377	7752	272
4625	Wasatch	665	1061	10
6764	Washington	1008	1138	7
2097	Wayne	224	396	14
43463	Weber	5239	7122	359
	Total	56639	81555	3159
	Plurality		24916	
	Per cent	38.84	55.92	2.16
	Total vote		145828	

For president in 1920, Christensen, Far.-Lab., received 4,475 votes.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Reed Smoot, Rep. 82,566
M. H. Welling, Dem. 56,280
J. A. Bevan, Soc.-Far.-Lab. 7,112

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, Garfield, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Unita, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne and Weber.
Don B. Colton, Rep. 42,249
Jas. W. Funk, Dem. 28,160

2. Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele and Utah.
E. O. Leatherwood, Rep. 39,239
Mathoniha Thomas, Dem. 28,201

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Dem.-Prog.	16	44	60
Republicans	4	..	4

State Officers.

Governor—C. R. Maybe, Rep.
Secretary of State—Hardin Bennion, Dem.
Treasurer—Daniel O. Larson, Dem.
Attorney-General—Dan B. Shields.

VERMONT (Population, 1920, 352,428).

Population in 1920	Counties. (14)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Pro. W'tk's.
18666	Addison	4515	503	59
21577	Bennington	4172	1615	40
25762	Caledonia	5537	1694	69
43708	Chittenden	7215	3564	86
7364	Essex	1243	552	9
30026	Franklin	4869	2342	87
3784	Grand Isle	928	354	14
11858	Lamoille	2311	458	47
17279	Orange	3713	938	53
23913	Orleans	4400	738	39
46213	Rutland	8940	3192	94
38921	Washington	6418	1953	87
26373	Windham	5551	1302	55
36984	Windsor	8400	1714	35
	Total	68212	20919	774
	Plurality	47293		
	Per cent	75.87	23.27	.86
	Total vote		89905	

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 40,250 votes; Wilson, Dem., 22,708; Benson, Soc., 798; Hanly, Pro., 709.

For United States Senator, 1920.

William P. Dillingham, Rep. 70,541
Howard E. Shaw, Dem. 19,590

For Governor, 1920.

James Hartness, Rep. 70,331
Fred C. Martin, Dem. 18,895
James Hartness, Pro. 1,173

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Rutland.
Frank L. Green, Rep. 33,670
Jeremiah C. Durick, Dem. 11,398

2. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor.
Porter H. Dale, Rep. 33,288
Harry W. Witters, Dem. 9,189
Porter H. Dale Pro. 940

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	30	220	350
Democrats	—	26	26

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—James Hartness.
Lieutenant-Governor—Abram W. Foote.
State Treasurer—Walter F. Scott.
Secretary of State—Harry A. Black.
Auditor of Accounts—Benjamin Gates.
Attorney-General—Frank C. Archibald.

VIRGINIA (Population, 1920, 2,309,187).

Population in 1920	Counties. (100)	Pres. 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.
34795	Accomac	3026	409
26005	Albemarle	1587	541
18060	Alexandria city	1417	921
21496	Alleghany	663	736
9800	Amelia	389	179
19771	Amherst	1094	164
9255	Appomattox	837	190
16040	Arlington	835	997
34671	Augusta	2106	1707
6389	Bath	343	362
30669	Bedford	1774	583
5593	Bland	403	478
16557	Botetourt	1331	1240
6729	Bristol city	784	344
21025	Brunswick	866	125
15441	Buchanan	675	1078
14885	Buckingham	749	311
3911	Buena Vista city	262	154
26716	Campbell	1341	375
15954	Caroline	665	308
21283	Carroll	1265	2520
4793	Charles City	119	82
17540	Charlotte	1266	364
10688	Charlottesville city	1041	351
20496	Chesterfield	964	302
7165	Clarke	774	154
6164	Clifton Forge city	727	274
4100	Craig	381	315
13292	Culpeper	973	330
9111	Cumberland	413	114
21539	Danville city	1888	551
13542	Dickenson	903	1067
17949	Dinwiddie	636	186
31012	Elizabeth City	675	439
8542	Essex	319	101
21943	Fairfax	1598	987
21869	Fauquier	1365	568
13115	Floyd	497	1355
8547	Fluvanna	652	146

Pop.		Cox.	Harding.
26283	Franklin	1765	1381
12461	Frederick	1337	875
5882	Fredericksburg city	581	299
11901	Giles	1104	877
11894	Gloucester	677	283
8863	Goochland	384	212
19816	Grayson	1781	2153
6369	Greene	306	414
11606	Greenesville	424	111
41365	Halifax	2103	586
18088	Hanover	903	224
18972	Henrico	1078	388
19238	Henry	871	698
4931	Highland	379	474
1397	Hopewell city	97	41
14433	Isle of Wight	759	245
6138	James City	207	61
5762	King George	249	253
9161	King and Queen	347	181
8739	King William	353	176
9757	Lancaster	404	138
25293	Lee	1592	2162
20577	Loudoun	1725	757
17089	Louisa	684	312
15260	Lunenburg	818	208
30070	Lynchburg city	2096	955
9595	Madison	499	431
8447	Mathews	624	216
31208	Mecklenburg	1619	264
8157	Middlesex	438	170
18595	Montgomery	969	1160
20199	Nansemond	690	243
17277	Nelson	973	392
4541	New Kent	190	109
35596	Newport News city	1703	1450
115777	Norfolk city	5953	2380
57358	Norfolk	1824	813
17852	Northampton	954	217
11518	Northumberland	536	221
14161	Nottoway	821	154
13320	Orange	718	258
14770	Page	846	1126
16850	Patrick	1154	1230
31012	Petersburg city	2072	485
56493	Pittsylvania	2715	1162
54387	Portsmouth city	3228	1061
6552	Powhatan	263	140
14767	Prince Edward	774	189
12915	Prince George	375	127
13626	Princess Anne	610	105
13660	Prince William	786	393
17111	Pulaski	1814	1710
4627	Radford city	402	245
8070	Rappahannock	418	210
171667	Richmond city	14878	4515
7434	Richmond	321	206
50842	Roanoke city	4715	2329
22395	Roanoke	1286	955
20626	Rockbridge	1365	1054
30047	Rockingham	2068	2464
26786	Russell	1704	1772
24776	Scott	1671	2449
20808	Shenandoah	2077	2683
22125	Smyth	1516	1883
27555	Southampton	1314	250
10571	Spotsylvania	440	380
8104	Stafford	459	599
10623	Staunton city	931	705
9305	Surry	397	92
12834	Sussex	548	166
27840	Tazewell	1770	2408
8852	Warren	720	293
11417	Warwick	152	109
32376	Washington	2251	2672
10240	Westmoreland	396	133
6883	Winchester city	736	540
46500	Wise	2587	3238
20217	Wythe	1465	2104
8046	York	281	92
	Total	141670	87458
	Plurality	54212	
	Per cent	61.33	37.86
	Total vote	231001	

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 807 votes; Watkins, Pro., 826; Christensen, Far.-Lab., 240.

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. The counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth City, Essex, Gloucester, Hampton, King and Queen, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spotsylvania, Warwick, Westmoreland, York and cities of Newport News and Fredericksburg.
   S. O. Bland, Dem. 14,646
   S. P. Powell, Rep. 3,562
2. The counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton and cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk.
   Joseph T. Deal, Dem. 15,318
   M. Lankford, Rep. 5,389
3. The counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William, New Kent and cities of Richmond and Williamsburg.
   Andrew J. Montague, Dem. 20,069
   H. A. Muller, Rep. 160
4. The counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greenesville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Surrey, Sussex and city of Petersburg.
   P. H. Drewry, Dem. 11,427
   F. L. Mason, Rep. 909
5. Counties of Carroll, Charlotte, Franklin, Grayson, Halifax, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania and the city of Danville.
   Rover A. James, Dem. 15,567
   S. Floyd Landreth, Rep. 11,109
6. Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Floyd, Montgomery, Roanoke and the cities of Radford, Roanoke and Lynchburg.
   James P. Woods, Dem. 13,101
   W. M. Doak, Rep. 9,114
7. The counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren and the cities of Charlottesville, Winchester and Harrisonburg.
   Thomas W. Harrison, Dem. 13,221
   John Paul, Rep. 12,773
8. The counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford and the city of Alexandria.
   R. W. Moore, Dem. 13,142
   F. M. Brooks, Rep. 5,200
9. The counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe and the city of Bristol.
   C. Bascom Slemp, Rep. 28,057
   Bolling H Handy, Dem. 23,100
10. The counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge and the cities of Buena Vista, Staunton and Clifton Forge.
    H. D. Flood, Dem. 14,811
    James H. C. Grasty, Rep. 8,027

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Westmoreland Davis.
Lieutenant-Governor—B. F. Buchanan.
Attorney-General—John R. Saunders.
Secretary of Commonwealth—B. O. James.
Treasurer—Charles A. Johnston.
Auditor—C. Lee Moore.

WASHINGTON (Population, 1920, 1,356,621).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (39)	—President 1920— Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Far.-L. Christ'n.
9623	Adams	1525	515	167
6539	Asotin	1210	497	61
10903	Benton	2001	975	764
20906	Chelan	3885	1540	957

Pop.		Harding.	Cox.	Christ'n.
11368	Clallam	1775	489	966
32805	Clarke	4852	2941	1127
6093	Columbia	1376	612	57
11791	Cowlitz	2267	801	464
9392	Douglas	1587	918	171
5143	Ferry	592	505	214
5877	Franklin	839	571	397
3875	Garfield	869	370	62
7771	Grant	1378	684	216
44745	Grays Harbor	5920	3378	1978
5489	Island	883	285	488
6557	Jefferson	1128	322	321
389273	King	58584	17369	26768
33162	Kitsap	4989	1350	3326
17737	Kittitas	2837	1119	1054
9268	Klickitat	1649	745	298
36840	Lewis	6160	2212	2520
15141	Lincoln	3038	1395	144
4919	Mason	997	382	351
17094	Okanogan	2784	1260	809
14891	Pacific	2607	874	372
6363	Pend d'Oreille	1079	651	167
144127	Pierce	22048	8259	10836
3605	San Juan	833	196	172
33373	Skagit	5320	1840	2756
2357	Skamania	409	247	87
67690	Snohomish	10793	3056	6146
141289	Spokane	26219	13412	2373
21605	Stevens	3282	1452	914
22366	Thurston	3899	1367	1849
3472	Wahkiakum	494	164	75
27539	Walla Walla	5957	2338	349
50600	Whatcom	9157	2288	3744
31323	Whitman	6344	2806	425
63710	Yakima	11571	4062	3301
	Total	223137	84298	77246
	Plurality	138839		
	Per cent	55.99	21.15	19.31
	Total vote	398705		

For president in 1920 Debs, Soc., received 8,913 votes; Watkins, Pro., 3,790; Cox, Soc.-Lab., 1,321.

For president in 1916, Hughes, Rep., received 166,399 votes; Wilson, Dem., 182,993; Benson, Soc., 22,544; Hanly, Pro., 6,868.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Wesley L. Jones, Rep. 217,069
George F. Cotterill, Dem. 68,488
C. J. France, Far.-Lab. 99,309

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. City of Seattle and Kitsap county.
   John F. Miller, Rep. 51,450
   James A. Duncan, Far.-Lab. 28,154
2. Counties of Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King (outside Seattle), San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom
   Lindley H. Hadley, Rep. 39,315
   William Houck, Far.-Lab. 26,398
3. Counties of Clarke, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum.
   Albert H. Johnson, Rep. 50,667
   Homer T. Bone, Far.-Lab. 27,824
4. Counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima.
   John W. Summers, Rep. 37,986
   Fred Miller, Dem. 11,353
   Knute Hill, Far.-Lab. 10,735
5. Counties of Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane, Stevens.
   J. Stanley Webster, Rep. 39,228
   Charles Fleming, Dem. 28,300

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	40	94	134
Democrats	1	1	2
Farmer-Labor	1	2	3

State Officers. (All republicans.)
Governor—Louis F. Hart.
Lieutenant-Governor—William J. Coyle.
Secretary of State—J. Grant Hinkle.
State Treasurer—Clifford L. Babcock.
State Auditor—C. W. Claussen.
Attorney-General—L. L. Thompson.

WEST VIRGINIA (Pop., 1920, 1,463,701).

Population in 1920	Counties. (55)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.	Rep. Harding.
18028	Barbour	2777	94	3763
24554	Berkeley	4399	60	5259
15319	Boone	2529	108	2674
23973	Braxton	4269	10	4274
16527	Brooke	2129	104	3060
65746	Cabell	12845	204	13170
10268	Calhoun	1773	2	1671
11486	Clay	1533	—	1981
11976	Doddridge	1137	12	3135
60377	Fayette	9003	340	10561
10668	Gilmer	1854	6	1635
8993	Grant	492	26	2417
26242	Greenbrier	4994	55	4850
11713	Hampshire	2221	10	1214
19975	Hancock	1435	101	2768
9601	Hardy	2014	6	1354
74793	Harrison	10200	620	13784
18658	Jackson	2831	18	4330
15729	Jefferson	3944	29	2168
119650	Kanawha	19284	627	23781
20455	Lewis	3310	109	4618
19378	Lincoln	2649	19	3339
41006	Logan	5588	27	4304
54571	Marion	8734	40	11494
33681	Marshall	4814	259	7208
21451	Mason	3177	101	4912
68571	McDowell	5068	16	12198
49558	Mercer	7981	38	8613
19849	Mineral	2516	99	3646
26364	Mingo	4934	—	3972
33618	Monongalia	3442	284	6773
13141	Monroe	2519	8	3001
8357	Morgan	712	13	1817
20717	Nicholas	3564	27	3691
62892	Ohio	10278	746	15735
9652	Pendleton	1814	—	1581
7379	Pleasants	1449	16	1657
15002	Pocahontas	2540	26	2836
27996	Preston	2150	87	6729
17531	Putnam	2578	108	3223
42482	Raleigh	5916	53	7668
26804	Randolph	4676	153	4158
16506	Ritchie	2050	40	4377
20129	Roane	3082	6	4232
19092	Summers	3552	15	3611
18742	Taylor	2311	76	3649
16791	Tucker	1961	185	2498
14186	Tyler	1762	63	3654
17851	Upshur	1418	12	4936
26012	Wayne	4490	—	3754
11562	Webster	1942	5	1562
23069	Wetzel	4103	54	3619
7536	Wirt	1376	4	1680
42306	Wood	8839	129	10463
15180	Wyoming	1825	—	2950
	Total	220789	5618	282007
	Plurality			61218
	Per cent	43.29	1.10	55.30
	Total vote	509942		

For president in 1920 Watkins, Pro., received 1,528 votes.

For president in 1916 Wilson, Dem., received 140,403 votes; Hughes, Rep., 143,124; Benson, Soc., 6,150.

For Governor, 1920.

Arthur B. Koontz, Dem. 184,762
Samuel B. Montgomery, Nonpartisan. 81,330
M. S. Holt, Soc. 2,695
Ephraim F. Morgan, Rep. 242,327

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor.
   M. M. Neely, Dem..... 40,393
   Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, Rep..... 40,818
2. Counties of Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.
   Forrest W. Brown, Dem..... 32,896
   George M. Bowers, Rep..... 43,238
3. Counties of Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas and Webster.
   Robert F. Kidd, Dem..... 33,056
   Stuart F. Reed, Rep..... 45,146
4. Counties of Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell.
   John L. Conner, Dem..... 37,951
   Harry C. Woodyard, Rep..... 47,146
5. Counties of Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe.
   W. W. McNeal, Dem..... 38,394
   Wells Goodykoontz, Rep..... 45,193
6. Counties of Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas.
   William Edwin Wilson, Dem..... 43,327
   Leonard Sidney Echols, Rep..... 51,747

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	26	73	99
Democrats	4	21	25

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Ephraim F. Morgan.
Secretary of State—Houston Goff Young.
Superintendent of Schools—George M. Ford.
Treasurer—W. S. Johnson.
Auditor—John C. Bond.
Attorney-General—E. T. England.
Commissioner of Agriculture—J. H. Stewart.

WISCONSIN (Population, 1920, 2,632,067).

Population in 1920.	Counties. (71)	President 1920 Dem. Cox.	Rep. Harding.	Soc. Debs.
9287	Adams	390	1528	60
24538	Ashland	1083	4005	497
34281	Barron	745	6887	336
17201	Bayfield	594	2536	257
61889	Brown	3884	8845	1501
15615	Buffalo	300	3082	172
10735	Burnett	190	2025	275
17228	Calumet	581	3730	415
36482	Chippewa	1109	6750	186
35120	Clark	748	6246	692
30468	Columbia	1209	7394	157
16772	Crawford	1104	3600	70
89432	Dane	4863	22842	1277
49742	Dodge	2289	11354	865
19073	Door	382	3817	76
49771	Douglas	2115	7250	1271
26970	Dunn	495	5596	170
35771	Eau Claire	1194	7856	351
3602	Florence	97	912	30
56119	Fond du Lac	3410	12543	695
9850	Forest	379	1429	72
39044	Grant	1959	9638	119
21568	Green	629	5466	109
14875	Green Lake	892	3457	179
21504	Iowa	945	5428	67
10261	Iron	275	1714	179
17746	Jackson	413	3652	106
35022	Jefferson	1823	8865	203
19209	Juneau	786	4385	174
51284	Kenosha	1714	9791	990
16091	Kewaunee	534	2622	97
44355	LaCrosse	2575	10067	606
20003	Lafayette	1353	4893	45
21471	Langlade	1637	4059	189
21084	Lincoln	842	3713	542
51644	Manitowoc	1993	8378	3116
65259	Marathon	2138	11356	3709
34361	Marinette	1331	6138	584
10443	Marquette	687	2436	42
539449	Milwaukee	25303	73410	42914
28666	Monroe	985	6784	206
27104	Oconto	1029	4735	234
13996	Oneida	837	2424	426
55113	Outagamie	3117	11140	510
16335	Ozaukee	827	3523	279
7481	Pepin	263	1817	36
21663	Pierce	645	4441	167
26870	Polk	753	4796	303
33649	Portage	2662	5527	199
18517	Price	554	2990	441
78961	Racine	3632	14406	1714
19823	Richland	922	3862	82
66150	Rock	2444	16152	421
16403	Rusk	445	2609	231
26106	St. Croix	1644	5601	263
32548	Sauk	953	8074	216
8243	Sawyer	306	1668	98
33975	Shawano	529	5836	1496
59913	Sheboygan	1897	11994	3416
18045	Taylor	288	2707	685
24506	Trempealeau	711	4748	70
29252	Vernon	634	5694	98
5649	Vilas	261	903	185
29327	Walworth	1629	8437	151
11377	Washburn	352	2023	150
25713	Washington	1322	5949	421
42612	Waukesha	2756	8665	487
34200	Waupaca	884	8302	697
16712	Waushara	485	4176	196
63897	Winnebago	3389	12035	1697
34643	Wood	1051	6863	1665
	Total	113196	498576	80635
	Plurality		385380	
	Per cent	16.14	71.11	11.50
	Total vote		701049	

For president in 1920, Watkins, Pro., received 8,647 votes.

For president in 1916, Wilson, Dem., received 193,042 votes; Hughes, Rep., 221,323; Benson, Soc., 27,802; Hanly, Pro., 7,168.

For United States Senator, 1920.

Paul S. Reinsch, Dem	89,265
Clyde D. Mead, Pro	5,107
I. L. Lenroot, Rep	281,576
Frank J. Weber, Soc	66,172
James Thompson, Ind	235,029

For Governor in 1920.

Robert B. McCoy, Dem	247,746
H. H. Tubbs, Pro	6,047
John J. Blaine, Rep	366,247
William Coleman, Soc	71,126

For Representatives in Congress, 1920.

1. Counties of Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha.
   Andrew F. Stahl, Dem..... 13,661
   Henry A. Cooper, Rep..... 51,144
   Samuel S. Walkup, Soc..... 2,585
2. Counties of Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Washington.
   Harry W. Bolens, Dem..... 14,291
   Edward Voigt, Rep..... 39,563
   Jacob E. Miller, Soc..... 4,969
3. Counties of Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland.
   James W. Murphy, Dem..... 19,797
   John Nelson, Rep..... 44,359
4. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 23d and 24th wards of the city of Milwaukee, towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake; village of West Milwaukee and cities of West Allis, South Milwaukee, Cudahy and Wauwatosa, all in Milwaukee county.
   Gerold D. Hayes, Dem..... 6,486
   John C. Kleczka, Rep..... 28,834
   Robert Buech, Soc..... 22,137

5. The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 25th wards of the city of Milwaukee; towns of Granville and Milwaukee, and villages of North Milwaukee, East Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay.
William H. Stafford, Rep..... 40,777
Victor L. Berger, Soc..... 34,004

6. Counties of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette and Winnebago.
Leo P. Fox, Dem..... 11,606
Florian Lampert, Rep..... 38,434
Edward C. Damrow, Soc..... 5,714

7. Counties of Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, LaCrosse, Monroe, Sauk and Vernon.
Robert H. Clarke, Dem..... 8,929
Joseph D. Beck, Rep..... 37,137
A. W. Steinbach, Soc..... 1,294

8. Counties of Marathon, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood.
Leo P. Paternacki, Dem..... 6,425
Ed. E. Browne, Rep..... 34,215
George W. Lippert, Soc..... 14,661

9. Counties of Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto and Outagamie.
Andrew R. McDonald, Dem..... 20,108
David G. Classon, Rep..... 32,027
Harry G. Nanshan, Soc..... 1,933

10. Counties of Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix and Trempealeau.
James A. Frear, Rep..... 44,930
Scott, Dem..... 44,658
Thomas Ryan, Ind..... 6,524

11. Counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas and Washburn.
A. P. Nelson, Rep..... 38,057
John F. Jensen, Dem..... 6,524

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	28	92	120
Democrats	2	2	4
Socialists	3	6	9

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—John J. Blaine.
Lieutenant-Governor—George F. Comings.
Secretary of State—Elmer S. Hall.
State Treasurer—Henry Johnson.
Attorney-General—William J Morgan.
Superintendent of Schools—Charles P. Cary.

WYOMING (Population, 1920, 194,402).

Population in 1920.	Counties (21)	President 1920 Rep. Harding.	Dem. Cox.	Soc. Debs.
9283	Albany	1769	1145	46
12105	Big Horn	2157	1082	59
5233	Campbell	1027	493	34
9525	Carbon	1871	1039	105
7871	Converse	1561	679	25
5524	Crook	934	451	26
11820	Fremont	2194	994	75
8064	Goshen	1496	552	45
5164	Hot Springs	1212	529	76
4617	Johnson	1202	525	19
20699	Laramie	3399	1810	107
12487	Lincoln	2443	1154	88
14635	Natrona	2957	1153	62
6321	Niobrara	969	345	50
7298	Park	1630	666	57
7421	Platte	1405	694	59
18132	Sheridan	2645	1192	80
13640	Sweetwater	1744	1216	145
6611	Uinta	1194	914	53
3106	Washakie	609	333	29
4631	Weston	1073	463	48
165	Yellowstone	—	—	—
	Total	35091	17429	1234
	Plurality	17662		
	Per cent	62.44	31.01	2.19
	Total vote	56199		

For president in 1920 Christensen, Far.-Lab., received 2,180 votes; Watkins, Pro., 265.
For president in 1916, Hughes, Rep., received 21,698 votes; Wilson, Dem., 28,316; and Benson, Soc., 1,453.

For Representative in Congress, 1920.

Frank W. Mondell, Rep..... 34,689
Wade H. Fowler, Dem..... 14,292
Anthony Carlson, Soc..... 759
James Morgan, Far.-Lab..... 6,021

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	22	53	75
Democrats	2	1	3

State Officers.

Governor—Robert D. Carey, Rep.
Secretary of State—W. E. Chaplin, Rep.
Treasurer—A. D. Hoskins, Rep.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Mrs. Katherine Morton, Rep.
Attorney-General—W. L. Walls, Rep.

FEDERAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FUNDS.

Amounts allotted to the various states for year ending June 30, 1922, for salaries of teachers, supervisors and directors:

Alabama	$90,147	Kansas	$67,609	N. Hampshire	$22,789
Arizona	21,321	Kentucky	92,628	New Jersey	118,764
Arkansas	67,387	Louisiana	68,727	New Mexico	23,619
California	129,436	Maine	32,011	New York	390,225
Colorado	36,813	Maryland	54,911	No. Carolina	98,331
Connecticut	52,152	Massachusetts	144,132	North Dakota	31,301
Delaware	20,000	Michigan	138,899	Ohio	217,861
Florida	37,785	Minnesota	90,929	Oklahoma	77,733
Georgia	111,038	Mississippi	68,940	Oregon	32,337
Idaho	24,128	Missouri	129,548	Pennsylvania	329,799
Illinois	244,965	Montana	25,997	Rhode Island	31,405
Indiana	111,366	Nebraska	49,602	South Carolina	64,733
Iowa	91,818	Nevada	20,000	South Dakota	$30,602
				Tennessee	89,612
				Texas	178,352
				Utah	22,825
				Vermont	22,074
				Virginia	88,419
				Washington	51,473
				West Virginia	56,123
				Wisconsin	100,145
				Wyoming	20,000
				Total	4,120,833

DEATH OF COL. F. W. GALBRAITH.

Col. F. W. Galbraith, national commander of the American Legion, was instantly killed early on the morning of June 9, 1921, when an automobile in which he was riding with Col. Milton J. Foreman of Chicago and Henry Ryan, another legion official, was struck by a Belt Line train at a crossing in Indianapolis, Ind. Col. Foreman and Mr. Ryan were badly but not fatally injured. The men had been attending a meeting at the national headquarters of the American Legion and were returning from a ride over the paved roads near Indianapolis when the accident occurred. Col. Galbraith was elected commander of the American Legion at the national convention held in Cleveland, O., on Sept. 29, 1920. He was in command of the 147th infantry throughout the world war and saw much service on the French front.

SECONDARY BOYCOTT HELD ILLEGAL.

In a decision announced Jan. 3, 1921, the Supreme court of the United States held that the Clayton amendment act amending the Sherman antitrust law did not make labor unions immune from prosecution and judicial restraint in their interference with the interstate trade of employers. The effect of the decision was to bar secondary boycotts by labor unions. The facts in the case are recited in the decision given herewith:

Jan. 3, 1921.

Supreme court of the United States. No. 45—October Term, 1920. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, Duplex Printing Company, appellant, vs. Emil J. Deering and William Bramley, individually and as business agents of District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists, et al.

Mr. Justice Pitney delivered the opinion of the court.

This was a suit in equity brought by appellant in the District court for the southern district of New York for an injunction to restrain a course of conduct carried on by defendants in that district and vicinity in maintaining a boycott against the products of complainant's factory, in furtherance of a conspiracy to injure and destroy its good will, trade and business—especially to obstruct and destroy its interstate trade. There was also a prayer for damages, but this has not been pressed and calls for no further mention.

Complainant is a Michigan corporation and manufactures printing presses at a factory in Battle Creek, in that state, employing about 200 machinists in the factory, in addition to fifty office employes, traveling salesmen and expert machinists or road men who supervise the erection of the presses for complainant's customers at their various places of business.

The defendants who were brought into court and answered the bill are Emil J. Deering and William Bramley, sued individually and as business agents and representatives of District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists, and Michael T. Neyland, sued individually and as business agent and representative of local lodge No. 328 of the same association. The district council and the lodge are unincorporated associations, having headquarters in New York city, with numerous members resident in that city and vicinity. There were averments and proof to show that it was impracticable to bring all the members before the court and that the named defendants properly represented them and those named were called upon to defend for all, pursuant to equity rule 38 (226 U. S. 659). Other jurisdictional averments need no particular mention.

The District court on final hearing dismissed the bill, 248 Fed. Rep. 192; the Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed its decree, 252 Fed. Rep. 722, and the present appeal was taken.

In August, 1913 (eight months before the filing of the bill), the International association called a strike at complainant's factory in Battle Creek, as a result of which union machinists to the number of about eleven in the factory and three who supervised the erection of presses in the field, left complainant's employ. But the defection of so small a number did not materially interfere with the operation of the factory and sales and shipments in interstate commerce continued.

The acts complained of made up the details of an elaborate program adopted and carried out by defendants and their organizations in and about the city of New York as part of a countrywide program adopted by the International association for the purpose of enforcing a boycott of complainant's product. The acts embraced the following, with others: Warning customers that it would be better for them not to purchase, or having purchased not to install, presses made by complainant, and threatening them with loss should they do so; threatening customers with sympathetic strikes in other trades; notifying a trucking company usually employed by customers to haul the presses not to do so, and threatening it with trouble if it should; inciting employes of the trucking company and other men employed by customers of complainant to strike against their respective employers in order to interfere with the hauling and installation of presses and thus bring pressure to bear upon the customers; notifying repair shops not to do repair work on Duplex presses; coercing union men by threatening them with loss of union cards and with being blacklisted as "scabs" if they insisted in installing the presses; threatening an exposition company with a strike if it permitted complainant's presses to be exhibited and resorting to a variety of other modes of preventing the sale of presses of complainant's manufacture in or about New York city and delivery of them in interstate commerce, such as injuring and threatening to injure complainant's customers and prospective customers and persons concerned in hauling, handling or installing the presses.

The Clayton act, in section 1, includes the Sherman act in a definition of "antitrust laws," and in section 16 (38 Sta. 737) gives to private parties a right to relief by injunction in any court of the United States against threatened loss or damage by a violation of the antitrust laws, under the conditions and principles regulating the granting of such relief by courts of equity. Evidently this provision was intended to supplement the Sherman act, under which some of the federal courts had held, as this court afterward held in Pain Lumber company vs. Neal, 244 U. S. 459, 471, that a private party could not maintain a suit for injunction.

That complainant's business of manufacturing printing presses and disposing of them in commerce is a property right, entitled to protection against unlawful injury or interference; that unrestrained access to the channels of interstate commerce is necessary for the successful conduct of the business; that a widespread combination exists, to which defendants and the associations represented by them are parties, to hinder and obstruct complainant's interstate trade and commerce by the means that have been indicated and that as a result of it complainant has sustained substantial damage to its interstate trade and is threatened with further and irreparable loss and damage in the future, is proved by clear and undisputed evidence. Hence the right to an injunction is clear if the threatened loss is due to a violation of the Sherman act as amended by the Clayton act.

Looking first to the former act, the things declared illegal by its first section (26 Sta. 209) is "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations." The accepted definition of a conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons by concerted action to accomplish a criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means. Pettibone vs. United States, 148, U. S. 197, 203. If the purpose be unlawful it may not be carried out even by means that otherwise would be legal and although the purpose be lawful it may not be carried out by criminal or unlawful means.

[The court then quotes several other de-

cisions which it holds are applicable and continues]:

It is settled by these decisions that such a restraint produced by peaceable persuasion is as much within the prohibition as one accomplished by force or threats of force, and it is not to be justified by the fact that the participants in the combination or conspiracy may have some object beneficial to themselves or their associates which possibly they might have been at liberty to pursue in the absence of the statute.

Upon the question whether the provisions of the Clayton act forbade the grant of any injunction under the circumstances of the present case the Circuit Court of Appeals was divided, the majority holding that under section 20, "perhaps in conjunction with section 6," there could be no injunction. These sections are set forth in the margin. Defendants seek to derive from them some authority for their conduct.

As to section 6, it seems to us its principal importance in this discussion is for what it does not authorize, and for the limit it sets to the immunity conferred. The section assumes the normal objects of a labor organization to be legitimate, and declares that nothing in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of such organization or to forbid their members from lawfully carrying out their legitimate objects, and that such an organization shall not be held in itself—merely because of its existence and operation—to be an illegal combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade. But there is nothing in the section to exempt such an organization or its members from accountability where it or they depart from its normal and legitimate objects and engage in an actual combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade. And by no fair or permissible construction can it be taken as authorizing any activity otherwise unlawful or enabling a normally lawful organization to become a cloak for an illegal combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade as defined by the antitrust laws.

The principal reliance is upon section 20. This regulates the granting of restraining orders and injunctions by the courts of the United States in a designated class of cases, with respect to (a) the terms and conditions of the relief and the practice to be pursued, and (b) the character of acts that are to be exempted from the restraint, and in the concluding words it declares (c) that none of the acts specified shall be held to be violations of any law of the United States. All its provisions are subject to a general qualification respecting the nature of the controversy and the parties affected. It is to be a "case between an employer and employes, or between employers and employes, or between employes, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment."

The first paragraph merely puts into statutory form familiar restrictions upon the granting of injunctions already established and of general application in the equity practice of the courts of the United States. It is but declaratory of the law as it stood before. The second paragraph declared that "no such restraining order or injunction" shall prohibit certain conduct specified—manifestly still referring to a "case between an employer and employes—involving, or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment," as designated in the first paragraph.

It is very clear that the restriction upon the use of the injunction is in favor only of those concerned as parties to such a dispute as is described. The words defining the permitted conduct include particular qualifications consistent with the general one respecting the nature of the case in dispute intended, and the concluding words, "nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States," are to be read in the light of the context and mean only that those acts are not to be so held when committed by parties concerned in "a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment." If the qualifying words are to have any effect, they must operate to confine the restriction upon the granting of injunctions, and also the relaxation of the provisions of the antitrust and other laws of the United States, to parties standing in proximate relation to a controversy such as is particularly described.

Congress had in mind particular industrial controversies, not a general class war. "Terms or conditions of employment" are the only grounds of dispute recognized as adequate to bring into play the exceptions, and it would do violence to the guarded language employed were the exemption extended beyond the parties affected in a proximate and substantial, not merely a sentimental or sympathetic, sense by the cause of dispute.

Nor can section 20 be regarded as bringing in all members of a labor organization as parties to a "dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment" which proximately affects only a few of them, with the result of conferring upon any and all members—no matter how many thousands there may be nor how remote from the actual conflict—those exemptions which congress in terms conferred only upon parties to the dispute. That would enlarge by construction the provisions of section 20, which contain no mention of labor organizations, so as to produce an inconsistency with section 6, which deals specifically with the subject and must be deemed to express the measure and limit of the immunity intended by congress to be incident to mere membership in such an organization.

The emphasis placed on the words "lawful" and "lawfully," "peaceful" and "peacefully," and the references to the dispute and the parties to it, strongly rebut a legislative intent to confer a general immunity for conduct violative of the antitrust laws, or otherwise unlawful. The subject of the boycott is dealt with specifically in the "ceasing to patronize" provisions, and by the clear force of the language employed the exemption is limited to pressure exerted upon a "party to such dispute" by means of "peaceful and lawful" influence upon neutrals.

There is nothing here to justify defendants or the organizations they represent in using either threats or persuasion to bring about strikes or a cessation of work on the part of employes of complainant's customers or prospective customers, or of the trucking company employed by the customers, with the object of compelling such customers to withdraw or refrain from commercial relations with complainant, and of thereby constraining complainant to yield the matter in dispute. To instigate a sympathetic strike in aid of a secondary boycott cannot be deemed "peaceful and lawful" persuasion. In essence it is a threat to inflict damage upon the immediate employer, between whom and his employes no dispute exists, in order to bring him against his will into a concerted plan to inflict damage upon another employer who is in dispute with his employes.

[The court then quotes from a statement made in congress by Mr. Webb, the spokesman of the house committee when the Clayton act was passed, who declared that it did not sanction the secondary boycott. The decision continues:]

This was the final word of the house committee on the subject and was uttered under such circumstances and with such impressive emphasis that it is not going too far to say that except for this exposition of the meaning of the section it would not have been enacted in the form in which it was reported. In substantially that form it became law, and since in our opinion its proper construction is entirely in accord with its purpose as thus declared, little need be added.

Reaching the conclusion, as we do, that complainant has a clear right to an injunction under the Sherman act as amended by the Clayton act, it becomes unnecessary to consider whether a like result would follow under the common law or local statutes, there being no suggestion that relief thereunder could be broader than that to which complainant is entitled under the acts of congress.

Complainant is entitled to its costs in this court and in both courts below.

Decree reversed and the cause remanded to the District court for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion.

DISSENTING OPINION.

Six justices of the court, including Chief Justice White, voted to uphold the opinion rendered. Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Clarke dissented. Justice Brandeis, who read the dissenting opinion, contended that the court's decision renders futile an effort of more than twenty years to place employers and employes on an equal basis before the law. These three justices held that the action of the International association was not a secondary boycott, but "an instance of a strike of those who have a common interest to protect themselves by preventing use of products which part of them have tried to prevent manufacture of by a strike." The point was made that it was clearly a case of self-defense. This contention was supported by citing that manufacturers refused to sell their products to customers employing union labor exclusively. The question was, said Justice Brandeis, whether 60,000 laborers might not say that they would not let their men work on products manufactured in shops against which the laborers were striking.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA (1921).

[From Ayer's American Newspaper Annual and Directory.]

State or territory.	Daily.	Weekly.	*Total.
Alabama	22	150	199
Alaska	6	12	21
Arizona	22	57	91
Arkansas	36	221	290
California	164	518	897
Colorado	41	293	384
Connecticut	35	87	158
Delaware	3	26	37
District of Columbia	6	28	120
Florida	31	135	192
Georgia	30	224	335
Hawaii	9	16	45
Idaho	18	120	155
Illinois	152	897	1,793
Indiana	126	398	624
Iowa	53	641	808
Kansas	70	532	643
Kentucky	33	191	271
Louisiana	17	133	187
Maine	13	64	102
Maryland	17	102	182
Massachusetts	82	331	595
Michigan	64	455	627
Minnesota	47	623	764
Mississippi	17	153	185
Missouri	73	632	865
Montana	20	217	250
Nebraska	27	511	588
Nevada	8	25	41
New Hampshire	14	66	98
New Jersey	40	248	348
New Mexico	7	88	103
New York	203	971	2,093
North Carolina	37	173	284
North Dakota	10	275	299
Ohio	150	553	948
Oklahoma	56	384	477
Oregon	32	183	253
Pennsylvania	187	662	1,175
Philippines	18	7	47
Porto Rico	12	11	27
Rhode Island	12	23	52
South Carolina	17	88	145
South Dakota	18	317	353
Tennessee	16	180	270
Texas	114	674	895
Utah	6	74	107
Vermont	10	69	85
Virgin Islands	5	1	6
Virginia	32	146	221
Washington	40	242	337
West Virginia	30	136	180
Wisconsin	56	448	590
Wyoming	10	83	99
Total in 1921	2,503	14,863	22,373
Total in 1920	2,528	14,959	22,428
Decrease	25	96	55
CANADIAN PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND.			
Alberta	6	115	130
British Columbia	15	52	98
Manitoba	6	86	119
New Brunswick	8	19	47
Nova Scotia	13	44	70
Ontario	45	372	584
Prince Edward Island	4	6	11
Quebec	19	99	170
Saskatchewan	7	164	178
Yukon	1	2	3
Newfoundland	5	10	22
Total in 1921	129	969	1,432
Total in 1920	130	951	1,416
Decrease	1	...	...
Increase	...	18	16

*Includes all kinds of newspapers and periodicals.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Capital punishment prevails in all of the states of the union except Arizona, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. In Michigan the only crime punishable by death is treason. The death penalty was abolished in the state of Washington in 1913 and restored in 1919. It was abolished in Iowa in 1872 and restored in 1878. It was abolished in Colorado in 1897, but was restored in 1901. It was abolished in Oregon in 1914, but was restored by a vote of the people in June, 1920. Hanging is the ordinary mode of execution, but in Arkansas, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia and Oklahoma electrocution is the legal method. In Nevada an act passed in 1921 providing for the use of lethal gas in carrying out the death penalty.

The World War—1914-1918.

War began—Aug. 1, 1914.
Armistice signed—Nov. 11, 1918
Duration of war—4 years, 3 months, 11 days.
United States entered—April 6, 1917.
Paris peace conference began—Jan. 18, 1919.
German peace treaty signed—June 28, 1919.
Austrian peace treaty signed—Sept. 10, 1919.
Bulgarian peace treaty signed—Nov. 27, 1919.
Hungarian peace treaty signed—June 4, 1920.
Turkish peace treaty signed—Aug. 9, 1920.
Nations involved—27
Killed to Nov. 11, 1918—7,450,200.
Cash cost to April 30, 1919—$186,000,000,000.

NATIONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

GERMANY AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TURKEY BULGARIA	vs.	UNITED STATES GREAT BRITAIN CANADA INDIA AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND SOUTH AFRICA FRANCE RUSSIA BELGIUM SERBIA MONTENEGRO JAPAN ITALY ROUMANIA PORTUGAL CUBA PANAMA GREECE LIBERIA CHINA SAN MARINO SIAM BRAZIL GUATEMALA COSTA RICA NICARAGUA HAITI

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

Austria against Belgium, Aug. 28, 1914.
Austria against Japan, Aug. 27, 1914.
Austria against Montenegro, Aug. 9, 1914.
Austria against Russia, Aug. 6, 1914.
Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Brazil against Germany, Oct. 26, 1917.
Bulgaria against Roumania, Sept. 1, 1916.
Bulgaria against Serbia, Oct. 14, 1915.
China against Austria, Aug. 14, 1917.
China against Germany, Aug. 14, 1917.
Costa Rica against Germany and Austria-Hungary, May 24, 1918.
Cuba against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Cuba against Austria, Dec. 16, 1917.
France against Austria, Aug. 12, 1914.
France against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
France against Germany, Aug. 3, 1914.
France against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
Germany against Belgium, Aug. 4, 1914.
Germany against France, Aug. 3, 1914.
Germany against Portugal, March 9, 1916.
Germany against Roumania, Aug. 28, 1916.
Germany against Russia, Aug. 1, 1914.
Great Britain against Austria, Aug. 13, 1914.
Great Britain against Bulgaria, Oct. 15, 1915.
Great Britain against Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
Great Britain against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
Greece against Bulgaria, Nov. 23, 1916 (provisional government).
Greece against Bulgaria, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Greece against Germany, Nov. 28, 1916 (provisional government).
Greece against Germany, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Guatemala against Germany, April 21, 1918.
Haiti against Germany, July 12, 1918.
Honduras against Germany, July 19, 1918.
Italy against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Italy against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
Italy against Germany, Aug. 28, 1916.
Italy against Turkey, Aug. 21, 1915.
Japan against Germany, Aug. 23, 1914.
Liberia against Germany, Aug. 4, 1917.
Montenegro against Austria, Aug. 8, 1914.
Montenegro against Germany, Aug. 9, 1914.
Nicaragua against Austria, May 6, 1918.
Nicaragua against Germany, May 7, 1918.
Panama against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Panama against Austria, Dec. 10, 1917.
Portugal against Germany, Nov. 23, 1914 (resolution passed authorizing military intervention as ally of England).
Portugal against Germany, May 19, 1915 (military aid granted).
Roumania against Austria, Aug. 27, 1916 (allies of Austria also consider it a declaration).
Russia against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
Russia against Turkey, Nov. 3, 1914.
San Marino against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Serbia against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
Serbia against Germany, Aug. 6, 1914.
Serbia against Turkey, Dec. 2, 1914.
Siam against Austria, July 22, 1917.
Siam against Germany, July 22, 1917.
Turkey against allies, Nov. 11, 1914.
Turkey against Roumania, Aug. 29, 1916.
United States against Germany, April 6, 1917.
United States against Austria-Hungary, Dec. 7, 1917.

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Austria with Japan, Aug. 26, 1914.
Austria with Portugal, March 16, 1916.
Austria with Serbia, July 26, 1914.
Austria with United States, April 8, 1917.
Belgium with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Bolivia with Germany, April 14, 1917.
Brazil with Germany, April 11, 1917.
China with Germany, March 14, 1917.
Costa Rica with Germany, Sept. 21, 1917.
Ecuador with Germany, Dec. 7, 1917.
Egypt with Germany, Aug. 13, 1914.
France with Austria, Aug. 11, 1914.
France with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Germany with Italy, May 23, 1918.
Great Britain with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Greece with Turkey, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Greece with Austria, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Guatemala with Germany, April 27, 1917.
Haiti with Germany, June 16, 1917.
Honduras with Germany, May 17, 1917.
Japan with Austria, Aug. 25, 1914.
Liberia with Germany, May 8, 1917.
Nicaragua with Germany, May 18, 1917.
Peru with Germany, Oct. 5, 1917.
Roumania with Bulgaria, Aug. 30, 1916.
Russia with Bulgaria, Oct. 5, 1915.
Russia with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Turkey with United States, April 20, 1917.
United States with Germany, Feb. 3, 1917.
Uruguay with Germany, Oct. 7, 1917.

SURRENDER DATES.

Russia to Germany and her allies, Dec. 16, 1917.
Roumania to Germany (treaty signed), May 6, 1918.
Bulgaria to France and allies, Sept. 29, 1918.
Turkey to Britain and allies, Oct. 30, 1918.
Austria-Hungary to allies and United States, Nov. 3, 1918.
Germany to allies and United States, Nov. 11, 1918.

TREATIES OF PEACE.

With Germany—Treaty of Versailles; June 28, 1919.
With Austria—Treaty of St. Germain; Sept. 10, 1919.
With Bulgaria—Treaty of Neuilly; Nov. 27, 1919.
With Hungary—Treaty of the Grand Trianon; June 4, 1920.
With Turkey—Treaty of Sevres; Aug. 10, 1920.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS.

Duration of the War.

Allied and associated nations.	War declared by central powers.	War declared against central powers.	Duration of war. Years.	Months.	Days.
1. Serbia	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914	4	3	14
2. Russia*	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3
3. France	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	8
4. Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
5. Great Britain	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
6. Montenegro	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5
7. Japan	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19
8. Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1914	3	11	19
9. Italy		May 23, 1915	3	5	19
10. San Marino		June 6, 1915	3	5	4
11. Roumania†	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10
12. Greece		Nov. 23, 1916	1	11	18
13. United States		Apr. 6, 1917	1	7	5
14. Panama		Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
15. Cuba		Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
16. Siam		July 22, 1917	1	3	20
17. Liberia		Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
18. China		Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
19. Brazil		Oct. 26, 1917	1	..	16
20. Guatemala		Apr. 21, 1918	..	6	21
21. Nicaragua		May 6, 1918	..	6	5
22. Haiti		July 12, 1918	..	3	30
23. Honduras		July 19, 1918	..	3	23

*Treaty March 3, 1918. †Treaty March 6, 1918.

AMERICAN EFFORT IN WORLD WAR.

[From report published in May, 1919, by Col. Leonard E. Ayres of the general staff, U. S. A.)

SUMMARY.

Total armed forces	4,800,000
Total men in the army	4,000,000
Men who went overseas	2,086,000
Men who fought in France	1,390,000
Greatest number sent in one month	306,000
Greatest number returning in one month	333,000
Tons of supplies shipped to France	7,500,000
Total registered in draft	24,234,021
Total draft inductions	2,810,296
Greatest number inducted in one month	400,000
Graduates of line officers' training school	80,468
Cost of war to April 30, 1919	$21,850,000,000
Cost of army to April 30, 1919	$13,930,000,000
Battles fought by American troops	13
Months of American participation in the war	19
Days of battle	200
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle	47
Americans in Meuse-Argonne battle	1,200,000
American casualties in Meuse-Argonne battle	120,000
American battle deaths in war	50,000
American wounded in war	236,000
American deaths from disease	56,991
Totals deaths in the army	112,422

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY STATES.

State.	Men.	State.	Men.
New York	367,864	Maryland	47,054
Pennsylvania	297,891	Washington	45,154
Illinois	251,074	Montana	36,293
Ohio	200,293	Colorado	34,393
Texas	161,065	Florida	33,331
Michigan	135,485	Oregon	30,116
Massachusetts	132,610	S. Dakota	29,686
Missouri	128,544	N. Dakota	25,803
California	112,514	Maine	24,252
Indiana	106,581	Idaho	19,016
New Jersey	105,207	Utah	17,361
Minnesota	99,116	Rhode Island	16,861
Iowa	98,781	Porto Rico	16,538
Wisconsin	98,211	Dist. of Col.	15,930
Georgia	85,506	New Hamp.	14,374
Oklahoma	80,169	New Mexico	12,439
Tennessee	75,825	Wyoming	11,393
Kentucky	75,043	Arizona	10,492
Alabama	74,678	Vermont	9,338
Virginia	73,662	Delaware	7,484
N. Carolina	73,003	Hawaii	5,644
Louisiana	65,988	Nevada	5,105
Kansas	63,428	Alaska	2,102
Arkansas	61,027	A. E. F.	1,499
W. Virginia	55,777	Not allocated	1,318
Mississippi	54,295	Philippines	255
S. Carolina	53,482		
Connecticut	50,069	Total	3,757,624
Nebraska	47,805		

AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR.

The following detailed statistics of casualties among members of the American expeditionary forces during the world war were compiled in the office of the adjutant-general of the army. They include losses in all the fields of action except in Siberia:

DEAD.

Killed in action	34,249
Officers	1,563
Enlisted men	32,686
Died of wounds	13,700
Officers	580
Enlisted men	13,120
Died of disease	23,430
Officers	615
Enlisted men	22,815
Died of accident	2,019
Officers	336
Enlisted men	1,683

Drowned	306
Officers	7
Enlisted men	299
Suicide	272
Officers	46
Enlisted men	226
Murder or homicide	154
Officers	3
Enlisted men	151
Executed—Court-martial	10
Officers	0
Enlisted men	10
Other known causes	489
Officers	19
Enlisted men	470
Causes undetermined	1,839
Officers	42
Enlisted men	1,797
Presumed dead	650
Officers	36
Enlisted men	614
Total dead	77,118
Officers	3,247
Enlisted men	73,871

PRISONERS.

Unaccounted for	15
Officers	2
Enlisted men	13
Repatriated	4,270
Officers	275
Enlisted men	3,995
Died	147
Officers	20
Enlisted men	127
Total prisoners	4,432
Officers	297
Enlisted men	4,135

WOUNDED.

Slightly	91,188
Officers	3,383
Enlisted men	87,805
Severely	83,389
Officers	3,204
Enlisted men	80,185
Degree undetermined	46,482
Officers	1,550
Enlisted men	44,932
Total wounded	221,059
Officers	8,137
Enlisted men	212,922

MISSING IN ACTION.

Total missing in action	3
Officers	0
Enlisted men	3

TOTAL CASUALTIES.

Total casualties	302,612
Officers	11,681
Enlisted men	290,931

Note—Included in the total casualties are 1,217 foreigners, of whom 31 were officers.

KILLED IN ACTION.

State.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Alabama	20	504	524
Arizona	4	62	66
Arkansas	5	287	292
California	40	804	844
Colorado	14	182	196
Connecticut	21	634	655
Delaware	4	17	21
District Columbia	22	56	78
Florida	13	71	84
Georgia	43	306	349
Idaho	10	189	199
Illinois	94	1,732	1,826
Indiana	20	625	645
Iowa	22	780	802
Kansas	33	500	533
Kentucky	23	584	607
Louisiana	7	217	224
Maine	9	219	228
Maryland	28	419	447
Massachusetts	102	1,228	1,330
Michigan	57	1,271	1,328
Minnesota	22	867	889
Mississippi	5	207	212
Missouri	50	1,030	1,080
Montana	7	495	502
Nebraska	7	357	364
Nevada	3	29	32
New Hampshire	7	160	167
New Jersey	59	1,080	1,139
New Mexico	2	96	98
New York	254	4,528	4,782
North Carolina	40	644	684
North Dakota	5	351	356
Ohio	61	1,807	1,868
Oklahoma	9	744	753
Oregon	16	212	228
Pennsylvania	157	3,796	3,953
Rhode Island	10	157	167
South Carolina	25	308	333
South Dakota	3	202	205
Tennessee	38	642	680
Texas	59	1,105	1,164
Utah	3	136	139
Vermont	7	108	115
Virginia	27	637	664
Washington	18	429	447
West Virginia	12	502	514
Wisconsin	57	1,118	1,175
Wyoming	0	99	99
Alaska	0	1	1
Canal Zone	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	2	2
Philippines	0	1	1
Porto Rico	0	0	0
Foreign	9	149	158
Total	1,563	32,686	34,249

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Alabama	7	191	198
Arizona	3	28	31
Arkansas	1	111	112
California	15	298	313
Colorado	6	74	80
Connecticut	7	246	253
Delaware	0	13	13
District Columbia	6	19	25
Florida	2	31	33
Georgia	12	140	152
Idaho	1	75	76
Illinois	30	749	779
Indiana	5	265	270
Iowa	9	357	366
Kansas	18	220	238
Kentucky	3	245	248
Louisiana	7	94	101
Maine	4	110	114
Maryland	8	170	178
Massachusetts	35	623	658
Michigan	21	497	518
Minnesota	5	351	356
Mississippi	4	72	76
Missouri	27	430	457
Montana	1	178	179
Nebraska	5	177	182
Nevada	1	14	15
New Hampshire	5	69	74
New Jersey	15	400	415
New Mexico	4	40	44
New York	84	1,785	1,839
North Carolina	10	228	238
North Dakota	2	116	118
Ohio	24	730	754
Oklahoma	4	236	240
Oregon	5	74	79
Pennsylvania	62	1,502	1,564
Rhode Island	1	62	63
South Carolina	10	117	127
South Dakota	6	77	83
Tennessee	21	229	250
Texas	24	432	456
Utah	1	43	44
Vermont	2	49	51
Virginia	13	278	291

State.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Washington	8	169	177
West Virginia	9	191	200
Wisconsin	24	446	470
Wyoming	0	38	38
Alaska	0	1	1
Canal Zone	0	1	1
Hawaii	0	0	0
Philippine islands	0	0	0
Porto Rico	0	0	0
Foreign	3	59	62
Total	580	13,120	13,700

TOTAL CASUALTIES BY STATES.

State.	Dead.	Wounded.	*Total.
Alabama	1,251	3,861	5,160
Arizona	150	401	557
Arkansas	883	1,751	2,658
California	1,747	4,844	6,650
Colorado	567	1,175	1,759
Connecticut	1,265	4,766	6,265
Delaware	87	212	303
District Columbia	202	565	773
Florida	467	681	1,171
Georgia	1,530	2,851	4,425
Idaho	409	933	1,351
Illinois	4,266	13,794	18,264
Indiana	1,510	4,200	5,766
Iowa	2,161	5,056	7,311
Kansas	1,270	3,838	5,182
Kentucky	1,436	3,884	5,380
Louisiana	823	1,319	2,169
Maine	518	1,555	2,090
Maryland	975	2,804	3,812
Massachusetts	2,955	10,320	13,505
Michigan	2,751	7,528	10,369
Minnesota	2,138	5,084	7,323
Mississippi	904	1,373	2,303
Missouri	2,562	7,712	10,385
Montana	934	2,469	3,443
Nebraska	855	2,166	3,041
Nevada	71	176	250
New Hampshire	358	1,158	1,535
New Jersey	2,361	7,620	10,166
New Mexico	228	624	860
New York	9,196	30,149	40,222
North Carolina	1,610	4,128	5,799
North Dakota	700	1,825	2,560
Ohio	4,082	11,766	16,007
Oklahoma	1,477	4,801	6,358
Oregon	512	1,054	1,577
Pennsylvania	7,898	26,252	35,042
Rhode Island	355	1,172	1,562
South Carolina	1,138	2,765	3,919
South Dakota	554	1,297	1,867
Tennessee	1,836	4,293	6,190
Texas	2,722	7,331	10,133
Utah	302	697	1,006
Vermont	300	847	1,170
Virginia	1,635	4,452	6,130
Washington	877	2,171	3,070
West Virginia	1,063	2,904	4,018
Wisconsin	2,649	7,086	9,813
Wyoming	231	426	660
Alaska	6	9	15
Canal Zone	2	1	3
Hawaii	3	6	9
Philippines	3	4	7
Porto Rico	1	10	11
Foreign	329	876	1,217
Total	77,118	221,059	302,612

*Total includes prisoners

ILLINOIS CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR.

Dead.

Killed in action	1,826
Officers	94
Enlisted men	1,732
Died of wounds	779
Officers	30
Enlisted men.	749
Died of disease	1,306
Officers	40
Enlisted men.	1,266
Died of accident	147
Officers	28
Enlisted men.	119
Drowned	25
Officers	1
Enlisted men.	24
Murder or Homicide	7
Officers	0
Other known causes	25
Officers	2
Enlisted men.	23
Causes undetermined	100
Officers	2
Enlisted men.	98
Presumed dead.	30
Officers	1
Enlisted men.	29
Total dead	4,266
Officers	201
Enlisted men.	4,065

Prisoners.

Died (enlisted men)	3
Repatriated	201
Officers	12
Enlisted men.	192
Total prisoners	204

Wounded.

Slightly	5,344
Officers	195
Enlisted men.	5,149
Severely	4,994
Officers	226
Enlisted men.	4,768
Degree undetermined	3,456
Officers	83
Enlisted men.	3,373
Total wounded	13,794
Officers	504
Enlisted men.	13,290

Total Casualties.

Total casualties	18,264
Officers	717
Enlisted men.	17,547

COST OF THE WORLD WAR.

PROF. BOGART'S ESTIMATES.

Attempts have been made by a number of competent statisticians and economists to compute the cost in money of the world war. The results arrived at vary according to the methods used in assembling the figures, the sources of information and the exact period of time covered. One of the most careful studies of the subject was made by Ernest L. Bogart, professor of economics in the University of Illinois, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He arrived at the conclusion that the direct costs were $186,333,637,097 and the indirect costs $151,612,542,560, making a grand total of $337,946,179,657. His estimate of the net direct cost to each of the active belligerents follows:

United States	$22,625,252,843
Great Britain	35,334,011,868
Rest of empire	4,493,813,072
France	24,312,782,800
Russia	22,593,950,000
Italy	12,413,998,000
Other entente allies	3,963,867,914
Total	125,690,476,497
Germany	37,775,000,000
Austria-Hungary	20,622,960,600
Turkey and Bulgaria	2,245,200,000
Total	60,643,160,600
Grand total	186,333,637,097

The net cost was arrived at by subtracting from the gross cost, estimated at $208,405,851,222, the advances amounting to $22,072,214,125 by the United States, Great Britain and France to the other allies.

Prof. Bogart gives the following summary of the indirect costs of the war:

Human life—*Soldiers	$33,551,276,280
Civilians	33,551,276,280
Property loss—On land	29,960,000,000
Shipping and cargo	6,800,000,000
Loss of production	45,000,000,000
War relief	1,000,000,000
Loss to neutrals	1,750,000,000
Total	151,612,542,560

*Capitalized value.

GROSS COST OF WORLD WAR TO ALLIED NATIONS.

Senator Selden P. Spencer of Missouri caused to be prepared by Fred A. Dolph the following trial balance of the gross cost of the world war to every one of the allied

nations, of the credit indemnity so far as established to each and the net loss of each.

The statement was presented to the senate on March 5, 1921:

Nation.	Col. No. 1. Gross cost.	Col. No. 2. Credit indemnity.	Col. No. 3. Final loss.
United States	$44,173,948,225	$2,300,000,000	$41,873,948,225
Great Britain	51,052,634,000	9,850,000,000	41,202,634,000
France	54,272,915,000	16,000,000,000	38,272,915,000
Italy	18,680,847,000	3,500,000,000	15,180,847,000
Belgium	8,174,731,000	5,700,000,000	2,474,731,000
China	565,376,000	100,000,000	465,376,000
Japan	481,818,000	250,000,000	231,818,000
Total	177,402,269,225	37,700,000,000	139,702,269,225

Column No. 1—Includes total military cost, civilian cost and damage, relief contributions, loans and credits extended, estimated amount to be paid in pensions and insurance. Supported by schedules 1-7 attached.

Column No. 2—Includes indemnity paid and to be paid by Germany as per tentative provisions of the treaty, without enlargement by the reparations commission, estimated amounts and divisions of indemnity made by Prof. J. M. Keynes, King's college, Cambridge, England. Supported by schedule 9, attached.

Column No. 3—Is the net financial loss to each nation, with credit for indemnity allowed, and as matters now (March, 1921) stand with interloans and interest unpaid.

Schedule No. 1—United States.

Paid out—Military cost as per Secretary Houston	$24,010,000,000
Extra cost government functions	4,500,000,000
Civilian damages, lost shipping, pensions	2,300,000,000
Red Cross contributions	978,512,225
Other contributions	490,000,000
Congressional European relief	100,000,000
Credit extended by grain corporation	60,375,000
Credit given by war department	50,000,000
Credit given by shipping board	3,580,000
Credit given by American nationals	1,921,481,000
Government loans to European nations	9,760,000,000
Total	44,173,948,225

Credit—Received an unknown amount of German shipping but expected to reach with other receipts $2,300,000,000, the amount of the civilian loss, pensions, etc. See schedule 9.

Schedule No. 2—Great Britain.

Paid out—War cost, estimated by deducting prewar national debts from national indebtedness of Great Britain, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and Union of South Africa	$39,902,634,000
Abnormal taxes	1,300,000,000
Civilian damages and pension account	9,850,000,000
Total	51,052,634,000

	Sq. miles.
Credit—(a) German East Africa. With 620 miles coast line on Indian ocean. Foreign trade, $24,750,000; cattle, 3,993,000 head; sheep, 6,398,000 head; and 1,010 miles of railroad.	384,169
(b) German West Africa. With 930 miles coast line on the Atlantic ocean. Foreign trade, $17,889,056; cattle, 205,643 head; sheep, 472,585 head; goats, 500,000; diamonds taken out in seven years over $35,000,000; 1,304 miles of railroad.	322,450
(c) Togoland (Africa). With its vast forests and 228 miles of railroad.	33,700
(d) Pacific islands. New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Samoan and Solomon.	105,120
(e) German shipping, a proportion of ships taken from Germany (tons)	845,439

Schedule No. 3—France.

Paid out—Estimated on basis of deducting prewar from present national debt and adding abnormal taxes	$38,272,925,000
Civilian damages and pension account	16,000,000,000
Total	54,272,915,000

Credit—(a) Saar Basin mines, producing 14,000,000 tons per annum.

(b) Coal in two allotments, totaling deliveries in 10 years of 210,000,000 tons.

(c) Chemicals: Benzol, 35,000 tons; coal tar, 50,000 tons; sulphate ammonia, 30,000 tons.

(d) Live stock: Stallions, 500; fillies, 30,000; bulls, 2,000; milk cows, 90,000; rams, 1,000; sheep, 100,000; goats, 10,000.

(e) Alsace-Lorraine: 5,605 square miles; population, 1,871,702; annual budget, $18,512,326; produced 2,672,318 gallons wine, 21,136,265 tons iron, 3,795,932 tons coal, 76,672 tons salt; has 5,000 miles paved roads and 1,305 miles of railroad; all private property of German nationals, which is fully 65 per cent of all property in territory; all war taxes paid to Germany from territory to be repaid.

(f) Equatorial Africa: All rights under contracts between Germany and France, dated Nov. 4, 1911, and Sept. 28, 1912.

(g) State bank of Morocco: Turns over to France all stock of Germany and German nationals.

(h) Bonds: Is to receive $15,000,000,000 of German bonds. See schedule 9.

Schedule No. 4—Italy.

Paid out—Estimated war cost by deducting prewar from present national debt and adding abnormal tax	$15,180,847,000
Damages and pension account as per Prof. Keynes	3,500,000,000
Total	18,680,847,000

Credit—(a) Coal, 85,500,000 tons, to be delivered within 10 years. One-half by rail and one-half by water. German treaty.

(b) Trentino, Istria, and part of Dalmatia from Austrian territory. About 12,000 square miles. Austrian treaty.

(c) Bonds: An allotment of $3,000,000,000 of bonds. See schedule No. 9.

Schedule No. 5—Belgium.

Paid out—War cost estimated by deducting prewar from present national debt and adding abnormal taxes....	$3,174,731,000	
Add civilian damages and pension	5,000,000,000	
Total		8,174,731,000

Credit—(a) 80,000,000 tons of coal to be delivered.
(b) Live stock: 200 stallions; 5,000 mares; 2,000 fillies; 2,000 bulls; 50,000 milk cows; 40,000 heifers; 200 rams; 30,000 sheep; 15,000 sows.
(c) Cash or first-lien bonds to pay off foreign loans, $700,000.
(d) Moresnet, both the original neutral and the Prussian territory.
(e) Kriese of Eupen and Malmedy, both to be eventually determined by plebiscite.
(f) Bonds: Allotment of $4,000,000,000. See schedule No. 9.

Schedule No. 6—China.

Paid out—Cost estimated by deducting prewar from present national debt	$465,376,000	
Add civilian damages and pension account	100,000,000	
Total		565,376,000
Credit—(a) Cancellation of Boxer indemnity $97,875,000		
(b) German property in China outside of Shantung. 2,125,000		
		100,000,000
Net loss		465,376,000

Schedule No. 7—Japan.

Paid out—Estimated cost by deducting prewar from present national debt	$231,818,000	
Estimated amount of civilian loss and pension account.....	250,000,000	
Total		481,818,000

Credit—(a) Shantung, with 308 miles of railroad and two railroad concessions; 40 mines and equipment, which includes coal mines with an output of 814,000 tons per annum; 2 iron mines, and 2 gold mines.
(b) Pacific islands. Pelew group, includes Yap; Caroline islands; Marshall islands. Total 1,040 square miles.
(c) Cables. All German-owned cables in above territory.

Schedule No. 8.

Trial balance on basis that all loans and extended credits as between nations are paid with interest.

France would charge off total loss of	$39,112,915,000
Great Britain	32,502,634,000
United States	29,788,512,225
Italy	19,140,847,000
Belgium	2,474,731,000
China	265,376,000
Japan	31,818,000

Schedule No. 9—Indemnities.

The treaty provided that Germany should pay and Germany engaged to pay only three general items of indemnity:

1. Repay Belgium for all foreign loans made by it to prosecute the war, including all fines and taxes imposed by Germany upon Belgian citizens during occupation.

2. All damages to persons and property of civilians.

3. Pension and dependency claims, capitalized on the basis of the French rates.

Ninety-five per cent of all moneys spent by the United States was for items not coming under any of those three heads. All of the money spent for cost of operation of the war and navy departments, relief-work contributions, and economic assistance of whatever character is a dead loss. We are only to be reimbursed for a little lost shipping and for pensions and dependency claims, at the French rate, which is considerably less than our own; so that no doubt half or two-thirds of our pension and dependency claims will be a dead loss.

The treaty fixed at the time what was then supposed to be the maximum indemnity that Germany was to pay on account of the three items. She was to give up certain territories in Europe, which were then and there divided and given to Belgium, France, and other countries. The United States, of course, did not ask for or get any of that indemnity. Then she was required to make certain deliveries of coal to Belgium, France and Italy; of chemicals to France and live stock to both France and Belgium. The overseas possessions in Africa and the Pacific islands, some 847,000 square miles, were to be held for the joint account of all allies.

Seven hundred thousand dollars in cash was to be raised with which to pay off Belgium's foreign debt, and Germany was to issue some $25,000,000,000 of bonds, with varying maturities, that were to be delivered to the reparation commission, to be by it allotted.

With reference to the overseas possessions of Germany in Africa and the Pacific islands it was naturally expected, in view of the fact that France and other European countries had taken the European territories, that the overseas possessions would go to England, minus a few islands in the Pacific to the United States. It was never for a minute supposed that Japan would be allotted any of those islands, because she had received her share in Shantung, which seemed to be ample in view of her insignificant participation in the war.

The United States had holdings in the Samoan islands, and we might expect England to turn Germany's interest in those islands over to America, or at least divide; but not so. The islands north of the equator lie in a string in the path between Hawaii and the Philippines, and it was thought that those islands would be conceded to the United States, but that was not to be. They were given to Japan, whose financial participation in the world war turns out to be thirty million against our thirty billion, or about one-tenth of 1 per cent of the participation of the United States. (See schedule 8.)

It was never intended that the United States should participate in any manner in the German indemnity, so that whatever it is, large or small, the amount will have no effect upon the final figures representing the net loss appearing in the last column on the first sheet of this statement. If the amount collected is large, it will be added; and if it is small, it will be deducted from both column No. 1 and column No. 2, and the final difference will be the same.

For the purposes of this statement and more to illustrate the elements that must finally go into the last account we have used the tentative issue of bonds provided for in various parts of the treaty, aggregating $25,000,000,000, and in distributing the items in column No. 2 we have used the compilations of Prof. J. M. Keynes in his book entitled "Economic Consequences of Peace." In that work he went over the subject of damages to property and persons with great thoroughness, ascertained the original value of the property before invasion, and deducted its value after.

However, as we have shown, any other items or estimates of these damages will not change the fact that the United States has invested $670,000,000 more in the world war than any other nation.

[The foregoing "trial balance" of the cost of the world war appeared in the congressional record for March 5, 1921. Senator Spencer is solely responsible for the figures and statements contained therein.]

NAVAL VESSELS LOST IN THE WAR.

The following figures obtained by Reuter's Agency from an authoritative source in Paris, Feb. 28, 1919, show the total war losses incurred by the navies of the allies and the central powers in the period between Aug. 1, 1914, and Nov. 11, 1918:

	Britain.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	U. S.	Germany	Austria-Hungary.
Battle ships	13	4	3	1	..	1	3
Battle cruisers	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cruisers	27	5	2	4	1	24	2
Monitors	6	..	1	..	..	..	3
Destroyers	64	14	10	3	2	72	5
Torpedo boats	10	8	5	1	..	51	4
Submarines	50	14	8	..	1	205	8
Small craft	27	9	..	..	..	..	..
Total tonnage	550,000	110,000	76,000	50,000	17,000	350,000	65,000

Total for all the allies—803,000 tons. Total for the central powers—415,000 tons.

These figures include vessels lost through accident as well as those sunk through enemy action. This accounts for the large number of battle ships figuring in Great Britain's losses.

The total casualties in the British navy were 39,766, of whom 33,361 were killed or died from wounds and other causes.

MARITIME LOSSES IN THE WAR.

According to Prof. E. L. Bogart the maritime losses in the great war amounted to $6,800,000,000. The gross tonnage of the merchant vessels sunk through enemy action between Aug. 1, 1914, and Nov. 11, 1918, was:

Country of registry.	Tons.	Country of registry.	Tons.	Country of registry.	Tons.
United States	394,658	Russia	182,933	Argentina	4,275
Great Britain	7,756,659	Holland	203,190	Uruguay	6,027
Norway	1,177,001	Spain	167,865	Peru	1,419
Italy	846,333	Portugal	93,136	Roumania	3,973
France	888,783	Belgium	83,819	Persia	758
Denmark	240,860	Japan	120,176		
Sweden	200,829	Brazil	25,464	Total	12,743,674
Greece	345,516				

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORLD WAR.

1914.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia; general mobilization begun.
Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4—State of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; Germany declares war on Belgium.
Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege.
Aug. 20—German troops enter Brussels.
Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany.
Aug. 26—Large part of Louvain destroyed by Germans.
Aug. 28—British win naval battle near Helgoland.
Aug. 29—Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein; Germans occupy Amiens.
Sept. 1—Germans win battle of Tannenberg, East Prussia; cross the Marne in France.
Sept. 2—Lemberg captured by Russians; seat of French government transferred from Paris to Bordeaux.
Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign compact not to conclude peace separately.
Sept. 6—Allies win battle of Marne.
Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne; capture Maubeuge.
Sept. 7-10—Germans retreat to the Aisne.
Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne begins.
Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.
Sept. 18—Germans bombard Reims.
Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslau and begin siege of Przemysl.
Sept. 22—British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue torpedoed and sunk in the North sea.
Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.
Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.
Nov. 1—British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth sunk off coast of Chile.
Nov. 7—Tsingtao captured by Japanese.
Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.
Dec. 8—German cruisers sunk near Falkland islands by British fleet.
Dec. 9—French government returns to Paris.
Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.
Dec. 17—Britain formally assumes a protectorate over Egypt.

1915.

Jan. 1—British battle ship Formidable sunk.
Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North sea, sinking the German cruiser Bluecher and damaging two other cruisers.
Feb. 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 26,000 prisoners.
Feb. 19—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.
March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.
March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk.
March 18—British battle ships Irresistible and Ocean and French battle ship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles strait.
March 22—Fortress of Przemysl surrenders to Russians.
May 7—Liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine.
May 23—Italy declares war on Austria.
June 3—Przemysl recaptured by Germans.
June 22—Germans capture Lemberg.
July 3—Tolmino falls into hands of Italians.
Aug. 2—Germans occupy Mitau.
Aug. 3-9—Battle of Hooge.
Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.
Aug. 5—Ivangorod taken by Germans.
Aug. 6—British land at Suvla bay, Gallipoli.
Aug. 17—Germans capture Kovno.
Aug. 19-20—Germans take Novogeorgievsk.

Aug. 26—Germans take Brest-Litovsk.
Sept. 2—Germans capture Grodno.
Sept. 5—Grand Duke Nicholas recalled.
Sept. 19—Germans capture Vilna.
Sept. 25-30—Battle of the Champagne.
Oct. 9-10—Austro-Germans capture Belgrade.
Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.
Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
Oct. 22—Bulgarians occupy Uskub.
Nov. 22—British victory near Bagdad.
Nov. 30—Bulgarians take Prizrend.
Dec. 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.
Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French.

1916.

Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.
Jan. 13—Cetinje captured by Austrians.
Jan. 23—Scutari captured by Austrians.
Feb. 15—Erzerum captured by the Russians.
Feb. 21—Germans begin attack on Verdun.
Feb. 26—Germans capture Fort Douaumont.
March 24—Sussex torpedoed and sunk.
April 5-7—Battle of St. Eloi.
April 17—Trebizond captured by Russians.
April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.
April 29—British force at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to the Turks.
April 30—Irish insurrection suppressed.
May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast.
June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.
June 11—Russians capture Dubno.
June 18—Russians capture Czernowitz.
July 1—Battle of Somme begins.
Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed.
Aug. 9—Italians take Goritz by assault.
Aug. 27—Italy declares war against Germany.
Aug. 28—Roumania declares war against Austria-Hungary.
Sept. 9—French recapture Fort Douaumont.
Sept. 10—German-Bulgar forces take Silistria.
Sept. 28—Venizelos proclaims provisional government in Greece: to aid allies.
Oct. 11—Germans begin invasion of Roumania.
Oct. 13—Italians win victory on Carso plateau.
Nov. 25—Venizelist government in Greece declares war on Germany.
Nov. 28—Seat of Roumanian government removed from Bukharest to Jassy.
Dec. 5—British cabinet resigns.
Dec. 6—Bukharest occupied by German forces.
Dec. 10—New British cabinet formed with David Lloyd George at its head.
Dec. 12—Germany proposes peace negotiations.
Dec. 18—President Wilson sends note to belligerent nations asking them to make known their peace terms and to neutral nations suggesting that they support America's action.
Dec. 28—Germany replies to President Wilson saying a direct exchange of views would be best way to bring about peace; gives no terms.
Dec. 30—Allies make joint reply to Germany's peace proposal, rejecting it as a war maneuver.

1917.

Jan. 10—Allies make joint reply to President Wilson and give their peace terms.
Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses United States senate on subject of world peace and the establishment of a league of nations.
Jan. 23—Battle between British and German destroyers in North sea.
Feb. 1—Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare.
Feb. 3—President Wilson orders that Ambassador Count von Bernstorff be handed his passports, directs the withdrawal of Ambassador James W. Gerard and all American consuls from Germany and announces his action in a speech before congress.
Feb. 25—"Hindenburg retreat" from Somme sector in full progress.
Feb. 26—President Wilson appears before congress and asks authority to supply merchant ships with defensive arms.
Feb. 28—The Associated Press reveals German plot to bring Mexico and Japan in alliance against the United States.
March 4—Filibuster prevents passage by senate of bill giving president power to arm ships.
March 9—President Wilson calls a special session of congress for April 16; issues orders for the arming of American merchant ships.
March 11—Revolution in Russia.
March 15—Czar Nicholas II. of Russia abdicates throne for himself and his son.
March 21—President Wilson calls extra session of congress to begin April 2 instead of April 16; "state of war" admitted to exist.
March 26—President Wilson calls into federal service 20,000 guardsmen in eighteen central states.
April 2—Special session of American congress opens; president in address asks that existence of a state of war with Germany be declared.
April 4—Senate passes war resolution.
April 6—House passes war resolution; president signs resolution and issues war proclamation; all American naval forces mobilized; German vessels in American ports seized.
April 8—Austria-Hungary announces break in relations with the United States.
April 9—Canadians take Vimy ridge.
April 15—Great French offensive between Soissons and Reims begins.
April 21—Turkey breaks off relations with the United States.
April 24—Joffre-Viviani French mission arrives in America.
April 28—Senate and house pass army draft bill.
May 4—American destroyers arrive in British waters and begin patrol work; Russian council of workmen and soldiers declares for peace without annexations or indemnities.
May 18—President Wilson orders the sending of a division of regulars to France under Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing.
June 5—Military registration day under selective draft law in the United States; approximately 10,000,000 men register.
June 8—Gen. Pershing with staff and clerical force reaches London.
June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate his throne.
June 13—Gen. Pershing lands in France.
June 27—American troops arrive in France.
June 29—Greece severs relations with Germany.
July 9—President Wilson proclaims mobilization of national guard.
July 20—Draft day in the United States.
Aug. 14—China declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.
Sept. 3—Riga captured by the Germans.
Oct. 24—Austro-German drive against Italian front begun; part of Bainsizza plateau taken.
Oct. 27—Austrian and German troops advance through Julian Alps; 2d Italian army defeated.
Oct. 29—Whole Italian Isonzo line falls; Italians retreat to the Tagliamento river.
Nov. 6—Italians abandon the Tagliamento line.
Nov. 9—Gen. Armando Diaz made commander in chief of Italian army in place of Gen. Cadorna; Italians make stand on the Piave river; interallied military council formed.
Nov. 18—British take Jaffa.
Nov. 21—British under Gen. Byng take Germans by surprise in Cambrai region, advancing five miles.
Dec. 1—British succeed in regaining nearly a mile of the front lost near Gouzeaucourt.
Dec. 3—London announces officially that East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy; every German colony is now oc-

cupied by allied forces; armistice arranged between Russians and Germans.
Dec. 4—President Wilson asks congress to declare war on Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 6—Disaster caused at Halifax by explosion of munitions ship.
Dec. 7—Congress passes resolution declaring state of war to exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 9—Jerusalem captured by Gen. Allenby.
Dec. 15—Armistice signed by Russia and central powers at Brest-Litovsk.
Dec. 19—Gen. Sarrail recalled from Saloniki.
Dec. 26—The United States takes over all railroad lines (beginning Dec. 28); Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo appointed director-general.

1918.

Jan. 7—Earl Reading appointed British high commissioner and ambassador to the United States.
Jan. 21—Americans take charge of sector of French front.
Feb. 5—Transport Tuscania, carrying American troops, torpedoed and sunk with large loss of life.
Feb. 10—Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk declare state of war at end.
Feb. 18—Germans resume operations on the Russian front, crossing the Dvina.
Feb. 19—Germans occupy Dvinsk and Lutsk and press on into Russia; Lenin and Trotzky sign statement announcing surrender of Russia.
Feb. 22—British capture Jericho.
March 2—Germans capture Kiev in the Ukraine; Germans occupy Aland islands; Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk accepts German peace terms.
March 4—Roumania accepts German armistice conditions; Russians stop fighting.
March 21—Germans begin heavy offensive along British front from the Oise to the Scarpe.
March 23—Germans drive the British back over a front of about twenty-one miles to a depth of four or five miles west of Cambrai; Paris is bombarded by German gun seventy-four miles away.
March 24—Germans capture Chauny, Ham, Peronne and the heights of Monchy and cross the River Somme.
March 25—Germans capture Bapaume, Nesle and Guiscard.
March 26—Germans take Roye and Lihons and cross the Bapaume-Albert road near Courcelette and Pozieres.
March 27—British recapture Morlancourt and Chipilly, but lose Albert; French troops give ground and lose Montdidier; Premier Lloyd George asks United States to hasten troops to France.
March 28—Gen. Foch made commander in chief of allied armies.
March 29—Gen. Pershing places American forces at the disposal of Gen. Foch; offer accepted.
March 30—American troops march to front to take part in battle.
April 4—Germans take Mailly-Raineval and Morisel from French; launch strong attack on British front between Somme and Avre rivers.
April 9—Germans attack in La Bassee canal region.
April 11—British forced to evacuate Armentieres.
April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues order to army to "fight it out" to the end.
April 16—Germans capture Bailleul, Wulverghem, Wytschaete and the greater part of Messines ridge.
April 20—Twelve hundred German shock troops attack Americans near Renners forest and take village of Seicheprey from them; all lost ground recovered by counterattack.
April 23—British and French attack Zeebrugge and Ostend and sink five old cruisers in harbor channels to bottle up "U" boat bases.
May 6—Australians drive Germans back near Morlancourt.
May 7—American troops arriving on French front in force.
May 10—Old cruiser Vindictive sunk by the British at entrance to Ostend harbor.
May 19—Maj. Raoul Lufbery, American ace aviator, killed in aerial fight.
May 27—Germans begin second great offensive, taking the Chemin des Dames from the French and crossing the Aisne.
May 28—American troops northwest of Montdidier attack German line on a front of one and one-quarter miles, capture village of Cantigny and take 200 prisoners.
May 29—Soissons taken by the Germans.
May 30—Germans approach close to the Marne at a point about fifty-five miles from Paris.
May 31—Germans reach Chateau Thierry and other points on the Marne, where they are halted by the Americans and French.
June 3—Ten American ships sunk on Atlantic coast by German submarines between about May 26 and June 3.
June 6—American marines gain two miles on a two and a half mile front and take 100 prisoners near Veuilly, northwest of Chateau Thierry; take Hill 142 near Torcy and enter Torcy itself.
June 7—French and Americans complete capture of Vilny, Veuilly-la-Poterie, Bussaires, Torcy, Belleau and the heights southeast of Haute Vesnes; Americans in second battle northwest of Chateau Thierry advance nearly two and a half miles on a six mile front.
June 9—Germans begin new offensive between Montdidier and the Oise and advance about four miles.
June 11—French inflict severe defeat on Germans on a front of seven miles between Rubescourt and St. Maur, taking 1,000 prisoners; Americans complete capture of Belleau wood, taking 300 prisoners and several machine guns and mortars.
June 15—Austrians begin offensive against Italians along 100 mile front.
June 16—Italians in counterattacks drive back the Austrians.
June 17—Allies on the Italian front take the offensive.
June 18—Austrians halted with enormous losses on most parts of the front.
June 23—On the Piave river front in Italy from the Montello to the Adriatic the Austrians retreat in disorder, abandoning many guns and much war materiel; Italians, pursuing vigorously, capture thousands of prisoners; Americans clear out remainder of Belleau wood, taking five machine guns.
July 1—American troops capture village of Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, with more than 300 prisoners, including five officers; complete unit of 220,000 Americans guarding road to Paris.
July 6—Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated in Moscow.
July 14—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt killed in aerial battle.
July 15—Germans begin big offensive from Chateau Thierry on the west to Main de Massiges, farther east, along a sixty-five mile front, crossing the Marne at various places; Americans in the Chateau Thierry region retire a short distance but by a strong counter-attack drive the enemy back across the Marne with heavy losses.
July 16—German offensive west and east of Reims continues.

July 18—Gen. Foch delivers heavy counter-attack against the western side of the German salient along a line from the Marne to the Aisne; takes Germans by surprise and captures more than a score of towns and many heavy cannon; Americans take part in drive and with the French advance six miles; cavalry and tanks used in the battle.

July 19—French and Americans continue offensive between the Aisne and the Marne, taking 17,000 prisoners and 360 guns.

July 20—German troops south of the Marne forced to retreat to north side; French and American troops between the Aisne and the Marne continue to press forward; French, British, American and Italian forces attack and gain ground along the line extending from Chateau Thierry east to Reims; number of prisoners taken by the allies increased to more than 20,000.

July 21—Germans driven out of Chateau Thierry by French and Americans.

July 27—Germans retreat all along the line north of the Marne.

Aug. 2—Allies capture Soissons, cross the Crise and progress north of the Ourcq; they also take Goussaincourt, Villers-Agron, Ville-en-Tardenois, Gueux and Thilloy; German crown prince's army in full retreat.

Aug. 8—British and French begin offensive in Picardy east of Amiens.

Aug. 10—French recapture Montdidier; British and American troops capture Morlancourt.

Aug. 11—Organization of first American field army in France announced.

Aug. 15—American troops arrive at Vladivostok, Siberia.

Aug. 20—Gen. Mangin's 4th French army takes 8,000 Germans in smash between the Oise and the Aisne.

Aug. 22—British capture Albert with 1,400 prisoners.

Aug. 24—Americans advance to the Soissons-Reims road; British capture Bray and Thiepval.

Aug. 29—Noyon captured by French; Bapaume taken by the British.

Sept. 1—Americans in Belgium capture Voormezeele; Australian troops capture Peronne and 2,000 prisoners.

Sept. 2—English, Scotch and Canadian troops carry the Queant-Drocourt "switch line."

Sept. 7—Allies advance on fifty mile front from Havrincourt wood to the Chemin des Dames; Americans reach the Aisne in the vicinity of Vieil Arcy.

Sept. 8—British clear Germans out of Havrincourt wood; reach line held at beginning of German offensive March 21.

Sept. 12—Gen. Pershing attacks St. Mihiel salient after heavy artillery preparation; takes many towns and a large number of prisoners; advances five miles at some points; French occupy town of St. Mihiel.

Sept. 13—American troops wipe out remainder of St. Mihiel salient.

Sept. 14—Americans take 150 square miles of territory in St. Mihiel offensive, with 15,000 prisoners.

Sept. 15—French and Serbians pierce Bulgarian front for a width of ten miles.

Sept. 18—British and French pierce Hindenburg line on a twenty-two-mile front, taking ten towns and 6,000 prisoners in St. Quentin sector.

Sept. 19—French fight their way over the St. Quentin canal, capturing Contescourt and Castres; Field Marshal Haig reports capture of 10,000 prisoners and sixty guns.

Sept. 23—Germans and Bulgarians in flight through Serbia.

Sept. 24—French cavalrymen take Prilep in Serbia.

Sept. 25—Bulgar armies on Macedonian front split into groups; Gen. Allenby in Palestine reports capture of 40,000 Turks and 265 guns in great offensive.

Sept. 26—Gen. Pershing's 1st army smashes its way seven miles deep into the German lines over a front of twenty miles from the Meuse westward through the Argonne forest, capturing twelve towns, 5,000 prisoners and twenty large guns; Varennes, Montblainville, Vauquois and Cheppy taken by storm.

Sept. 27—Bulgarians ask for armistice and terms of peace; British take Strumnitza.

Sept. 29—Armistice between allies and Bulgarians signed; French capture Urvillers and Cerizy and break Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and La Fere; Americans and French take western part of the Chemin des Dames; Americans capture Montfaucon; entire department of the Somme liberated from the Germans; American troops help British to take Bellicourt, Nauroy and other places on the Hindenburg line; Belgians drive close to Roulers, taking Dixmude, Moorslede, Paschendaele and other towns.

Oct. 2—St. Quentin taken by the French.

Oct. 3—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates.

Oct. 4—American troops resume offensive west of the Meuse.

Oct. 5—Germans hurriedly evacuating Lille and beginning a movement to abandon the Belgian coast region; British troops enter Lens; Germans retreat on a twenty-eight mile front north of Reims.

Oct. 7—Americans win hot battle for possession of north end of Argonne forest.

Oct. 8—British, French and American troops deliver assault on twenty mile front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, taking thousands of prisoners; Americans take Brancourt and Premont; in Verdun region the Americans continue fight for remainder of Argonne forest.

Oct. 10—British take Le Cateau.

Oct. 11—Argonne forest completely cleared of Germans by the American troops.

Oct. 12—Germans fall back on Champagne front from Laon to the Argonne.

Oct. 13—Americans advance on both sides of the Meuse, taking all their objectives.

Oct. 14—French, British and Belgian troops take many villages in Belgium, with 7,000 prisoners; American troops advance beyond Cunel and Romagne west of the Meuse and farther west reach St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges.

Oct. 15—American troops hit the German line north of Verdun, taking St. Juvin and Hill 299 west of Bantheville; left wing crosses Aire river and approaches Grandpre; in Flanders the British advance to the vicinity of Courtrai; capture Gulleghem and Heule and advance to suburbs of Lille.

Oct. 16—Americans capture Grandpre; Germans continue their great retreat from northern Belgium.

Oct. 17—Belgians enter Bruges and Zeebrugge and British occupy Ostend, Lille and Douai; King Albert enters Ostend; Americans take Cote Chatillon.

Oct. 18—Belgian flags fly over every town on the Belgian coast; French occupy and pass beyond Thielt; Lille evacuated by the Germans and entered by British; Americans take Bantheville.

Oct. 23—Americans advance on fifteen mile front, taking Brieulles, Tamla farm and other places north of Bantheville.

Oct. 24—Americans attack east of the Meuse and reach the Freya position; British drive Germans back along whole front between the Sambre and the Meuse.

Oct. 25—British, French and Italian troops begin new offensive on Italian front between the Brenta and Piave rivers, taking 3,000 prisoners.

Oct. 27—Gen. Ludendorff resigns as first quartermaster-general of German army;

Italian forces cross the Piave and take 9,000 Austrians and fifty-one guns.

Oct. 28—Austria urgently asks for peace.

Oct. 29—Allied forces in Italy capture Conegliano, five miles from the Piave, and push on along a front of thirty-seven miles; Rhine Germans in flight.

Oct. 30—German note seeks to hasten decision on armistice terms; Czechs take over rule of Prague; Italians capture Vittorio and drive the Austrians back along the Piave from the mountains to the sea; taking of 33,000 Austrians in drive announced.

Oct. 31—Turkey makes full surrender; Austrian collapse on Italian front; troops abandon everything in flight to escape.

Nov. 1—Armistice terms given to Austria; Americans advance four miles in new drive east of the Argonne; allies in Belgium take nineteen towns and gain ten miles; Americans capture Landres-et-St. Georges, Remonville, Clery le Grand and other towns, with 2,000 prisoners.

Nov. 2—British take Valenciennes; Americans break through the Freya line and take Champigneulle, Buzancy, Fosse, Baricourt and Doulcon.

Nov. 3—Italians capture Trent and Udine; whole Austrian front smashed.

Nov. 4—Austria makes complete surrender; Americans advance toward Sedan, reaching Stenay; British in advance between the Scheldt and the Oise-Sambre canal and with the French co-operating take 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns.

Nov. 6—French win on 100 mile front, taking Vervins, Montcornet and Rethel; Americans enter Sedan; cross the Meuse river; Germans give up Ghent; Germans seeking truce reach French lines.

Nov. 7—Passage of German peace envoys to French headquarters arranged; allied armies drive along whole front.

Nov. 8—British, French and American armies press forward along whole of long line from extreme north to east of the Meuse; scores of towns taken; German plenipotentiaries arrive at Marshal Foch's headquarters and are given armistice terms fixed by allied war council with time limit for acceptance fixed for 11 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 11; revolution in Berlin; Bavaria deposes king and proclaims republic.

Nov. 9—Chancellor Prince Maximilian of Germany announces that kaiser and crown prince have decided to renounce the throne; Deputy Ebert made imperial chancellor.

Nov. 10—First and 2d American armies advance along the Moselle and the Meuse on a front of about seventy-one miles; capture Stenay and numerous fortified positions in Lorraine; Gen. Gouraud makes official entry into Sedan; Emperor William takes refuge in Holland.

Nov. 11—German envoys sign armistice terms and fighting ceases at 11 a. m. all along the line; President Wilson announces to congress that "the war thus comes to an end"; great peace celebration held in all the allied countries.

CHRONOLOGY OF OTHER RECENT WARS.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

Maine blown up	Feb. 15
Diplomatic relations broken	April 21
Cuban blockade declared	April 22
War declared by Spain	April 24
War declared by United States	April 25
Dewey's victory at Manila	May 1
Hobson's Merrimac exploit	June 3
U. S. army corps lands in Cuba	June 21
Battle at El Caney and San Juan	July 1
Cervera's fleet destroyed	July 3
Santiago de Cuba surrenders	July 17
Peace protocol signed	Aug. 12
Surrender of Manila	Aug. 13
Peace treaty signed in Paris	Dec. 12

PHILIPPINE WAR, 1899-1902.

Hostilities begun	Feb. 4, 1899
Battles around Manila	Feb. 4-7, 1899
Battle at Pasig	March 13, 1899
Santa Cruz captured	April 25, 1899
San Fernando captured	May 5, 1899
Battle of Bacoor	June 13, 1899
Battle of Imus	June 16, 1899
Battle of Colamba	July 26, 1899
Battle of Calulut	Aug. 9, 1899
Battle of Angeles	Aug. 16, 1899
Maj. John A. Logan killed	Nov. 11, 1899
Gen. Gregorio del Pilar killed	Dec. 10, 1899
Gen. Lawton killed	Dec. 19, 1899
Taft commission appointed	Feb. 25, 1900
Aguinaldo captured	March 23, 1901
End of war	April 30, 1902
Military governorship ended	July 4, 1902

ANGLO-BOER WAR, 1899-1902.

Boers declare war	Oct. 10, 1899
Boers invade Natal	Oct. 12, 1899
Battle of Glencoe	Oct. 20, 1899
Battle of Magersfontein	Dec. 10, 1899
Battle of Colesburg	Dec. 31, 1899
Spion Kop battles	Jan. 23-25, 1900
Kimberley relieved	Feb. 15, 1900
Gen. Cronje surrenders	Feb. 27, 1900
Ladysmith relieved	March 1, 1900
Mafeking relieved	May 17, 1900
Johannesburg captured	May 30, 1900
Orange Free State annexed	May 30, 1900
Pretoria captured	June 4, 1900
South African Republic annexed	Sept. 1, 1900
Gen. Methuen captured	March 7, 1902
Treaty of peace signed	May 31, 1902

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 1904-1905.

Hostilities begun by Japan	Feb. 8, 1904
War declared	Feb. 10, 1904
Petropavlovsk sunk	April 13, 1904
Battle of the Yalu	May 1, 1904
Battle ship Hatsuse sunk	May 15, 1904
Cruiser Yoshino sunk	May 15, 1904
Nanshan hill battles	May 21-27, 1904
Dalny captured	May 30, 1904
Vafangow battle	June 14, 1904
Kaiping captured	July 8, 1904
Port Arthur invested	July 20-31, 1904
Newchwang evacuated	July 25, 1904
Haicheng evacuated	Aug. 3, 1904
Port Arthur naval battle	Aug. 10, 1904
Battle of Liaoyang	Aug. 26-Sept. 4, 1904
Battle of Sha river	Oct. 12-19, 1904
Dogger bank affair	Oct. 22, 1904
203-Meter hill captured	Nov. 30, 1904
North Keekwan captured	Dec. 18, 1904
Ehrlungshan captured	Dec. 25, 1904
Sungshushan captured	Dec. 31, 1904
Port Arthur surrendered	Jan. 1-2, 1905
Battle of Heikoutai	Jan. 27-Feb. 4, 1905
Battle of Mukden	Feb. 24-March 12, 1905
Battle of Sea of Japan	May 27-28, 1905
Roosevelt peace proposal	June 7, 1905
Sakhalin captured	July 31, 1905
Portsmouth peace conference	Aug. 9-29, 1905
Peace treaty signed	Sept. 5, 1905

ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR, 1911-1912.

War declared by Italy	Sept. 29, 1911
Tripoli bombarded	Oct. 3, 1911
Tripoli captured	Oct. 5, 1911
Turks repulsed by Italians	Oct. 30, 1911
Seven Turkish gunboats sunk	Jan. 7, 1912
Beirut bombarded	Feb. 24, 1912
Tripoli annexed	Feb. 25, 1912
Island of Rhodes seized	May 4, 1912
Battle of Zanzur oasis	June 9, 1912
Town of Sidi Ali captured	July 14, 1912
Peace treaty signed	Oct. 18, 1912

BALKAN-TURKISH WAR, 1912-1913.

Balkan-Turkish war begun	Oct. 9, 1912
War formally declared	Oct. 18, 1912
Battle of Kirk Kilesseh	Oct. 24, 1912
Battle of Lule Burgas	Oct. 29-31, 1912
Saloniki captured	Nov. 8, 1912
Monastir captured	Nov. 18, 1912
London peace conference	Dec. 16, 1912
Peace conference ended	Jan. 29, 1913
War resumed	Feb. 3, 1913
Janina captured	March 6, 1913
Adrianople captured	March 27, 1913
Scutari captured	April 23, 1913
Powers occupy Scutari	May 14, 1913
Peace treaty signed	May 30, 1913

BALKAN-BULGARIAN WAR, 1913.

Fighting is begun	May 23, 1913
Battle of Makres	June 10, 1913
Kilkish captured	July 4, 1913
Seres and Kavala are captured	July 9, 1913
Roumania wars on Bulgaria	July 12, 1913
Turks attack Bulgaria	July 12, 1913
Turks reoccupy Adrianople	July 21, 1913
Peace treaty signed	Aug. 10, 1913

POLISH-RUSSIAN WAR, 1920.

Russians begin offensive	March 7, 1920
Poles capture Kiev	May 4-8, 1920
Russians retake Kiev	June 11, 1920
Russians take Minsk	July 13, 1920
Russians near Warsaw	Aug. 14, 1920
Poles defeat Russians	Aug. 16-18, 1920
Four soviet armies routed	Aug. 25, 1920
Sixteen bolshevist divisions routed	Oct. 3, 1920
Fighting ceases	Oct. 7, 1920
Peace treaty signed	Oct. 12, 1920

FOCH MESSAGE TO AMERICAN NATION JULY 4, 1921.

Marshal Ferdinand Foch of France, commander in chief of the allied armies in the world war, sent to the people of the United States on the anniversary of the declaration the following message:

"In celebrating America's independence day in union with the United States, France does not only commemorate the heroic days when Lafayette, with the best of her sons, brought help to the noble cause of the liberty and independence of the United States, but she commemorates also the days more recent and not less heroic, when the American nation stood up fully bent upon the defense of another great and noble cause—the liberty of the world, which was in danger.

"France, in fact, can never forget what America did to help in the great and complete triumph of right over brutal strength.

"What was the American share in the strife for victory? Two sets of figures will give its measure. In April, 1917, when the United States declared war upon Germany, the American army had 9,500 officers and 350,000 men. Eighteen months later at the time of the armistice, she had more than 180,000 officers and 3,500,000 men.

"A prodigious effort of an entire nation before which the enemy remained astounded and which foiled all his plans.

"Germany intended to settle the fate of the entente before the Americans were able to come into line. Acting strongly and quickly, America ruined the plans of our adversary. She acted strongly and quickly indeed.

"On March 21, 1918, when the Germans are hurling themselves on the British front, the American army has in France only 300,000, their arrivals monthly being about 30,000 men.

"In the presence of the important attacks of the enemy it is vitally necessary to quicken and intensify these arrivals.

"On April 25 Gen. Foch asks Gens. Bliss and Pershing, who were present at his headquarters at Sarcus, in order to guard against the crisis of the effective forces which began to be grievously felt by the Franco-British armies, that infantry and machine-gun units may be transported to France to the exclusion of all others during the next three months.

"On May 7 the matter is put before the superior war council at Abbeville, and the lack of American tonnage being the only obstacle, it is decided that the British government shall furnish the necessary ships to transport from the United States to France 130,000 men in May and 150,000 men in June, these being infantry and machine guns only.

"From that time on landing is unceasingly increasing. From 50,000 men in March and 92,000 in April the landings increased to 240,000 in May and 280,000 in June.

"From June to November the total exceeds one million men.

"At the time of the armistice more than 2,000,000 of American soldiers were on French soil.

"It is in the same fashion that the large units are organized and their staffs are formed.

"At the end of March, 1918, six divisions only are in France. Two months later there are nineteen. In July there are twenty-seven, in August thirty and in October forty-one. Thirty-one of them, grouped in nine army corps and two armies, are in the battle front.

"This is already much; it is not enough. In order to make the entente sure of having in 1919, if the war must continue until that date, a real numerical superiority it is necessary to have the number of American divisions brought to 100, and your president declares that 100 American divisions shall be in Europe by the 1st of June, 1919, with others ready to follow.

"There is no limit to the efforts of every one.

"To instruct the staffs and the soldiers, schools and training camps are organized in America and in France.

"To arm and equip them the factories are working to their full capacity. The production of cartridges reaches 16,000,000 daily. The fabrication of clothing, equipment, means of transportation (motor cars, tractors, etc.), enlarges itself in a most wonderful proportion and meets every requirement.

"The same energy is shown when it comes to transporting to France the trained units. In America the administration, centralizing in its hands the railway systems, suppresses every hindrance and obstacle.

"In France, American workmanship improves the landing harbors, creates new installations and increases the railway traffic by doubling and quadrupling the lines and terminal facilities.

"On the ocean, by its vigilance and its successful arrangements, the American war fleet protects the transports against the enemy's submarines. The shipbuilding yards are organized in the United States for intensive production and 341 shipbuilding yards with 1,284 ships are soon in full activity.

"Whether in America or in France, whether it is a question of recruiting, of organization, of manufacture, of transportation, or of any other effort, American energy acts with wonderful intensity and with the rapidity called for by circumstances as they arise.

"On March 28, 1918, at the supreme moment of the German drive against the Franco-British front, by an act already consecrated in history, Gen. Pershing spontaneously offers to

the commander in chief of the allied forces the direct co-operation of the American divisions already trained.

"On April 24 the first American division comes into line before Montdidier and one month later distinguishes itself by capturing in a brilliant assault the village of Cantigny.

"At the end of May two divisions are in the battle of Picardy and three others in the Vosges, where they replace the French.

"In June two new divisions take part in the battle of the Marne at Chateau Thierry and at Belleau Wood, where in hard and heroic fighting they take an important part in the checking of the enemy.

"July 18 five divisions participate in the victorious offensive of the 6th and 10th French armies between the Marne and the Aisne and contribute largely to the successes.

"On July 24 the first American army is created under the command of Gen. Pershing. Its first orders are to clear the Paris-Nancy railroad line in the region of St. Mihiel, and on Sept. 12, attacking on a front of twenty-two kilometers, it captures the St. Mihiel sector and 200 guns and 15,000 prisoners remain in its possession. Two weeks later, having become the right wing of a large allied offensive, it rushes toward Mezieres.

"Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy, despite the numerous obstacles opposed to its progress by the difficulties of the Argonne region, it victoriously drives the enemy back.

"Nov. 1, in a magnificent attack, the American army reaches Buzancy, on the 4th it is close to Beaumont and on the 7th it occupies the whole line of the Meuse from Mouzon to Bazeill.

"Other American divisions participate at the same time at several points at the front in the operations of the Franco-British armies.

"In the long war that the free nations had to fight against the oppressors of the right, the direct participation of America lasted only a short period, but to the American nation is due the glory of having thrown herself wholly into the struggle at the decisive moment and in order to insure victory to have made in every branch of the national activity an unparalleled effort.

"Her army, too, so quickly here from so far away, showed from the first incomparable qualities of spirit, courage and heroism.

"America rushed with all her youthful ardor into the vast turmoil of the battle and thus contributed mightily to the victory of right and liberty.

"She has generously given her blood to the common cause; 75,000 of her children, dead on the soil of France, testify to this in an undying way.

"Glory to these dead! Glory to the American army! Glory to the American people!

"FERDINAND FOCH."

AMERICAN IDEALS IN THE WORLD WAR.

SECRETARY HUGHES' OPINION.

Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state, in an address before his fellow alumni of Brown university at Providence, R. I., June 15, 1921, said in part:

"Our men did not go forth to fight for this nation as one of imperialistic designs and cunning purpose, or to protect a land where avarice might find its surest reward.

"They offered their lives, and all the energies of the country were harnessed in the supreme effort because we loved the institutions of liberty and intended to maintain them, because we hated tyranny and the brutality and ruthlessness which found expression in the worship of force, and because we found our fate linked with that of the free peoples who were struggling for the preservation of the essentials of freedom.

"With them we made common cause, and as from one end of the country to the other rang appeals in the name of civilization itself the whole nation responded.

"You cannot obtain such a unity of effort in this country, with voluntary sacrifice on every hand, capping the most extraordinary demands of government, unless that effort is inspired by lofty ideals."

AMBASSADOR HARVEY'S VIEW.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honor by the Pilgrims' society in London, England, May 19, 1921, George Harvey, American ambassador to Great Britain, said:

"Even to this day at rare intervals an ebullient sophomore seeks applause and wins a smile by shouting that 'We won the war!' Far more prevalent until recently was the impression—and this was and still is in a measure sincere—that we went into the war to rescue humanity from all kinds of menacing perils. Not a few remain convinced that we sent our young soldiers across the sea to save this kingdom and France and Italy. This is not the fact. We sent them solely to save the United States of America, and most reluctantly and laggardly at that. We were not too proud to fight, whatever that may mean. We were afraid not to fight. That is the real truth of the matter, and so we came along toward the end and helped you and your allies to shorten the war. That is all we did and all we claim to have done. True, if the conflict had continued for three years more we could and should have sent over 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 more men already provided under the great draft; but happily the need did not arise, so we can pass on to business now confronting us. And a very real business it is, as you know full well and as we are beginning to realize."

EX-EMPEROR CHARLES FAILS TO REGAIN HUNGARIAN CROWN.

Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary made a futile attempt to regain the throne of Hungary in the spring of 1921. Believing that the Hungarians would rally around his banner, he left Prangins, Switzerland, March 25, by automobile and accompanied by a few friends proceeded through Austria to Budapest, Hungary, where he arrived on the afternoon of the 27th. There, in the royal palace, he met Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, the regent. He drew from his pocket Hungary's highest military decoration, the cross of the Marie Therese order, and affixed it on the regent's breast. The regent accepted it, but firmly insisted that he was not willing to hand over power to Charles and declared that he would offer armed resistance if an attempt were made forcibly to overthrow the present regime. After three hours of discussion, the former king consented to leave Hungary at once.

Ex-King Charles returned to Steinamanger, where he had stopped on his way to Budapest, and became the guest of his friend, Bishop Count Mikes. Here he remained a number of days on the plea of illness, but finally left by train on April 5 and on the 7th arrived in Lucerne, Switzerland, where he took up

his residence in the hotel suite formerly occupied by King Constantine of Greece. Before his departure from Steinamanger Charles caused the following declaration to be issued:

"His majesty leaves the country because of his conviction that the moment has not yet come for him to take over his right of governing. He cannot permit maintenance of his right to entail disturbances in the present state of peace. He leaves the land as the crowned king of Hungary."

Both the "little entente," consisting of Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo Slavia and Roumania, and the allied powers were prepared to prevent the return of Charles to the throne of Hungary by force of arms. They so announced in decisive terms. The council of ambassadors met in Paris, April 1, and adopted the following declaration:

"The events of which Hungary is the theater compel the principal allied powers to recall to the Hungarian government and the Hungarian people the terms of their declaration of Feb. 4, 1920. Faithful to the principles proclaimed in that declaration, the allies consider it their duty to repeat that restoration of the Hapsburgs would imperil the very foundations of the peace, and that such a restoration can neither be recognized nor tolerated by them. The allied powers are convinced that the Hungarian government, conscious of the gravity of the situation which would be created by the return of the former sovereign to the throne of Hungary, will take effective measures to thwart an attempt of which temporary success could only have disastrous consequences for Hungary."

Both the Hungarian and Austrian parliaments placed themselves on record as opposed to the return of the Hapsburgs either to Budapest or Vienna.

CONVICTION OF SENATOR NEWBERRY DECLARED ILLEGAL.

Truman H. Newberry, junior United States senator from Michigan, was convicted by a jury in Grand Rapids, Mich., March 20, 1920, of having conspired criminally in 1918 to violate the election laws. He was sentenced by Judge Clarence W. Sessions of the United States district court to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of $10,000. He was released on bonds pending an appeal. No action was taken in the United States senate to declare his seat vacant and Mr. Newberry continued to serve in that body. Convicted at the same time as the senator were his brother, John S. Newberry, and fifteen campaign managers. Most of them were given prison sentences and fined, but all were freed on bonds to await the result of their appeals to the Supreme court. The offense of which the senator and his associates were convicted consisted in the alleged use of money beyond the legal limit when Mr. Newberry was elected United States senator in 1918. His opponent in the election was Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer.

By a unaminous decision announced May 2, 1921, the United States Supreme court held that the federal corrupt practices act under which Senator Newberry and the others were convicted was unconstitutional. While the justices were united in agreeing that the conviction of the defendants should be reversed, they arrived at this conclusion by different lines of reasoning.

The majority opinion was delivered by Justice McReynolds, who held that the federal corrupt practices law was unconstitutional. Five justices, including Justice McReynolds, concurred in this opinion. Four of the five took the ground that congress had no constitutional authority at the time of the passage of the corrupt practices act in 1910 to enact such a law.

One of the five, Justice McKenna, agreed to this, but reserved his opinion as to whether congress has not the power now, since the adoption of the seventeenth amendment to the constitution in 1913 providing for the direct election of senators, to pass laws regulating primaries for the nomination of senators.

Three justices, in a dissenting opinion read by Justice Pitney, held that congress, under the provisions of the original constitution, had the power to regulate primaries. Chief Justice White concurred in this contention generally, but expressed his views in another dissenting opinion. All four of the dissenters held, however, that the conviction should be set aside and the case retried because of error in submission to the jury.

"We find no support in reason or authority said Justice McReynolds, reading the majority opinion, "is whether under the grant of power to regulate 'the manner of holding elections' congress may fix the maximum sum which a candidate therein may spend, or advise or cause to be contributed and spent by others to procure his nomination.

"We find no support in reason or authority for the argument that, because the offices were created by the constitution, congress has some indefinite, undefined power over elections for senators and representatives not derived from section 4."

THE SULGRAVE INSTITUTION IN AMERICA.

Incorporated Nov. 8, 1917.

Chancellor—Alton B. Parker, New York.
Treasurer—L. Gordon Hamersley, New York.
Secretary—A. B. Humphrey, New York.
Executive Chairman—John A. Stewart, New York.
Offices—3903 Woolworth building, 233 Broadway, New York.

The Sulgrave institution takes its name from Sulgrave manor, the home of George Washington's ancestors in Northamptonshire, England. This property, including house, outbuildings and about ten acres of land, was purchased in 1913 by a public-spirited body of English men and women, who to show their good will for their kindred in America turned the estate over to a board of trustees to be maintained as a place of pilgrimage for all who venerate the name of George Washington. A resolution authorizing the creation of the Sulgrave institution, a society to center in Sulgrave manor, was approved at a meeting of the trustees of the manor held at the American embassy in London, in March, 1914. On Nov. 8, 1917, the Sulgrave Institution of America was incorporated under the laws of Illinois. The chief purposes as set forth in the certificate of incorporation are to foster friendship and to prevent misunderstanding among English speaking peoples; to promote the basic sentiments of democracy and to aid in upholding and maintaining the fundamental institutions of the English speaking world and in fostering the ideals which inspired their creation.

On the occasion of the meeting, June 21, 1921, the institution was given by Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, widow of John Martin, London banker, an estate at Bredon's Norton, near Worcester, England, valued at about $200,000, as a work center of the Sulgrave movement.

WORK OF COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM.

The commission for relief in Belgium issued a report in 1921 covering six years from the beginning of operations in October, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1920. In his introduction to the financial statistics presented by the auditors Herbert Hoover, the chairman, gave an interesting summary of the organization and its operations. The following paragraphs are taken from this summary:

"The commission was born as a purely philanthropic enterprise, dependent upon the charity of the world for support, conceived as a few months' emergency service to defend 10,000,000 people from certain starvation. However, it became evident that the war was not a struggle of months but of years and that if these 7,500,000 people in Belgium and 2,500,000 in northern France were to survive it must be accomplished by much broader operation than public charity. The commission, therefore, sought and ultimately received financial support from the Belgian, French, British and later the American governments. These official advances were by consent of the Belgian and French governments debited to them and were finally placed in the reparations settlement for preferred payment under the indemnity. The organization thus rapidly grew to a great economic engine with an annual budget of over $400,000,000 in all its different ramifications inside and outside the invaded regions. Carrying on its operations with the moral support of the neutral powers, it came to have many attributes of a government in itself, possessing an agreed immunity from the restrictions placed by the belligerent powers during the war, flying its own flag, issuing its own passports, operating a large fleet of ocean vessels, owning and operating a great number of canal boats, extending its offices into many countries, requisitioning the native food supplies, rationing the entire population, making full provision for the destitute, operating mills, factories and transportation, and, in fact, engaged in maintaining the whole economic cycle of a nation.

"A primary division in operations was established between the provisioning of the population and the care of the destitute. The basic theory of the administration was to erect a system of food supply with all its train of handling agencies, stretching from the interior of the United States, the Argentine, Australia, India, and other great food centers, focusing into Rotterdam with a distribution through chains of primary and secondary warehouses, ultimately, through a ration card, reaching the individual family, which paid for the food supplied at fixed prices. Destitution grew rapidly during the occupation and, of the 10,000,000 people, fully 5,000,000 were wholly or partially destitute before the end of the war. A separate branch of administration was organized for the care of the destitute, giving them assistance to purchase ration cards and by charitable public eating and clothing establishments. Their needs necessarily extended further afield than the provision of imported food and clothing—because bare living requirements necessitated supplies of native foodstuffs, fuel, light, shelter, medical care as well. The provisioning side was organized in the form of a commercial enterprise, transferring its cash receipts to the benevolent side of the administration for the use of the destitute.

"The whole plan of organization was a continuous chain of decentralization. Purchasers were decentralized into overseas branches. Shipping control was direct from London. Transportation inland to the primary warehouses was directed from Rotterdam. A committee was erected in each of the ten Belgian provinces and six French districts, which may be compared to a wholesale distribution. These committees in turn supplied 4,500 communal committees, which may be compared to retail distribution, they issuing food under the ration cards on a family basis and to the public eating places for certain classes of the destitute. The rations were sold for cash by the communal committees, who in turn paid cash to the regional committees, the regional committees paid cash to the national committees at Brussels and Lille, and these cash receipts were transferred to the benevolent side.

"Three methods were employed in benevolent organization. First, existing charitable institutions were supported and in the case of children were extended to cover the whole child life of the country. Second, certain professions and trades were assisted to care for the members of their professions. Third, benevolent committees were set in each commune for the conduct of public eating places together with provision of ration cards to the destitute and to supervise other agencies for the care of those not otherwise reached. Overlaid upon the whole structure was a series of checks and balances to determine the truth as to destitution, to maintain the morale and efficiency of the administration and honesty in accounting.

"Over the whole accounting system the commission for the relief in Belgium maintained an audit and also maintained membership in the whole committee structure of these organizations which acted as agents of the commission. In later years the native food supply had to be requisitioned and to be impressed into the system of distribution. These forced purchases were carried out by the communal committees for the account of the provincial and district committees and where a proven surplus in a given commodity existed in the hands of regional committees it sold its surplus to the neighboring provinces upon the direction of the central organization. Thus the purchases of native food supplies do not reflect into the C. R. B. balance sheet, although they represent an expenditure of probably $400,000,000. If time and funds permit, a balance sheet of all branch offices will be consolidated and will be of interest from a historical point of view, showing gross purchase and sale of foods and clothing of upward of $1,300,000,000 during the period of operations.

"In the balance sheets are shown certain residues of funds remaining in the hands of the relief organization, accruing as a final balance after provision had been made for the care of the destitute. These final residues of funds have been applied at the request of the Belgian and French governments to the provision of extended foundations for charitable work, to be maintained as a memorial of American help in time of need offered through the commission for relief in Belgium.

"The principal officers of the commission gave their services without salary and in many instances paid the whole of their own incidental and traveling expenses as well. Shipping firms, accountants, insurance agencies buying agencies throughout the world gave their services without charge otherwise than the mere out-of-pocket incidentals. The distributing committees of over 55,000 members gave their voluntary services over these many years. Forty thousand Belgian and French women dedicated themselves to the saving of the child life of their nations.

"The total administrative machinery was held down to less than one-half of 1 per cent.

"No set of accounts or figures can reflect the intense anxiety, the patience and skill required of the 55,000 volunteers who toiled in this complex agency, defending 10,000,000 lives. Inspired with humane spirit for these people, who, having no responsibility for the war, suffered the most from its hardships and barbarities, they labored that this service might be done efficiently and with economy."

GENERAL SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

From October, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1920.

**Metric Tons Shipped.*

Commodity.	Belgium.	France.	Total.
Food products	3,796,342	1,040,792	4,837,134
Clothing	15,870	6,639	22,509
Miscellaneous	86,588	80,161	166,749
Other destinations	.....	.....	119,555
Total	3,898,800	1,127,592	5,145,947

*One metric ton equals 0.984 long tons.

Marine Transport.

Transatlantic loaded voyages	993
Cross-channel loaded voyages	1,306
Total	2,299
Ships under charter	70
Ships, attacked, sunk, etc	34
Tons of cargo lost	114,000

Personnel.

American executives and staff	55
United States: Committees (about)	50,000
British empire: Committees (about)	25,000
Other countries	1,500
Distributing committees—Belgium	40,000
France	15,000
Total	131,555

Funds Received and Disbursed.

Subsidies granted Belgium and France and other sums from the governments of—

	To Belgium.	To France.	Total.
United States	$257,774,647.11	$105,823,930.03	$363,598,577.14
Great Britain	94,181,410.72	14,863,917.95	109,045,328.67
France	94,181,410.74	110,681,443.41	204,862,854.15
	446,137,468.57	231,369,291.39	677,506,759.96
Commercial exchange	6,328,328.30		6,328,328.30
World charity in cash and kind—			
United States	24,112,908.35	5,012,676.78	29,125,585.13
Great Britain	15,659,503.14	.....	15,659,503.14
Belgium	270,186.16	.....	270,186.16
Various	1,128,773.66	.....	1,128,773.66
Clothing	2,981,531.72	.....	2,891,531.72
Total	44,152,903.03	5,012,676.78	49,165,579.81
Profits allocated to benevolent relief—			
Belgian relief commission	95,731,538.00	18,881,355.69	114,612,893.69
Comite National	23,933,542.25		23,933,542.25
Total	119,665,080.25	18,881,355.69	138,546,435.94
Total within Belgium and France	616,283,780.15	255,263,323.86	871,547,104.01

Outside Belgium and France—	
Working capital	$23,033,683.43
Gift clothing	2,070,010.74
Total	25,103,694.17
Capital employed	896,650,798.18
Total operations	923,303,834.82

Total Distribution of Supplies.

Nov. 1, 1914, to Aug. 31, 1919.
(In metric tons.)

Commodity.	Tons.
Wheat, rye and substitutes	2,939,756
Flour	426,028
Meat, bacon, ham	174,117
Lard and substitutes	225,825
Maize	388,219
Rice and substitutes	321,193
Peas and beans	182,601
Yeast materials	59,106
Butter	2,234
Cheese	4,569
Cocoa	13,131
Coffee	41,975

Commodity.	Tons.
Cottonseed oil cakes	2,014
Fish	21,964
Milk	81,677
Soap	39,140
Vegetable oil	2,037
Sugar	51,163
Clothing	23,899
Miscellaneous	98,016
Oil, grease and carbide	2,282
Total	5,100,946

Clothing in Detail.

Gift clothing—Single articles	28,212,046
Boots, shoes, stockings (pairs)	1,453,291
Blankets, quilts (single)	17,423
New clothing—Single articles	4,141,498
Cloth (yards)	23,256,020
Buttons, hooks and eyes (dozens)	29,620,202
Thread, knitting wool (lbs.)	4,858,235
Boots, shoes, stockings (pairs)	4,396,961
Leather soles, heels, etc. (pieces)	5,003,866
Blankets, quilts, pillows (single)	796,408

ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER DATO OF SPAIN.

Eduardo Dato, premier and minister of marine, was assassinated in Madrid, Spain, on the evening of March 8, 1921. He was on his way home from a late session of the Spanish senate when he was fired upon in his automobile by several persons. Both the premier and the chauffeur driving his car were killed, the actual assassin of the former being on a motorcycle. This had a side car in which were seated his accomplices. In the excitement the men succeeded in making their escape. Senor Dato was born Aug. 12, 1858, and was first chosen premier in 1913. He was secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1918. While he sympathized with the allies in the world war, he was a monarchist and reactionary and was widely known for his opposition to reforms sought by and for the working classes.

Antaneo Pedro Mateo, an anarchist, was arrested March 14, on the charge of killing the premier. He confessed his guilt and gave the names of his accomplices.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From report of federal census bureau.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MARRIAGES.					DIVORCES.			
	Number, 1887-1906.	Annual average 1898 to 1902.		Annual average 1888 to 1892.		Number 1887 to 1906.	Annual average† per 100.000 population.			
		Number	Per 10,000 Pop.	Number	Per 10,000 Pop.		1900.	1890.	1880.	1870
Alabama	372,525	20,227	111	15,727	104	22.807	69	54	27	10
Arkansas	310.767	16.902	129	13,217	117	29,541	136	90	53	24
California	189,539	9.561	64	7,167	59	25,170	108	84	84	52
Colorado	98.877	5.457	101	4.261	103	15,844	158	197	138	60
Connecticut	136.984	7.034	77	6.216	83	9,224	50	66	61	84
Delaware	25,374	1.322	72	983	58	887	16	18	10	7
District of Columbia	50,244	3,114	112	1,512	66	2.325	58	34	31	30
Florida	114,486	6,176	117	4.314	110	7,586	79	57	53	23
Georgia	401.266	21,640	98	16,541	90	10,401	26	24	14	10
Idaho	23,330	1,359	84	705	80	3.205	120	93	58	67
Illinois	861.717	44,858	93	38,421	100	82.209	100	75	68	51
Indiana	493.890	26,451	105	22,453	102	60.721	142	104	70	69
Indian Territory	67,412	4,847	124	736	41	6,751	113	33	.....	.....
Iowa	366.350	19.298	86	16.474	86	34,874	93	67	60	49
Kansas	275,052	14,112	96	12,795	90	28.904	109	84	44	51
Kentucky	359,783	19,526	91	15,399	83	30.641	84	58	35	28
Louisiana	243,881	13,421	97	10,150	91	2,785	41	29	10	5
Maine	86,592	5,519	79	5,726	87	14.194	117	88	78	61
Maryland	195,875	10,740	90	7,916	76	7,920	40	24	12	12
Massachusetts	468,267	24.117	86	21,031	94	22.940	47	32	30	25
Michigan	424,096	23,008	95	18,726	89	42.371	104	72	72	47
Minnesota	242,147	13.118	75	10.275	78	15.646	55	41	27	21
Mississippi	313,500	17.574	113	11,778	91	19.993	74	48	30	12
Missouri	579,807	30,340	98	25,700	96	54,766	103	71	40	29
Montana	36,362	2,188	90	1.294	91	6,454	167	139	125	73
Nebraska	170,820	8,825	83	8,337	78	16.711	82	71	43	29
Nevada	7,073	527	124	238	50	1,045	111	97	106	99
New Hampshire	77,764	3,916	95	3.720	99	8,617	112	100	85	53
New Jersey	335,809	15.042	80	15,740	109	7,441	23	18	13	9
New Mexico	25,625	1.307	67	1,018	64	2,437	73	46	12	1
New York	1,205,655	63,082	87	49,584	83	29,125	23	17	16	16
North Carolina	313.725	17,142	91	13,074	81	7,047	24	12	6	3
North Dakota	44,022	2,454	77	1,339	70	4,317	88	47	46	....
Ohio	727,408	37,979	91	32.984	90	63,982	91	64	48	37
Oklahoma	45,415	3,326	83	347	44	7.669	129	46	.....	.....
Oregon	67,475	3.499	85	2.801	88	10,145	134	108	92	80
Pennsylvania	896,533	48,088	76	39.059	74	39.686	33	21	13	8
Rhode Island	72,836	3,726	87	3,214	93	6,953	47	32	30	25
South Carolina*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
South Dakota	54.782	3.094	77	2,128	61	7,108	95	65	48	25
Tennessee	396.990	20,975	104	17,432	99	30.447	89	62	38	24
Texas	620,445	34,965	115	23.834	107	62,655	131	82	49	21
Utah	51,259	2,789	101	2,127	101	4.670	92	74	114	62
Vermont	58,472	2,977	87	2,807	84	4,740	75	49	47	50
Virginia	295.377	16,386	88	12,818	77	12.129	38	22	11	6
Washington	87,182	7,747	92	2,975	83	16.219	184	109	75	88
West Virginia	170,810	9.532	99	6,692	88	10.308	64	41	25	18
Wisconsin	337,583	16,802	81	16,009	95	22.867	65	51	41	38
Wyoming	13,509	859	91	426	68	1,772	118	86	111	99
Total	12,832.044	.....	.....	.....	.....	945.625	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No record kept. †For the five years of which the year stated is the median year.

Note—See also "Population by Marital Condition" this volume.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS FOR 1916.

[From U. S. census report published in 1919. Figures are for calendar year.]

State.	Number.	Per 10,000 pop.	State.	Number.	Per 10,000 pop.
Alabama	25,453	109	Louisiana	18.042	107
Arizona	3,634	142	Maine	6,576	85
Arkansas	24,584	143	Maryland	20.397	150
California	30.996	105	Massachusetts	34.386	92
Colorado	9,165	96	Michigan	40,112	131
Connecticut	15,168	122	Minnesota	22.800	101
Delaware	2,038	96	Mississippi	23,927	134
District of Columbia	4,293	118	Missouri	36.827	109
Florida	11,654	149	Montana	8,108	176
Georgia	32.268	126	Nebraska	12.786	101
Idaho	3,840	97	Nevada	1,001	94
Illinois	68.529	112	New Hampshire	4.491	101
Indiana	33,521	119	New Jersey	31.169	106
Iowa	22,843	103	New Mexico	3,353	91
Kansas	18.162	99	New York	97.454	95
Kentucky	23.189	107	North Carolina	21.337	100

State.	Number.	Per 10,000 pop.
North Dakota	4,896	66
Ohio	52,592	102
Oklahoma	20,049	93
Oregon	5,302	65
Pennsylvania	72,053	85
Rhode Island	5,699	93
South Carolina*	.....	...
South Dakota	5,581	80
Tennessee	26,960	126
Texas	54,103	124
Utah	5,036	117
Vermont	5,279	145
Virginia	21,329	100
Washington	13,829	90
West Virginia	16,033	119
Wisconsin	18,343	73
Wyoming	1,591	99
United States	1,040,778	105

*No data; marriage licenses not required.

DIVORCE STATISTICS FOR 1916.

[From U. S. census report published in 1919. Figures are for calendar year.]

State.	Number.	Per 100,000 pop.
Alabama	2,265	101
Arizona	613	240
Arkansas	3,747	217
California	5,573	190
Colorado	1,061	113
Connecticut	961	77
Delaware	210	98
District of Columbia	47	13
Florida	1,334	152
Georgia	1,399	54
Idaho	797	189
Illinois	8,546	139
Indiana	5,636	201
Iowa	3,309	149
Kansas	2,618	143
Kentucky	2,981	129
Louisiana	1,343	78
Maine	702	91
Maryland	1,003	74
Massachusetts	2,336	63
Michigan	5,327	174
Minnesota	1,956	86
Mississippi	1,893	104
Missouri	5,791	171
Montana	1,484	323
Nebraska	1,675	132
Nevada	648	607
New Hampshire	698	158
New Jersey	1,169	40
New Mexico	387	102
New York	3,269	32
North Carolina	668	31
North Dakota	478	65
Ohio	7,607	148
Oklahoma	3,693	168
Oregon	2,100	255
Pennsylvania	4,980	58
Rhode Island	623	101
South Carolina†	.....	...
South Dakota	585	84
Tennessee	2,800	127
Texas	8,504	198
Utah	661	162
Vermont	419	116
Virginia	1,886	91
Washington	3,448	225
West Virginia	789	67
Wisconsin	1,721	69
Wyoming	296	170
United States	112,036	112

†Divorce not permitted since 1878.

TO WHOM DIVORCES GRANTED.

Year.	To husband. No.	To husband. P. ct.	To wife. No.	To wife. P. ct.
1916	33,809	31.1	74,893	68.9
1906	23,455	32.5	48,607	67.5
1896	14,448	33.6	24,489	66.4
1887 to 1906	316,149	33.4	629,476	66.6

DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE (1916).

Cause.	To husband. No.	To husband. P. ct.	To wife. No.	To wife. P. ct.
Adultery	6,850	20.3	5,636	7.5
Cruelty	5,895	17.4	24,857	33.2
Desertion	16,908	50.0	23,082	30.8
Drunkenness	271	.8	3,381	4.5
Nonsupport	.....	....	5,146	6.9
Combination	1,440	4.3	7,892	10.5
Other causes	2,445	7.2	4,899	6.5

SYNOPSIS OF TARIFF LEGISLATION SINCE 1884.

Morrison Bills—First bill presented to 48th congress during Chester A. Arthur's administration; proposed a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent with free iron ore, coal and lumber; defeated in house April 15, 1884, by vote of 159 and 155; house heavily democratic and senate republican. Second bill presented to 49th congress during Grover Cleveland's first administration; similar to first bill, proposing free wool, salt and lumber; defeated in house June 17, 1886, by a vote of 157 to 140; house democratic, senate republican.

Mills Bill—Presented to 50th congress during Cleveland's first administration; provided for free lumber and wool, reduction on pig iron and abolition of specific duties on cotton; passed by house July 21, 1888, by vote of 162 to 149, but failed in senate; house democratic, senate republican.

McKinley Bill—Passed by 51st congress during Benjamin Harrison's administration; became law Oct. 6, 1890; high protective measure, though remitting duties on sugar and providing for reciprocity treaties; both houses of congress republican.

Wilson Bill—Passed by 53d congress during Cleveland's second administration; became law Aug. 17, 1894, without the president's signature; both houses democratic; measure reduced duties in some cases and made additions to free list, notably wool.

Dingley Bill—Passed by 54th congress during McKinley's administration; approved July 24, 1897; passed by house 205 yeas to 122 nays, 27 members not voting; passed by senate 38 yeas to 28 nays, 23 not voting; house contained 206 republicans and 134 democrats and senate 46 republicans and 34 democrats; measure raised rates to produce more revenue, but was similar in many respects to the McKinley act.

Payne-Aldrich Bill—Passed at extra session of 61st congress in first year of President William H. Taft's administration; approved Aug. 5, 1909; passed the house by a vote of 217 to 161 and the senate by a vote of 45 to 34. The conference vote in the house was 195 yeas to 183 nays, twenty republicans voting in the negative and two democrats in the affirmative. In the senate the vote on the final conference report was 47 to 31, seven republicans voting against it. In general the revision of the Dingley act was in the direction of lower duties, but there were some increases.

Underwood-Simmons Bill—Passed by 63d congress at extra session called immediately after President Wilson's inauguration in 1913; house and senate democratic. The bill made many reductions in the tariff duties as fixed by the Payne-Aldrich law and placed numerous articles on the free list. It also contained a section establishing a tax on incomes.

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Summary of the laws in effect in the various states.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Residence required.	Consanguinity.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Fraud or force.	Imprisonment.	Incapacity	Insanity.	Neglect.	Want of age.	Adultery.
Alabama	1 to 3 y.	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l.	.....	2 yrs....	Yes....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	2 yrs...	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	1 yr....	Yes ..	Felony..	Yes....	No...	No ..	Yes..	Yes
Arizona	1 yr....	Void	Yes..	1 yr.	Yes....	Void..	Felony..	Yes....	No...	1 yr	Void.	Yes.
Arkansas	1 yr ..	No ..	Yes..	1 yr	1 yr....	Yes....	Yes....	Yes..	No..	No ..	Yes .	Yes.
California	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr	1 yr ..	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes	No..	Yes.	Yes.
Colorado	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr .	1 yr....	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Void	Yes.
Connecticut	3 yrs ..	Void.	Yes.	3 yrs.	Yes....	Yes...	Yes....	No	Yes..	Yes .	No. ..	Yes.
Delaware	2 yrs...	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs...	Void ..	2 yrs....	Void .	Void.	No...	Yes	Yes.
District of Columbia	3 yrs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes....	Yes .	.....	Yes .	.....
Florida	2 yrs..	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	.....	.....	Yes....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1 yr ..	Yes ..	Yes	3 yrs.	Yes....	Yes...	Yes.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Hawaii	2 yrs..	Void.	Yes..	1 yr .	Yes.. .	.....	7 yrs....	Void ..	Void.	Yes..	Void	Yes.
Idaho	6 mos..	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes...	Felony .	.....	Yes.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes.
Illinois	1 yr. ..	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs...	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	2 yrs...	Void.	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes....	No....	Felony..	Yes....	No .	2 yrs.	Void ..	Yes.
Iowa	.....	Void	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Felony	Void ..	Void.	Yes.	Void	Yes.
Kansas	1 yr ...	No..	Yes..	1 yr	Yes....	Yes...	Felony..	Yes....	No.	No.	Void	Yes.
Kentucky	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Felony .	Yes....	No.	Yes.	No. ..	Yes.
Louisiana	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Hab'l.	.....	Felony..	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Maine	1 yr ...	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs	Yes....	No....	Yes.....	Yes....	No.	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Maryland	2 yrs...	.....	.....	3 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	3 to 5 y.	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	Yes	.....	.....
Michigan	1 yr. ..	Void	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes....	Void .	3 yrs	Yes....	Yes..	Yes.	Yes .	Yes.
Minnesota	1 yr....	Yes .	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Void ..	Yes.....	Yes....	No ..	No..	Void	Yes.
Mississippi	2 yrs..	Yes.	Yes.	2 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes.	.....	No....	Yes.
Missouri	1 yr ..	Void.	Yes..	1 yr	1 yr....	.....	Yes.....	Yes....	No..	Yes.	No ..	Yes.
Montana	1 yr....	.....	Yes.	1 yr	1 yr....	Yes....	Yes.....	Yes....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	Yes.
Nebraska	1 yr ..	Yes	Yes.	2 yrs	Yes....	Void ..	3 yrs....	Yes....	.....	Yes.	Yes. .	Yes.
Nevada	6 mos .	Yes	Yes .	1 yr	Yes....	Yes..	Felony..	Yes....	No..	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
New Hampshire	1 yr....	Void.	Yes.	3 yrs.	3 yrs...	Yes....	1 yr	Yes....	No.	Yes.	Yes .	Yes.
New Jersey	1 yr ..	Void.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes..	No.....	Felony..	Yes....	No...	Yes.	Void .	Yes.
New Mexico	1 yr ..	.....	Yes..	Yes	Hab'l.	.....	Felony .	Yes....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
New York*	Actual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes
North Carolina	2 yrs..	Void.	Yes..	10 yrs	No....	No....	No.	Yes....	No..	Yes.	Void .	Yes.
North Dakota	1 yr....	.....	Yes .	1 yr	1 yr....	Void ..	Felony..	Void ..	No..	Yes	Void .	Yes.
Ohio	1 yr	.....	Yes	3 yrs.	3 yrs...	.....	Yes.....	Yes....	No..	Yes.	Yes..	Yes.
Oklahoma	1 yr ..	No...	Yes	1 yr	Yes....	Yes..	Felony..	Yes....	No..	Yes.	No....	Yes.
Oregon	.....	No .	Yes .	1 yr	1 yr....	Yes..	Felony..	Yes....	No..	No	Void .	Yes.
Pennsylvania	1 yr ..	Yes.	Yes.	2 yrs	No....	Yes..	2 yrs....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes.	No	Yes.
Rhode Island	2 yrs...	Yes.	Yes	5 yrs	Hab'l..	Yes.	Felony..	Yes....	Yes.	Yes	Void .	Yes.
South Carolina†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1 yr....	No..	Yes.	1 yr	1 yr..	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	No..	No .	Void	Yes.
Tennessee	2 yrs..	.....	Yes .	2yrs	Hab'l.	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Texas	6 mos..	.....	Yes.	1 yr.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....
Utah	1 yr ..	No ..	Yes .	1 yr	Yes....	No....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes.	Yes	No....	Yes.
Vermont	2 yrs...	Yes.	Yes	3 yrs.	No.....	.....	3 yrs....	Yes....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes....	Yes.
Virginia	1 yr	No..	Yes.	3 yrs	No.....	.....	Felony	Yes....	Yes.	No..	Ye ..	Yes.
Washington	1 yr...	.....	Yes.	1 yr	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	1 yr....	Yes.	Yes.	3 yrs.	Yes....	Yes...	Felony..	No	No..	Yes.	Yes...	Yes.
Wisconsin	2 yrs..	No..	Yes.	1 yr .	1 yr....	No.....	3 yrs	Void ..	No..	Yes.	No....	Yes.
Wyoming	1 yr....	Void.	Yes.	1 yr..	Hab'l..	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	Void.	Yes	Void .	.....

*Marriages may be annulled for causes making them void from the beginning.

†No divorce allowed, but marriage may be annulled.

Note—The above table presents only the principal causes for divorce in the various states. The words "Yes" and "No" are not always to be taken without qualification, but as being applicable under certain conditions. The word "Void" may indicate that a marriage may be absolutely void for the cause named, that it may be voidable or that it may be annulled by court proceedings. Bigamy, it may be added, is a cause for divorce or annulment of marriage in practically all of the states.

WATER AND LIGHT IN FARMHOUSES.

Farms reporting water piped into the house in 1920 numbered 644,088, or about one farm out of every ten, according to a federal census report. The percentage of farms reporting water piped into the house was highest in the New England states and in California. The states leading in the number of farms reporting water piped into the house were: California, 65,928; Pennsylvania, 46,402; New York, 45,487; Ohio, 41,531, and Texas, 38,580.

Gas or electric light was reported on 452,809 farms, or 7 per cent of all farms in the United States. In seven states more than 20,000 farms were reported as having gas or electric light, as follows: Ohio, 37,745; Iowa, 32,552; Pennsylvania, 30,669; California, 30,519; New York, 24,882; Illinois, 23,273; and Indiana, 20,584.

BRITISH FIELD MARSHALS.

Name.	Date.
Duke of Connaught	*1902
Lord Grenfell	1903
Lord Methuen	1911
Viscount French	1913
Earl Haig	1917
Sir C. C. Egerton	1917
Lord Plumer	1919
Viscount Allenby	1919
Sir H. H. Wilson	1919
Sir W. R. Robertson	1920

*Year of appointment. The emperor of Japan and Marshal Ferdinand Foch are honorary field marshals of Britain.

SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE LAWS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	License required.	MARRIAGE PROHIBITED BETWEEN—						*MINIMUM AGE.		PAR'NT'L CONSENT†	
		First cousins.	White and colored.	Step relatives.	Epileptics.	Feeble-minded.	Imbeciles.	Men.	Women.	Men under.	Women under.
Alabama	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	21	18
Alaska	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	‡	‡
Arizona	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No	No.	No.	18	14	21	18
Arkansas	Yes.	Yes	Yes.	No.	No	No.	No.	17	14	21	18
California	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Colorado	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	.....	.....
Connecticut	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes	Yes.	Yes.	‡	‡	‡	‡
Delaware	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	...†	...‡	Yes.	21	18	21	18
District of Columbia	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	16	14	21	18
Florida	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	21
Georgia	Yes	No.	Yes.	Yes	No.	No.	No.	17	14	‡	18
Hawaii	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	18	15	20	18
Idaho	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	‡	‡	18	18
Illinois	Yes.	Yes.	No .	No.	No.	No.	Yes .	18	16	21	18
Indiana	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No .	Yes.	Yes.	Yes .	18	16	21	18
Iowa	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No	No	No.	No.	16	14	21	18
Kansas	Yes.	Yes.	No...	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	17	15	21	18
Kentucky	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes .	14	12	21	18
Louisiana	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	14	12	21	21
Maine	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	21	18	21	18
Maryland	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	‡	‡	21	16
Massachusetts	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	18
Michigan	Yes.	Yes.	No,.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	‡	18
Minnesota	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	18	15
Mississippi	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	21	18
Missouri	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	No.	No.	No.	‡	‡	21	18
Montana	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	18	16	21	18
Nebraska	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Nevada	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No .	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	16
New Hampshire	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	14	13	18	16
New Jersey	Yes.	Yes.	No,.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	18
New Mexico	Yes.	No.	No.	No .	No.	No.	No.	18	15	21	18
New York	Yes.	No.	No...	No .	...‡.	...‡.	No.	18	18	‡	‡
North Carolina	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	16	14	18	18
North Dakota	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Ohio	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Oklahoma	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No .	No.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Oregon	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes .	Yes.	18	16 •	21	18
Pennsylvania	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	21	21	21	21
Rhode Island	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	16
South Carolina	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	14	18	18
South Dakota	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	§Yes.	§Yes.	§Yes.	18	15	21	18
Tennessee	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	‡	‡	16	16
Texas	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	16	14	21	18
Utah	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	16	14	21	18
Vermont	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	21	18
Virginia	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	14	12	21	21
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	16
Wisconsin	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Wyoming	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	18	16	21	21

*At which marriage is legal. †Age below which parental consent is necessary. ‡No specific provision; common law usually applies. §Prohibited when either of parties is incapable of entering into a civil contract.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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District Offices—10 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.; Woolworth building, New York, N. Y.; 634 Merchants' Exchange building, San Francisco, Cal.; St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION AT OPPAU, GERMANY.

One thousand one hundred persons were killed and 4,000 wounded in Oppau, Germany, Sept. 21, 1921, when a series of explosions occurred in the synthetic nitrate plant of the Badische anilin factory. Not only the entire plant but practically the whole of the town was destroyed and damage was done in places fifty miles away. Experts who inquired into the cause of the disaster reported that it occurred through the explosion of fifteen tons of ammonium sulphate used in the preparation of a new gas in which a pressure of 300 atmospheres and an exceedingly high temperature were needed.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Comparative statement showing the receipts from the several objects of internal taxation in the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1920 and 1921.

Objects of taxation.	1920.	1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Income and profits—Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	$3,956,936,003.60	$3,225,822,488.64	—$731,113,514.96
Estates—Transfer of estates of decedents	103,635,563.24	154,039,902.64	+ 50,404,339.40
Distilled spirits (nonbeverage)	63,993,175.36	78,097,569.86	+ 14,104,394.50
Distilled spirits (beverage)	3,277,624.22	373,736.33	— 2,903,887.89
Rectified spirits or wines	181,015.09	28,587.14	— 152,427.95
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc.	4,017,596.82	2,001,779.87	— 2,015,816.95
Grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines	129,963.77	578,628.32	— 448,664.55
Floor taxes—Distilled spirits	23,156,824.90	274,575.56	— 22,882,249.34
Rectified spirits or wine	82,649.95	4,212.61	— 78,437.34
Still or sparkling wines, cordials	726,473.29	314,667.12	— 411,806.17
Grape brandy used in fortification	59,675.33	19,653.71	— 40,021.62
Rectifiers: retail and wholesale liquor dealers; manufacturers of stills, etc. (special taxes)	2,134,915.68	686,623.98	— 1,448,291.70
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	34,908.54	7,566.89	— 27,341.65
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	110,452.76	209,368.25	+ 98,915.49
Total	97,905,275.71	82,596,969.64	— 15,308,306.07
Fermented liquors—Fermented liquors (barrel tax)	41,743,891.40	17,133.65	— 41,726,757.75
Brewers: retail and wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special taxes)	221,982.69	8,212.68	— 213,770.01
Total	41,965,874.09	25,346.33	— 41,940,527.76
Tobacco—Cigars (large)	55,423,813.93	51,076,547.24	— 4,347,266.69
Cigars (small)	992,113.89	1,013,510.07	+ 21,396.18
Cigarettes (large)	232,201.31	356,258.38	+ 124,057.07
Cigarettes (small)	151,262,214.61	135,053,369.43	— 16,208,845.18
Snuff of all descriptions	6,948,931.23	5,795,401.75	— 1,153,529.48
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	74,663,767.60	59,330,602.12	— 15,333,165.48
Cigarette papers and tubes	1,541,746.53	1,184,186.21	— 357,560.32
Floor taxes (cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and snuff)	3,704,271.22	176,057.32	— 3,528,213.90
Additional taxes on cigar and cigarette stamps	5,417.56	3,033.37	— 2,384.19
Additional taxes on tobacco and snuff stamps	2,573.41	1,051.10	— 1,522.31
Manufacturers of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco (special taxes)	1,032 304.15	1,228,482.97	+ 196,178.82
Total	295,809,355.44	255,218,499.96	— 40,590 855.48
Revenue Act of 1918.			
Documentary stamps, etc.—Sales by postmasters	24,437,893.75	20,880,868.86	— 3,557,024.89
Bonds, capital-stock issues, conveyances, etc.	35,277,437.29	32,670,622.32	— 2,606,814.97
Capital-stock transfers	13,372,163.99	8,790,905.49	— 4,581,258.50
Sales of produce (future deliveries)	8,171,870.44	7,521,675.44	— 650,195.00
Playing cards	3,088,462.02	2,603,941.42	— 484,520.60
Transportation of freight	130,785,810.57	140,019,077.90	+ 9,233,267.33
Transportation of express	17,597,637.69	17,093,935.58	— 503,702.11
Transportation of persons	98,786,635.79	97,481,896.46	— 1,304,739.33
Seats, berths and staterooms	6,074,556.43	8,485,014.75	+ 2,410,458.32
Oil by pipe lines	8,426,405.68	9,989,873.62	+ 1,563,467.94
Telegraph, telephone and radio messages	26,631,837.20	27,360,223.33	+ 728,386.13
Leased wires or talking circuits	1,045,203.99	1,082,051.46	+ 36,847.47
Insurance (life, marine, inland, fire and casualty)	18,421,754.01	18,992,094.45	+ 570,340.44
Manufacturers' excise tax—Automobile trucks and automobile wagons	14,471,464.32	11,640,051.98	— 2,831,412.34
Other automobiles and motorcyles	76,315,814.26	64,388,105.80	— 11,927,708.46
Tires, parts, or accessories for automobiles, etc.	53,135,513.43	39,517,602.60	— 13,617,910.83
Pianos, organs, etc.	13,624,121.46	11,567,931.08	— 2,056,190.38
Tennis rackets and sporting goods, etc.	2,944,912.84	4,283,872.31	+ 1,338,959.47
Chewing gum	1,124,943.34	1,332,177.21	+ 207,233.87
Cameras	876,212.11	849,940.06	— 26,272.05
Photographic films, etc.	716,903.66	1,045,430.01	+ 328,526.35
Candy	23,142,033.53	20,436,478.17	— 2,705,555.36
Firearms, shells, etc.	4,644,793.45	3,702,642.93	— 942,150.52
Hunting and bowie knives	15,835.67	33,971.36	+ 18,135.69
Dirk knives, daggers, etc.	4,144.70	2,328.22	— 1,816.48
Portable electric fans	174,084.05	297,583.14	+ 123,499.09

Objects of taxation.	1920.	1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Thermos bottles	$218,304.38	$175,862.18	— $42,442.20
Cigar holders, pipes, etc.	142,373.09	151,702.35	+ 9,329.26
Automatic slot device machines	88,875.85	100,504.85	+ 11,629.00
Liveries, livery boots, etc.	136,020.76	150,732.25	+ 14,711.49
Hunting garments, etc.	224,756.87	182,816.32	— 41,940.55
Articles made of fur	15,311,214.24	9,081,238.55	— 6,229,975.69
Yachts, motor boats, etc.	212,684.75	553,201.63	+ 340,516.88
Toilet soap and toilet soap powders	1,919,398.44	2,223,773.99	+ 304,375.55
Motion-picture films leased	4,381,276.31	6,008,108.18	+ 1,626,831.87
Child labor tax	2,380.20	24,223.67	+ 21,843.47
Miscellaneous (revenue act 1917)	2,318,688.36	.....	— 2,318,688.36
Consumers' or dealers' excise tax—Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc.	1,543,133.58	1,116,337.02	— 426,796.56
Carpets and rugs, picture frames, trunks, wearing apparel, etc.	17,903,610.72	20,374,591.40	+ 2,470,980.68
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera glasses, etc.	25,863,607.00	24,303,905.82	— 1,559,701.18
Perfumes, cosmetics, and medicinal articles	6,427,881.08	5,800,768.41	— 627,112.67
Beverages (nonalcoholic), including soft drinks, mineral waters, etc.	57,460,956.04	58,673,192.03	+ 1,212,235.99
Opium, coca leaves, including special taxes, etc.	1,513,919.50	1,161,174.12	— 352,745.38
Corporations, on value of capital stock	93,020,420.50	81,514,344.72	— 11,506,075.78
Brokers, stock, etc.	2,121,312 00	1,965,408.18	— 155,903.82
Theaters, museums, circuses, etc.	2,048,806.31	1,701,590.54	— 347,215.77
Bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables	2,782,156.85	2,364,052.36	— 418,104.49
Shooting galleries	35,165.62	23,293.63	— 11,871.99
Riding academies	23,359.90	16,939.88	— 6,420.02
Passenger automobiles for hire	2,040,243.61	1,775,479.07	— 264,764.54
Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, etc.	862,236.56	695,611.03	— 166,625.53
Admissions to theaters, concerts, cabarets, etc.	76,720,555.43	89,725,805.92	+ 13,005,250.49
Dues of clubs (athletic, social, and sporting)	5,198,001.31	6,156,539.22	+ 958,537.91
Total	903,829,784.93	868,091,493.27	— 35,738,291.66
Miscellaneous—Adulterated and process or renovated butter, and mixed flour	83,596.60	50,377.37	— 33,219.23
Oleomargarine, (colored)	1,194,720.17	921,192.25	— 273,527.92
Oleomargarine (uncolored)	930,343.25	655,427.08	— 274,916.17
Oleomargarine, manufacturers and dealers (special taxes)	1,603,212.63	1,409,067.36	— 194,145.27
Opium manufactured for smoking purposes	310.00	25.00	— 285.00
Collections under provision of national prohibition act	641,029.34	2,152,083.88	+ 1,511,054.54
Sales of condemned government property, etc.	3,045,182.81	4,017,892.32	+ 972,709.51
Total	7,498,394.80	9,206,065.26	+ 1,707,670.46
Grand total	5,407,580,251.81	4,595,000,765.74	— 812,579,486.07

TAX ON PRODUCTS FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Articles taxed.	1920.	1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Cigars (large)	$1,415,566.00	$985,119.22	—$430,446.78
Cigars (small)	.....	9.00	+ 9.00
Cigarettes (large)	21.60	19.44	— 2.16
Cigarettes (small)	9,599.16	5,833.31	— 3,765.85
Manufactured tobacco	6.51	490.33	+ 483.82
Floor taxes—cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and snuff	10.40	8.75	— 1.65
Additional taxes on cigar and cigarette stamps held by manufacturers	80.00	.....	— 80.00
Additional taxes on tobacco stamps held by manufacturers	.....	3.23	+ 3.23
Total	1,425,283.67	991,483.28	— 433,800.39

TAX ON PRODUCTS FROM PORTO RICO.

Articles taxed.	1920.	1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Distilled spirits (nonbeverage)	$201,761.97	$81,414.08	—$120,347.89
Cigars (large)	1,588,947.11	1,023,753.99	— 565,193.12
Cigars (small)	19,500.00	9,690.00	— 9,810.00
Cigarettes (large)	6,480.00	864.00	— 5,616.00
Cigarettes (small)	6,606.60	1,218.00	— 5,388.60
Additional tax on cigar and cigarette stamps held by manufacturers	150.70	.....	— 150.70
Documentary stamps	176.16	544.47	+ 368.31
Total	1,823,622.54	1,117,484.54	— 706,138.00

WITHDRAWALS TAX PAID.

	Distilled spirits. Taxable gals.	Fermented liquors. Barrels.	Cigars. Number.	Cigarettes. Number.	Tobacco, chewing and smoking, lbs.	Snuff. Pounds.
1913	143,220,056	35,245,544	8,732,815,703	14,294,895,471	404,362,620	33,209,468
1914	139,138,501	66,105,445	8,707,625,230	16,427,086,016	412,505,213	32,766,741
1915	124,155,178	59,746,701	8,030,385,603	16,756,179,973	402,474,245	29,839,074
1916	136,226,528	58,564,508	8,337,720,530	21,087,757,078	417,235,928	33,170,680
1917	164,665,246	60,729,509	9,216,901,113	30,529,193,538	445,763,206	35,377,751
1918	92,593,396	50,184,594	8,731,919,141	36,959,334,804	417,647,509	35,036,561
1919	84,585,984	30,093,159	7,899,407,423	38,104,738,310	376,959,091	34,895,173
1920	28,444,129	6,934,296	8,966,028,022	50,448,541,689	414,877,746	38,605,173
1921	34,923,483	.....	7,822,530,618	45,065,323,004	329,611,732	32,196,676
Total	947,952,501	397,603,756	76,445,333,383	269,673,049,883	3,621,437,290	305,097,297

RECEIPTS BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

District.		Inc. (+), dec. (—).
Alabama	$18,143,772.14	— 1
Arizona	4,128,980.46	+15
Arkansas	10,322,939.96	—18
First California	124,858,576.12	— 3
Sixth California	56,443,491.00	+12
Colorado	33,960,861.21	— 5
Connecticut	71,372,388.32	—33
Delaware	11,827,829.96	—44
Florida	16,186,230.36	+ 4
Georgia	36,789,083.94	—15
Hawaii	20,676,778.31	+73
Idaho	4,463,531.08	— 9
First Illinois	352,302,396.48	—13
Eighth Illinois	35,459,742.80	+13
Indiana	77,329,292.15	+ 4
Iowa	36,950,454.88	— 8
Kansas	38,138,958.08	— 8
Kentucky	50,386,533.30	+ 1
Louisiana	39,878,826.46	—22
Maine	17,822,985.88	—14
Maryland	90,876,652.24	— 9
Massachusetts	258,896,361.38	—26
First Michigan	244,831,209.89	— 5
Fourth Michigan	26,925,531.34	+ 9
Minnesota	77,293,601.03	— *
Mississippi	8,767,832.46	—26
First Missouri	90,400,697.14	—17
Sixth Missouri	35,084,215.16	—14
Montana	5,340,633.99	—21
Nebraska	23,343,225.39	— 7
Nevada	1,168,935.57	—10
New Hampshire	10,231,466.24	—30
First New Jersey	28,519,906.93	—10
Fifth New Jersey	114,269,447.89	— 8
New Mexico	1,695,568.35	—66
First New York	95,388,149.08	+ 7
Second New York	859,590,296.63	—24
Fourteenth New York	60,805,902.37	— 6
Twenty-first New York	36,745,160.85	—11
Twenty-eighth N. Y.	71,640,271.64	—19
North Carolina	124,498,902.74	—23
North Dakota	2,933,957.05	—12
First Ohio	77,336,707.08	—10
Tenth Ohio	39,685,974.18	— 9
Eleventh Ohio	26,729,786.11	— 6
Eighteenth Ohio	140,798,407.11	—35
Oklahoma	27,011,758.23	+ 3
Oregon	27,927,556.47	+ 1
First Pennsylvania	265,153,210.02	—11
Twelfth Pennsylvania	29,649,511.15	—15
Twenty-third Pa.	192,952,126.02	—14
Rhode Island	42,221,079.13	— 5
South Carolina	28,322,458.94	+ 5
South Dakota	4,874,416.80	—27
Tennessee	34,066,587.76	— 7
First Texas	34,291,454.16	—27
Second Texas	42,253,671.11	
Utah	10,494,762.34	+ 9
Vermont	6,255,231.79	— 7
Virginia	61,561,008.37	—12
Washington	*36,436,032.78	—14
West Virginia	41,552,689.96	+24
Wisconsin	73,724,279.45	—21
Wyoming	3,183,750.01	—25
Philippines	945,859.66	—33
Total	4,574,119,896.88	....

District.	1921.	Inc. (+), dec. (—).
Documentary stamps sold by postmasters.	20,880,868.86	....
Grand total	4,595,000,765.74	—15

*Includes $31,835.22 income tax on Alaska railroads.

RECEIPTS BY STATES (1920).

Alabama	$18,143,772.14
Alaska	392,937.13
Arizona	4,128,980.46
Arkansas	10,322,939.96
California	181,302,067.12
Colorado	33,960,861.21
Connecticut	71,372,388.32
Delaware	11,827,829.96
District of Columbia	18,934,969.90
Florida	16,186,230.36
Georgia	36,789,083.94
Hawaii	20,676,778.31
Idaho	4,463,531.08
Illinois	387,762,139.28
Indiana	77,329,292.15
Iowa	36,950,454.88
Kansas	38,138,958.08
Kentucky	50,386,533.30
Louisiana	39,878,826.46
Maine	17,822,985.88
Maryland	71,941,682.34
Massachusetts	258,896,361.38
Michigan	271,756,741.23
Minnesota	77,293,601.03
Mississippi	8,767,832.46
Missouri	125,484,912.30
Montana	5,340,633.99
Nebraska	23,343,225.39
Nevada	1,168,935.57
New Hampshire	10,231,466.24
New Jersey	142,789,354.82
New Mexico	1,695,568.35
New York	1,124,169,780.57
North Carolina	124,498,902.74
North Dakota	2,933,957.05
Ohio	284,550,874.48
Oklahoma	27,011,758.23
Oregon	27,927,556.47
Pennsylvania	487,754,847.19
Rhode Island	42,221,079.13
South Carolina	28,322,458.94
South Dakota	4,874,416.80
Tennessee	34,066,587.76
Texas	75,545,125.27
Utah	10,494,762.34
Vermont	6,255,231.79
Virginia	61,561,008.37
Washington	36,043,095.65
West Virginia	41,552,689.96
Wisconsin	73,724,279.45
Wyoming	3,183,750.01
Philippine islands	945,859.66
Documentary stamps	20,880,868.86
Total	4,595,000,765.74

INCOME AND PROFITS TAX (1919-1921).

States and territories.	1919.*	1920.†	1921.‡	1920-1. Inc. (+), dec. (—).
Alabama	$10,392,914.26	$14,413,217.67	$14,220,605.87	— 1
Alaska	282,287.27	372,949.02	279,821.67	—25
Arizona	4,962,995.54	2,685,349.24	2,784,849.42	+ 4
Arkansas	6,330,623.02	9,928,798.46	8,228,525.73	—17
California	79,267,539.80	129,858,256.29	129,145,454.73	— 1
Colorado	17,650,463.23	28,116,321.15	25,084,574.17	—11
Connecticut	61,367,388.85	75,958,692.37	49,187,116.15	—35
Delaware	20,262,707.69	18,606,049.42	9,848,395.50	—47
District of Columbia	7,323,728.29	8,928,755.77	8,054,914.26	—10
Florida	4,465,886.54	8,027,614.62	10,108,294.02	+26
Georgia	25,062,149.50	33,731,763.14	28,786,502.73	—15
Hawaii	5,148,047.92	10,737,113.35	18,859,082.76	+76
Idaho	3,129,349.60	3,730,432.25	3,491,285.15	— 6
Illinois	201,473,091.83	310,793,183.68	261,212,311.82	—16
Indiana	34,572,093.71	49,691,162.26	49,793,244.25	+ §
Iowa	22,414,925.26	30,352,715.68	28,881,199.68	— 5
Kansas	21,677,746.86	29,147,067.71	26,860,108.53	— 8
Kentucky	22,101,296.30	27,003,568.96	25,090,111.99	— 7
Louisiana	19,079,461.59	31,973,161.51	29,242,438.18	— 9
Maine	10,067,350.83	16,091,951.59	14,458,852.77	—10
Maryland	30,930,214.85	49,905,750.90	44,907,020.35	—10
Massachusetts	207,680,626.09	302,205,596.50	214,056,100.10	—29
Michigan	90,670,964.08	187,521,362.04	184,493,441.19	— 2
Minnesota	30,651,657.90	53,405,882.26	53,879,356.20	+ 1
Mississippi	5,873,160.53	9,741,970.10	7,240,815.76	—26
Missouri	67,028,558.42	101,963,031.86	86,120,103.85	—16
Montana	5,461,404.42	4,830,980.75	3,924,322.35	—19
Nebraska	13,058,788.03	16,293,174.65	15,819,160.07	— 3
Nevada	1,189,394.61	849,759.29	716,921.69	—16
New Hampshire	8,180,113.25	12,579,024.13	8,302,683.09	—34
New Jersey	67,886,787.27	109,908,678.42	96,892,839.53	—12
New Mexico	1,107,408.02	3,672,720.76	1,305,854.46	—64
New York	712,425,702.94	1,109,802,448.70	813,515,604.44	—27
North Carolina	30,161,143.77	44,962,859.99	38,533,890.04	—14
North Dakota	2,563,333.96	2,418,932.45	2,072,379.83	—14
Ohio	184,420,127.24	279,754,263.17	203,772,689.92	—27
Oklahoma	14,764,148.75	20,039,573.97	21,554,090.03	+ 8
Oregon	12,750,223.12	21,994,587.22	21,966,359.25	— §
Pennsylvania	302,011,410.79	429,930,354.00	351,580,785.41	—18
Rhode Island	17,598,438.12	40,139,827.10	36,069,809.02	—10
South Carolina	17,200,692.49	23,943,518.47	26,032,343.33	+ 9
South Dakota	5,028,765.95	4,829,056.81	3,648,128.97	—24
Tennessee	17,220,136.88	26,295,058.15	25,604,662.93	— 3
Texas	47,800,575.35	76,216,882.75	52,147,922.45	—32
Utah	6,348,347.35	5,545,632.00	7,115,960.35	+28
Vermont	3,363,459.44	5,431,701.59	4,803,370.92	—12
Virginia	23,851,930.36	37,447,725.14	31,594,307.83	—16
Washington	25,996,295.61	34,755,730.83	29,205,650.65	—16
West Virginia	21,357,100.27	27,671,888.57	35,806,840.11	+29
Wisconsin	46,954,967.56	69,522,627.13	56,984,779.16	—18
Wyoming	2,215,977.39	3,207,279.76	2,536,605.98	—21
Total	2,600,783,902.70	3,956,936,003.60	3,225,822,488.64	—18

*Includes the first and second installments of the 1918 income and profits tax. †Includes the third and fourth installments of the 1918 and the first and second installments of the 1919 income and profits tax. ‡Includes the third and fourth installments of the 1919 and the first and second installments of the 1920 income and profits tax. §Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

RECEIPTS UNDER ACT OF FEB. 24, 1919.

Following is a statement of internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year 1921, grouped as nearly as possible to correspond with the designation of the taxes levied under the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919:

Title II.—Income tax.....	
Title III.—War-profits and excess-profits tax (from corporations, partnerships and individuals).....	$3,225,790,653.42
Title IV.—Estate tax: Transfer of net estates of decedents	154,039,902.64
Title V.—Tax on transportation and other facilities and on insurance—Freight transportation	140,019,077.90
Express transportation	17,093,935.58
Passenger transportation ...	$97,481,896.46
Seats, berths and staterooms.	8,485,014.75
Oil by pipe lines	9,989,873.62
Telegraph, telephone and radio messages	27,360,223.33
Leased wires or talking circuits	1,082,051.46
Insurance	18,992,094.45
Total.....	320,504,167.55
Title VI.—Tax on beverages—	
Distilled spirits	78,471,306.19
Rectified spirits or wines....	28,587.14
Bottled-in-bond spirits	209,368.25
Export spirits stamps	7,566.89
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc.	2,001,779.87
Grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines	578,628.32
Rectifiers, retail and wholesale liquor dealers, manufacturers of stills, etc.....	686,623.98
Fermented liquors	17,133.65
Brewers, retail and wholesale malt liquor dealers	8,212.68
Floor tax on distilled spirits, wines, etc.. including increased value of beer stamps in hands of brewers.....	613,109.00

Beverages (nonalcoholic), including soft drinks, etc.	$58,673,192.03
Total	141,295,508.00
Title VII.—Tax on cigars, tobacco and manufactures thereof—Cigars	52,090,057.31
Cigarettes	135,409,627.81
Tobacco	59,330,602.12
Snuff	5,795,401.75
Cigarette papers and tubes	1,184,186.21
Floor tax, including increased value of stamps in hands of manufacturers	180,141.79
Total	253,990,016.99
Title VIII.—Tax on admissions and dues—Admissions to places of amusement or entertainment	89,725,805.92
Club dues	6,156,539.22
Total	95,882,345.14
Title IX.—Excise taxes—Automobiles, etc.	115,545,760.38
Pianos, organs, etc.	11,567,931.08
Tennis rackets and sporting goods, etc.	4,283,872.31
Chewing gum	1,332,177.21
Cameras	849,940.06
Photographic films, etc.	1,045,430.01
Candy	20,436,478.17
Firearms, shells, etc.	3,702,642.93
Hunting and bowie knives	33,971.36
Dirk knives, daggers, etc	2,328.22
Portable electric fans	297,583.14
Thermos bottles	175,862.18
Cigar holders, pipes, etc.	151,702.35
Automatic slot device machines	100,504.85
Liveries, livery boots, etc.	150,732.25
Hunting garments, etc.	182,816.32
Articles made of fur	9,081,238.55
Yachts, motor boats, etc.	553,201.63
Toilet soap and toilet-soap powders	2,223,773.99
Positive motion-picture films leased	6,008,108.18
Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc.	1,116,337.02
Carpets and rugs, picture frames, trunks, valises, purses, pocketbooks, lighting fixtures, umbrellas, parasols, certain grade of wearing apparel, etc.	20,374,591.40
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera glasses, etc.	24,303,905.82
Perfumes, cosmetics and medicinal articles	5,800,768.41
Miscellaneous (revenue act 1917)	
Total	229,321,657.82
Title X.—Special taxes—Corporations, on value of capital stock	81,514,344.72
Brokers	1,965,408.18
Theaters, museums and concert halls, etc.	1,560,800.42
Circuses, aggregation of entertainments, etc.	140,790.12
Bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables	2,364,052.36
Shooting galleries	23,293.63
Riding academies	16,939.88
Passenger automobiles for hire	1,775,479.07
Use of yachts, power and sailing boats, etc.	695,611.03
Cigar manufacturers	712,814.53
Cigarette manufacturers	410,103.96
Tobacco manufacturers	105,564.48
Importers, manufacturers and compounders of and dealers and practitioners in opium, coca leaves, their salt derivatives, etc., including tax on the product	$1,161,174.12
Total	92,446,376.50
Title XI.—Stamp taxes—Bonds, capital stock issues, conveyances, etc.	35,277,437.29
Documentary stamps sold by postmasters	24,437,893.75
Capital stock transfers	13,372,163.99
Sales of produce on exchange	8,171,870.44
Playing cards	3,088,462.02
Total	84,347,827.49
Title XII.—Tax on employment of child labor—Child-labor tax	2,380.20
Miscellaneous collections not provided for in revenue act of 1918—Opium manufactured for smoking purposes (act of Jan. 17, 1914)	25.00
Alaska railroads income tax (act of July 18, 1914)	31,835.22
Collections under provisions of the national prohibition act of Oct. 28, 1919	2,152,083.88
Oleomargarine, adulterated, and process or renovated butter and mixed flour	3,036,064.06
Sales of condemned government property, other miscellaneous receipts	4,017,892.32
Total	9,237,900.48
Total from all sources	4,595,000,765.74

COST OF SERVICE.

The cost of operating the internal revenue service for the fiscal year 1921 was 88 cents on the $100 collected based on the expenditure of $40,230,000. The cost of operating the internal revenue service for the fiscal year 1920 was equivalent to 55 cents for each $100 collected. There are included in the expenditures for fiscal year 1921 the expenditures for enforcing the child labor, the narcotic and the prohibition laws, which are regulatory rather than revenue-producing measures. Approximately $7,066,000 was expended for enforcing the provisions of the child labor, narcotic and prohibition acts. Deducting this amount from the total amount expended leaves $33,164,000 as the net expenditure for collecting the internal revenue taxes for the fiscal year 1921, which is equivalent to a cost of 72 cents for each $100 collected.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The library of congress was established in 1800 in the city of Washington, D. C. It was burned in 1814, and in 1851 lost 35,000 volumes by fire. The present library building, which cost $6,347,000, was opened to the public in November, 1897. It is located a short distance east of the capitol and is the largest and finest building of its kind in the world.

June 30, 1921, the library contained 2,918,256 books and pamphlets, 170,005 maps, 919,041 pieces of music and 424,783 photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. The copyright office is a distinct division of the library with its own force of employes. The total number of employes in the library is 620 and the annual cost of maintenance is now $978,850, including $250,000 for printing and binding.

The librarian of congress is Herbert Putnam, salary, $7,500; chief assistant librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin, $4,500; chief clerk, Allen R. Boyd, $2,500; secretary, Jessica L. Farnum, $1,800.

DEATHS OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN (1890-1921).

Abbey, E. A., Aug. 1, 1911.
Abbott, Bessie, Feb. 9, 1919.
Abdul Hamid, Feb. 10, 1918.
Adam, Paul, Jan. 2, 1920.
Adams, C. F., March 8, 1918.
Adams, Charles F., March. 20, 1915.
Adams, F. U., Aug. 29, 1921.
Aehrenthal, A. L., Feb. 17, 1912.
Alden, H. M., Oct. 7, 1919.
Aldrich, N. W., April 16, 1915.
Aldrich, T. B., Mar. 19, 1907.
Alexander III., Nov. 1, 1894.
Alexander, J. W., June 1, 1915.
Alexis, Nord, May 1, 1910.
Allen, Grant, Oct. 25, 1895.
Allison, W. B., Aug. 4, 1908.
Alma-Tadema, L., June 24, 1912.
Altgeld, John P., March 12, 1902.
Altman, Benj., Oct. 7, 1913.
Alverstone, Viscount, Dec. 15, 1915.
Anderson, Galusha, July 20, 1918.
Andrassy, Count, Jan. 30, 1900.
Angell, Jas. B., Apr. 1, 1916.
Anthony, Susan B., March 13, 1906.
Arabi Pasha, Sept. 21, 1911.
Archbold, J. D., Dec. 5, 1916.
Armour, P. D., Jan. 6, 1901.
Armstrong, M., May 26, 1918.
Arnold, Edwin, Mar. 25, 1904.
Aronson, R., Feb. 5, 1919.
Astor, John J., Apr. 15, 1912.
Astor, John Jacob, Feb. 22, 1890.
Astor, W. W., Oct. 18, 1919
Audran, Edmond, Aug. 19, 1901.
Augusta Victoria, April 11, 1921.
Austin, Alfred, June 1, 1913.
Avebury, Lord, May 28, 1913.
Bacon, Robert, May 29, 1919.
Ballin, Albert, Nov. 9, 1918.
Barber, Ohio C., Feb. 14, 1920.
Barclay, Florence L., March 10, 1921.
Barnum, P. T., Apr. 7, 1891.
Barr, Amelia E., March 10, 1919.
Barr, Robert, Oct. 22, 1912.
Bartholdi, F. A., Oct. 4, 1904.
Barton, Clara, April 12, 1912.
Bascom, John, Oct., 2, 1911.
Bates, John C., Feb. 4, 1919.
Bebel, August F., Aug. 13, 1913.
Becquerel, A. H., Aug. 25, 1908.
Behring, E. von., Apr. 1, 1917.
Beit, Alfred, July 16, 1906.
Bell, Digby, June 20, 1917.
Bell, J. F., Jan. 8, 1919.
Bellamy, Edw., May 22, 1898.
Bellew, Kyrle, Nov. 2, 1911.
Belmont, August, Nov. 24, 1890.
Belmont, August, Jr., March 29, 1919.
Belmont, O. H. P., June 10, 1908.
Bennett, James G., May 14, 1918.
Beresford, C. W., Sept. 6, 1919.
Bertillon, A., Feb. 13, 1914.
Besant, Sir Walter, June 9, 1901.
Bethmann-Hollweg, Theobold von, Jan. 1, 1921.
Bigelow, John, Dec. 19, 1911.
Bismarck, Prince, July 30, 1898.
Bitter, Karl T. F., April 10, 1915.
Bjornson, B., April 26, 1910.
Black, Frank S., Mar. 21, 1913.
Black, John C., Aug. 17, 1915.
Black, William, Dec. 10, 1898.
Blackie, J. S., March 3, 1895.
Blackwood, W., Nov. 11, 1912.
Blaine, James G., Jan. 27, 1893.
Blake, Lillie D., Dec. 30, 1913.
Blavatsky, Mme., May 9, 1891.
Bliss, Cornelius N., Oct. 9, 1911.
Blouet, Paul, May 24, 1903.
Bogardus, A. H., March 23, 1913.
Boito, Arrigo, June 11, 1918.
Bonaparte, C. J., June 28, 1921.
Bonheur, Rosa, May 25, 1899.
Booth, Edwin, June 7, 1893.
Booth, William, Aug. 20, 1912.
Botha, Louis, Aug. 28, 1919.
Boucicault, Aubrey, July 10, 1913.
Boucicault, Dion, Sept. 18, 1890.
Bowman, Thomas, March 3, 1914.
Bradley, L. D., Jan. 9, 1917.
Brady, A. N., July 22, 1913.
Brady, Cyrus T., Jan. 24 1920.
Bragg, Edward S., June 20, 1912.
Braham, J. H., Oct. 28. 1919.
Brahms, Johannes, April 2, 1897.
Brassey, Earl, Nov. 13, 1919.
Brassey, Thos., Feb. 23, 1918.
Breton, Jules A., July 5, 1906.
Brewer, David J., March 28, 1910.
Brisson, Henri, Apr. 14, 1912.
Bristow, Benjamin H., June 22, 1896.
Brooks, Phillips, Jan. 23, 1893.
Brough, Lionel, Nov. 8, 1909.
Broughton, Rhoda, June 5, 1920.
Buck, Dudley, Oct. 6, 1909.
Buckley, J. M., Feb. 8, 1920.
Buckner, S. B., Jan. 8, 1914.
Buelow, K., Aug. 31, 1921.
Bullen, Frank T., March 1, 1915.
Bulow, Hans von, Feb. 13, 1894.
Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, Dec. 30, 1906.
Burdette, R. J., Nov. 19, 1914.
Burleigh, B., June 17, 1914.
Burnand, F. C., Apr. 21, 1917.
Burnham, D. H., June 1, 1912.
Burnham, S. W., March 11, 1921.
Burroughs, John, March 29, 1921.
Burrows, J. C., Nov. 16, 1915.
Busse, F. A., July 9, 1914.
Butler, Gen. B. F., Jan. 11, 1893.
Calhoun, W. J., Sept. 19, 1916.
Campanini, C., Dec. 19, 1919.
Campbell-Bannerman, H., Apr. 22, 1908.
Canalejas, J., Nov. 12, 1912.
Carden, D., Oct. 16, 1915.
Carleton, H. G., Dec. 10, 1910.
Carleton, Will, Dec. 18, 1912.
Carlisle, John G., July 31, 1910.
Carlos I., Feb. 1, 1908.
Carnegie, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1919.
Carnot, President, June 24, 1894.
Carolus-Duran, E. A., Feb. 18, 1917.
Carr, Clark E., Feb. 28, 1919.
Carranza, V., May 20, 1920.
Carreno, Teresa, June 12, 1917.
Carte, D'Oyly, April 3, 1901.
Carus, Paul, Feb. 11, 1919.
Caruso, Enrico, Aug. 2, 1921.
Cary, Annie Louise, April 3, 1921.
Casimir-Perier, Mar. 12, 1907.
Cervera, P., April 3, 1909.
Chadwick, F. E., Jan. 27, 1919.
Chamberlain, Joseph, July 2, 1914.
Chambers, C. H., March 28, 1921.
Chanute, Octave, Nov. 23, 1910.
Chapman, J W., Dec. 25, 1918.
Chase, William M., Oct. 25, 1916.
Childs, George W., Feb. 3, 1894.
Choate, Joseph H., May 14, 1917.
Christian IX., Jan. 29, 1906.
Chulalongcorn I., Oct. 23, 1910.
Claretie, Jules, Dec. 23, 1913.
Clark, A. H., Dec. 31, 1918.
Clark, Champ, March 2, 1921.
Clarke, Charles H., Aug. 10, 1915.
Clay, Bertha M., March 14, 1914.
Clemens, S. L., April 21, 1910.
Clement, Clay, Feb. 21, 1910.
Cleveland, Grover, June 24, 1908.
Cody, W. F., Jan. 10, 1917.
Colbert, Elias, June 28, 1921.
Coleridge-Taylor, S., Sept. 1, 1912.
Collier, R. J., Nov. 8, 1918.
Collyer, Robert, Nov. 30, 1912.
Colonne, Edouard, March 28, 1910.
Colt, S. P., Aug. 13, 1921.
Comstock, A., Sept. 21, 1915.
Constant, Benj., May 26, 1902.
Cooke, Jay, Feb. 16, 1905.
Cooley, L. E., Feb. 3, 1917.
Coolidge, T. J., Nov. 17, 1920.
Coppee, Francois, May 23, 1908.
Coquelin, B. C., Jan. 26, 1909.
Coquelin, E. A. H., Feb. 8, 1919.
Corbin, Austin, June 4, 1896.
Corning, Erastus, Aug. 30, 1896.
Corthell, E. L., May 16, 1916.
Cox, George B., May 20, 1916.
Cox, Kenyon, March 17, 1919.
Cramp, Edwin S., June 6, 1913.
Crane, Richard T., Jan. 8, 1912.
Crawford, Emily, Dec. 30, 1915.

Crawford, F. M., Apr. 9, 1909.
Crawford, Jack, Feb. 27, 1917.
Crockett, S. R., Apr. 20, 1914.
Croke, Archbishop, July 22, 1902.
Cromer, Earl of, Jan. 29, 1917.
Cronje, Piet, Feb. 4, 1911.
Crook, George, March 19, 1890.
Crookes, Wm., April 4, 1919.
Crosby, Fanny, Feb. 12, 1915.
Cullom, Shelby M., Jan. 28, 1914.
Cummings, Amos J., May 2, 1902.
Curie, Pierre, April 19, 1906.
Curtin, Jeremiah, Dec. 14, 1906.
Curtis, George W., Aug. 31, 1892.
Curtis, William E., Oct. 5, 1911.
Curzon, Lady, July 18, 1906.
Cuyler, T. L., Feb. 26, 1909.

Dahn, Felix S., Jan. 3, 1912.
Daly, Augustin, July 7, 1899.
Dana, Charles A., Oct. 17, 1897.
Daniel, John W., June 29, 1910.
Dato, Eduardo, Mar. 8, 1921.
Davenport, Homer, May 2, 1912.
Davis, Geo. R., Nov. 25, 1899.
Davis, Henry G., March, 11, 1916.
Davis, Mrs. Jeff., Oct. 16, 1906.
Davis, Richard H., April 11, 1916.
Davis, Winnie, Sept. 18, 1898.
Davitt, Michael, May 31, 1906.
Debussy, C. C., Mar. 26, 1918.
Deering, Wm., Dec. 9, 1913.
De Koven, R., Jan. 16, 1920.
De Martens, F., June 20, 1909.
Denis, Ernest, Jan. 5, 1921
Deslys, Gaby, Feb 11, 1920.
Detaille, Edouard, Dec. 24, 1912.
Dewey, George, Jan 16, 1917.
Diaz, Porfirio, July 2, 1915.
Dilke, Chas. W., Jan. 26, 1911.
Dingley, Nelson, Jan. 13, 1899.
Dobson, Austin, Sept. 2, 1921.
Dodge, G. M., Jan. 3, 1916.
Dolliver, J. P., Oct. 15, 1910.
Donnelly, Ignatius, Jan. 2, 1901.
Douglass, Frederick, Feb. 20, 1895.
Dow, Neal, Oct 2, 1897.
Drachman, Holger, Jan. 15, 1908.
Draper, Andrew S., April 27, 1913.
Drexel, Anthony J., June 30, 1893.
Driver S. R., Feb. 26, 1914.
Drummond, H., March 11, 1897.
Du Maurier, G., Oct. 8, 1896.
Dumas, Alexandre, Nov. 27, 1895.
Dunbar, Paul L. Feb. 9, 1906.
Dvorak, Antonin, May 1, 1904.
Dwight, Timothy, May 26, 1916.

East, Sir Edward, Sept. 28, 1913.
Eddy, Mary Baker, Dec. 3, 1910.
Edmunds, G. F., Feb. 27, 1919.
Edward VII., May 6, 1910.
Edwards, Amelia B., April 15, 1892.
Eggleston, Edward, Sept. 3, 1902.
Eggleston, G. Cary, April 14, 1911.
Ehrlich, Paul, Aug. 20, 1915.
Eisner, K., Feb. 21, 1919.
Elizabeth, Empress, Sept. 10, 1898.
Elkins, S. B., Jan. 4, 1911.
Ellis, Edw. S., June 20, 1916.
Emmett, "Fritz," June 15, 1891.
English, Wm. H., Feb. 7, 1896.
Erlanger, C., April 24, 1919.
Erzberger, M., Aug. 26, 1921.
Eugenie, Empress, July 11, 1920.
Evans, Robley D., Jan. 3, 1912.
Evarts, Wm. M., Feb. 28, 1901.
Excell, Edwin O., June 11, 1921.

Faguet, E., June 7, 1916.
Fair, James G., Dec. 28, 1894.
Fairbanks, C. W., June 4, 1918.
Fairchild, Lucius, May 23, 1896.
Faithfull, Emily, June 1, 1895.
Farley, J. M., Sept. 17, 1918.
Farjeon, B. L., July 23, 1903.
Faure, Felix, Feb. 16, 1899.
Fenn, G. M., Aug. 27, 1909.
Ferdinand, Archduke, June 28, 1914.
Ferrer, Francisco, Oct. 13, 1909.
Field, Cyrus W., July 12, 1892.
Field, Eugene, Nov. 4, 1895.
Field, Kate, May 18, 1896.
Field, Marshall, Jan. 16, 1906.
Field, R. M., Nov. 11, 1902.
Field, Roswell, Jan. 10, 1919.
Field, S. J., April 9, 1899.
Fielding, Edw., June 30, 1921.
Finlay, Chas., Aug. 20, 1915.
Fisher, John, July 10, 1920.
Fisk, Clinton B., July 9, 1890.
Fitch, George, Aug. 9, 1915.
Flagler, H. M., May 20, 1913.
Florence, Wm. J., Nov. 19, 1891.
Flower, R. P., May 12, 1899.
Foraker, J. B., May 10, 1917.
Forbes, Archibald, March 30, 1900.
Ford, Patrick, Sept. 23, 1913.
Foss, Cyrus D., Jan. 29, 1910.
Foster, Geo. B., Dec. 22, 1918.
Fox, Della, June 16, 1913.
Fox, John, Jr., July 8, 1919.
Francis Joseph I., Nov. 21, 1916.
Frederick VIII., May 14, 1912.
Frederick, Empress, Aug. 5, 1901.
Fremont, J. C., July 13, 1890.
French, W. M. R., June 3, 1914.
Fried, A. H., May 6, 1921.
Frohman, Chas., May 7, 1915.
Froude, Jas. A., Oct. 20, 1894.
Frye, Wm. P., Aug. 8, 1911.
Fuller, M. W., July 4, 1910.
Funston, F., Feb. 19, 1917.
Furness, H. H., Aug. 13, 1912.

Gaillard, D. D., Dec. 5, 1913.
Galbraith, F. W., June 9, 1921.
Gallieni, J. S., May 27, 1916.
Gardiner, Asa B., May 28, 1919
Garner, R. L., Jan. 22, 1920.
Garnett, Henry, Nov. 5, 1914.
Gary, Jos. E., Oct. 31, 1906.
Gates, John W., Aug. 9, 1911.
Gaul, G. W., Dec. 21, 1919.
Gaynor, Wm. J., Sept. 10, 1913.
Geikie, Jas., March 2, 1915.
George, Henry, Oct. 29, 1896.
George I. (Greece), March 18, 1913.
Gibbons, James, Mar. 24, 1921.
Gilbert, Wm. S., May 2, 1911.
Gilder, Jeannette L., Jan. 17, 1916.
Gilder, R. W., Nov. 18, 1909.
Gill, David, Jan. 24, 1914.
Gilmore, Patrick S., Sept. 24, 1892.
Gladden, Washington, July 2, 1918.
Gladstone, W. E., May 19, 1898.
Goode, Geo. B., Sept. 6, 1896.
Goodwin, J. C., Dec. 18, 1912.
Goodwin, N. C., Jan 31, 1919.
Gorgas, W. C., July 4, 1920.
Gould, Jay, Dec. 2, 1892.
Gould, Nath'l, July 25, 1919.
Gounod, Charles F., Oct. 18, 1893.
Grant, F. D., April 11, 1912.
Grau, H., Oct. 27, 1912.
Gray, Elisha, Jan. 21, 1901.
Green, Hetty, July 3, 1916.
Gresham, Walter Q., May 28, 1895.
Grieg, Edvard, Sept. 4, 1907.
Grodekoff, N. I., Dec. 26, 1913.
Grundy, Sydney, July 4, 1914.
Guild, Curtis, April 6, 1915.
Guilmant, F. A., March 30, 1911.
Gunsaulus, F. W., March 17, 1921.
Gunther, C. F., Feb. 10, 1920.

Haeckel, E. H., Aug. 9, 1919.
Hagenbeck, Carl, April 14, 1913.
Hale, Edw. E., June 10, 1909.
Halevy, Ludovic, May 8, 1908.
Hall, Pauline, Dec. 29, 1919.
Halstead, Murat, July 2, 1908.
Hamilton, Gail, Aug. 17, 1896.
Hampton, Wade, Apr. 11, 1902
Hanlon, Edward, Jan. 4, 1908.
Hanna, M. A., Feb. 15, 1904.
Hanshaw, T. W., Mar. 4, 1914.
Harahan, J. T., Jan. 22, 1912.
Hardie, J. K., Sept. 26, 1915.
Harlan, John M., Oct. 14, 1911.
Harper, Olive, May 3, 1915.
Harper, Wm. R., Jan. 10, 1906.
Harpignies, H. J., Aug. 28, 1916.
Harriman, E. H., Sept. 9, 1909.
Harris, J. Chandler, July 3, 1908.
Harris, Wm. T., Nov. 5, 1909.
Harrison, Benj., Mar. 13, 1901.
Harrison, Carter, Sr., Oct. 28, 1893.
Hatch, Rufus, Feb. 23, 1893.
Hawker, H. G., July 12, 1921.
Hay, John, July 1, 1905.
Hayes, R. B., Jan. 17, 1893.
Hearn, Lafcadio, Sept. 26, 1904.
Hearst, Mrs. P. A., April 13, 1919.
Heilprin, Angelo, July 17, 1907.
Heilprin, Louis, Feb. 13, 1912.
Henderson, C. R., March 29, 1915.

Henderson, D. B., Feb. 25, 1906
Henry, O., June 5, 1910.
Hepburn, W. P., Feb. 7, 1916.
Herbert, H. A., March 6, 1919.
Herkomer, H., Mar. 31, 1914.
Herndon, Agnes, Jan. 1, 1921.
Herne, Jas. A., June 2, 1901.
Hertling, G. F. von, Jan. 4, 1919.
Hertz, Ralph, July 12, 1921.
Hewitt, A. S., Jan. 18, 1903.
Hewitt, P. C., Aug. 25, 1921.
Heyse, Paul, April 2, 1914.
Higginson, H. L., Nov. 14, 1919.
Higinbotham, H. N., April 18, 1919.
Hilkoff, M., March 21, 1909.
Hill, David B., Oct. 20, 1910.
Hill, Jas. J., May 29, 1916.
Hitchcock, E. A., Apr. 9, 1909.
Hitt, John, April 29, 1911.
Hitt, Robt. R., Sept. 20, 1906.
Hoar, Geo. F., Sept. 30, 1904.
Hoard, Wm. D., Nov. 22, 1918.
Hobart, G. A., Nov. 21, 1899.
Hodler, Ferd., May 21, 1918.
Hoe, Robert, Sept. 22, 1909.
Holden, E. S., Mar. 16, 1914.
Hollaender, G., Dec. 6, 1915.
Holleben, T. v., Feb. 1, 1913.
Holman, W. S., April 22, 1897.
Holmes, Mary J., Oct. 6, 1907.
Holmes, Oliver W., Oct. 7, 1894.
Hosmer, Harriet, Feb. 21, 1908.
Howard, O. O., Oct. 26, 1909.
Howe, Julia W., Oct. 17, 1910.
Howells, W. D., May 11, 1920.
Hoxie, Vinnie R., Nov. 20, 1914.
Hubbard, Elbert, May 7, 1915.
Hubbard, J. M., July 22, 1921.
Huerta, V., Jan. 13, 1916.
Hughes, Sam, Aug. 24, 1921.
Humbert, King, July 29, 1900.
Hunt, Wm. H., Sept. 7, 1910.
Huntington, C. P., Aug. 14, 1900.
Hutchins, Stilson, April 22, 1912.
Huxley, T. H., June 29, 1894.
Hyacinthe, Pere, Feb. 9, 1912.
Ibsen, Henrik, May 23, 1906.
Ide, Henry C., June 13, 1921.
Ignatieff, N. P., July 4, 1908.
Ingalls, J. J., Aug. 16, 1900.
Ingersoll, R. G., July 21, 1899.
Ireland, John, Sept. 25, 1918.
Irving, Henry, Oct. 18, 1905.
Irving, Laurence, May 29, 1914.
Isherwood, B. F., June 19, 1915.
Israels, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1911.
Ito, Admiral Y., Jan. 14, 1914.
James, Henry, Feb. 28, 1916.
Jameson, L. S., Nov. 26, 1917.
Jaures, J. L., July 31, 1914.
Jefferson, Jos., Apr. 23, 1905.
Jewett, Sarah O., June 24, 1909.
Joachim, Jos., Aug. 15, 1907.
Jokai, Maurus, May 5, 1904.
Johnson, Eastman, April 5, 1906.
Johnson, J. A., Sept. 21, 1909.
Jones, Fernando, Nov. 8, 1911.
Joubert, Gen., Mar. 27, 1900.
Judd, Orange, Dec. 27, 1892.
Judge, W. Q., Mar. 22, 1896.
Judith, Mme., Oct. 27, 1912.
Kaempf, J., May 25, 1918.
Katsuro, Taro, Oct. 10, 1913.
Keene, Jas. R., Jan. 3, 1913.
Kelcey, Herbert, July 10, 1917.
Kellogg, Clara L., May 13, 1916.
Kelly, Myra, March 31, 1910.
Kelvin, Lord, Dec. 17, 1907.
Kendal, W. H., Nov. 6, 1917.
Kiderlen-Waechter, A. von, Dec. 30, 1912.
Kiralfy, Imre, April 27, 1919.
Kitchener, H. H., June 5, 1916.
Kjelland, Alex., April 6, 1906.
Knott, J. P., June 8, 1911.
Koch, Robert, May 27, 1910.
Knox, P. C., Oct. 12, 1921.
Kolchak, A. V., Feb. 7, 1920.
Kossuth, Louis, Mar. 20, 1894.
Kropotkin, P. A., Feb. 8, 1921.
Kruger, Paul, July 14, 1904.
Kwang-Hsu, Nov. 14, 1908.
Labouchere, Henry, Jan. 16, 1912.
La Farge, John, Nov. 14, 1910.
Lamar, J. R., Jan. 2, 1916.
Lamprecht, K., May 11, 1915.
Landon, M. DeL., Dec. 16, 1910.
Lane, F. K., May 18, 1921.
Lang, Andrew, July 21, 1912.
Langley, S. P., Feb. 27, 1906.
Larcom, Lucy, April 17, 1893.
Laurier, W., Feb. 17, 1919.
Lawton, H. W., Dec. 19, 1899.
Layton, F., Aug. 16, 1919.
Lecocq, C., Oct. 25, 1918.
Lee, Margaret, Dec. 26, 1914.
Le Febre, J. J., Feb. 24, 1912.
Lemaitre, F. E., Aug. 6, 1914.
Leo XIII., July 20, 1903.
Leoncavallo, R., Aug. 9, 1919.
Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.
Leroux, X. H., Feb. 3, 1919.
Lewis, A. H., Dec. 23, 1914.
Liebknecht, K., Jan. 16, 1919.
Li Hung-chang, Nov. 7, 1901.
Liliuokalani, Nov. 11, 1917.
Lister, Joseph, Feb. 11, 1912.
Lockwood, Belva, May 19, 1917.
Lockyer, J. N., Aug. 16, 1920.
Logan, Olive, April 23, 1909.
Lombroso, C., Oct. 19, 1909.
London, Jack, Nov. 27, 1916.
Long, John D., Aug. 27, 1915.
Longpre, Paul de, June 29, 1911.
Lorimer, G. C., Sept. 8, 1904.
Lossing, B. J., June 3, 1891.
Low, Seth, Sept. 17, 1916.
Lowell, Jas. R., Aug. 12, 1891.
Lowell, P., Nov. 12, 1916.
Loyson, Charles, Feb. 9, 1912.
Lubbock, J. (see Avebury).
Lublin, David, Jan. 1, 1919.
Lucca, Pauline, Feb. 28, 1908.
Lurton, Horace, July 12, 1914.
Luxembourg, Rosa, Jan. 16, 1919.
Maartens, M., Aug. 4, 1915.
Mabie, H. W., Dec. 31, 1916.
Mace, Jem, Nov. 30, 1910.
MacLaurin, R. G., Jan. 15, 1920.
MacNaughton, Mrs. A., March 31, 1910.
MacVeagh, W., Jan. 11, 1917.
Magruder, Benj. D., April 21, 1910.
Mahan, A. T., Dec. 1, 1914.
Mandel, Leon, Nov. 4, 1911.
Manning, Cardinal, Jan. 14, 1892.
Mansfield, R., Aug. 30, 1907.
Marble, M., July 24, 1917.
Maretzek, Max, May 14, 1897.
Markham, C. R., Jan. 30, 1916.
Marryat, Florence, Oct. 27, 1899.
Marsh, O. C., March 18, 1899.
Marsh, R., Aug. 10, 1915.
Martinelli, S., July 5, 1918.
Mason, William E., June 16, 1921.
Massenet, Jules, Aug. 13, 1912.
Mathews, Wm., Feb. 15, 1909.
Maupassant, Guy de, July 6, 1893.
Maxim, H. S., Nov. 24, 1916.
Mead, L. G., Oct. 15, 1910.
Medill, Jos., March 16, 1899.
Meissonier, Jan. 31, 1891.
Melville, G. W., March 17, 1912.
Mendes, Catulle, Feb. 8, 1909.
Menelik II., Dec. 12, 1913.
Menzel, Adolf, Feb. 9, 1905.
Meredith, Geo., May 18, 1909.
Merritt, Wesley, Dec. 3, 1911.
Metchnikoff, E., July 17, 1916.
Meyer, G. v. L., Mar. 9, 1918.
Michel, Louise, Jan. 9, 1905.
Miguel, Jose M., June 13, 1921.
Millais, Sir John, Aug. 13, 1896.
Miller, Joaquin, Feb. 17, 1913.
Miller, Roswell, Jan. 3, 1913.
Millet, F. D., April 15, 1912.
Mills, Benj. F., May 1, 1916.
Mills, L. L., Jan. 18, 1909.
Mills, Roger Q., Sept. 2, 1911.
Mirbeau, O., Feb. 16, 1917.
Mistral, Frederic, March 25, 1914.
Mitchel, J. P., July 6, 1918.
Mitchell, John, Sept. 9, 1919.
Mitchell, Maggie, March 22, 1918.
Modjeska, Helena, April 8, 1909.
Monvel, B. de, March 16, 1913.
Moody, D. L., Dec. 22, 1899.
Morgan, J. P., Mar. 31, 1913.
Morrison, W. R., Sept. 29, 1909.
Morton, Levi P., May 17, 1920.
Morton, Paul, Jan. 19, 1911.
Mosby, John S., May 30, 1916.
Moscheles, F., Dec. 22, 1917.
Most, Johann, March 17, 1906.
Moulton, Louise C., Aug. 10, 1908.
Muensterberg, H., Dec. 16, 1916.
Muir, John, Dec. 24, 1914.
Murphy, J. B., Aug. 11, 1916.
Murray, J. A. H., July 26, 1915.
Murray, Sir John, March 16, 1914.
Mutsuhito, Emperor, July 30, 1912.
McArthur, John, May 15, 1906.
McCarthy, Justin, April 24, 1912.
McClure, A. K., June 6, 1909.
McCormick, Mrs. C. H., Jan. 17, 1921.
McCormick, R. S., April 16, 1919.
McCosh, Jas., Nov. 16, 1894.
McGovern, T., Feb. 22, 1918.
McKinley, W., Sept. 14, 1901.
McLean, J. R., June 9, 1916.
McRea, Jas., March 28, 1913.
McVicker, J. H., Mar. 7, 1896.
Naeyer, E. D., Sept. 10, 1913.
Nares, Geo. S., Jan. 16, 1915.

Nation, Carrie, June 9, 1911.
Nelson, W. R., April 12, 1915.
Newcomb, Simon, July 11, 1909.
Newman, J. H., Aug. 11, 1890.
Nicholas I. (Montenegro), Mar. 1, 1921.
Nicholas II. (Russia), July 16, 1918.
Nightingale, Florence, Aug. 14, 1910.
Nixon, Wm. P., Feb. 20, 1912.
Nogi, M., Sept. 13, 1912.
Nordica, Lillian, May 10, 1914.
Nye, Edgar W., Feb. 21, 1896.

O'Brien, R. B., Mar. 19, 1918.
Ochiltree, Thomas, Nov. 26, 1902.
Ohnet, Georges, May 5, 1918.
Oliphant, Mrs. M., June 25, 1897.
Ollivier, Emile, Aug. 20, 1913.
Olmsted, J. C., Feb. 24, 1920.
Olney, Richard, April 8, 1917.
O'Neil, James, Aug. 10, 1920.
Opp, Julie, April 8, 1921.
Orchardson, W. O., April 13, 1910.
O'Reilly, J. B., Aug. 11, 1890.
O'Reilly, R. M., Nov. 3, 1912.
Oscar II., Dec. 8, 1907.
Osler, Wm., Dec. 29, 1919.
Otis, H. G., July 30, 1917.
Otto, King, Oct. 11, 1916.
"Ouida" (Louise de la Ramee), Jan. 24, 1908.

Page, W. H., Dec. 22, 1918.
Paine, C. J., Aug. 14, 1916.
Paine, R. T., Aug. 11, 1910.
Palma, Tomas E., Nov. 4, 1908.
Palmer, J. M., Sept. 25, 1900.
Palmer, Potter, May 4, 1902.
Palmer, Mrs. Potter, May 5, 1918.
Palmer, T. W., June 1, 1913.
Parker, H. W., Dec. 18, 1919.
Parker, Jos., Nov. 28, 1902.
Parkman, Francis, Nov. 8, 1893.
Passy, Fred, June 12, 1912.
Pastor, "Tony," Aug. 26, 1908.
Patti, Adelina, Sept. 27, 1919.
Payer, J. von., Aug. 31, 1915.
Paz, J. C. P., March 10, 1912.
Pearsons, D. K., April 27, 1912.
Peary, R. E., Feb. 20, 1920.
Peck, G. W., April 16, 1916.
Peck, H. T., March 23, 1914.
Peffer, W. A., Oct. 7, 1912.
Pennypacker, S. A., Sept. 2, 1916.
Perkins, Eli, Dec. 16, 1910.
Perkins, G. W., June 18, 1920.
Peter I., Aug. 16, 1921.
Pickering, E. C., Feb. 3, 1919.
Picquart, M. G., Jan. 18, 1914.
Pierrepont, E., Mar. 6, 1892.
Pingree, H. S., June 18, 1901.
Pitou, A., Dec. 4, 1915.
Pittman, Ben, Dec. 28, 1910.
Pius X., Aug. 20, 1914.
Pixley, F., Dec. 30, 1919.
Platt, T. C., March 6, 1910.
Playfair, Lyon, May 29, 1898.
Plympton, E., April 12, 1915.
Poincare, J. H., July 18, 1912.
Poole, Wm. F., Mar. 1, 1894.
Poor, H. W., April 13, 1915.
Porter, Horace, May 29, 1921.
Porter, Noah, March 4, 1892.
Potter, H. C., July 21, 1908.
Powell, Maud, Jan. 8, 1920.
Poynter, E. J., July 26, 1919.
Pratt, B. L., May 18, 1917.
Piatt, John J., Feb. 16, 1917.
Pia, Maria, July 5, 1911.
Pryor, R. A., March 14, 1919.
Pulitzer, Jos., Oct. 29, 1911.
Pullman, G. M., Oct. 19, 1897.
Pullman, Mrs. G. M., March 28, 1921.
Pyle, Howard, Nov. 9, 1911.

Rampolla, Cardinal, Dec. 16, 1913.
Ramsay, Wm., July 23, 1916.
Randall, S. J., April 13, 1890.
Rankin, McK., Apr. 17, 1914.
Rayleigh, J. W., June 20, 1919.
Reclus, Elisee, July 4, 1905.
Redmond, J. E., Mar. 6, 1918.
Reed, Thos. B., Dec. 7, 1902.
Rehan, Ada, Jan. 8, 1916.
Reid, Whitelaw, Dec. 15, 1912.
Rejane, Mme., June 15, 1920.
Remenyi, Edouard, May 15, 1898.
Remington, F., Dec. 26, 1909.
Renan, Jos. E., Oct. 2, 1892.
Reszke, Edouard de, May 30, 1917.
Rexford, Eben E., Oct. 18, 1916.
Rhodes, Cecil, Mar. 26, 1902.
Ridpath, J. C., July 31, 1900.
Riis, Jacob A., May 26, 1914.
Riley, J. W., July 22, 1916.
Ripley, E. P., Feb. 4, 1920.
Ristori, Adelaide, Oct. 9, 1906.
Roberts, Lord, Nov. 14, 1914.
Robson, Stuart, Apr. 29, 1903.
Rochefort, Henri, July 1, 1913.
Rockhill, W. W., Dec. 8, 1914.
Rodin, A., Nov. 17, 1917.
Roebling, W., April 15, 1912.
Rogers, H. H., May 19, 1909.
Rojestvensky, S., Jan. 14, 1909.
Roosevelt, Theo., Jan. 6, 1919.
Root, Geo. F., Aug. 6, 1895.
Root, Jos. C., Dec. 25, 1913.
Rose, James A., May 29, 1912.
Rosewater, E., Aug. 21, 1906.
Rossa, J. O'D., June 29, 1915.
Rossetti, W. M., Feb. 5, 1919.
Rothschild, N. M., March 31, 1915.
Roulede, P. de, Jan. 30, 1914.
Rubinstein, A. G., Nov. 20, 1894.
Ruskin, John, Jan. 20, 1900.
Russell, Sir Charles, Aug. 10, 1900.
Russell, Wm. H., Feb. 10, 1907.

Sagasta, P. M., Jan. 5, 1903.
Sage, Russell, July 22, 1906.
Sage, Mrs. R., Nov. 4, 1918.
Saint-Gaudens, August, Aug. 3, 1907.
St. John, Florence, Jan. 30, 1912.
St. John, J. P., Aug. 31, 1916.
Salisbury, Lord, Aug. 22, 1903.
Saltus, Edgar, Aug. 1, 1921.
Salvini, Alexandre, Dec. 14, 1896.
Salvini, Tomasso, Jan. 1, 1916.
Sampson, W. T., May 6, 1902.
Sankey, Ira D., Aug. 13, 1908.
Sarasate, P. de, Sept. 20, 1908.
Sardou, Victorien, Nov. 8, 1908.
Satolli, Francis, Jan. 8, 1910.
Schaefer, Jacob, March 8, 1910.
Schley, W. S., Oct. 2, 1911.
Schliemann, H., Dec. 25, 1890.
Schurz, Carl, May 14, 1906.
Scott, Robt. F., March 29, 1912.
Segur, A. de, Aug. 14, 1916.
Seidl, Anton, March 29, 1898.
Seton-Karr, Henry, May 29, 1914.
Shaw, Anna H., July 2, 1919.
Shelley, Kate, Jan. 21, 1912.
Sheridan, M. V., Feb. 21, 1918.
Sherman, J. S., Oct. 30, 1912.
Sherman, John, Oct. 22, 1900.
Sherman, W. T., Feb. 14, 1891.
Shonts, T. P., Sept. 21, 1919.
Sickles, D. E., May 3, 1914.
Sienkiewicz, H., Nov. 16, 1916.
Sigel, Franz, Aug. 21, 1902.
Skiff, F. J. V., Feb. 24, 1921.
Smiles, Sam'l, April 16, 1904.
Smith, F. H., April 7, 1915.
Smith, Goldwin, June 7, 1910.
Smith, Jos. F., Nov. 19, 1918.
Smyth, J. M., Nov. 4, 1909.
Soldene, Emily, April 8, 1912.
Somerset, Lady, Mar. 11, 1921.
Sophia, Queen, Dec. 30, 1913.
Spencer, Herbert, Dec. 8, 1903.
Spofford, Harriet P., Aug. 15 1921.
Spooner, J. C., June 11, 1919.
Sprague, O. S. A., Feb. 20, 1909.
Sprague, Wm., Sept. 11, 1915.
Spreckels, Claus, Dec. 26, 1908.
Stanford, Leland, June 20, 1893.
Stanley, H. M., May 10, 1904.
Stanton, E. C., Oct. 26, 1902.
Stead, W. T., April 15, 1912.
Stedman, E. C., Jan. 18, 1908.
Stephenson, I., Mar. 15, 1918.
Stevenson, A. E., June 14, 1914.
Stillman, Jas., March 15, 1918.
Stockton, F. R., April 20, 1902.
Stolypin, P. A., Sept. 18, 1911.
Storey, Geo. A., July 29, 1919.
Story, Julian, Feb. 24, 1919.
Strakosch, Max, March 17, 1892.
Strathcona, Lord, Jan. 21, 1914.
Strauss, Eduard, Dec. 30, 1916.
Strauss, Johann, May 3, 1899.
Strindberg, A., May 14, 1912.
Stuart, Ruth McE., May 4, 1917.
Sullivan, Sir Arthur, Nov. 22, 1900.
Sullivan, J. L., Feb. 2, 1918.
Sullivan, R. C., April 14, 1920.
Suppe, Franz v., June 21, 1895.
Sutro, Adolph, Aug. 8, 1898.
Suttner, Bertha V., June 21, 1914.
Svendsen, J. S., June 14, 1911.
Swift, Louis, Jan. 5, 1913.
Swinburne, A. C., April 10, 1909.
Swing, David, Oct. 3, 1894.
Sylva, Carmen, Mar. 2, 1916.

Taine, H. A., March 5, 1893.
Talmage, F. DeW., Feb. 9, 1912.
Talmage, T. DeW., April 12, 1902.
Tanner, H. S., Dec. 28, 1918.
Taylor, Bert L., Mar. 19, 1921.
Teller, H. M., Feb. 23, 1914.
Tenniel, John, Feb. 26, 1914.
Tennyson, Alfred, Oct. 6, 1892.

Terry, A. H., Dec. 16, 1890.
Terry, E. O., April 2, 1912.
Thaxter, Celia L., Aug. 27, 1894.
Thebes, Mme. de, Dec. 26, 1916.
Thureau-Dagnan, P., Feb. 24, 1913.
Thurman, A. G., Dec. 12, 1895.
Thwaites, R. G., Oct. 22, 1913.
Ticknor, B. H., Jan. 17, 1914.
Tillman, B. R., July 3, 1918.
Tilton, Theo., May 25, 1907.
Tisza, K. de, March 23, 1902.
Tolstoy, Leo, Nov. 20, 1910.
Torney, G. H., Dec. 27, 1913.
Tourgee, A. W., May 21, 1905.
Townsend, G. A., April 15, 1914.
Tracy, B. F., Aug. 6, 1915.
Tree, Beerbohm, July 2, 1917.
Trowbridge, J. T., Feb. 12, 1916.
Tschaikowsky, Nov. 5, 1893.
Tsu-hsi, Nov. 15, 1908.
Tuley, M. F., Dec. 25, 1905.
Twain, Mark (see Clemens, S. L.).
Tyndall, John, Dec. 4, 1893.
Vail, Theo. N., April 16, 1920.
Vambery, Arminius, Sept. 15, 1913.
Vanderbilt, A. G., May 7, 1915.
Vanderbilt, C., Sept. 12, 1899.
Vanderbilt, W. K., July 22, 1920.
Van Hise, C. R., Nov. 19, 1918.
Van Norden, W., Jan. 1, 1914.
Van Wyck, R. A., Nov. 15, 1918.
Verdi, Giuseppe, Jan. 27, 1901.
Verhaeren, E., Nov. 27, 1916.
Verne, Jules, March 24, 1905.
Victoria, Queen, Jan. 22, 1901.
Vilas, Wm. F., Aug. 27, 1908.
Villard, Henry, Oct. 12, 1900.
Vincent, J. H., May 9, 1920.
Virchow, Rudolph, Sept. 5, 1902.
Voorhees, D. W., April 10, 1897.
Wagner, C. W., May 13, 1918.
Waite, C. B., March 25, 1909.
Walker, Dr. Mary, Feb. 21, 1919.
Wallace, A. R., Nov. 7, 1913.
Wallace, J. F., July 3, 1921.
Ward, A. Mont., Dec. 7, 1913.
Ward, (Mrs.) Humphry, March 24, 1920.
Ward, J. Q. A., May 1, 1910.
Ward, May A., Jan. 14, 1918.
Ware, Eugene F., July 2, 1911.
Warman, Cy, April 7, 1914.
Washington, B. T., Nov. 14, 1915.
Watts-Dunton, W. T., June 7, 1914.
Weaver, Jas. B., Feb. 6, 1912.
Webster, Jean, June 11, 1916.
Wekerle, A., Aug. 27, 1921.
Wells, Kate G., Dec. 13, 1911.
Westinghouse, G., March 12, 1914.
Wheeler, Jos., Jan. 25, 1906.
Whistler, J. A. McN., July 17, 1903.
White, A. D., Nov. 4, 1918.
White, Edw. D., May 19, 1921.
White, Horace, Sept. 16, 1916.
Whitney, M. W., Sept. 19, 1910.
Whitney, W. C., Feb. 2, 1904.
Whittier, J. G., Sept. 7, 1892.
Whymper, E., Sept. 16, 1911.
Wilcox, Ella W., Oct. 30, 1919.
Wilde, Oscar, Nov. 30, 1900.
Wilder, M. P., Jan. 10, 1915.
Wilhelmj, Aug., Jan. 23, 1908.
Willard, Frances E., Feb. 17, 1898.
Wilson, Augusta E., Aug. 9, 1909.
Wilson, Ellen L., Aug. 6, 1914.
Wilson, Jas., Aug. 26, 1920.
Winans, W., Aug. 12, 1920.
Windom, Wm., Jan. 29, 1891.
Wines, F. H., Jan. 31, 1912.
Winter, J. S., Dec. 14, 1911.
Winter, Wm., June 30, 1917.
Wittle, S. J., March 12, 1915.
Wolseley, Viscount, March 25, 1913.
Woodford, S. L., Feb. 14, 1913.
Woolley, Celia P., March 9, 1918.
Woodruff, T. L., Oct. 12, 1913.
Wright, C. D., Feb. 20, 1909.
Wright, Wilbur, May 30, 1912.
Wyman, A. U., March 4, 1915.
Wyman, Walter, Nov. 21, 1911.
Wyndham, Charles, Jan. 12, 1919.
Yates, E. H., May 20, 1894.
Yeamans, Annie, March 3, 1912.
Yerkes, C. T., Dec. 29, 1905.
Yuan Shih-kai, June 6, 1916.
Zeppelin, F., March 8, 1917.
Zola, Emile, Sept. 29, 1902.
Zorn, Anders, Aug. 22, 1920.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON FARMS IN 1920.

[From federal census report.]

State.	*Cars.	Trucks.	Tractors
Maine	12,569	1,120	635
New Hampshire	5,263	717	207
Vermont	8,172	616	444
Massachusetts	9,309	3,535	592
Rhode Island	1,395	536	79
Connecticut	8,046	1,595	440
New York	74,753	9,259	7,497
New Jersey	13,695	3,380	946
Pennsylvania	76,491	9,372	5,697
Ohio	128,384	7,319	10,469
Indiana	102,122	3,671	9,230
Illinois	139,090	6,154	23,102
Michigan	82,437	4,886	5,884
Wisconsin	98,825	4,044	9,407
Minnesota	107,824	3,803	15,503
Iowa	177,558	8,910	20,270
Missouri	86,229	5,059	7,889
North Dakota	47,711	774	13,006
South Dakota	58,352	4,353	12,939
Nebraska	104,453	6,548	11,106
Kansas	111,055	3,928	17,177
Delaware	4,014	304	239
Maryland	17,702	2,805	1,525
Dist. of Columbia	58	29	1
Virginia	30,959	2,544	2,379
West Virginia	11,127	936	572
North Carolina	44,207	2,671	2,277
South Carolina	32,812	1,736	1,304
Georgia	49,841	3,145	2,252
Florida	9,383	1,617	705
Kentucky	30,146	1,538	2,029
Tennessee	23,550	1,430	1,872
Alabama	16,592	1,180	836
Mississippi	15,853	1,005	667
Arkansas	16,408	1,027	1,822
Louisiana	10,512	874	2,812
Oklahoma	52,063	2,155	6,210
Texas	105,292	5,399	9,048
Montana	22,072	1,225	7,647
Idaho	17,646	837	1,587
Wyoming	6,705	591	1,075
Colorado	30,830	3,016	4,990
New Mexico	6,018	593	491
Arizona	5,082	581	930
Utah	8,657	572	583
Nevada	1,717	174	210
Washington	29,792	3,371	2,635
Oregon	22,223	1,819	3,070
California	71,518	6,416	13,852

*Passenger.

LLOYD'S.

Lloyd's is an association of underwriters in London, England. Its name is derived from a coffee house kept by Edward Lloyd in Tower street in the 17th century, where underwriters met to transact business. They remained there until 1774, when they removed to the Royal Exchange, where they have since remained. Lloyd's was incorporated in 1871 by an act of parliament, the act being amended in 1911. It does not undertake insurance business as a corporation. This is conducted by its members on their own account but in accordance with the rules of the society. Lloyd's is also an organization for the collection and distribution of maritime intelligence which is published in Lloyd's List. This paper, originally established in 1696 as Lloyd's News, is the oldest newspaper in Europe with the exception of the London Gazette. Various works are published by the corporation for the benefit of the mercantile community.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

[Based upon Statesman's Year-Book for 1921 and publications of the bureau of the census.]

BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Africa	134,695,754
Asia	825,200,430
Europe	477,990,711
North America	146,233,558
Oceania	65,573,991
South America	65,075,600
Total	1,714,770,044

AFRICA.

Abyssinia (est. 1920)	8,000,000
British colonies, etc. (1920)	54,627,000
French Africa (est. 1914)	35,773,895
Italian Africa (est. 1920)	7,103,000
Belgian Kongo (est. 1920)	11,006,900
Liberia (1920)	2,000,000
Morocco (1920)	6,000,000
Portuguese Africa (1920)	8,735,854
Spanish Africa (1920)	1,450,000
Total	134,695,754

ASIA.

Afghanistan (est. 1920)	6,380,500
Arabia (1920)	750,000
Armenia (1917)	2,159,000
Azerbaijan (1920)	4,615,000
Bhutan (1918)	250,000
British colonies, etc. (1920)	9,860,000
China (1920)	320,650,000
French colonies (1920)	17,268,728
Georgia (1915)	3,176,156
India, British (1920)	315,156,000
Japan (1920)	77,284,207
Kiaochow (1920)	227,000
Mesopotamia (1920)	2,849,282
Nepal (1920)	5,600,000
Oman (1920)	500,000
Persia (1920)	9,500,000
Portuguese Asia (1920)	1,001,153
Russia in Asia (1915)	29,141,500
Siam (1916)	8,819,686
Syria (1920)	3,675,100
Turkey in Asia (1919)	10,186,900
Total	825,200,430

EUROPE.

Albania (1920)	850,000
Andorra (1920)	5,231
Austria (1920)	6,139,197
Belgium (1920)	7,577,027
Bulgaria (1920)	5,000,000
Czecho-Slovakia (1919)	13,914,336
Denmark (1916)	2,940,979
Esthonia (1920)	1,750,000
Finland (1918)	3,331,814
France (1919)	41,475,523
Germany (1919)	60,900,197
Greece (1919)	6,000,000
Hungary (1921)	7,840,832
Iceland (1920)	92,818
Italy (1919)	36,099,657
Jugo Slavia (1920)	11,337,686
Latvia (1920)	1,503,193
Lithuania (1914)	4,800,000
Luxemburg (1916)	263,824
Monaco (1913)	22,956
Netherlands (1920)	6,831,231
Norway (1920)	2,691,855
Poland (1920)	24,272,349
Portugal (1911)	5,957,985
Roumania (1920)	17,393,149
Russia* (1920)	84,269,400
San Marino (1920)	12,027
Spain (1919)	20,783,844
Sweden (1919)	5,847,037
Switzerland (1920)	3,861,508
Turkey (1919)	1,281,000
Ukrainia (1920)	46,000,000
United kingdom (1920)	46,943,996
Total	477,990,711

*Includes whole of Russia in Europe except Finland, Latvia, Esthonia, Lithuania and Ukrainia.

NORTH AMERICA.

Bermuda (1919)	21,869
Canada (est. 1920)	9,030,000
Costa Rica (1918)	459,423
Cuba (1919)	2,898,905
Curacao (1919)	55,649
French islands (1917)	459,082
Greenland (1911)	13,459
Guatemala (1914)	2,003,579
Haiti (1914)	2,500,000
Honduras (1920)	637,114
Honduras, British (1917)	44,000
Mexico (1912)	15,501,684
Newfoundland* (1919)	260,922
Nicaragua (1917)	746,000
Panama (1920)	401,428
Porto Rico (1920)	1,309,172
Salvador (1920)	1,336,442
Santo Domingo (1918)	955,159
United States (1920)	105,710,620
Virgin islands of U. S. (1917)	26,051
West Indies, British (1920)	1,863,000
Total	146,233,558

*Including Labrador.

OCEANIA.

Australian Federation (1919)	5,247,019
Dutch East Indies (1917)	47,000,000
Fiji islands (1919)	163,847
Guam (1919)	14,969
Hawaii (1920)	259,208
New Caledonia* (1914)	81,200
New Guinea† (1920)	530,000
New Zealand (1920)	1,164,405
Papua (1914)	251,287
Philippine islands (1920)	10,607,872
Samoa (1916)	49,184
Solomon islands‡ (1914)	205,000
Total	65,573,991

*Including other French dependencies. †Including Samoan and other former German islands in the Pacific. ‡Including Gilbert and Tonga islands.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic (1919)	8,533,332
Bolivia (1915)	2,889,970
Brazil (1920)	30,645,296
Chile (1919)	4,038,050
Colombia (1920)	5,847,491
Ecuador (1915)	2,000,000
Falkland islands (1917)	3,252
Guiana, British (1919)	305,991
Guiana, Dutch (1920)	109,810
Paraguay (1918)	1,000,000
Peru (1908)	5,000,000
Trinidad (1919)	386,907
Uruguay (1919)	1,462,887
Venezuela (1918)	2,852,614
Total	65,075,600

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.
Aachen	1919	145,748	Alexandria	1917	444,617	Astrakhan	1913	162,482
Aberdeen	1919	167,146	Alger	1912	172,397	Asuncion	1917	120,000
Adelaide*	1919	256,660	Allahabad	1911	171,697	Athens	1907	167,479
Agra	1911	185,449	Altona	1919	168,729	Atlanta	1920	200,616
Ahmedabad	1911	215,835	Amoy	1918	114,000	Auckland	1920	144,646
Akron	1920	208,435	Amritsar	1911	152,756	Augsburg	1919	154,555
Albany	1920	113,544	Amsterdam	1920	647,125	Bagdad	1912	225,000
Aleppo†	1912	250,000	Antwerp	1920	322,857	Bahia†	1913	348,130

City.	Year.	Pop.
Baltimore	1920	733,826
Bangalore	1911	189,485
Bangkok	1920	630,000
Barcelona	1918	618,766
Bareilly	1911	129,462
Bari	1915	109,218
Barmen	1919	156,326
Basel	1920	135,385
Batavia	1918	234,697
Beirut†	1912	150,000
Belem, Brazil†	1913	275,167
Belfast	1919	393,000
Belgrade	1919	120,000
Benares	1911	203,804
Berlin	1919	1,902,509
Bern	1920	103,986
Bilbao	1917	100,461
Birmingham, Eng.	1919	897,516
Birmingham, Ala.	1920	178,806
Bochum	1919	142,760
Bogota	1918	143,994
Bologna	1915	189,770
Bolton	1911	180,851
Bombay	1911	979,445
Bordeaux	1911	261,678
Boston	1920	748,060
Bradford	1919	294,931
Bremen	1919	257,923
Breslau	1919	528,260
Bridgeport, Ct.	1920	143,555
Brighton, Eng.	1917	113,635
Brisbane*	1919	189,576
Bristol, Eng.	1919	376,312
Brunn†	1914	131,800
Brunswick	1919	139,539
Brussa, Turkey†	1912	110,000
Brussels*	1920	685,268
Bucharest	1917	308,628
Budapest	1921	1,184,616
Buenos Aires†	1920	1,674,000
Buffalo	1920	506,775
Cairo, Egypt	1917	790,939
Calcutta*	1911	1,222,313
Cambridge, Mass.	1920	109,694
Camden	1920	116,309
Canton†	1918	900,000
Cape Town	1911	161,759
Cardiff	1919	204,436
Carlsruhe	1919	135,952
Cartagena	1910	102,542
Cassel	1919	162,391
Catania	1915	217,389
Cawnpore	1911	178,557
Changsha†	1918	535,800
Charlottenburg	1919	322,766
Chemnitz	1919	303,755
Chicago	1920	2,701,705
Chinkiang†	1918	168,309
Christchurch	1920	101,747
Chicinau	1914	114,100
Christiania	1920	263,713
Chungking†	1918	437,600
Cholon	1915	168,100
Cincinnati	1920	401,247
Cleveland	1920	796,841
Cologne	1919	633,904
Colombo	1911	213,396
Columbus	1920	237,031
Constantinople†	1912	1,200,000
Copenhagen*	1916	605,772
Cordoba, Arg.†	1918	156,000
Coventry	1919	137,555
Cracow†	1920	176,463
Crefeld	1919	124,325
Czestochowa	1920	101,200
Dacca	1911	108,551
Dallas	1920	158,976
Damascus†	1912	250,000
Danzig	1919	194,953
Dayton	1920	152,559
Delhi	1911	232,837
Denver	1920	256,491
Des Moines	1920	126,468
Detroit	1920	993,678
Dortmund	1919	295,026
Dresden	1910	548,308
Dublin	1919	399,000
Duisburg	1919	295,026
Dundee	1919	185,388
Dusseldorf	1919	407,338
Dvinsk	1910	110,912
Edinburgh	1919	338,060
Elberfeld	1919	157,218
Erfurt	1919	129,646
Essen	1919	439,257
Fall River	1920	126,485
Ferrara	1915	102,550
Fez	1919	109,189
Florence	1915	242,147
Fort Worth	1920	106,482
Frankfort	1919	433,002
Fuchow†	1918	624,000
Fukuoka	1916	101,100
Gelsenkirchen	1919	168,557
Geneva	1918	139,500
Genoa	1915	300,139
Ghent	1920	165,655
Glasgow	1919	1,113,454
Gomel	1913	104,582
Goteborg	1920	200,577
Grand Rapids	1920	137,634
Graz†	1920	157,032
Guadalajara	1910	119,468
Guayaquil	1915	105,000
Hakodate	1919	133,698
Halifax, Eng.	1914	100,701
Halle	1919	182,326
Hamborn, Ger.	1919	110,102
Hamburg	1910	931,035
Hanchow†	1918	684,137
Hankow†	1918	1,443,950
Hanover	1919	310,431
Hartford	1920	138,036
Havana	1918	363,506
Havre	1911	136,159
Helsingfors	1919	187,544
Hiroshima	1918	162,391
Hongkong	1919	598,100
Houston	1920	138,276
Huddersfield	1914	111,031
Hull	1914	287,472
Hyderabad	1911	500,623
Indianapolis	1920	314,194
Irkutsk	1913	129,760
Ivanovo	1910	168,498
Jaipur	1911	137,098
Jersey City	1920	298,103
Johannesburg	1911	237,104
Jubbulpore	1911	100,651
Kanazawa, Jap.	1918	158,637
Kabul	1920	150,000
Kansas City	1920	324,410
Kansas City, Ks.	1920	101,177
Karachi	1911	151,903
Kazan	1913	195,300
Kharkov	1913	258,360
Kiel	1919	205,330
Kiev	1913	610,100
Kingston-Hull	1919	291,327
Kishinev	1913	128,700
Kobe	1920	608,628
Kokand	1911	118,854
Konigsberg	1919	260,895
Kure	1920	154,687
Kyoto	1920	591,305
Lahore	1911	228,687
La Paz†	1918	107,252
La Plata	1912	106,382
Leeds	1919	448,801
Leicester	1919	245,903
Leipsic	1919	604,381
Lemberg†	1920	206,113
Lichtenburg	1919	144,643
Liege	1920	166,697
Lille	1911	217,807
Lima	1919	175,000
Lisbon	1911	435,359
Liverpool	1919	804,888
Livorno	1915	108,585
Lodz	1919	429,775
London, Greater	1919	7,562,124
Los Angeles	1920	576,673
Louisville	1920	234,891
Lowell	1920	112,759
Lucknow	1911	259,798
Lyons	1911	523,796
Madras	1911	518,660
Madrid	1918	652,157
Madura	1911	134,130
Magdeburg	1919	285,856
Mainz	1919	107,930
Malaga	1918	141,046
Malmo	1920	111,931
Manchester, En.	1919	771,973
Mandalay	1911	138,299
Manila	1910	234,409
Mannheim	1919	229,576
Marakesh	1919	104,750
Marseilles	1911	550,619
Meerut	1911	116,227
Melbourne	1919	743,000
Memphis	1920	162,351
Messina	1915	150,000
Mexico City	1910	1,080,000
Milan	1915	663,059
Milwaukee	1920	457,147
Minneapolis	1920	380,582
Minsk	1913	117,600
Montevideo	1920	361,950
Montreal	1917	700,000
Moscow	1915	1,817,100
Mukden	1911	158,132
Mulheim	1919	127,027
Munich	1919	630,711
Murcia	1918	133,012
Nagasaki	1920	176,554
Nagoya	1920	429,990
Nagpur	1911	101,415
Nancy	1911	119,949
Nanking†	1918	376,291
Nantes	1911	170,535
Naples	1915	697,917
Nashville	1920	118,342
Neukolln, Ger.	1919	262,127
Newark, N. J.	1920	414,524
New Bedford,	1920	121,217
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1919	283,571
New Haven	1920	162,537
New Orleans	1920	387,219
New York	1920	5,620,048
Nice	1911	142,940
Nikolayev	1913	106,279
Ningpo†	1918	670,000
Nizhni-Novgorod	1913	112,300
Norfolk, Va.	1920	115,777
Norwich, Eng.	1919	124,997
Nottingham	1919	268,314
Nurnberg	1919	352,675
Oakland	1920	216,261
Odessa	1912	631,040
Oldham	1917	133,721
Omaha	1920	191,601
Omsk	1913	135,800
Oporto	1911	194,009
Oran	1912	123,086
Orenburg	1913	146,800
Osaka	1920	1,252,972
Otaru	1918	102,467
Padua	1915	105,135
Palermo	1915	345,891
Paris	1911	2,888,110
Paterson	1920	135,875
Patna	1911	136,153
Pekin	1918	1,000,000
Perm	1913	105,410
Pernambuco†	1913	216,484
Perth, Australia	1917	130,000

City.	Year.	Pop.
Petrograd	1915	2,318,645
Philadelphia	1920	1,823,779
Pingyang†	1920	173,273
Pittsburgh	1920	588,343
Plauen	1919	104,918
Plymouth,Eng.	1917	179,375
Poona	1911	158,856
Port au Prince	1912	100,000
Porto Alegre†	1913	150,343
Portland, Ore.	1920	258,288
Portsmouth,En	1917	198,527
Posen	1919	156,691
Prague†	1914	541,500
Preston	1914	118,118
Providence	1920	237,595
Puebla	1910	101,214
Puket	1910	179,600
Quebec	1917	103,000
Rangoon	1911	293,316
Reading, Pa.	1920	107,784
Reims	1911	115,178
Reval	1917	160,000
Richmond	1920	171,667
Riga	1914	569,100
Rio de Janeiro	1920	1,157,873
Rochester, N.Y.	1920	295,750
Rome	1915	590,960
Rosario†	1918	222,592
Rostov-on-Don.	1913	204,725
Rotterdam	1919	506,067
Roubaix	1911	122,723
Rouen	1911	124,987
Saarbrucken	1910	105,089
Saigon	1915	100,000
St. Etienne	1911	148,656
St. Louis	1920	772,897
St. Paul	1920	234,698
Salford	1914	232,970
Saliany, Rus.	1913	120,904
Salonikit	1915	157,889
Salt Lake City	1920	118,110
Samara	1913	144,000
Samarang	1920	106,852
San Antonio	1920	161,379
San Francisco	1920	506,676
Santiago, Chile	1919	424,993
Sao Paulo†	1919	504,300
Sapporo	1916	100,600
Saratov	1913	235,300
Saseho	1918	123,555
Schoeneberg	1919	175,082
Scranton	1920	137,783
Seattle	1920	315,312
Sendai	1918	122,720
Seoul	1920	302,686
Seville	1919	164,322
Shanghai†	1918	1,000,000
Sheffield	1919	493,450
Singapore	1911	303,321
Smyrna†	1912	375,000
Soerabaya	1918	160,801
Soerakarta	1918	137,882
Sofia	1910	102,812
Sosnowiec	1920	119,000
Southampton	1914	122,577
South Shields	1914	110,604
Spokane	1920	104,437
Springfield, Mass.	1920	129,614
Srinagar	1911	126,344
Stettin	1919	232,726
Stockholm	1920	415,201
Stockport	1914	124,326
Stoke-on-Trent.	1914	239,515
Strassburg	1910	178,891
Stuttgart	1919	309,197
Suchow†	1918	500,000
Sunderland	1914	152,436
Surat	1911	114,863
Swansea	1911	114,663
Sydney,N.S.W.*	1919	828,700
Syracuse	1920	171,717
Szeged	1910	118,328
Tabriz†	1918	200,000
Taihoku	1920	102,249
Tashkent	1913	272,300
Teherant	1918	350,000
The Hague	1919	359,610
Tientsin†	1918	800,000
Tiflis	1915	346,766
Tokyo	1920	2,173,162
Toledo	1920	243,164
Tomsk	1913	116,664
Toronto	1911	376,538
Toulon	1911	104,582
Toulouse	1911	149,576
Trenton	1920	119,289
Trichinopoly	1911	122,028
Triestet	1914	246,500
Tsaritsyn	1910	100,817
Tula	1913	140,620
Tunis†	1911	277,083
Turin	1915	451,994
Ufa	1913	106,200
Utrecht	1919	138,334
Valencia	1918	245,162
Valparaiso	1919	208,465
Vancouver	1911	100,401
Venice	1915	168,038
Vienna	1920	1,842,005
Vilna	1920	205,000
Vitebsk	1913	108,900
Warsaw	1920	980,000
Washington	1920	437,571
Wellington	1920	100,898
Wenchow†	1918	212,699
West Ham	1914	294,476
Wilmersdorf	1919	139,406
Wilmington	1920	110,168
Winnipeg	1916	163,000
Worcester,Mas.	1920	179,754
Wuhut	1917	108,610
Yaroslav	1913	120,400
Yekaterinoslav.	1912	220,446
Yokohama	1920	429,990
Yonkers	1920	100,176
Youngstown	1920	132,358
Zarogoza,Spain	1918	124,998
Zurich	1920	206,120

*With suburbs. †Estimated.

RANK OF LARGEST CITIES.

City	Rank.	Population.
London* (1919)	1	7,562,124
New York† (1920)	2	5,620,048
Paris (1911)	3	2,888,110
Chicago (1920)	4	2,701,705
Petrograd (1915)	5	2,318,645
Tokyo (1920)	6	2,173,162
Berlin (1919)	7	1,902,509
Vienna (1920)	8	1,842,005
Philadelphia (1920)	9	1,823,779

*Greater. Estimated. †Within limits.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES (JAN. 1, 1920).

[From report of United States census bureau.]

State.	Population.	*Increase. Number.	Pct.
Alabama	2,348,174	210,081	9.8
Arizona	334,162	130,808	63.4
Arkansas	1,752,204	177,755	11.3
California	3,426,861	1,049,312	44.1
Colorado	939,629	140,605	17.6
Connecticut	1,380,631	265,875	23.9
Delaware	223,003	20,681	10.2
Dist. of Columbia	437,571	106,502	32.2
Florida	968,470	215,851	28.7
Georgia	2,895,832	286,711	11.0
Idaho	431,866	106,272	32.6
Illinois	6,485,280	846,689	15.0
Indiana	2,930,390	229,514	8.5
Iowa	2,404,021	179,250	8.1
Kansas	1,769,257	78,308	4.6
Kentucky	2,416,630	126,725	5.5
Louisiana	1,798,509	142,121	8.6
Maine	768,014	25,643	3.5
Maryland	1,449,661	154,315	11.9
Massachusetts	3,852,356	485,940	14.4
Michigan	3,668,412	858,239	30.5
Minnesota	2,387,125	311,417	15.0
Mississippi	1,790,618	—6,496	—0.4
Missouri	3,404,055	110,720	3.4
Montana	548,889	172,836	46.0
Nebraska	1,296,372	104,158	8.7
Nevada	77,407	—4,468	—5.5
New Hampshire	443,083	12,511	2.9
New Jersey	3,155,900	618,733	24.4
New Mexico	360,350	33,049	10.1
New York	10,385,227	1,271,613	13.9
North Carolina	2,559,123	352,836	16.0
North Dakota	646,872	69,813	11.9
Ohio	5,759,394	992,273	20.8
Oklahoma	2,028,283	371,128	22.4
Oregon	783,389	110,624	16.4
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	1,054,906	13.8
Rhode Island	604,397	61,787	11.4
South Carolina	1,683,724	168,324	11.1
South Dakota	636,547	52,659	9.0
Tennessee	2,337,885	153,096	7.0
Texas	4,663,228	766,686	19.7
Utah	449,396	76,045	20.4
Vermont	352,428	—3,528	—1.0
Virginia	2,309,187	247,575	12.0
Washington	1,356,621	214,631	18.8
West Virginia	1,463,701	242,582	19.9
Wisconsin	2,632,067	298,207	12.8
Wyoming	194,402	48,437	33.2
Total	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

POPULATION OF STATES BY RANK IN 1920.
Rank in 1910 and 1900 given for comparison.

State.	Population.	Rank 1920.	Rank 1910.	Rank 1900.
New York	10,385,227	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	2	2	2
Illinois	6,485,280	3	3	3
Ohio	5,759,394	4	4	4
Texas	4,663,228	5	5	6
Massachusetts	3,852,356	6	6	7
Michigan	3,668,412	7	8	9
California	3,426,861	8	12	21
Missouri	3,404,055	9	7	5
New Jersey	3,155,900	10	11	16
Indiana	2,930,390	11	9	8
Georgia	2,895,832	12	10	11
Wisconsin	2,632,067	13	13	13
North Carolina	2,559,123	14	16	15
Kentucky	2,416,630	15	14	12
Iowa	2,404,021	16	15	10
Minnesota	2,387,125	17	19	19
Alabama	2,348,174	18	18	18
Tennessee	2,337,885	19	17	14
Virginia	2,309,187	20	20	17
Oklahoma	2,028,283	21	23	50
Louisiana	1,798,509	22	24	23
Mississippi	1,790,618	23	21	20
Kansas	1,769,257	24	22	22
Arkansas	1,752,204	25	25	25
South Carolina	1,683,724	26	26	24
West Virginia	1,463,701	27	28	28
Maryland	1,449,661	28	27	26
Connecticut	1,380,631	29	31	29
Washington	1,356,621	30	30	34
Nebraska	1,296,372	31	29	27
Florida	968,470	32	33	33
Colorado	939,629	33	32	32
Oregon	783,889	34	35	36
Maine	768,014	35	34	31
North Dakota	646,872	36	37	40
South Dakota	636,547	37	36	38
Rhode Island	604,397	38	38	35
Montana	548,889	39	40	43
Utah	449,396	40	41	42
New Hampshire	443,083	41	39	37
Dist. of Columbia	437,571	42	43	41
Idaho	431,866	43	45	46
New Mexico	360,350	44	44	44
Vermont	352,428	45	42	39
Arizona	334,162	46	46	47
Delaware	223,003	47	47	45
Wyoming	194,402	48	48	48
Nevada	77,407	49	49	49

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1860-1920).
[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

State or Territory.	1920.		1910.		1900.		1890.		1880.		1870.		1860.	
Alabama	18	2,348,174	18	2,138,093	18	1,828,697	17	1,513,401	17	1,262,505	16	996,992	13	964,201
Arizona	46	334,162	46	204,354	47	122,931	....	88,243	....	40,440	....	9,658	....	.....
Arkansas	25	1,752,204	25	1,574,449	25	1,311,564	24	1,128,179	25	802,525	26	484,471	25	435,450
California	8	3,426,861	12	2,377,549	21	1,485,053	22	1,208,130	24	864,694	24	560,247	29	379,994
Colorado	33	939,629	32	799,024	31	539,700	31	412,198	35	194,327	....	39,864	....	34,277
Connecticut	29	1,380,631	31	1,114,756	29	908,420	29	746,258	28	622,700	25	537,454	24	460,147
Delaware	47	223,003	47	202,322	42	184,735	41	168,493	37	146,608	34	125,015	32	112,216
Dist. Columbia	42	437,571	42	331,069	41	278,718	....	230,392	....	177,624	....	131,700	....	75,080
Florida	32	968,470	33	752,619	32	528,542	32	391,422	34	269,493	33	187,748	31	140,424
Georgia	12	2,895,832	10	2,609,121	11	2,216,331	12	1,837,353	13	1,542,180	12	1,184,109	11	1,057,286
Idaho	43	431,866	43	325,594	43	161,772	43	88,548	....	86,610	....	14,999	....	.....
Illinois	3	6,485,280	3	5,638,591	3	4,821,550	3	3,826,351	4	3,077,871	4	2,539,891	4	1,711,951
Indiana	11	2,930,390	9	2,700,876	8	2,516,462	8	2,192,404	6	1,978,301	6	1,680,637	6	1,350,428
Iowa	16	2,404,021	15	2,224,771	10	2,231,853	10	1,911,896	10	1,624,615	11	1,194,020	20	674,913
Kansas	24	1,769,257	22	1,690,949	22	1,470,495	19	1,427,096	20	996,096	29	364,399	33	107,206
Kentucky	15	2,416,630	14	2,289,905	12	2,147,174	11	1,858,635	8	1,648,690	8	1,321,011	9	1,155,684
Louisiana	22	1,798,509	24	1,656,388	23	1,381,625	25	1,118,587	22	939,946	21	726,915	17	708,002
Maine	35	768,014	34	742,371	30	694,466	30	661,086	27	648,936	23	626,915	22	628,279
Maryland	28	1,449,661	27	1,295,346	26	1,188,044	27	1,042,390	23	934,943	20	780,894	19	687,049
Massachusetts	6	3,852,356	6	3,366,416	7	2,805,346	6	2,238,943	7	1,783,085	7	1,457,351	7	1,231,066
Michigan	7	3,668,412	8	2,810,173	9	2,420,982	9	2,093,889	9	1,636,937	13	1,184,059	16	749,113
Minnesota	17	2,387,125	19	2,075,708	19	1,751,394	20	1,301,826	26	780,773	28	439,706	30	172,023
Mississippi	23	1,790,618	21	1,797,114	20	1,551,270	21	1,289,600	18	1,131,597	18	827,922	14	791,305
Missouri	9	3,404,055	7	3,293,335	5	3,106,665	5	2,679,184	5	2,168,380	5	1,721,295	8	1,182,012
Montana	39	548,889	40	376,053	41	243,329	42	142,924	....	39,159	....	20,595	....	.....
Nebraska	31	1,296,372	29	1,192,214	27	1,066,300	26	1,058,910	30	452,402	35	122,993	35	28,841
Nevada	49	77,407	46	81,875	45	42,335	45	45,761	38	62,266	37	42,491	36	6,857
N. Hampshire	41	443,083	39	430,572	36	411,588	33	376,530	31	346,991	31	318,300	27	326,073
New Jersey	10	3,155,900	11	2,537,167	16	1,883,669	18	1,444,933	19	1,131,116	17	906,096	21	672,035
New Mexico	44	360,350	44	327,301	....	195,310	....	160,282	....	119,565	....	91,874	....	93,516
New York	1	10,385,227	1	9,113,614	1	7,268,894	1	5,997,853	1	5,082,871	1	4,382,759	1	3,880,735
North Carolina	14	2,559,123	16	2,206,287	15	1,893,810	16	1,617,947	15	1,399,750	14	1,071,361	12	992,622
North Dakota	36	646,872	37	577,056	39	319,146	39	190,983	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Ohio	4	5,759,394	4	4,767,121	4	4,157,545	4	3,672,316	3	3,198,062	3	2,665,260	3	2,339,511
Oklahoma	21	2,028,283	23	1,657,155	....	790,391	....	258,657	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Oregon	34	783,389	35	672,765	35	413,536	38	313,767	36	174,768	36	90,923	34	52,465
Pennsylvania	2	8,720,017	2	7,665,111	2	6,302,115	2	5,258,014	2	4,282,891	2	3,521,951	2	2,906,215
Rhode Island	38	604,397	38	542,610	34	428,556	35	345,506	33	276,531	32	217,353	29	174,620
South Carolina	26	1,683,724	26	1,515,400	24	1,340,316	23	1,151,149	21	995,577	22	705,606	18	703,708
South Dakota	37	636,547	36	583,888	37	401,570	37	348,600	....	135,177	....	14,181	....	4,837
Tennessee	19	2,337,885	17	2,184,789	13	2,020,616	13	1,767,518	12	1,542,359	9	1,258,520	10	1,109,801
Texas	5	4,663,228	5	3,896,542	6	3,048,710	7	2,235,523	11	1,591,749	19	818,579	23	604,215
Utah	40	449,396	41	373,351	40	276,749	40	210,779	....	143,963	....	86,786	....	40,273
Vermont	45	352,428	42	355,956	38	343,641	36	332,422	32	332,286	30	330,551	28	315,098
Virginia	20	2,309,187	20	2,061,612	17	1,854,184	15	1,655,980	14	1,512,565	10	1,225,163	5	1,596,318
Washington	30	1,356,621	30	1,141,990	33	518,103	34	357,232	....	75,116	....	23,955	....	11,594
West Virginia	27	1,463,701	28	1,221,119	28	958,800	28	762,794	29	618,457	27	442,014	....	.....
Wisconsin	13	2,632,067	13	2,333,860	14	2,069,042	14	1,686,880	16	1,315,497	15	1,054,670	15	775,881
Wyoming	48	194,402	45	145,965	44	92,531	44	62,555	....	20,789	....	9,118	....	.....
The states	....	105,710,620	....	91,972,266	....	75,994,575	....	62,947,714	....	50,155,783	....	38,558,371	....	31,443,321

Note—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1790-1850).

[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1850.		1840.		1830.		1820.		1810.		1800		1790.	
Alabama	12	771,623	12	590,756	15	309,527	19	127,901	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	26	209,897	25	97,574	27	30,388	25	14,273	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	29	92,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	21	370,792	20	309,978	16	297,675	14	275,248	9	261,942	8	251 002	8	237,964
Delaware	30	91,532	26	78,085	24	76,748	22	72,749	19	72,674	17	64,273	16	59,096
Florida	31	87,445	27	54,477	25	34,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	9	906,185	9	691,392	10	516,823	11	340,989	11	252,433	12	162,686	13	82,548
Illinois	11	851,470	14	476,183	20	157,445	24	55,211	23	12,282	...	...	...	...
Indiana	7	988,416	10	685,866	13	343,031	18	147 178	21	24,520	20	5,641	...	...
Iowa	27	192,214	28	43,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	8	982,405	6	779,828	6	687,917	6	564,317	7	406,511	9	220,955	14	73,677
Louisiana	18	517,762	19	352,411	19	215,739	17	153,407	18	76,556	...	...	...	...
Maine	16	583,169	13	501,793	12	399,455	12	298,335	14	228,705	14	151.719	11	96,540
Maryland	17	583,034	15	470,019	11	447,040	10	407.350	8	380,546	7	341,548	6	319,728
Massachusetts	6	994,514	8	737,699	8	610,408	7	523,287	5	472,040	5	422,845	4	378,787
Michigan	20	397,654	23	212,267	26	31,639	26	8,765	24	4,762	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	33	6,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	15	606,526	17	375.651	22	136,621	21	75,448	20	40.352	19	8,850	...	...
Missouri	13	682,044	16	383,702	21	140,455	23	66,586	22	20.845	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	22	317,976	22	284,574	18	269,328	15	244,161	16	214 460	11	183,858	10	141,885
New Jersey	19	489,555	18	373,306	14	320.823	13	277,575	12	245,562	10	211,149	9	184,139
New York	1	3,097,394	1	2,428,921	1	1,918,608	1	1,372,812	2	959.049	3	589,051	5	340,120
North Carolina	10	869 039	7	753,419	5	737,987	4	638,829	4	555 500	4	478 103	3	393,751
Ohio	3	1,980,329	3	1,519,467	4	937,903	5	581,434	13	230,760	18	45,365	...	...
Oregon	32	13,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	2	2,311,786	2	1,724.033	2	1,348,233	3	1,049 458	3	810,091	3	602,365	2	434,373
Rhode Island	28	147 546	24	108,830	23	97,199	20	83,059	17	76,931	16	69.122	15	68,825
South Carolina	14	668,507	11	594,398	9	581,185	8	502,741	6	415,115	6	345,591	7	249,073
Tennessee	5	1,002,717	5	829,210	7	681,904	9	422.823	10	261,727	15	105,602	17	35,691
Texas	25	212.592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	23	314,120	21	291,948	17	280,652	16	235,966	15	235,981	13	154,465	12	85,425
Virginia	4	1,421,661	4	1,239,797	3	1,211,405	2	1,065,366	1	974,600	1	880,200	1	747,610
Wisconsin	24	305,391	29	30,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The states	...	23,067,262	...	17,019,641	...	12,820,868	...	9,600,783	...	7,215,858	...	5,294,390	...	...
Dt. of Columbia	2	51,687	1	43,712	1	39,834	1	33,039	1	24,023	1	14,093	...	...
New Mexico	1	61,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	3	11,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The territories	...	124.614	...	43,712	...	39,834	...	33,039	...	24,023	...	14,093	...	...
On public ships in U S service	...	...	...	6,100	...	5,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	...	23,191,876	...	17,069,453	...	12,866,020	...	9,638,453	...	7,239,881	...	5,308,483	...	3,929,214

Note—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

DENSITY OF POPULATION BY STATES, 1920.

State.	Population.	Land area. Sq. miles.	Pop.per sq.mile.
Alabama	2,348,174	51,279	45.8
Arizona	334,162	113,810	2.9
Arkansas	1,752,204	52,525	33.4
California	3,426,861	155.652	22.0
Colorado	939,629	103,658	9.1
Connecticut	1,380,631	4,820	286.4
Delaware	223,003	1,965	113.5
Dist. of Col.	437.571	60	7,292.9
Florida	968,470	54,861	17.7
Georgia	2,895,832	58,725	49.3
Idaho	431,866	83,354	5.2
Illinois	6,485,280	56,043	115.7
Indiana	2,930.390	36,045	81.3
Iowa	2,404,021	55,586	43.2
Kansas	1,769,257	81,774	21.6
Kentucky	2,416,630	40,181	60.1
Louisiana	1,798,509	45,409	39.6
Maine	768,014	29,895	25.7
Maryland	1,449,661	9,941	145.8
Massachusetts	3,852,356	8,039	479.2
Michigan	3,668,412	57,480	63.8
Minnesota	2,387,125	80,858	29.5
Mississippi	1,790.618	46,362	38.6
Missouri	3,404,055	68,727	49.5
Montana	548,889	146.131	3.8
Nebraska	1,296,372	76,808	16.9
Nevada	77,407	109.821	0.7
New Hampshire	443.083	9.031	49.1
New Jersey	3,155,900	7,514	420.0
New Mexico	360,350	122,503	2.9
New York	10,385,227	47,654	217.9
North Carolina	2,559.123	48,740	52.5
North Dakota	646,872	70,183	9.2
Ohio	5,759,394	40,740	141.4
Oklahoma	2,028,283	69,414	29.2
Oregon	783,389	95,607	8.2
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	44,832	194.5
Rhode Island	604,397	1,067	566.4
South Carolina	1,683,724	30,495	55.2
South Dakota	636,547	76,868	8.3
Tennessee	2,337,885	41,687	56.1
Texas	4,663,228	262,398	17.8
Utah	449,396	82,184	5.5
Vermont	352,428	9,124	38.6
Virginia	2,309,187	40,262	57.4
Washington	1,356,621	66,836	20.3
West Virginia	1,463,701	24,022	60.9
Wisconsin	2,632,067	55,256	47.6
Wyoming	194,402	97,548	2.0
United States	105,710,620	2,973,774	35.5

Note—The density of population is obtained by dividing the population of each state and of continental United States by its total land area in square miles at each census.

Population per Sq. Mile by States: 1880-1920.

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1880.
Alabama	45.8	41.7	35.7	24.6
Arizona	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.4

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1880.
Arkansas	33.4	30.0	25.0	15.3
California	22.0	15.3	9.5	5.5
Colorado	9.1	7.7	5.2	1.9
Connecticut	286.4	231.3	188.5	129.2
Delaware	113.5	103.0	94.0	74.6
Dist. of Col.	7,292.9	5517.8	4645.3	3062.5
Florida	17.7	13.7	9.6	4.9
Georgia	49.3	44.4	37.7	26.8
Idaho	5.2	3.9	1.9	0.4
Illinois	115.7	100.6	86.1	55.0
Indiana	81.3	74.9	70.1	55.1
Iowa	43.2	40.0	40.2	29.2
Kansas	21.6	20.7	18.0	12.3
Kentucky	60.1	57.0	53.4	41.0
Louisiana	39.6	36.5	30.4	20.7
Maine	25.7	24.8	23.2	21.7
Maryland	145.8	130.3	119.5	94.0
Massachusetts	479.2	418.8	349.0	221.8
Michigan	63.8	48.9	42.1	28.5
Minnesota	29.5	25.7	21.7	9.7
Mississippi	38.6	38.8	33.5	24.4
Missouri	49.5	47.9	45.2	31.6
Montana	3.8	2.6	1.7	0.3
Nebraska	16.9	15.5	13.9	5.9
Nevada	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6
New Hampshire	49.1	47.7	45.6	38.4
New Jersey	420.0	337.7	250.7	150.5
New Mexico	2.9	2.7	1.6	1.0
New York	217.9	191.2	152.5	106.7
North Carolina	52.5	45.3	38.9	28.7
North Dakota	9.2	8.2	4.5	*
Ohio	141.4	117.0	102.1	78.5
Oklahoma	29.2	23.9	†11.4	‡
Oregon	8.2	7.0	4.3	1.8
Pennsylvania	194.5	171.0	140.6	95.5
Rhode Island	566.4	508.5	401.6	259.2
South Carolina	55.2	49.7	44.0	32.6
South Dakota	8.3	7.6	5.2	*
Tennessee	56.1	52.4	48.5	37.0
Texas	17.8	14.8	11.6	6.1
Utah	5.5	4.5	3.4	1.8
Vermont	38.6	39.0	37.7	26.4
Virginia	57.4	51.2	46.1	37.6
Washington	20.3	17.1	7.8	1.1
West Virginia	60.9	50.8	39.9	25.7
Wisconsin	47.6	42.2	37.4	23.8
Wyoming	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.2
United States.	35.5	30.9	25.6	16.9

*North Dakota territory. 0.9. †Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined. ‡Less than one-tenth.

Population per Sq. Mile by Years Since 1790.

Year.	Continental United States. Population.	Land Area.	Per Sq. mile.
1920	105,710,620	*2,973,974	35.5
1910	91,972,266	*2,973,890	30.9
1900	75,994,575	2,974,159	25.6
1890	62,947,714	2,973,965	21.2
1880	50,155,783	2,973,965	16.9
1870	38,558,371	2,973,965	13.0
1860	31,443,321	2,973,965	10.6
1850	23,191,876	2,944,337	7.9
1840	17,069,453	1,753,588	9.7
1830	12,866,020	1,753,588	7.3
1820	9,638,453	1,753,588	5.5
1810	7,239,881	1,685,865	4.3
1800	5,308,483	867,980	6.1
1790	3,929,214	867,980	4.5

*Reduction in land area due to drainage of lakes, swamps, etc.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY COLOR OR RACE.

[From federal census, taken as of Jan. 1, 1920.]

The rate of increase of the principal races during the decade 1910-1920 was:

Total population, 14.9 per cent; white, 16 per cent; negro, 6.5 per cent; Japanese, 53.9 per cent. The Indian population decreased by 8.6 per cent and the Chinese population by 13.8 per cent.

WHITE POPULATION.

The rate of increase in the white population during the recent decade, 16 per cent, is considerably less than the corresponding rate for the period 1900-1910, which was 22.3 per cent. This decline is accounted for mainly by the great reduction in the volume of immigration during the period of the world war. An estimate based on the excess of births over deaths and on the excess of immigration over emigration yields a total differing by only a small fraction of 1 per cent from the total white population enumerated.

NEGRO POPULATION.

The rate of increase in the negro population, which is not perceptibly affected by immigration or emigration, is by far the lowest on record. This element of the population has been growing at a rapidly diminishing rate during the last thirty years, its percentage of increase having declined from 18 per cent between 1890 and 1900 to 11.2 per cent during the following decade and to 6.5 per cent during the ten years ended Jan. 1, 1920. Such data as are available in regard to birth and death rates among the negroes indicate that the birth rate has decreased considerably since 1900, while the death rate has not changed greatly.

The following statement shows the negro population in 1920 and 1910, with the rates of increase during the past two decades, for the south, the north and the west. The line between the north and south follows the northern boundaries of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The west is that part of the country lying west of the eastern limits of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

Section.	1920.	1910.	Pct. of increase. 1910-20.	1900-10.
South	8,912,259	8,749,427	1.9	10.4
North	1,472,163	1,027,674	43.3	16.7
West	78,591	50,662	55.1	67.5
Total	10,463,013	9,827,763	6.5	11.2

The total numerical increase in the negro population during the decade was 635,250. Of this increase 472,418, or nearly three-fourths, took place in the north and west, while only 162,832, or about one-fourth, was reported for the south, despite the fact that about 85 per cent of the total negro population is still found in the south.

Without exception the northern and western states which border on the south reported greater rates of increase in negro population than the average for the country, and in several of these states the rates were very large—for example, in Illinois, 67.1 per cent; in Ohio, 67.1 per cent, and in Pennsylvania, 46.7 per cent. The last mentioned state has a larger negro population than either Maryland or Kentucky. The greatest rate of growth in negro population reported by any state having more than 10,000 negro inhabitants appears for Michigan, 251 per cent, the negro population of this state having increased from 17,115 in 1910 to 60,082 in 1920.

INDIAN POPULATION.

The decrease in the Indian population, as enumerated, is probably to be accounted for in part by the enumeration as Indians in 1910, and as whites in 1920, of certain persons having only slight traces of Indian blood. In 1910 a special effort was made to secure a

complete enumeration of all persons having any perceptible amount of Indian blood, for the purpose of preparing a special report showing tribal relations, purity of Indian blood, etc.; and it is probable that for this reason a considerable number of persons who would ordinarily have been reported as whites were enumerated as Indians in 1910. This assumption is borne out by a comparison of the totals shown for the Indian population at the last four censuses—the only ones at which a complete enumeration of the Indian population has been attempted. These are: 1920, 242,959; 1910, 265,683; 1900, 237,196; 1890, 248,253. Of the total decrease in the Indian population between 1910 and 1920, amounting to 22,724, by far the greater part, 18,876, took place in Oklahoma alone. The only pronounced increase was reported for North Carolina—from 7,851 to 11,824. The only other states which had, in 1920, 1,000 or more Indian inhabitants and which reported increases in Indian population were Louisiana, Texas, Montana, Arizona and California.

POPULATION BY COLOR OR RACE BY STATES.

State.	Total Population		White		Negro	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Maine	768,014	742,371	765,695	739,995	1,310	1,363
New Hampshire	443,083	430,572	442,331	429,906	621	2,564
Vermont	352,428	355,956	351,806	354,298	574	1,621
Massachusetts	3,852,356	3,366,416	3,803,510	3,324,926	45,468	38,055
Rhode Island	604,397	542,610	593,979	532,492	10,036	9,529
Connecticut	1,380,631	1,114,756	1,358,732	1,098,897	21,046	15,174
New York	10,385,227	9,113,614	10,172,085	8,966,845	198,433	134,191
New Jersey	3,155,900	2,537,167	3,037,087	2,445,894	117,132	89,760
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	7,665,111	8,432,785	7,467,713	284,494	193,919
Ohio	5,759,394	4,767,121	5,571,894	4,654,897	186,183	111,452
Indiana	2,930,390	2,700,876	2,849,071	2,639,961	80,810	60,320
Illinois	6,485,280	5,638,591	6,299,339	5,526,962	182,254	109,049
Michigan	3,668,412	2,810,173	3,601,627	2,785,247	60,082	17,115
Wisconsin	2,632,067	2,333,860	2,617,054	2,320,555	5,200	2,900
Minnesota	2,387,125	2,075,708	2,368,919	2,059,227	8,809	7,084
Iowa	2,404,021	2,224,771	2,384,181	2,209,191	19,005	14,973
Missouri	3,404,055	3,293,335	3,225,044	3,134,932	178,241	157,452
North Dakota	646,872	577,056	639,954	569,855	467	617
South Dakota	636,547	583,888	619,147	563,771	831	817
Nebraska	1,296,372	1,192,214	1,279,219	1,180,293	13,242	7,689
Kansas	1,769,257	1,690,949	1,708,906	1,634,352	57,925	54,030
Delaware	223,003	202,322	192,615	171,102	30,335	31,181
Maryland	1,449,661	1,295,346	1,204,737	1,062,639	244,479	232,250
District of Columbia	437,571	331,069	326,860	236,128	109,966	94,446
Virginia	2,309,187	2,061,612	1,617,909	1,389,809	690,017	671,096
West Virginia	1,463,701	1,221,119	1,377,230	1,156,817	86,345	64,173
North Carolina	2,559,123	2,206,287	1,783,779	1,500,511	763,407	697,843
South Carolina	1,683,724	1,515,400	818,538	679,161	864,719	835,843
Georgia	2,895,832	2,609,121	1,689,114	1,431,802	1,206,365	1,176,987
Florida	968,470	752,619	638,153	443,634	329,487	308,669
Kentucky	2,416,630	2,289,905	2,180,560	2,027,951	235,938	261,656
Tennessee	2,337,885	2,184,789	1,885,993	1,711,432	451,758	473,088
Alabama	2,348,174	2,138,093	1,447,032	1,228,832	900,652	908,282
Mississippi	1,790,618	1,797,114	853,962	786,111	935,184	1,009,487
Arkansas	1,752,204	1,574,449	1,279,757	1,131,026	472,220	442,891
Louisiana	1,798,509	1,656,388	1,096,611	941,086	700,257	713,874
Oklahoma	2,028,283	1,657,155	1,822,541	1,444,531	149,407	137,612
Texas	4,663,228	3,896,542	3,918,136	3,204,848	741,723	690,049
Montana	548,889	376,053	534,260	360,580	1,658	1,834
Idaho	431,866	325,594	425,668	319,221	920	651
Wyoming	194,402	145,965	190,146	140,318	1,375	2,235
Colorado	939,629	799,024	924,103	783,415	11,318	11,453
New Mexico	360,350	327,301	334,679	304,594	5,733	1,628
Arizona	334,162	204,354	291,449	171,468	8,005	2,009
Utah	449,396	373,351	441,901	366,583	1,446	1,144
Nevada	77,407	81,875	70,699	74,276	346	513
Washington	1,356,621	1,141,990	1,319,777	1,109,111	6,883	6,058
Oregon	783,389	672,765	769,146	655,090	2,144	1,492
California	3,426,861	2,377,549	3,264,711	2,259,672	38,763	21,645
Geographic division—						
New England	7,400,909	6,552,681	7,316,053	6,480,514	79,055	66,306
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144	19,315,892	21,641,957	18,880,452	600,059	417,870
East North Central	21,475,543	18,250,621	20,938,985	17,927,622	514,529	300,836
West North Central	12,544,249	11,637,921	12,225,370	11,351,621	278,520	242,662
South Atlantic	13,990,272	12,194,895	9,648,935	8,071,603	4,325,120	4,112,488
East South Central	8,893,307	8,409,901	6,367,547	5,754,326	2,523,532	2,652,513
West South Central	10,242,224	8,784,534	8,117,045	6,721,491	2,063,607	1,984,426
Mountain	3,336,101	2,633,517	3,212,905	2,520,455	30,801	21,467
Pacific	5,566,871	4,192,304	5,353,634	4,023,873	47,790	29,195
United States	105,710,620	91,972,266	94,822,431	81,731,957	10,463,013	9,827,763

State.	Indian		Chinese		Japanese		All Other	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Maine	839	892	161	108	7	13	2	.....
New Hampshire	44	34	79	67	8	1	.....	.....
Vermont	24	26	11	8	4	3	9	.....
Massachusetts	550	688	2,542	2,582	192	151	94	14
Rhode Island	106	284	229	272	35	33	12	.....

State.	Indian		Chinese		Japanese		All Other	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Connecticut	159	152	566	462	102	71	26	.....
New York	5,504	6,046	5,793	5,266	2,686	1,247	726	19
New Jersey	99	168	1,187	1,139	324	206	71	.....
Pennsylvania	358	1,503	1,825	1,784	253	190	302	2
Ohio	152	127	942	569	130	76	93	.....
Indiana	125	279	283	276	81	38	20	2
Illinois	194	188	2,794	2,103	478	285	221	4
Michigan	5,613	7,519	798	241	194	49	98	2
Wisconsin	9,495	10,142	250	226	60	34	8	3
Minnesota	8,761	9,053	508	275	85	67	43	2
Iowa	529	471	235	97	29	36	42	3
Missouri	171	313	412	535	135	99	52	4
North Dakota	6,254	6,486	124	39	72	59	1	.....
South Dakota	16,384	19,137	142	121	38	42	5	.....
Nebraska	2,888	3,502	189	112	804	590	30	28
Kansas	2,276	2,444	68	16	52	107	30	.....
Delaware	2	5	43	30	8	4	.....	.....
Maryland	32	55	371	378	29	24	13	.....
District of Columbia	37	68	461	369	103	47	144	11
Virginia	822	539	277	154	56	14	106	.....
West Virginia	7	36	98	90	10	3	11	.....
North Carolina	11,824	7,851	88	80	24	2	1	.....
South Carolina	304	331	93	57	15	8	55	.....
Georgia	125	95	211	233	9	4	8	.....
Florida	518	74	181	191	106	50	25	1
Kentucky	57	234	62	52	9	12	4	.....
Tennessee	56	216	57	43	8	8	13	2
Alabama	405	909	59	62	18	4	8	4
Mississippi	1,105	1,253	364	257	.....	2	3	4
Arkansas	106	460	113	62	5	9	3	1
Louisiana	1,066	780	387	507	57	31	131	110
Oklahoma	55,949	74,825	303	139	67	48	16	.....
Texas	2,110	702	776	595	449	340	34	8
Montana	10,956	10,745	872	1,285	1,074	1,585	69	24
Idaho	3,098	3,488	585	859	1,569	1,363	26	12
Wyoming	1,343	1,486	252	246	1,194	1,596	92	84
Colorado	1,383	1,482	291	373	2,464	2,300	70	1
New Mexico	19,512	20,573	171	248	251	258	4	.....
Arizona	32,989	29,201	1,137	1,305	550	371	32	.....
Utah	2,711	3,123	342	371	2,936	2,110	60	20
Nevada	4,907	5,240	689	927	754	864	12	55
Washington	9,060	10,997	2,363	2,709	17,388	12,929	1,150	186
Oregon	4,590	5,090	3,090	7,363	4,151	3,418	268	312
California	17,360	16,371	28,812	36,248	71,952	41,356	5,263	2,257
Geographic divisions—								
New England	1,722	2,076	3,588	3,499	348	272	143	14
Middle Atlantic	5,961	7,717	8,805	8,189	3,263	1,643	1,099	21
East North Central	15,579	18,255	5,067	3,415	943	482	440	11
West North Central	37,263	41,406	1,678	1,195	1,215	1,000	203	37
South Atlantic	13,671	9,054	1,823	1,582	360	156	363	12
East South Central	1,623	2,612	542	414	35	26	28	10
West South Central	59,231	76,767	1,579	1,303	578	428	184	119
Mountain	76,899	75,338	4,339	5,614	10,792	10,447	365	196
Pacific	31,010	32,458	34,265	46,320	93,491	57,703	6,681	2,755
United States	242,959	265,683	61,686	71,531	111,025	72,157	9,506	3,175

NEGRO POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

1920	10,463,013	1880	6,580,793	1940	2,873,648	1810	1,377,808
1910	9,827,763	1870	4,880,009	1830	2,328,642	1800	1,002,037
1900	8,840,789	1860	4,441,830	1820	1,771,656	1790	757,206
1890	7,488,788	1850	3,638,808				

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY SEX.

BY CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.	Year.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
1920	53,900,376	51,810,244	104.0	1860	16,085,204	15,358,117	104.7
1910	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0	1850	11,837,660	11,354,216	104.3
1900	38,816,448	37,178,127	104.4	1840	8,688,532	8,380,921	103.7
1890	32,237,101	30,710,613	105.0	1830	6,532,489	6,333,531	103.1
1880	25,518,820	24,636,963	103.6	1820	4,896,605	4,741,848	103.2
1870	19,493,565	19,064,806	102.2	*Males to 100 females.			

BY STATES.

States.	Population, 1920			Males to 100 Females.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Maine	768,014	388,752	379,262	102.5	103.2	102.2
New Hampshire	443,083	222,111	220,972	100.5	100.9	99.6
Vermont	352,428	178,851	173,577	103.0	105.3	103.9
Massachusetts	3,852,356	1,889,998	1,962,358	96.3	96.7	95.1
Rhode Island	604,397	297,524	306,873	97.0	99.3	96.5
Connecticut	1,380,631	695,335	685,296	101.5	102.3	100.0
New York	10,385,227	5,187,324	5,197,903	99.8	101.2	98.9

State.	Population, 1920			Males to 100 Females.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	1920.	1910.	1900.
New Jersey	3,155,900	1,590,078	1,565,822	101.5	102.9	100.0
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	4,429,019	4,290,998	103.2	105.9	103.5
Ohio	5,759,394	2,995,977	2,803,417	105.4	104.4	102.3
Indiana	2,930,390	1,489,074	1,441,316	103.3	105.0	104.4
Illinois	6,485,280	3,304,830	3,180,450	103.9	106.8	105.3
Michigan	3,668,412	1,928,436	1,739,976	110.8	107.3	106.6
Wisconsin	2,632,067	1,356,719	1,275,348	106.4	107.4	106.6
Minnesota	2,387,125	1,245,529	1,141,596	109.1	114.6	113.9
Iowa	2,404,021	1,229,392	1,174,629	104.7	106.6	107.6
Missouri	3,404,055	1,723,319	1,680,736	102.5	105.1	105.6
North Dakota	646,872	341,673	305,199	112.0	122.4	125.3
South Dakota	636,547	337,120	299,427	112.6	118.9	116.6
Nebraska	1,296,372	672,805	623,567	107.9	111.2	112.5
Kansas	1,769,257	909,221	860,036	105.7	110.0	109.5
Delaware	223,003	113,755	109,248	104.1	104.6	104.0
Maryland	1,449,661	729,455	720,206	101.3	98.9	98.4
District of Columbia	437,571	203,543	234,028	87.0	91.3	90.0
Virginia	2,309,187	1,168,494	1,140,693	102.4	100.9	99.7
West Virginia	1,463,701	763,098	700,603	108.9	111.6	108.6
North Carolina	2,559,123	1,279,062	1,280,061	99.9	99.2	98.3
South Carolina	1,683,724	838,293	845,431	99.2	98.5	98.4
Georgia	2,895,832	1,444,823	1,451,009	99.6	100.1	99.1
Florida	968,470	495,320	473,150	104.7	110.0	108.7
Kentucky	2,416,630	1,227,494	1,189,136	103.2	103.0	103.1
Tennessee	2,337,885	1,173,967	1,163,918	100.9	102.1	102.2
Alabama	2,348,174	1,173,105	1,175,069	99.8	101.0	100.5
Mississippi	1,790,618	897,124	893,494	100.4	101.6	101.5
Arkansas	1,752,204	895,228	856,976	104.5	106.0	106.1
Louisiana	1,798,509	903,335	895,174	100.9	101.7	101.1
Oklahoma	2,028,283	1,058,044	970,239	109.0	113.7	115.3
Texas	4,663,228	2,409,224	2,254,004	106.9	107.4	107.4
Montana	548,889	299,941	248,948	120.5	152.1	160.3
Idaho	431,866	233,919	197,947	118.2	132.5	136.5
Wyoming	194,402	110,359	84,043	131.3	168.8	169.4
Colorado	939,629	492,731	446,898	110.3	116.9	120.9
New Mexico	360,350	190,456	169,894	112.1	115.3	114.4
Arizona	334,162	183,602	150,560	121.9	138.2	140.4
Utah	449,396	232,051	217,345	106.8	111.5	104.9
Nevada	77,407	46,240	31,167	148.4	179.2	153.0
Washington	1,356,621	734,701	621,920	118.1	136.3	142.2
Oregon	783,389	416,334	367,055	113.4	133.2	129.0
California	3,426,861	1,813,591	1,613,270	112.4	125.5	123.5
Geographic divisions—						
New England	7,400,909	3,672,571	3,728,338	98.5	99.3	97.7
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144	11,206,421	11,054,723	101.4	103.3	100.9
East North Central	21,475,543	11,035,036	10,440,507	105.7	106.0	104.7
West North Central	12,544,249	6,459,059	6,085,190	106.1	109.9	109.7
South Atlantic	13,990,272	7,035,843	6,954,429	101.2	101.2	100.0
East South Central	8,893,307	4,471,690	4,421,617	101.1	101.9	101.9
West South Central	10,242,224	5,265,831	4,976,393	105.8	107.2	106.7
Mountain	3,336,101	1,789,299	1,546,802	115.7	127.9	128.0
Pacific	5,566,871	2,964,626	2,602,245	113.9	129.5	128.2
United States	105,710,620	53,900,376	51,810,244	104.0	106.0	104.4

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, BY STATES, 1920 AND 1910.

State.	Population, 1920			Population, 1910.		Pct. Urban.	
	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	1920.	1910.
Alabama	2,348,174	509,317	1,838,857	370,431	1,767,662	21.7	17.3
Arizona	333,903	117,527	216,376	63,260	141,094	35.2	31.0
Arkansas	1,752,204	290,497	1,461,707	202,681	1,371,768	16.6	12.9
California	3,426,861	2,331,729	1,095,132	1,469,739	907,810	68.0	61.8
Colorado	939,629	453,259	486,370	402,192	396,832	48.2	50.3
Connecticut	1,380,631	936,339	444,292	*731,797	*382,959	67.8	*65.6
Delaware	223,003	120,767	102,236	97,085	105,237	54.2	48.0
District of Columbia	437,571	437,571	.....	331,069	.....	100.0	100.0
Florida	968,470	355,825	612,645	219,080	533,539	36.7	29.1
Georgia	2,895,832	727,859	2,167,973	538,650	2,070,471	25.1	20.6
Idaho	431,866	119,037	312,829	69,898	255,696	27.6	21.5
Illinois	6,485,280	4,405,678	2,079,602	3,476,929	2,161,662	67.9	61.7
Indiana	2,930,390	1,482,855	1,447,535	1,143,835	1,557,041	50.6	42.4
Iowa	2,404,021	875,495	1,528,526	680,054	1,544,717	36.4	30.6
Kansas	1,769,257	617,964	1,151,293	493,790	1,197,159	34.9	29.2
Kentucky	2,416,630	633,543	1,783,087	555,442	1,734,463	26.2	24.3
Louisiana	1,798,509	628,163	1,170,346	496,516	1,159,872	34.9	30.0
Maine	768,014	299,569	468,445	*262,248	*480,123	39.0	*35.3
Maryland	1,449,661	869,422	580,239	658,192	637,154	60.0	50.8
Massachusetts	3,852,356	3,650,248	202,108	3,125,367	241,049	94.8	92.8
Michigan	3,668,412	2,241,560	1,426,852	1,327,044	1,483,129	61.1	47.2
Minnesota	2,387,125	1,051,593	1,335,532	850,294	1,225,414	44.1	41.0
Mississippi	1,790,618	240,121	1,550,497	207,311	1,589,803	13.4	11.5
Missouri	3,404,055	1,586,903	1,817,152	1,398,817	1,894,518	46.6	42.5
Montana	548,889	172,011	376,878	133,420	242,633	31.3	35.5

	Population, 1920			Population, 1910		Pct. Urban.	
	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	1920.	1910.
Nebraska	1,296,372	405,306	891,066	310,852	881,362	31.3	26.1
Nevada	77,407	15,254	62,153	13,367	68,508	19.7	16.3
New Hampshire	443,083	279,761	163,322	255,099	175,473	63.1	59.2
New Jersey	3,155,900	2,482,289	673,611	1,907,210	629,957	78.7	75.2
New Mexico	360,350	64,960	295,390	46,571	280,730	18.0	14.2
New York	10,384,829	8,589,844	1,794,985	7,185,494	1,928,120	82.7	78.8
North Carolina	2,559,123	490,370	2,068,753	318,474	1,887,813	19.2	14.4
North Dakota	645,680	88,234	557,446	63,236	513,820	13.7	11.0
Ohio	5,759,394	3,677,136	2,082,258	2,665,143	2,101,978	63.8	55.9
Oklahoma	2,028,283	539,480	1,488,803	320,155	1,337,000	26.6	19.3
Oregon	783,389	391,019	392,370	307,060	365,705	49.9	45.6
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	5,607,815	3,112,202	4,630,669	3,034,442	64.3	60.4
Rhode Island	604,397	589,180	15,217	524,654	17,956	97.5	96.7
South Carolina	1,683,724	293,987	1,389,737	224,832	1,290,568	17.5	14.8
South Dakota	636,547	101,872	534,675	76,673	507,215	16.0	13.1
Tennessee	2,337,885	611,226	1,726,659	441,045	1,743,744	26.1	20.2
Texas	4,663,228	1,512,689	3,150,539	938,104	2,958,438	32.4	24.1
Utah	449,396	215,584	233,812	172,934	200,417	48.0	46.3
Vermont	352,428	109,976	242,452	*98,917	*257,039	31.2	*27.8
Virginia	2,309,187	673,984	1,635,203	476,529	1,585,083	29.2	23.1
Washington	1,356,621	748,735	607,886	605,530	536,460	55.2	53.0
West Virginia	1,463,701	369,007	1,094,694	228,242	992,877	25.2	18.7
Wisconsin	2,632,067	1,244,568	1,387,499	1,004,320	1,329,540	47.3	43.0
Wyoming	194,402	57,348	137,054	43,221	102,744	29.5	29.6
United States	105,708,771	54,314,476	51,394,295	42,163,472	49,808,794	51.4	*45.8

*Corrected figures.

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION.

The figures given in the above table for 1920, as compared with corresponding figures for 1910, show that the trend of population from the country to the city increased steadily during the decade and that, for the first time in the country's history, more than half the entire population was living in urban territory as defined by the census bureau, that is, residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, including towns of that size in three New England states, namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, as later explained. On this basis, therefore, it appears that of the 105,708,711 persons in the United States in 1920, there were 54,318,032, or 51.4 per cent, living in urban territory and 51,390,739, or 48.6 per cent, living in rural territory. The corresponding percentages for 1910 were 45.8 and 54.2, respectively, showing a gain of 5.6 per cent in the proportion for the population living in urban territory. The proportion of the population living in urban territory was larger in 1920 than in 1910 for all but three states—Colorado, Montana and Wyoming—the largest changes in the proportion during the decade being for Michigan—an increase from 47.2 to 61.1 per cent—and for Maryland—an increase from 50.8 to 60 per cent. Texas, Indiana, Ohio, Florida and Oklahoma also showed considerable gains in the proportion of the population living in urban territory as compared with 1910. The loss since 1910 in the proportion of the population living in urban territory in Colorado, Montana and Wyoming was due to the fact that in each state by far the larger part of the total increase in the population was in the population living in rural territory, namely, 65.6 per cent for Colorado, 77.7 per cent for Montana, and 70.8 per cent for Wyoming.

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire (except in two cases) it is not the practice, as in the other states, to have municipal incorporations, such as villages, within the limits of the town, and no town becomes a city until its population is much in excess of 2,500. For this reason, it has been necessary, as above stated, to include in the urban territory of these states not only the population of cities but that of all towns having over 2,500 inhabitants. The "urban area" in each of these three states includes, therefore, some population which in other states would be classed as "rural," but it is not thought that the proportion of urban population in either state is greatly increased thereby. At the census of 1910 this rule as to towns applied to all the New England states, but for the census of 1920 the census bureau decided to limit the "urban area" in three of the New England states—Connecticut, Maine and Vermont—to cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, the same as for other states, and so the figures for these states in 1910 were corrected accordingly.

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES IN SQUARE MILES (1920).

Arranged according to rank in gross area.

State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	*Water.	State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	*Water.
Texas	1	265,896	262,398	3,498	Nebraska	15	77,520	76,808	712
California	2	158,297	155,652	2,645	North Dakota	16	70,837	70,183	654
Montana	3	146,997	146,131	866	Oklahoma	17	70,057	69,414	643
New Mexico	4	122,634	122,503	131	Missouri	18	69,420	68,727	693
Arizona	5	113,956	113,810	146	Washington	19	69,127	66,836	2,291
Nevada	6	110,690	109,821	869	Georgia	20	59,265	58,725	540
Colorado	7	103,948	103,658	290	Florida	21	58,666	54,861	3,805
Wyoming	8	97,914	97,548	366	Michigan	22	57,980	57,480	500
Oregon	9	96,699	95,607	1,092	Illinois	23	56,665	56,043	622
Utah	10	84,990	82,184	2,806	Iowa	24	56,147	55,586	561
Minnesota	11	84,682	80,858	3,824	Wisconsin	25	56,066	55,256	810
Idaho	12	83,888	83,354	534	Arkansas	26	53,335	52,525	810
Kansas	13	82,158	81,774	384	North Carolina	27	52,426	48,740	3,686
South Dakota	14	77,615	76,868	747	Alabama	28	51,998	51,279	719

State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	*Water
New York	29	49,204	47,654	1,550
Louisiana	30	48,506	45,409	3,097
Mississippi	31	46,865	46,362	503
Pennsylvania	32	45,126	44,832	294
Virginia	33	42,627	40,262	2,365
Tennessee	34	42,022	41,687	335
Ohio	35	41,040	40,740	300
Kentucky	36	40,598	40,181	417
Indiana	37	36,354	36,045	309
Maine	38	33,040	29,895	3,145
South Carolina	39	30,989	30,495	494
West Virginia	40	24,170	24,022	148
Maryland	41	12,327	9,941	2,386
Vermont	42	9,564	9,124	440
New Hampshire	43	9,341	9,031	310
Massachusetts	44	8,266	8,039	227
New Jersey	45	8,224	7,514	710
Connecticut	46	4,965	4,820	145
Delaware	47	2,370	1,965	405
Rhode Island	48	1,248	1,067	180
District of Col.	49	70	60	10
Total		3,026,789	2,973,774	53,015

*Does not include water surface of oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

AREA (SQUARE MILES) BY CENSUS YEARS.

Continental United States.

Year.	Gross.	Land.	Water.
1920	3,026,789	2,973,774	53,015
1910	3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899
1900	3,026,789	2,974,159	52,630
1890	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1880	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1870	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1860	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1850	2,997,119	2,944,337	52,782
1840	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1830	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1820	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1810	1,720,122	1,685,865	34,257
1800	892,135	867,980	24,155
1790	892,135	867,980	24,155

INCREASE IN AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gross area in square miles.

Accession.	Area.
Area in 1790	892,135
Louisiana purchase, 1803	827,987
Florida, 1819	58,666
Treaty with Spain, 1819	13,435
Texas, 1845	389,166
Oregon, 1846	286,541
Mexican cession, 1848	529,189
Gadsden purchase, 1853	29,670
Total con'l	3,026,789
Alaska, 1867	590,884
Hawaii, 1898	6,449

Accession.	Area.
Philippines, 1899	115,026
Porto Rico, 1899	3,435
Guam, 1899	210
Samoa, 1900	77
Panama Canal Zone, 1904	527
Virgin islands, 1917	132
Total outlying	716,740
Grand total Un. States	3,743,529

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS (1920).

Alaska	54,899
Guam	13,275
Hawaii	259,208
Panama Canal Zone	21,650
Philippines	10,607,872
Porto Rico	1,309,172
Tutuila Group	8,056
Virgin Islands	26,051
Continental United States	105,710,620
Total	118,010,803

POPULATION BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS (1920).

New England	7,400,909
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144
East North Central	21,475,543
West North Central	12,544,249
The North	63,681,845
South Atlantic	13,990,272
East South Central	8,893,307
West South Central	10,242,224
The South	33,125,803
Mountain	3,336,101
Pacific	5,556,871
The West	8,902,972
East of the Mississippi	74,021,175
West of the Mississippi	31,689,445
United States	105,710,620

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS (1920).

The federal census bureau defines a metropolitan district as consisting of the city proper together with the urban portion of the territory lying within ten miles of the city limits. The following table shows the metropolitan districts of cities having a population of 200,000 or more in 1920:

City.	Population *District.	†Inside.	‡Outside.
Akron, O.	285,113	208,435	76,678
Atlanta, Ga.	249,226	200,616	46,610
Baltimore, Md.	787,458	733,826	53,632
Boston, Mass.	1,772,254	748,060	1,024,194
Buffalo, N. Y.	602,847	506,775	96,575
Chicago, Ill.	3,178,924	2,701,705	477,219
Cincinnati, O.	606,850	401,247	205,603
Cleveland, O.	925,720	796,841	128,879
Columbus, O.	260,338	237,031	23,307
Denver, Col.	264,232	256,491	7,741
Detroit, Mich.	1,165,153	993,678	171,475
Indianapolis, Ind.	339,105	314,194	24,911
Kansas City, Mo.-Kas.	477,354	.....	51,767
Kas. City, Mo.	.....	324,410	.....
Kas. City, Kas.	.....	101,177	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	879,008	576,673	302,235
Louisville, Ky.	318,159	234,891	83,268
Milwaukee, Wis.	537,737	457,147	80,590
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	629,216	.....	13,936
Minneapolis	.....	380,582	.....
St. Paul	.....	234,698	.....
New Orleans, La.	397,915	387,219	10,696
New York, N. Y.	7,910,415	5,620,048	2,290,367
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,407,234	1,823,779	583,455
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,207,504	588,343	619,161
Portland, Ore.	299,882	258,288	41,594
Providence, R. I.	444,228	237,595	206,633
Rochester, N. Y.	320,966	295,750	25,216
St. Louis, Mo.	952,012	772,897	179,115
San Francisco-Oakland, Cal.	891,477	.....	168,540
San Francisco	.....	506,676	.....
Oakland	.....	216,261	.....
Seattle, Wash.	357,950	315,312	42,638
Toledo, O.	263,717	243,164	20,553
Washington, D.C.	506,588	437,571	69,017

*Metropolitan. †Inside limits of city proper. ‡Outside limits of city proper.

Cities and Adjacent Territory.

In addition to the population of the metropolitan districts themselves the census returns for 1920 show the population residing in territory adjacent to the central cities but not included in the metropolitan districts—that is, in minor divisions which lie wholly or in greater part within ten miles of the boundaries of the central cities but in which the density of the population was not sufficient to justify treating them as strictly urban.

*City.	Population.
Akron, O.	305,696
Atlanta, Ga.	279,235
Baltimore, Md.	814,395
Boston, Mass.	1,801,320
Buffalo, N. Y.	623,865
Chicago, Ill.	3,210,301
Cincinnati, O.	681,287
Cleveland, O.	951,579
Columbus, O.	284,841
Denver, Col.	289,465
Detroit, Mich.	1,131,057
Indianapolis, Ind.	367,317
Kansas City, Mo.-Kas.	502,242
Los Angeles, Cal.	880,653
Louisville, Ky.	340,985
Milwaukee, Wis.	546,822
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	679,864
New Orleans, La.	419,679
New York, N. Y.	8,034,349
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,428,728
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,216,464
Portland, Ore.	329,246
Providence, R. I.	551,502
Rochester, N. Y.	342,999
St. Louis, Mo.	1,014,457
San Francisco-Oakland, Cal.	900,921
Seattle, Wash.	383,324
Toledo, O.	294,248
Washington, D. C.	540,702

*Including adjacent territory.

PLACES OF FASTEST GROWTH, 1910-1920.

Place.	Pct. increase
Hamtramck, Mich.	1,266.0
Highland Park, Mich.	1,028.6
Miami, Fla.	440.5
Wichita Falls, Tex.	388.8
Tulsa, Okla.	296.4
Gary, Ind.	229.6
Long Beach, Cal.	212.2
Cicero, Ill.	209.1
Clarksburg, W. Va.	202.9
Akron, O.	201.8
East Cleveland, O.	197.3
Lakewood, O.	174.9
Phoenix, Ariz.	160.9
Warren, O.	144.1
Flint, Mich.	137.6
Pontiac, Mich.	135.8
Clifton, N. J.	123.0
West New York, N. J.	120.7
Irvington, N. J.	114.5
Knoxville, Tenn.	114.1
Detroit, Mich.	113.3
Winston-Salem, N. C.	113.2
Oak Park, Ill.	105.0

CITIES GROUPED BY SIZE (1920).

Groups.	Number.	Population.
Places of 1,000,000 or more	3	10,145,532
500,000 to 1,000,000	9	6,223,769
250,000 to 500,000	13	4,540,838
100,000 to 250,000	43	6,519,187
50,000 to 100,000	76	5,265,747
25,000 to 50,000	143	5,075,041
10,000 to 25,000	459	6,942,742
5,000 to 10,000	721	4,997,794
2,500 to 5,000	1,320	4,593,953
Total, 1920	2,787	54,304,603
Total, 1910	2,313	42,166,120
Total, 1900	1,801	30,380,433

LARGE AMERICAN CITIES BY RANK.

City.	Population. 1920.	Rank. 1920.	Rank. '10.	Rank. '00.
New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	1	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	2	2	2
Philadelphia Pa.	1,823,779	3	3	3
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	4	9	13
Cleveland, O.	796,841	5	6	7
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	6	4	4
Boston, Mass.	748,060	7	5	5
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	8	7	6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,343	9	8	11
Los Angeles, Cal.	576,673	10	17	36
Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	11	10	8
San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	12	11	9
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	13	12	14
Washington, D. C.	437,571	14	16	15
Newark, N. J.	414,524	15	14	16
Cincinnati, O.	401,247	16	13	10
New Orleans, La.	387,219	17	15	12
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	18	18	19
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	19	20	22
Seattle, Wash.	315,312	20	21	48
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	21	22	21
Jersey City, N. J.	298,103	22	19	17
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	23	25	24
Portland, Ore.	258,288	24	28	42
Denver, Col.	256,491	25	27	25

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL AMERICAN CITIES, 1860-1920.

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.
New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	4,766,883	3,437,202	1,515,301	1,206,299	942,292	805,651
Brooklyn, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	838,547	599,495	419,921	279,122
Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	503,298	298,977	108,206
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,823,779	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	847,170	674,022	565,529
Detroit, Mich.	993,678	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,340	79,577	45,619
Cleveland, O.	796,841	560,663	381,768	261,353	160,146	92,829	43,417
St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	687,029	575,238	451,770	350,518	310,864	160,773
Boston, Mass.	748,060	670,585	560,892	448,477	362,839	250,526	177,812
Baltimore, Md.	733,826	558,485	508,957	434,439	332,313	267,354	212,418
Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,343	533,905	451,512	343,904	156,389	86,076	49,217
Los Angeles, Cal.	576,673	319,198	102,479	50,395	11,183	5,728	4,385
Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	423,715	352,387	255,664	155,134	117,714	81,129
San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	416,912	342,782	298,997	233,959	149,473	56,802
Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	373,857	285,315	204,468	115,587	71,440	45,246
Washington, D. C.	437,571	331,069	278,718	230,392	147,293	109,199	61,120
Newark, N. J.	414,524	347,469	246,070	181,830	136,508	105,059	71,914
Cincinnati, O.	401,247	363,591	325,902	296,908	255,139	216,239	161,044
New Orleans, La.	387,219	339,075	287,104	242,039	216,090	191,418	168,675
Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	301,408	202,718	164,738	46,887	13,066	2,564
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	248,381	163,752	132,716	55,785	32,260	4,418
Seattle, Wash.	315,312	237,194	80,671	42,837	3,533	1,107	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	233,650	169,164	105,436	75,056	48,244	18,611
Jersey City, N. J.	298,103	267,779	206,433	163,003	120,722	82,546	29,226
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	218,149	162,608	133,896	89,366	62,386	48,204
Portland, Ore.	258,288	207,214	90,426	46,385	17,577	8,293	2,874
Denver, Col.	256,491	213,381	133,859	106,713	35,639	4,759	.....
Toledo, O.	243,164	168,497	131,822	81,434	50,137	30,972	13,768
Providence, R. I.	237,595	224,326	175,597	132,146	104,857	68,904	50,666
Columbus, O.	237,031	181,511	125,560	88,150	51,647	31,274	18,554
Louisville, Ky.	234,891	223,928	204,731	161,129	123,758	100,753	68,033

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.
St. Paul, Minn.	234,698	214,744	163,065	133,155	41,473	20,030	10,401
Oakland, Cal.	216,261	150,174	66,960	48,682	34,555	10,500	1,543
Akron, O.	208,435	69,067	42,728	27,601	16,512	10,006	3,477
Atlanta, Ga.	200,616	154,839	89,672	66,533	37,409	21,789	9,554
Omaha, Neb.	191,601	124,096	102,555	140,452	30,518	16,083	1,883
Worcester, Mass.	179,754	145,986	118,421	84,655	58,291	41,105	24,960
Birmingham, Ala.	178,806	132,683	38,415	26,178	3,086	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.	171,717	127,628	85,050	81,388	63,600	51,038	37,910
Syracuse, N. Y.	171,667	137,249	108,374	88,143	51,792	43,051	28,119
New Haven, Conn.	162,537	133,605	108,027	81,298	62,882	50,840	39,267
Memphis, Tenn.	162,351	131,105	102,320	64,495	33,592	40,226	22,623
San Antonio, Tex.	161,379	96,614	53,321	37,673	20,550	12,256	8,235
Dallas, Tex.	158,976	92,104	42,638	38,067	10,358	.....	.....
Dayton, O.	152,559	116,577	85,333	61,220	38,678	30,473	20,081
Bridgeport, Conn.	143,555	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,643	18,969	13,299
Houston, Tex.	138,276	78,800	44,633	27,557	16,513	9,382	4,845
Hartford, Conn.	138,036	98,915	79,850	53,230	42,015	37,180	29,152
Scranton, Pa.	137,783	129,867	102,026	75,215	45,850	35,092	9,223
Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634	112,571	87,565	60,278	32,016	16,507	8,085
Paterson, N. J.	135,875	125,600	105,171	78,347	51,031	33,579	19,586
Youngstown, O.	132,358	79,066	44,885	33,220	15,435	8,075	2,579
Springfield, Mass.	129,614	88,926	62,059	44,179	33,340	26,703	15,199
Des Moines, Ia.	126,468	86,368	62,139	50,093	22,408	12,035	3,965
New Bedford, Mass.	121,217	96,652	62,442	40,733	26,845	21,320	22,300
Fall River, Mass.	120,485	119,295	104,863	74,398	48,961	26,766	14,026
Trenton, N. J.	119,289	96,815	73,307	57,458	29,910	22,874	17,228
Nashville, Tenn.	118,342	110,364	80,865	76,168	43,350	25,865	16,948
Salt Lake City, Utah.	118,110	92,777	53,531	44,843	20,768	12,854	8,207
Camden, N. J.	116,309	94,538	75,935	58,313	41,659	20,045	14,358
Norfolk, Va.	115,777	67,452	46,624	34,871	21,966	19,229	14,620
Albany, N. Y.	113,344	100,253	94,151	94,923	90,758	69,658	62,367
Lowell, Mass.	112,759	106,294	94,969	77,696	59,475	40,298	36,827
Wilmington, Del.	110,168	87,411	76,508	61,431	42,478	30,841	21,238
Cambridge, Mass.	109,694	104,839	91,886	70,028	52,669	18,547	26,060
Reading, Pa.	107,784	96,071	78,961	58,661	43,278	33,930	23,162
Fort Worth, Tex.	106,482	73,312	26,688	23,076	6,663	.....	.....
Spokane, Wash.	104,437	104,402	36,848	19,922	350	.....	.....
Kansas City, Kas.	101,177	82,331	51,418	38,316	3,200	.....	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.	100,176	79,803	47,931	32,033	18,892	12,733	.....

Population of Principal Cities, 1790-1850.

	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Albany, N. Y.	50,763	33,721	24,238	12,630	9,356	5,349	3,498
Baltimore, Md.	169,054	102,313	80,625	62,738	46,555	26,614	13,503
Boston, Mass.	136,881	93,383	61,392	43,298	32,250	24,027	18,320
Brooklyn, N. Y.	96,838	36,233	12,042	7,145	4,402	3,298	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,261	18,213	8,653	2,095	1,508	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	42,985	29,261	30,289	24,480	24,711	18,712	16,359
Chicago, Ill.	29,963	4,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, O.	115,436	46,338	24,831	9,644	2,540	750	.....
Cleveland, O.	17,034	6,071	1,076	606	547	.....	.....
Columbus, O.	17,882	6,048	2,435	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.	21,019	9,102	2,222	1,422	.....	.....	.....
Hartford, Conn.	13,555	12,793	7,704	4,726	3,955	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.	43,194	21,210	10,352	4,012	1,357	359	200
Lowell, Mass.	33,383	20,796	6,474	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.	13,932	3,235	877	761	615	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,061	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.	20,515	16,672	3,194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	10,478	6,929	5,566	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.	38,894	17,290	10,953	6,507	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	16,443	12,087	7,592	3,947	5,651	4,361	3,313
New Haven, Conn.	20,345	14,890	10,180	7,147	5,772	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	116,375	102,193	46,310	27,176	17,242	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.	515,547	312,710	203,007	123,706	96,373	60,489	49,401
Norfolk, Va.	14,326	10,920	9,814	8,478	9,193	6,926	2,959
Paterson, N. J.	11,334	7,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	408,762	258,037	167,188	108,116	96,664	70,287	28,522
Pittsburgh, Pa.	46,601	21,115	12,542	7,248	4,768	1,565	.....
Portland, Me.	20,815	15,218	12,601	8,581	7,169	3,677	.....
Providence, R. I.	41,513	23,171	16,832	11,767	10,071	7,614	6,380
Richmond, Va.	27,570	20,153	16,060	12,046	9,735	5,537	3,761
Rochester, N. Y.	36,403	20,191	9,269	1,502	.....	.....	.....
Salem, Mass.	20,264	15,082	13,886	12,721	12,613	9,457	7,921
Savannah, Ga.	15,312	11,214	9,748	7,523	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Mass.	11,766	10,985	6,784	3,914	2,767	2,312	1,574
St. Louis, Mo.	77,860	16,469	5,852	4,598	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	22,271	6,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy, N. Y.	28,785	19,334	11,401	5,264	3,885	.....	.....
Utica, N. Y.	17,565	12,782	8,323	2,972	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.	40,001	23,364	18,827	13,247	8,208	3,210	.....
Williamsburg, N. Y.	30,780	5,680	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.	17,049	7,497	4,173	2,962	2,577	2,411	2,095

Note—In 1850: Los Angeles, 1,610; San Francisco, 15,000; Jersey City, 6,856; Indianapolis, Ind., 8,091; St. Paul, Minn., 1,112; Portland, Ore., 821; Toledo, O., 3,829; At-

lanta, Ga., 2,572; Memphis, Tenn., 8,841; Fall River, Mass., 11,524; Dayton, O., 10,977; Grand Rapids, Mich., 2,686; Cambridge, Mass., 15,215, and Bridgeport, Conn., 7,560.

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF CITIES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 IN 1920.

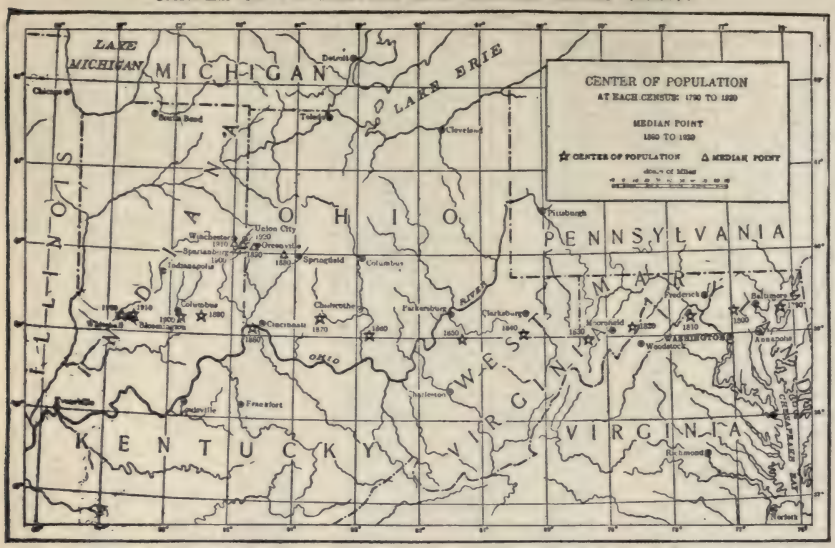
City.	1910 to 1920		1900 to 1910		1890 to 1900		1880 to 1890	
	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.
Akron, O.	139,368	201.8	26,339	61.6	15,127	54.8	11,089	67.2
Albany, N. Y.	13,091	13.1	6,102	6.5	*772	*0.8	4,165	4.6
Atlanta, Ga.	45,777	29.6	64,967	72.3	24,339	37.1	28,124	75.2
Baltimore, Md.	175,341	31.4	49,528	9.7	74,518	17.2	102,126	30.7
Birmingham, Ala.	46,121	34.8	94,270	245.4	12,237	46.7	23,092	748.3
Boston, Mass.	77,475	11.6	109,693	19.6	112,415	25.1	85,638	23.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	41,501	40.7	31,058	43.7	22,130	45.3	21,223	76.8
Buffalo, N. Y.	83,060	19.6	71,328	20.2	96,723	37.8	100,530	64.8
Camden, N. J.	21,771	23.0	18,603	24.5	17,622	30.2	16,654	40.0
Cambridge, Mass.	4,855	4.6	12,953	14.1	21,858	31.2	17,359	33.0
Chicago, Ill.	516,422	23.6	486,708	28.7	598,725	54.4	596,665	118.6
Cincinnati, O.	37,656	10.3	37,689	11.8	28,994	9.8	41,769	16.4
Cleveland, O.	236,178	42.1	178,895	46.9	120,415	46.1	101,207	63.2
Columbus, O.	55,520	30.6	55,951	44.6	37,410	42.4	36,503	70.7
Dallas, Tex.	66,872	72.6	49,466	116.0	4,571	12.0	27,709	267.5
Dayton, O.	35,984	31.0	31,244	36.6	24,113	39.4	22,542	58.3
Denver, Col.	43,110	20.2	79,522	59.4	27,146	25.4	71,084	199.5
Detroit, Mich.	527,912	113.3	180,062	63.0	79,828	38.8	89,536	77.0
Des Moines, Ia.	40,100	46.4	24,229	39.0	12,046	24.0	27,685	123.5
Fall River, Mass.	1,190	1.0	14,432	13.8	30,465	40.9	25,437	51.9
Fort Worth, Tex.	33,170	45.2	46,624	174.7	3,612	15.7	16,413	246.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25,063	22.3	25,006	28.5	27,287	45.3	28,262	88.3
Hartford, Conn.	39,121	39.6	19,065	23.9	26,620	50.0	11,215	26.7
Houston, Tex.	59,476	75.5	34,167	76.6	17,076	62.0	11,044	66.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	80,544	34.5	64,486	38.1	63,728	60.4	30,380	40.5
Jersey City, N. J.	30,324	11.3	61,346	29.7	43,430	26.6	42,281	35.0
Kansas City, Kas.	18,846	22.9	30,913	60.1	13,102	34.2	35,116	1097.4
Kansas City, Mo.	76,029	30.6	84,752	51.7	31,036	23.4	76,931	137.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	257,475	80.7	216,719	211.5	52,084	103.4	39,212	350.6
Lowell, Mass.	6,465	6.1	11,325	11.9	17,273	22.2	18,221	30.6
Louisville, Ky.	10,963	4.9	19,197	9.4	43,602	27.1	37,371	30.2
Memphis, Tenn.	31,246	23.8	28,785	28.1	37,825	58.6	30,903	92.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	83,290	22.3	88,542	31.0	80,847	39.5	88,881	76.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	79,174	26.3	98,690	48.6	37,980	23.1	117,851	251.4
Nashville, Tenn.	7,978	7.2	29,499	36.5	4,697	6.2	32,818	75.7
Newark, N. J.	67,055	19.3	101,399	41.2	64,240	35.3	45,322	33.2
New Bedford, Mass.	24,565	25.4	34,210	54.8	21,709	53.3	13,888	51.7
New Haven, Conn.	28,932	21.7	25,578	23.6	26,729	32.9	18,416	29.3
New Orleans, La.	48,144	14.2	51,971	18.1	45,065	18.6	25,949	12.0
New York, N. Y.	853,165	17.9	1,329,681	38.7	929,788	37.1	595,716	31.2
Norfolk, Va.	48,325	71.6	20,828	44.7	11,753	33.7	12,905	58.7
Oakland, Cal.	66,087	44.0	83,214	124.3	18,278	37.5	14,127	40.9
Omaha, Neb.	67,505	54.4	21,541	21.0	37,897	27.0	109,934	360.2
Paterson, N. J.	10,275	8.2	20,429	19.4	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	274,771	17.7	255,311	19.7	246,733	23.6	199,794	23.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	54,438	10.2	82,393	18.2	82,999	34.8	82,228	52.6
Portland, Ore.	51,074	24.6	116,788	140.2	44,041	94.9	28,808	163.9
Providence, R. I.	13,269	5.9	48,729	27.8	43,451	39.9	27,289	26.0
Reading, Pa.	11,713	12.2	17,110	21.7	20,300	34.6	15,383	35.5
Richmond, Va.	44,039	34.5	85,050	50.1	3,662	4.5	17,788	28.0
Rochester, N. Y.	77,601	35.6	55,541	34.2	28,712	21.4	44,530	49.8
St. Louis, Mo.	85,868	12.5	111,791	19.4	123,468	27.3	101,252	28.9
St. Paul, Minn.	19,954	9.3	51,679	31.7	29,909	22.5	91,683	221.1
Salt Lake City, Utah	25,333	27.3	39,246	73.3	8,688	19.4	24,075	115.9
San Antonio, Tex.	64,765	67.0	43,293	81.2	15,648	41.5	17,123	83.3
San Francisco, Cal.	89,764	21.5	74,130	21.6	43,785	14.6	65,038	27.8
Scranton, Pa.	7,916	6.1	27,841	27.3	26,811	35.6	29,365	64.0
Seattle, Wash.	78,118	32.9	156,523	194.0	37,834	88.3	39,304	1112.5
Spokane, Wash.	35	0.03	67,554	183.3	19,572	530.6	.....	....
Springfield, Mass.	40,688	45.8	26,867	43.3	17,880	40.5	10,839	32.5
Syracuse, N. Y.	34,468	25.1	28,875	26.6	20,231	23.0	36,351	70.2
Toledo, O.	74,667	44.3	36,675	27.8	50,388	61.9	31,297	62.4
Trenton, N. J.	22,474	23.2	23,508	32.1	15,849	27.6	27,568	92.1
Washington, D. C.	106,502	32.2	53,351	18.8	48,326	21.0	52,768	29.7
Wilmington, Del.	22,757	26.0	10,903	14.3	15,077	24.5	18,953	44.6
Worcester, Mass.	33,768	23.1	27,565	23.3	33,766	39.9	26,364	45.2
Yonkers, N. Y.	20,373	25.5	31,872	66.5	15,898	49.6	13,141	69.6
Youngstown, O.	53,292	67.4	34,181	76.2	11,665	35.1	17,785	115.2

*Decrease.

DECENNIAL INCREASE IN POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

Census.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.	Census.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1920	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9	1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0	1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7	1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5	1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1	1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6	1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6	1790	3,929,214	.....	....

CENTER OF POPULATION AND MEDIAN LINES (1920).



Census year.	North latitude. D.	M.	S.	West longitude. D.	M.	S.	Approximate location by important towns.	Movement in miles during preceding decade. Direct line.	Westward.	Northward.	Southward.
1790..39	16	30		76	11	12..23	east of Baltimore, Md	....	....	....	....
1800..39	16	6		76	56	30..18	west of Baltimore, Md	40.6	40.6	...	0.5
1810..39	11	30		77	37	12..40	northwest by west of Washington, D. C.	36.9	36.5	.....	5.3
1820..39	5	42		78	33	0..16	north of Woodstock, Va	50.5	50.1	.....	6.7
1830..38	57	54		79	16	54..19	west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*	40.4	39.4	.....	9.0
1840..39	2	0		80	18	0..16	south of Clarksburg, W. Va.*	55.0	54.8	4.7	.....
1850..38	59	0		81	19	0..23	southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va	54.8	54.7	.....	3.5
1860..39	0	24		82	48	48..20	south of Chillicothe, O	80.6	80.6	1.6	.....
1870..39	12	0		83	35	42..48	east by north of Cincinnati, O	44.1	42.1	13.3	.....
1880..39	4	8		84	39	40.. 8	west by south of Cincinnati, O	58.1	57.4	.....	9.1
1890..39	11	56		85	32	53..20	east of Columbus, Ind	48.6	47.7	9.0	.....
1900..39	9	36		85	48	54.. 6	southeast of Columbus, Ind	14.6	14.4	.....	2.8
1910..39	10	12		86	32	20..In the city of Bloomington, Ind		39.0	38.9	0.8	....
1920..39	10	21		86	43	15..1.9	west of Whitehall, Ind	9.8	9.8	0.2	....

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1863.

The center of population, according to the bureau of the census, may be said to represent the center of gravity of the population. If the surface of the United States be considered as a rigid plane without weight, capable of sustaining the population distributed thereon, individuals being assumed to be of equal weight, and each, therefore, to exert a pressure on any supporting pivotal point directly proportional to his distance from the point, the pivotal point on which the plane balances would, of course, be its center of gravity, and this is the point referred to by the term "center of population" as used by the census bureau in its reports.

The median point, which may be described as the numerical center of population, is in no sense a center of gravity. In determining the median point distance is not taken into account, and the location of the units of population is considered only in relation to the intersecting median lines—as being north or south of the median parallel and east and west of the meridian.

As will be noted from the foregoing table, the center of population during the decade 1910 to 1920 moved westward approximately 9.8 miles and northward approximately two-tenths of a mile. This was the least movement made by the center of population in any decade since 1790. The increase in the population of New York, Pennsylvania and certain other states north of the 39th parallel substantially counterbalanced the increase in Texas, Oklahoma and southern California. The advance toward the west was due largely to the increase in the population of the Pacific coast states—particularly California, the population of which was greater by more than 1,000,000 in 1920 than in 1910—their distance from the center giving any increase of population in those states much greater weight than an equal increase in the populous eastern states, which are nearer the center. The cities of Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles, with a combined population of 1,398,661, exert a greater influence on the location of the center of population than the cities of Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh with a combined population of 5,197,624.

The geographic distribution of the population is also indicated by the location of median lines. A parallel of latitude is determined which evenly divides the population so that

MEDIAN LINES.

the population north of that parallel is the same as that south. Similarly, a meridian of longitude is determined which divides the population evenly as between east and west. In calculating these median lines it is necessary, in the case of the square degrees of latitude and longitude which are traversed by the lines themselves, to assume that the population is evenly distributed through these square degrees or to make an estimated adjustment where this is obviously not the case.

It may be observed that while each median line exactly bisects the population as a whole it does not necessarily bisect the population at any given point or through any given section of its course. The median parallel does not bisect even approximately the population living either east or west of the Mississippi river. Similarly, the median meridian does not bisect the population of either the northern or southern section of the country. As a result, no one of the four sections into which the intersecting median lines divide the country contains exactly or approximately one-quarter of the total population. The diagonally opposite sections, however, are necessarily exactly equal in population. The population of the northeastern section equals that of the southwestern and, similarly, the population of the southeastern equals that of the northwestern. The northeastern and southwestern sections each contain, in fact, a population of approximately 31,450,000, while the southeastern and northwestern sections each have about 21,400,000 inhabitants.

The following table shows the movement of the median lines from 1880 to 1920, inclusive:

Census year.	Median parallel, north latitude. D.	M.	S.	Median meridian, west longitude. D.	M.	S.	Movement in miles. Median parallel, north'rd.	Median meridian westward
1880....	39	57	00	84	7	12	...	....
1890....	40	2	51	84	40	1	6.6	27.0
1900....	40	4	22	84	51	29	2.4	10.8
1910....	40	6	24	84	59	59	2.3	7.5
1920....	40	6	25	84	49	59	0.019	*8.8

*Eastward.

MEDIAN POINT.

The point at which the median lines intersect is designated as the "median point" of the population. In other words, it is the junction of the line dividing the population equally north and south with the line dividing it equally east and west and is, therefore, quite distinct from the center of population and having no definite or fixed relation to it. In 1920 the median point was six miles slightly west of south of Union City, Randolph county, Ind. Its eastern movement during the decade was 8.8 miles and its northward movement nineteen-thousandths of a mile. Comparing its movement since 1910 with the center of population, it will be noted that while each moved slightly to the northward, the center of population moved westward 9.8 miles, as against an eastward movement of 8.8 miles on the part of the median point. The approximate location of the median point, with reference to certain places since 1880, has been:

1880. 16 miles nearly due west of Springfield, O.
1890. 5 miles southwest of Greenville, O.
1900. In Spartanburg, Ind.
1910. 3 miles south of Winchester, Ind.
1920. 6 miles southwest of Union City, Ind.

BRIDGE DISASTER IN CHESTER, PA.

Twenty-four persons lost their lives and a score of others were injured as the result of the collapse of part of the footway on the Third Street bridge over the Chester river in the city of Chester, Pa., on the evening of Sept. 10, 1921. People leaving a moving-picture show had crowded the bridge, watching policemen dragging the stream for the body of a child supposed to have been drowned. The weight was so great that part of the structure collapsed, precipitating the people into the river.

POPULATION OF AMERICAN CITIES AND TOWNS.

The following list includes all incorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more as shown by the United States census of January, 1920.

ALABAMA.

Place.	Population.
Abbeville	1,267
Alabama City	5,432
Albany	7,652
Albertville	1,666
Alexander City	2,293
Altoona	1,078
Andalusia	4,023
Anniston	17,734
Ashland	1,655
Athens	3,323
Atmore	1,775
Attalla	3,462
Auburn	2,143
Bay Minette	1,092
Bessemer	18,674
Birmingham	178,806
Boaz	1,369
Boyles	1,364
Brewton	2,682
Bridgeport	2,018
Brighton	3,665
Carbon Hill	2,666
Chapman	1,142
Clanton	1,411
Columbiana	1,073
Cordova	1,622
Cullman	2,467
Dadeville	1,146
Decatur	4,752
Demopolis	2,779
Dora	1,117
Dothan	10,034
Elba	1,681
Enterprise	3,013
Eufaula	4,939
Eutaw	1,359
Evergreen	1,813
Fairfield	5,003
Fayette	1,741
Florala	2,633
Florence	10,529
Fort Payne	2,025
Gadsden	14,737
Geneva	1,581
Georgiana	1,550
Girard	4,942
Greensboro	1,809
Greenville	3,471
Guntersville	1,909
Haleyville	1,404
Hartford	1,561
Hartsell	2,009
Headland	1,252
Heflin	1,026
Huntsville	8,018
Inglenook	1,590
Jackson	1,331
Jacksonville	2,395
Jasper	3,246
Lafayette	1,911
Lanett	4,976
Leeds	1,600
Lineville	1,507
Lipscomb	1,605
Luverne	1,464
Marion	2,035
Mignon	2,028
Mobile	60,777
Monroeville	1,017
Montgomery	43,464
Northport	1,606
Oakman	1,083
Opelika	4,960
Opp	1,556
Oxford	1,108
Ozark	2,518
Phenix	5,432
Piedmont	2,645
Prattville	2,316
Reform	1,069
River Falls	1,107
Roanoke	3,841
Russellville	2,269
Samson	1,646
Scottsboro	1,417
Selma	15,589
Sheffield	6,682
Sulligent	1,071
Sylacauga	2,141
Talladega	6,546
Tallassee	2,034
Thomasville	1,002
Townley	1,554
Troy	5,696
Tuscaloosa	11,996
Tuscumbia	3,855
Tuskegee	2,475
Union Springs	4,125
Uniontown	1,359
Vincent	1,034
West Blocton	1,023
Wetumpka	1,520
York	1,651

ALASKA.

Place.	Population.
Anchorage*	1,856
Cordova	955
Douglas	919
Fairbanks	1,155
Juneau	3,058
Ketchikan	2,458
Nome	852
Sitka	1,175
Skagway	494
Valdez	466
Wrangell	821

*Not incorporated.

ARIZONA.

Place.	Population.
Bisbee	9,205
Clifton	4,163
Douglas	9,916
Flagstaff	3,186
Florence	1,161
Glendale	2,737
Globe	7,044
Holbrook	1,206
Jerome	4,030
Mesa	3,036
Miami	6,689
Nogales	5,199
Phoenix	29,053
Prescott	5,010
Safford	1,336
Tempe	1,963
Tombstone	1,178
Tucson	20,292
Williams	1,350
Winslow	3,730
Yuma	4,237

ARKANSAS.

Place.	Population.
Arkadelphia	3,311
Arkansas City	1,482
Ashdown	2,052
Atkins	1,529
Augusta	1,731
Batesville	4,299
Benton	2,933
Bentonville	2,313
Berryville	1,474
Blytheville	6,447
Booneville	2,199
Brinkley	2,714
Camden	3,238
Clarendon	2,638
Clarksville	2,127
Coal Hill	1,057
Conway	4,564
Corning	1,564
Cotton Plant	1,661
Crossett	2,707
Dardanelle	1,835
De Queen	2,517
De Witt	1,422
Dermott	2,330
Des Arc	1,307
Djerks	1,495
Dumas	1,124
Earle	2,091
El Dorado	3,887
England	2,408
Eudora	1,197
Eureka Springs	2,429
Fayetteville	5,362
Fordyce	2,996
Forrest City	3,377
Fort Smith	28,870
Gillett	1,155
Greenwood	1,374
Gurdon	1,469
Hamburg	1,538
Harrisburg	1,315
Harrison	3,477
Hartford	2,067
Heber Springs	1,675
Helena	9,112
Hope	4,790
Horatio	1,038
Hot Springs	11,695
Hoxie	1,711
Huntington	1,453
Huttig	1,261
Jonesboro	9,384
Lake Village	1,449
Leslie	1,472
Lewisville	1,067
Little Rock	65,142
Lonoke	1,711
Luxora	1,179
McGehee	2,368
Magnolia	2,158
Malvern	3,864
Marianna	5,074
Marked Tree	1,318
Mena	3,441
Monette	1,066
Monticello	2,378
Morrillton	3,010
Mulberry	1,095
Nashville	2,144
New Rocky Comfort	1,408
Newport	3,771
North Little Rock	14,048
Osceola	1,755
Ozark	1,262
Paragould	6,306
Paris	1,740
Parkin	1,378
Piggott	2,016
Pine Bluff	19,280
Pocahontas	1,806
Prescott	2,691
Rector	1,801
Rogers	3,318
Russellville	4,505
Searcy	2,836
Siloam Springs	2,569
Springdale	2,263
Stamps	2,564
Stuttgart	4,522
Texarkana	8,257
Thornton	1,312
Truman	2,598
Van Buren	5,224
Walnut Ridge	2,226
Warren	2,145
West Helena	6,226
Wilmar	1,034
Wynne	2,933

CALIFORNIA

Place.	Population.
Alameda	28,806
Albany	2,462
Alhambra	9,096
Anaheim	5,526
Antioch	1,936
Arcadia	2,239
Arcata	1,486
Auburn	2,289
Azusa	2,460
Bakersfield	18,638
Banning	1,810
Benicia	2,693
Berkeley	56,036
Bishop	1,304
Blythe	1,622
Brawley	5,389
Brea	1,037
Burbank	2,913
Burlingame	4,107
Calexio	6,223
Chico	9,339
Chino	2,132
Chula Vista	1,718
Claremont	1,728
Clovis	1,157
Coalinga	2,934
Colton	4,282
Colusa	1,846
Compton	1,478
Corcoran	1,101
Corning	1,449
Corona	4,129
Coronado	3,289
Covina	1,999
Daly City	3,779
Dinuba	3,400
Dunsmuir	2,528
Eagle Rock	2,256
East San Diego	4,148
El Centro	5,464
El Cerito	1,505
El Monte	1,283
El Segundo	1,563
Emeryville	2,390
Escondido	1,789
Eureka	12,923
Exeter	1,852
Fairfield	1,008
Fillmore	1,597
Fort Bragg	2,616
Fowler	1,528
Fresno	45,086
Fullerton	4,415
Gilroy	2,862
Glendale	13,526
Glendora	2,028
Grass Valley	4,006
Gridley	1,636
Hanford	5,888
Hayward	3,487
Healdsburg	2,412
Hemet	1,480
Hermosa Beach	2,327
Hollister	2,781
Holtville	1,347
Hunt'gton Beach	1,687
Hunt'gton Park	4,513
Imperial	1,885
Inglewood	3,286
Jackson	1,601

Place.	Population.
King City	1,048
Kingsburg	1,316
LaMesa	1,004
LaVerne	1,698
Lakeport	1,024
Lemoore	1,355
Lincoln	1,325
Lindsay	2,576
Livermore	1,916
Lodi	4,850
Lompoc	1,876
Long Beach	55,593
Los Angeles	576,673
Los Banos	1,276
Los Gatos	2,317
Madera	3,444
Manteca	1,286
Maricopa	1,121
Martinez	3,858
Marysville	5,461
Mayfield	1,127
Merced	3,974
Mill Valley	2,554
Modesto	9,241
Monrovia	5,480
Monterey	5,479
Monterey Park	4,108
Mountain View	1,888
Napa	6,757
National City	3,116
Needles	2,807
Nevada City	1,782
Newman	1,251
Oakdale	1,745
Oakland	216,261
Oceanside	1,161
Ontario	7,280
Orange	4,884
Orland	1,582
Oroville	3,340
Oxnard	4,417
Pacific Grove	2,974
Palo Alto	5,900
Pasadena	45,354
Paso Robles	1,919
Petaluma	6,226
Piedmont	4,282
Pittsburg	4,715
Placerville	1,650
Pomona	13,505
Porterville	4,097
Red Bluff	3,104
Redding	2,962
Redlands	9,571
Redondo Beach	4,913
Redwood	4,026
Reedley	2,447
Richmond	16,843
Rio Vista	1,104
Riverside	19,341
Roseville	4,477
Sacramento	65,908
St. Helena	1,346
Salina	4,308
San Anselmo	2,475
San Bernardino	18,721
San Bruno	1,562
San Diego	74,683
San Fernando	3,204
San Francisco	506,676
San Gabriel	2,640
San Jose	39,642
San Leandro	5,703
San Luis Obispo	5,895
San Mateo	5,979
San Rafael	5,512
Sanger	2,578
Santa Ana	15,485
Santa Barbara	19,441
Santa Clara	5,220
Santa Cruz	10,917
Santa Maria	3,943
Santa Monica	15,252
Santa Paula	3,967
Santa Rosa	8,758
Sausalito	2,790
Sebastopol	1,493
Selma	3,158
Sierra Madre	2,026
Sonora	1,684
So. Pasadena	7,652
S. San Francisco	4,411
Stockton	40,296
Sunnyvale	1,675
Taft	3,317
Tracey	2,450
Tulare	3,539
Turlock	3,394
Ukiah	2,305
Upland	2,912
Vacaville	1,254
Vallejo	21,107
Venice	10,385
Ventura	4,342
Vernon	1,005
Visalia	5,753
Watsonville	5,013
Watts	4,529
Whittier	7,997
Willits	1,468
Willows	2,190
Woodland	4,147
Yreka	1,277
Yuba City	1,708

COLORADO.

Aguilar	1,236
Akron	1,401
Alamosa	3,171
Aspen	1,265
Boulder	11,006
Brighton	2,715
Brush	2,103
Canon City	4,551
Colo. Springs	30,105
Craig	1,297
Crested Butte	1,213
Cripple Creek	2,325
Del Norte	1,007
Delagua	1,035
Delta	2,623
Denver	256,491
Durango	4,116
Eaton	1,289
Englewood	4,356
Florence	2,629
Fort Collins	8,753
Fort Lupton	1,014
Fort Morgan	3,818
Fowler	1,062
Fruita	1,193
Glenw'd Springs	2,073
Golden	2,484
Grand Junction	8,665
Greeley	10,958
Gunnison	1,329
Haxtun	1,118
Holyoke	1,205
Idaho Springs	1,192
Julesburg	1,320
LaJunta	4,964
Lafayette	1,815
Lamar	2,512
Las Animas	2,252
Leadville	4,959
Limon	1,047
Littleton	1,636
Longmont	5,848
Louisville	1,799
Loveland	5,065
Manitou	1,129
Monte Vista	2,484
Montrose	3,581
Ordway	1,186
Ouray	1,165
Pagosa Springs	1,032
Pueblo	43,050
Rockvale	1,249
Rocky Ford	3,746
Salida	4,689
Silverton	1,150
South Canon	1,281
Steamboat Sp'gs.	1,249
Sterling	6,415
Telluride	1,618
Trinidad	10,906
Victor	1,777
Walsenburg	3,565
Windsor	1,290
Wray	1,538
Yuma	1,177

CONNECTICUT.

Ansonia	17,643
Branford	2,619
Bridgeport	143,555
Bristol	20,620
Danbury	18,943
Danielson	3,130
Derby	11,238
Farmington	1,021
Greenwich	5,939
Groton	4,236
Guilford	1,612
Hartford	138,036
Jewett City	3,196
Meriden	29,867
Middletown	13,638
Naugatuck	15,051
New Britain	59,316
New Canaan	1,918
New Haven	162,537
New London	25,688
Norwalk	27,743
Norwich	22,304
Putnam	7,711
Ridgefield	1,030
Rockville	7,726
Shelton	9,475
Southington	5,085
Stafford Springs	3,383
Stamford	35,096
Stonington	2,100
Torrington	20,623
Wallingford	9,648
Waterbury	91,715
Willimantic	12,330
Winsted	8,248

DELAWARE.

Delaware City	1,064
Dover	4,042
Georgetown	1,710
Harrington	1,617
Laurel	2,253
Lewes	2,074
Middletown	1,260
Milford	2,703
New Castle	3,854
Newark	2,183
Seaford	2,141
Smyrna	1,953
Wilmington	110,168

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington	437,571

FLORIDA.

Apalachicola	3,066
Arcadia	3,479
Bartow	4,203
Bonifay	1,230
Bradentown	3,868
Brooksville	1,011
Carrabelle	1,055
Chipley	1,806
Clearwater	2,427
Cocoa	1,445
Cocoanut Grove	1,396
Dade City	1,296
Daytona	5,445
De Funiak Springs	2,097
De Land	3,324
Delray	1,051
Dunnellon	1,185
Eustis	1,193
Fernandina	5,457
Ft. Lauderdale	2,065
Fort Meade	2,029
Fort Meyers	3,678
Fort Pierce	2,115
Gainesville	6,860
Green Cove Springs	2,093
High Springs	1,719
Homestead	1,307
Inverness	1,132
Jacksonville	91,558
Jasper	1,260
Key West	18,749
Kissimmee	2,722
Lake City	3,341
Lake Worth	1,106
Lakeland	7,062
Leesburg	1,835
Live Oak	3,103
Madison	1,952
Manatee	1,076
Marianna	2,499
Miami	29,571
Millville	1,887
Milton	1,594
Monticello	1,704
Mulberry	1,499
New Smyrna	2,007
Ocala	4,914
Orlando	9,282
Ormond	1,292
Palatka	5,102
Palm Beach	1,135
Palmetto	2,046
Panama City	1,722
Pensacola	31,035
Perry	1,956
Plant City	3,729
Port Tampa	1,030
Punta Gorda	1,295
Quincy	3,118
St. Andrews	1,310
St. Augustine	6,192
St. Cloud	2,011
St. Petersburg	14,237
Sanford	5,588
Sarasota	2,149
S. Jacksonville	2,775
Starke	1,023
Tallahassee	5,637
Tampa	51,608
Tarpon Springs	2,105
Titusville	1,361
Wauchula	2,081
West Palm Beach	8,659
West Tampa	8,463
Winter Garden	1,021
Winter Haven	1,597
Winter Park	1,078

GEORGIA.

Place.	Population.	Place.	Population.
Abbeville	1,119	Jonesboro	1,060
Acworth	1,117	Kirkwood	2,934
Adel	1,720	LaGrange	17,038
Albany	11,555	Lafayette	2,104
Alma	1,061	Lavonia	1,644
Americus	9,010	Lawrenceville	2,059
Arlington	1,331	Lithonia	1,269
Ashburn	2,116	Louisville	1,040
Athens	16,748	McCaysville	2,166
Atlanta	200,616	McDonough	1,263
Augusta	52,548	McRae	1,273
Bainbridge	4,792	Macon	52,995
Barnesville	3,059	Madison	2,348
Baxley	1,142	Manchester	2,776
Bibb City	1,090	Marietta	6,190
Blackshear	1,329	Marshallville	1,150
Blakely	1,985	Meigs	1,111
Boston	1,640	Milledgeville	4,619
Bowdon	1,047	Millen	2,405
Brunswick	14,413	Monroe	3,211
Buena Vista	1,230	Montezuma	1,827
Buford	2,500	Monticello	1,823
Cairo	1,908	Moultrie	6,789
Calhoun	1,955	Nashville	2,025
Camilla	2,136	Newnan	7,037
Canon	1,132	Ocilla	2,180
Canton	2,679	Pelham	2,640
Carrollton	4,363	Porterdale	2,880
Cartersville	4,350	Quitman	4,393
Cedartown	4,053	Richland	1,529
Claxton	1,265	Rochelle	1,046
Cochran	2,021	Rockmart	1,400
College Park	3,622	Rome	13,252
Columbus	31,125	Rossville	1,427
Comer	1,001	Roswell	1,227
Commerce	2,459	Royston	1,681
Conyers	1,817	Sandersville	2,695
Cordele	6,538	Savannah	83,252
Cornelia	1,274	Shellman	1,074
Covington	3,203	Social Circle	1,781
Cuthbert	3,022	Soperton	1,033
Dallas	1,245	Sparta	1,895
Dalton	5,222	Statesboro	3,807
Dawson	3,504	Stone Mountain	1,266
Decatur	6,150	Summerville	1,003
Donalsonville	1,031	Swainsboro	1,578
Douglas	3,401	Sylvania	1,413
Douglasville	2,159	Sylvester	1,547
Dublin	7,707	Talbotton	1,093
East Point	5,241	Tallapoosa	2,719
East Thomaston	1,058	Tennille	1,768
Eastman	2,707	Thomaston	2,502
Eatonton	2,519	Thomasville	8,196
Elberton	6,475	Thomson	2,140
Fairburn	1,600	Tifton	3,005
Fitzgerald	6,870	Toccoa	3,567
Forsyth	2,241	Trion	1,588
Fort Gaines	1,237	Unadilla	1,103
Fort Valley	3,223	Union Point	1,126
Gainesville	6,272	Valdosta	10,783
Glenville	1,069	Vidalia	2,860
Gordon	1,081	Vienna	2,019
Grantville	1,200	Villa Rica	1,047
Greensboro	2,128	Wadley	1,423
Griffin	8,240	Warrenton	1,407
Hapeville	1,631	Washington	4,208
Hartwell	2,323	Waycross	18,068
Hawkinsville	3,070	Waynesboro	3,311
Hazelhurst	1,383	West Point	2,138
Hogansville	1,591	Willacooche	1,211
Jackson	2,027	Winder	3,335
Jefferson	1,626	Wrens	1,074
Jesup	1,941	Wrightsville	1,476

HAWAII.

Place.	Population.	Place.	Population.
Hilo	10,431	Honolulu	83,327

IDAHO.

Place.	Population.	Place.	Population.
American Falls	1,547	Burley	5,408
Ashton	1,022	Caldwell	5,106
Blackfoot	3,937	Coeur d'Alene	6,447
Boise	21,393	Emmett	2,204
Bonners Ferry	1,236	Filer	1,012
Buhl	2,245	Glenns Ferry	1,243
Gooding	1,843	Payette	2,433
Grangeville	1,439	Pocatello	15,001
Hailey	1,201	Preston	3,235
Idaho Falls	8,064	Rexburg	3,569
Jerome	1,759	Rigby	1,629
Kellogg	3,017	Rupert	2,372
Lewiston	6,574	St. Anthony	2,957
Malad	2,598	St. Maries	1,962
Meridian	1,000	Salmon	1,311
Montpelier	2,984	Sandpoint	2,876
Moscow	3,956	Shelley	1,223
Mountain Home	1,644	Shoshone	1,165
Mullan	1,320	Twin Falls	8,324
Nampa	7,621	Wallace	2,816
Oakley	1,273	Weiser	3,154
Paris	1,333		

ILLINOIS.

(Population of all incorporated places in Illinois will be found elsewhere in this volume. See index.)

INDIANA.

Place.	Population.	Place.	Population.
Albany	1,333	Fowler	1,442
Albion	1,142	Frankfort	11,585
Alexandria	4,172	Franklin	4,909
Anderson	29,767	French Lick	1,980
Andrews	1,071	Garrett	4,796
Angola	2,650	Gary	55,378
Arcadia	1,060	Gas City	2,870
Argus	1,111	Goodland	1,120
Attica	3,392	Goshen	9,525
Auburn	4,650	Greencastle	3,780
Aurora	4,299	Greenfield	4,168
Batesville	2,361	Greensburg	5,345
Bedford	9,076	Greentown	1,163
Beech Grove	1,459	Greenwood	1,907
Berne	1,537	Hagerstown	1,238
Bicknell	7,635	Hammond	36,004
Bloomfield	1,872	Hartford City	6,183
Bloomington	11,595	Hessville	1,480
Bluffton	5,391	Hobart	3,450
Boonville	4,451	Hope	1,183
Bourbon	1,259	Huntingburg	3,261
Brazil	9,293	Huntington	14,000
Bremen	2,084	Hymera	1,599
Broad Ripple	1,552	Indianapolis	314,194
Brookville	2,220	Jasonville	4,461
Brownsburg	1,063	Jasper	2,539
Brownstown	1,554	Jeffersonville	10,098
Butler	1,745	Jonesboro	1,429
Cambridge City	1,963	Kendallville	5,273
Cannelton	2,008	Kentland	1,283
Chesterton	1,604	Knightstown	1,918
Clarksville	2,322	Knox	1,577
Clay City	1,226	Kokomo	30,067
Clinton	10,962	Ladoga	1,010
Columbia City	3,499	Lafayette	22,486
Columbus	8,990	Lagrange	1,610
Connersville	9,901	Lapel	1,079
Converse	1,049	Laporte	15,158
Corydon	1,785	Lawrenceburg	3,466
Covington	1,945	Lebanon	6,257
Crawfordsville	10,139	Liberty	1,292
Crothersville	1,131	Ligonier	2,037
Crown Point	3,232	Linton	5,856
Culver	1,080	Logansport	21,626
Danville	1,729	Loogootee	2,335
Decatur	4,762	Lowell	1,197
Delphi	2,087	Madison	6,711
Dugger	1,679	Marion	23,747
Dunkirk	2,532	Martinsville	4,895
East Chicago	35,967	Michigan City	19,457
Eaton	1,214	Middletown	1,273
Edinburg	2,376	Mishawaka	15,195
Elkhart	24,277	Mitchell	3,025
Elwood	10,790	Monon	1,357
Evansville	85,264	Montezuma	1,178
Fairmont	2,155	Monticello	2,536
Fairview Park	1,301	Montpelier	2,297
Farmersburg	1,141	Mooresville	1,781
Flora	1,441	Morocco	1,064
Fort Branch	1,339	Mount Vernon	5,284
Fort Wayne	86,549	Muncie	36,524
Fortville	1,213	Nappanee	2,678

Place.	Population.
New Albany	22,992
New Castle	14,458
New Harmony	1,126
New Haven	1,237
Newburg	1,295
Noblesville	4,758
North Judson	1,189
N. Manchester	2,711
North Vernon	3,084
Oakland City	2,270
Orleans	1,408
Osgood	1,093
Owensville	1,239
Paoli	1,520
Pendleton	1,244
Peru	12,410
Petersburg	2,367
Piercetown	1,018
Plainfield	1,373
Plymouth	4,338
Portland	5,958
Princeton	7,132
Redkey	1,386
Remington	1,044
Rensselaer	2,912
Richmond	26,765
Rideville	1,042
Rising Sun	1,411
Rochester	3,720
Rockport	2,581
Rockville	1,968
Rushville	5,498
Salem	2,836
Scottsburg	1,609
Seymour	7,348
Shelburn	1,814
Shelbyville	9,701
Sheridan	1,761
Shirley	1,079
Shoals	1,034
South Bend	70,983
South Whitley	1,074
Spencer	2,066
Sullivan	4,489
Summitville	1,001
Syracuse	1,171
Tell City	4,086
Terre Haute	66,083
Thorntown	1,432
Tipton	4,507
Union City	3,406
Universal	1,570
Upland	1,301
Valparaiso	6,518
Veedersburg	1,580
Vevay	1,175
Vincennes	17,160
Wabash	9,872
Walkerton	1,031
Warren	1,520
Warsaw	5,478
Washington	8,743
Waterloo	1,172
West Lafayette	3,830
W. Terre Haute	4,310
Whiting	10,145
Williamsport	1,088
Winamac	1,684
Winchester	4,021
Winslow	1,140
Woodruff Place	1,158
Worthington	1,853

IOWA.

Place.	Population.
Ackley	1,529
Adel	1,455
Akron	1,324
Albia	5,067
Algona	3,724
Alta	1,290
Alton	1,007
Ames	6,270
Anamosa	2,881
Anita	1,236
Atlantic	5,329
Audubon	2,108
Avoca	1,482
Bedford	2,073
Belle Plaine	3,887
Bellevue	1,663
Belmond	1,797
Bettendorf	2,178
Bloomfield	2,064
Boone	12,451
Brighton	1,014
Britt	1,619
Brooklyn	1,533
Burlington	24,057
Calmar	1,039
Carroll	4,254
Cascade	1,249
Cedar Falls	6,316
Cedar Rapids	45,566
Centerville	8,486
Chariton	5,175
Charles City	7,350
Cherokee	5,824
Cincinnati	1,301
Clarinda	4,511
Clarion	2,826
Clarksville	1,003
Clear Lake	2,804
Clinton	24,151
Colfax	2,504
Coon Rapids	1,328
Corning	1,840
Correctionville	1,016
Corydon	1,867
Council Bluffs	36,162
Cresco	3,195
Creston	8,034
Davenport	56,727
Decorah	4,039
Denison	3,581
Des Moines	126,468
Dewitt	1,849
Dows	1,145
Dubuque	39,141
Dunlap	1,455
Dyersville	1,933
Eagle Grove	4,433
Eldon	2,091
Eldora	3,189
Elkader	1,223
Emmetsburg	2,762
Estherville	4,699
Fairfield	5,948
Farmington	1,086
Fayette	1,085
Fonda	1,136
Forest City	2,145
Ft. Des Moines	1,020
Fort Dodge	19,347
Fort Madison	12,066
Garner	1,311
Glenwood	3,862
Grand Junction	1,010
Greene	1,375
Greenfield	1,707
Grinnell	5,362
Griswold	1,264
Grundy Center	1,749
Guthrie Center	1,727
Guttenburg	1,666
Hamburg	2,017
Hampton	2,992
Harlan	2,831
Hartley	1,306
Hawarden	2,491
Holstein	1,248
Humboldt	2,232
Humeston	1,214
Ida Grove	2,020
Independence	3,672
Indianola	3,628
Iowa City	11,267
Iowa Falls	3,954
Jefferson	3,416
Jewell	1,090
Keokuk	14,423
Keota	1,025
Kinsley	1,072
Knoxville	3,523
La Porte City	1,443
Lake City	2,110
Lake Mills	1,529
Lamoni	1,787
Lansing	1,447
Le Mars	4,683
Lehigh	1,090
Lenox	1,197
Leon	2,193
Logan	1,637
McGregor	1,289
Madrid	1,783
Malvern	1,195
Manchester	3,111
Manilla	1,142
Manly	1,476
Manning	1,863
Manson	1,409
Mapleton	1,367
Maquoketa	3,626
Marcus	1,091
Marengo	2,048
Marion	4,138
Marshalltown	15,731
Mason City	20,065
Melcher	1,582
Missouri Valley	3,985
Monona	1,049
Montezuma	1,273
Monticello	2,257
Moulton	1,387
Mount Ayr	1,738
Mount Pleasant	3,987
Mount Vernon	1,466
Muscatine	16,068
Mystic	2,796
Nashua	1,317
Nevada	2,668
New Hampton	2,539
New London	1,144
New Sharon	1,084
Newton	6,627
Nora Springs	1,055
Northwood	1,597
Oakland	1,188
Odebolt	1,445
Oelwein	7,455
Ogden	1,451
Onawa	2,256
Orange City	1,632
Osage	2,878
Osceola	2,684
Oskaloosa	9,427
Ottumwa	23,003
Parkersburg	1,108
Pella	3,338
Perry	5,642
Pocahontas	1,302
Postville	1,039
Red Oak	5,578
Reinbeck	1,415
Remsen	1,144
Rock Rapids	2,172
Rock Valley	1,347
Rockford	1,031
Rockingham	1,099
Rockwell City	2,039
Rolfe	1,031
Sac City	2,630
Sanborn	1,497
Seymour	1,746
Sheffield	1,106
Sheldon	3,488
Shenandoah	5,255
Sibley	1,803
Sidney	1,154
Sigourney	2,210
Sioux Center	1,389
Sioux City	71,227
Sioux Rapids	1,080
Spencer	4,599
Spirit Lake	1,701
Storm Lake	3,658
Story City	1,591
Strawberry Pt	1,101
Stuart	1,716
Sumner	1,511
Tabor	1,186
Tama	2,601
Tipton	2,142
Toledo	1,604
Traer	1,329
Valley Junction	3,631
Villisca	2,111
Vinton	3,381
Walnut	1,072
Wapello	1,480
Washington	4,697
Waterloo	36,230
Waukon	2,359
Waverly	3,352
Webster	5,657
West Burlington	1,212
West Liberty	1,834
West Union	1,777
What Cheer	1,626
Williamsburg	1,251
Wilton	1,178
Winfield	1,027
Winterset	2,906
Woodbine	1,463

KANSAS.

Place.	Population.
Abilene	4,895
Altoona	1,016
Anthony	2,740
Arcadia	1,175
Arkansas City	11,253
Arma	2,180
Ashland	1,147
Atchison	12,630
Augusta	4,219
Baldwin	1,137
Baxter Springs	3,608
Belleville	2,254
Beloit	3,315
Blue Rapids	1,534
Bonner Springs	1,626
Burlingame	1,330
Burlington	2,236
Caldwell	2,191
Caney	3,427
Cedarvale	1,044
Chanute	10,286
Cherokee	1,091
Cherryvale	4,698
Chetopa	1,519
Clay Center	3,715
Clyde	1,063
Coffeyville	13,452
Colby	1,114
Coldwater	1,207
Columbus	3,155
Concordia	4,705
Conway Springs	1,120
Cottonw'd Falls	1,044
Council Grove	2,857
Dodge City	5,061
Douglas	1,010
Downs	1,508
Eldorado	10,995
Elkhart	1,160
Ellinwood	1,103
Ellis	1,876
Ellsworth	2,065
Emporia	11,273
Erie	1,167
Eureka	2,606
Florence	1,517

Place.	Population.
Fort Scott	10,693
Frankfort	1,314
Fredonia	3,954
Frontenac	3,225
Galena	4,712
Garden City	3,848
Garnett	2,329
Girard	3,161
Goodland	2,664
Great Bend	4,460
Greensburg	1,215
Halsted	1,163
Harper	1,770
Haven	1,301
Hays	3,165
Herington	4,065
Hiawatha	3,222
Hillsboro	1,451
Hoisington	2,395
Holton	2,703
Horton	4,009
Howard	1,060
Humboldt	2,525
Hutchinson	23,298
Independence	11,920
Iola	8,513
Junction City	7,533
Kansas City	101,177
Kingman	2,407
Kinsley	1,986
Kiowa	1,539
LaCygne	1,028
La Harpe	1,001
Larned	3,139
Lawrence	12,156
Leavenworth	16,912
Liberal	3,613
Lincoln	1,613
Lindsborg	1,897
Lyons	2,516
McPherson	4,595
Manhattan	7,989
Mankato	1,326
Marion	1,928
Marysville	3,648
Medicine Lodge	1,305
Minneapolis	1,842
Mulberry	2,697
Mulvane	1,239

KENTUCKY.

Place.	Population.
Ashland	14,729
Augusta	1,820
Barbourville	1,877
Bardstown	1,717
Bardwell	1,120
Beattyville	1,210
Bellevue	7,379
Berea	1,640
Bowling Green	9,638
Burnside	1,078
Campbellsville	1,535
Carlisle	1,569
Carrollton	2,281
Catlettsburg	4,183
Central City	3,108
Clay	1,378
Clifton	2,065
Clinton	1,455
Cloverport	1,509
Columbia	1,076
Corbin	3,406
Corydon	1,019
Covington	57,121
Cynthiana	3,857
Danville	5,099
Dawson Springs	1,762
Dayton	7,646
Drakesboro	1,164
Earlington	3,652
Eddyville	1,182
Elizabethtown	2,530
Elkton	1,009
Eminence	1,317
Falmouth	1,330
Fleming	2,069
Flemingsburg	1,562
Fort Thomas	5,028
Frankfort	9,805
Franklin	3,154
Fulton	3,415
Georgetown	3,903
Glasgow	2,559
Greenville	1,917
Guthrie	1,160
Harlan	2,647
Harrodsburg	3,765
Hazard	4,348
Hellier	1,884
Henderson	12,169
Hickman	2,633
Highland Park	3,979
Hodgenville	1,100
Hopkinsville	9,696
Irvin	2,705
Jackson	1,503
Jenkins	4,707
La Grange	1,060
Lancaster	2,166
Lawrenceburg	1,811
Lebanon	3,239
Leitchfield	1,077
Lexington	41,534
Livermore	1,426
London	1,707
Louisa	2,011
Louisville	234,891
Ludlow	4,582
McRoberts	2,146
Madisonville	5,030
Marion	1,718
Mayfield	6,583
Maysville	6,107
Middlesboro	8,041
Millersburg	1,117
Monticello	1,514
Morganfield	2,651
Mortons Gap	1,061
Mount Sterling	3,995
Murray	2,415
Newport	29,317
Nicholasville	2,786
Oakdale	3,198
Olive Hill	1,395
Owensboro	17,424
Paducah	24,735
Painsville	1,383
Paris	6,310
Pikeville	2,110
Pineville	2,908
Prestonburg	1,667
Princeton	3,689
Providence	4,151
Richmond	5,622
Russell	1,756
Russellville	3,124
Scottsville	2,179
Sebree	1,258
Shelbyville	3,760
Somerset	4,672
Springfield	1,529
Stanford	1,397
Sturgis	1,750
Uniontown	1,094
Van Lear	2,056
Vanceburg	1,353
Versailles	2,061
Wayland	1,362
Weeksbury	1,016
Williamsburg	1,767
Wilmore	1,157
Winchester	8,333

LOUISIANA.

Place.	Population.
Abbeville	3,461
Alexandria	17,510
Amite	1,854
Arcadia	1,240
Bastrop	1,216
Baton Rouge	21,782
Berwick	1,691
Bogalusa	8,245
Bossier City	1,094
Boyce	1,060
Breaux Bridge	1,171
Bunkie	1,743
Cedar Grove	1,980
Colfax	1,449
Covington	2,942
Crowley	6,108
De Quincy	1,823
De Ridder	3,535
Donaldsonville	3,745
Eros	1,184
Eunice	3,272
Ferriday	1,044
Franklin	3,504
Fullerton	2,412
Glenmora	2,298
Gretna	7,197
Gueydan	1,233
Hammond	3,855
Homer	3,305
Houma	5,160
Independence	1,032
Jackson	2,320
Jeanerette	2,512
Jennings	3,824
Jonesville	1,029
Kenner	1,882
Kentwood	3,059
Kinder	1,148
Lafayette	7,855
Lake Arthur	1,882
Lake Charles	13,088
Lake Providence	1,917
Lecompte	1,034
Leesville	2,518
Luther	1,700
McNary	1,318
Madisonville	1,103
Mandeville	1,130
Mansfield	2,564
Marksville	1,185
Merryville	2,963
Minden	6,105
Monroe	12,675
Morgan City	5,429
Napoleonville	1,171
Natchitoches	3,388
New Iberia	6,278
New Orleans	387,219
New Roads	1,294
Oakdale	4,016
Opelousas	4,437
Patterson	2,538
Pineville	2,188
Plaquemine	4,632
Rayne	2,720
Rayville	1,499
Ruston	3,389
St. Martinsville	2,465
Shreveport	43,874
Slidell	2,958
Sulphur	1,714
Tallulah	1,316
Thibodaux	3,526
Vidalia	1,246
Ville Platte	1,364
Vinton	1,441
Vivian	1,864
Washington	1,041
Welsh	1,456
West Monroe	2,240
White Castle	1,566
Winnfield	2,975
Winnsboro	1,176

MAINE.

Place.	Population.
Auburn	16,985
Augusta	14,114
Bangor	25,978
Bath	14,731
Belfast	5,083
Biddeford	18,008
Brewer	6,064
Bridgton	1,545
Brunswick	5,784
Calais	6,084
Eastport	4,494
Ellsworth	3,058
Fairfield	2,747
Farmington	1,650
Fort Fairfield	1,993
Freeport	1,075
Gardiner	5,475
Hallowell	2,764
Lewiston	31,791
Lincoln	1,586
Madison	2,729
Norway	2,208
Old Town	6,956
Pittsfield	2,146
Portland	69,972
Presque Isle	3,452
Rockland	8,109
Rumford Falls	7,016

Place.	Population.
Saco	6,817
South Paris	1,793
South Portland	9,254
Waterville	13,351
Westbrook	9,453

MARYLAND.

Place.	Population.
Hagerstown	28,064
Aberdeen	1,067
Annapolis	11,214
Baltimore	733,826
Bel Air	1,091
Berlin	1,366
Boonesboro	1,044
Brunswick	3,905
Cambridge	7,467
Capitol Heights	1,194
Centreville	1,765
Chestertown	2,537
Crisfield	4,116
Cumberland	29,837
Delmar	1,291
Denton	1,570
Easton	3,442
Elkton	2,660
Ellicott City	1,246
Federalsburg	1,288
Frederick	11,066
Frostburg	6,017
Havre de Grace	4,377
Hurlock	1,075
Hyattsville	2,675
Kitzmillersville	1,044
Laurel	2,239
Lonaconing	2,054
Mount Rainier	2,462
North East	1,112
Oakland	1,225
Pocomoke City	2,444
Port Deposit	1,090
Rockville	1,145
St. Michaels	1,347
Salisbury	7,553
Snow Hill	1,684
Takoma Park	3,168
Thurmont	1,074
Union Bridge	1,082
Westernport	3,977
Westminster	3,521
Williamsport	1,615

MASSACHUSETTS.

Place.	Population.
Abington	7,787
Acushnet	3,075
Adams	12,967
Agawam	5,023
Amesbury	10,036
Amherst	5,550
Andover	8,268
Arlington	18,665
Athol	9,792
Attleboro	19,731
Auburn	3,891
Ayer	3,052
Barnstable	4,836
Barre	3,357
Belmont	10,749
Beverly	22,561
Billerica	3,646
Blackstone	4,299
Boston	748,060
Bourne	2,530
Braintree	10,580
Bridgewater	8,438
Brockton	66,254
Brookline	37,748
Cambridge	109,694
Canton	5,945
Chelmsford	5,682
Chelsea	43,184
Chicopee	36,214
Clinton	12,979
Cohasset	2,639
Concord	6,461
Dalton	3,752
Danvers	11,108
Dartmouth	6,493
Dedham	10,792
Deerfield	2,805
Dighton	2,574
Dracut	5,280
Dudley	3,791
E. Bridgewater	3,486
Easthampton	11,261
Easton	5,041
Everett	40,120
Fairhaven	7,291
Falmouth	3,500
Fall River	120,485
Fitchburg	41,029
Foxborough	4,136
Framingham	17,033
Franklin	6,497
Gardner	16,971
Gloucester	22,947
Grafton	6,887
Great Barrington	5,315
Greenfield	15,462
Groveland	2,650
Hadley	2,784
Hanover	2,575
Hardwick	3,085
Harvard	2,546
Hatfield	2,651
Haverhill	53,884
Hingham	5,604
Holbrook	3,161
Holden	2,970
Holliston	2,707
Holyoke	60,203
Hopedale	2,777
Hudson	7,607
Ipswich	6,201
Kingston	2,505
Lawrence	94,270
Lee	4,085
Leicester	3,635
Lenox	2,691
Leominster	19,744
Lenox	2,691
Lexington	6,350
Longmeadow	2,618
Lowell	112,759
Ludlow	7,470
Lynn	99,148
Malden	49,103
Mansfield	6,255
Marblehead	7,324
Marlborough	15,028
Maynard	7,086
Medfield	3,595
Medford	39,038
Medway	2,956
Melrose	18,204
Methuen	15,189
Middleborough	8,453
Milford	13,471
Millbury	5,653
Milton	9,382
Monson	4,826
Montague	7,675
Nantucket	2,797
Natick	10,907
Needham	7,012
New Bedford	121,217
Newburyport	15,618
Newton	46,054
North Adams	22,282
North Attleboro	9,238
North Brookfield	2,610
Northampton	21,951
Northbridge	10,174
Norwood	16,627
Orange	5,393
Oxford	3,280
Palmer	9,896
Peabody	19,552
Pittsfield	41,763
Plymouth	13,045
Provincetown	4,246
Quincy	47,876
Randolph	4,756
Reading	7,439
Revere	28,823
Rockland	7,544
Rockport	3,878
Salem	42,529
Saugus	10,874
Scituate	2,534
Seekonk	2,898
Shrewsbury	3,708
Somerset	3,520
Somerville	93,091
South Hadley	5,527
Southbridge	14,245
Spencer	5,930
Springfield	129,614
Stoneham	7,873
Stoughton	6,865
Sutton	2,578
Swampscott	8,101
Taunton	37,137
Templeton	4,019
Tewksbury	4,450
Uxbridge	5,384
Wakefield	13,025
Walpole	5,446
Waltham	30,915
Ware	8,525
Wareham	4,415
Warren	3,467
Watertown	21,457
Webster	13,258
Wellesley	6,224
West Bridgewater	2,908
West Springfield	13,443
Westborough	5,789
Westfield	18,604
Westford	3,170
Westport	3,115
Weymouth	15,057
Whitman	7,147
Wilbraham	2,780
Williamstown	3,707
Wilmington	2,581
Winchenden	5,904
Winchester	10,485
Winthrop	15,455
Woburn	16,574
Worcester	179,754
Wrentham	2,808

MICHIGAN.

Place.	Population.
Adrian	11,878
Albion	8,354
Algonac	1,303
Allegan	3,637
Alma	7,542
Alpena	11,101
Ann Arbor	19,516
Bad Axe	2,140
Bangor	1,243
Battle Creek	36,164
Bay City	47,554
Belding	3,911
Bellevue	1,035
Benton Harbor	12,233
Bessemer	5,482
Big Rapids	4,558
Birmingham	3,694
Blissfield	1,906
Boyne City	4,284
Bronson	1,257
Buchanan	3,187
Cadillac	9,750
Caro	2,704
Caspian	1,912
Cass City	1,228
Cassopolis	1,385
Cedar Springs	1,020
Charlevoix	2,218
Charlotte	5,126
Cheboygan	5,642
Chelsea	2,079
Chesaning	1,387
Clare	1,462
Clio	1,256
Coldwater	6,114
Constantine	1,277
Corunna	1,571
Croswell	1,678
Crystal Falls	3,394
Dearborn	2,470
Decatur	1,270
Detroit	993,678
Dowagiac	5,440
Dundee	1,108
Durand	2,672
East Grand Rapids	1,310
East Jordan	2,428
East Lansing	1,889
East Tawas	1,398
Eaton Rapids	2,379
Ecorse	4,394
Escanaba	13,103
Essexville	1,538
Evart	1,326
Fenton	2,507
Ferndale	2,640
Flint	91,599
Flushing	1,169
Ford	4,294
Fowlerville	1,057
Frankfort	1,244
Fremont	2,180
Gaylord	1,701
Gladstone	4,953
Gladwin	1,225
Grand Haven	7,205
Grand Ledge	3,043
Grand Rapids	137,634
Grayling	2,450
Greenville	4,304
Grosse Pointe	2,084
Grosse Pointe Farms	1,649
Grosse Pointe Park	1,355
Hamtramck	48,615
Hancock	7,527
Harbor Beach	1,927
Harbor Springs	1,600
Hart	1,590
Hartford	1,361
Hastings	5,132
Highland Park	46,499
Hillsdale	5,476
Holland	12,183
Holly	1,888
Homer	1,076
Houghton	4,466
Howell	2,951
Hubbell	1,004
Hudson	2,464
Imlay City	1,211
Ionia	6,935
Iron Mountain	8,251
Iron River	4,295
Ironwood	15,739
Ishpeming	10,500
Ithaca	1,929
Jackson	48,374
Jonesville	1,274
Kalamazoo	48,487
Lake Linden	2,182
Lake Odessa	1,246

Place.	Population.
L'Anse	1,013
Lansing	57,327
Lapeer	4,723
Laurium	6,696
Lawton	1,073
Leslie	1,089
Lowell	1,730
Ludington	8,810
Mancelona	1,214
Manchester	1,024
Manistee	9,694
Manistique	6,380
Marine City	3,731
Marquette	12,718
Marshall	4,270
Mason	1,879
Menominee	8,907
Midland	5,483
Milan	1,557
Milford	1,088
Monroe	11,573
Morenci	1,697
Mount Clemens	9,488
Mount Morris	1,174
Mount Pleasant	4,819
Munising	5,037
Muskegon	36,570
Muskegon Heights	9,514
Nashville	1,376
Negaunee	7,419
Newaygo	1,160
Newberry	2,172
Niles	7,311
Northville	1,738
Norway	4,533
Oakwood	1,990
Onaway	2,789
Ontonagon	1,406
Otsego	3,168
Ovid	1,067
Owosso	12,575
Oxford	1,668
Paw Paw	1,556
Petoskey	5,064
Plainwell	2,049
Plymouth	2,857
Pontiac	34,273
Port Huron	25,944
Portland	1,899
Quincy	1,251
Reading	1,036
Red Jacket	2,390
Redford	1,389
Reed City	1,803
Richmond	1,303
River Rouge	9,822
Rochester	2,549
Rockford	1,143
Rogers	2,109
Romeo	2,102
Royal Oak	6,007
Saginaw	61,903
St. Charles	1,469
St. Clair	3,204
St. Ignace	1,852
St. Johns	3,925
St. Joseph	7,251
St. Louis	3,036
Sandusky	1,228
Sault Ste. Marie	12,096
Scottville	1,045
Sebewaing	1,446
Shelby	1,288
South Haven	3,829
South Range	1,435
Sparta	1,502
Stambaugh	2,263
Sturgis	5,995
Tawas	1,018
Tecumseh	2,432
Three Oaks	1,362
Three Rivers	5,209
Traverse City	10,925
Trenton	1,682
Union City	1,268
Vassar	1,453
Vicksburg	1,712
Wakefield	4,151
Washington Heights	1,245
Watervliet	1,073
Wayne	1,899
West Branch	1,105
Whitehall	1,230
Williamston	1,060
Wyandotte	13,851
Yale	1,223
Ypsilanti	7,413
Zeeland	2,275

MINNESOTA.

Place.	Population.
Ada	1,411
Adrian	1,087
Aitkin	1,490
Albert Lea	8,056
Alexandria	3,388
Anoka	4,287
Appleton	1,579
Aurora	2,809
Austin	10,118
Barnesville	1,564
Belle Plaine	1,251
Bemidji	7,086
Benson	2,111
Biwabik	2,024
Blooming Prairie	1,012
Blue Earth	2,568
Bovey	1,324
Brainerd	9,591
Breckenridge	2,401
Browns Valley	1,073
Buffalo	1,438
Buhl	2,007
Caledonia	1,570
Cambridge	1,080
Canby	1,754
Cannon Falls	1,315
Cass Lake	2,109
Chaska	1,966
Chatfield	1,382
Chisholm	9,039
Cloquet	5,127
Cokato	1,014
Coleraine	1,300
Columbia H'g'ts	2,968
Crookston	6,825
Crosby	3,500
Dawson	1,511
Deer River	1,044
Detroit	3,426
Duluth	98,917
East Grand F'ks	2,490
Edina	1,833
Ely	4,902
Eveleth	7,205
Fairfax	1,066
Fairmont	4,630
Faribault	11,089
Farmington	1,449
Fergus Falls	7,581
Fosston	1,014
Frazee	1,277
Gilbert	3,510
Glencoe	1,747
Glenwood	2,187
Graceville	1,022
Grand Rapids	2,914
Granite Falls	1,611
Hallock	1,012
Hastings	4,571
Hibbing	15,089
Hutchinson	3,379
International Falls	3,448
Ironton	1,165
Jackson	2,144
Janesville	1,261
Jordan	1,106
Kasson	1,150
Keewatin	1,879
Kenyon	1,362
Kinney	1,200
Lake City	2,846
Lake Crystal	1,204
Lakefield	1,346
Lanesboro	1,015
Le Sueur	1,795
Litchfield	2,790
Little Falls	5,500
Long Prairie	1,346
Luverne	2,782
Madelia	1,447
Madison	1,838
Mahnomen	1,076
Mankato	12,469
Marshall	3,092
Melrose	2,529
Milaca	1,347
Minneapolis	380,582
Montevideo	4,419
Montgomery	1,297
Monticello	1,024
Moorhead	5,720
Mora	1,006
Morris	2,320
Mountain Iron	1,546
Mountain Lake	1,309
Nashwauk	2,414
New Prague	1,540
New Ulm	6,745
North Mankato	1,840
North St. Paul	1,979
Northfield	4,023
Olivia	1,488
Ortonville	1,758
Osakis	1,480
Owatonna	7,252
Park Rapids	1,603
Paynesville	1,060
Pelican Rapids	1,156
Perham	1,370
Pine City	1,303
Pipestone	3,325
Plainview	1,370
Preston	1,227
Princeton	1,685
Proctorknott	2,378
Red Lake Falls	1,549
Red Wing	8,637
Redwood Falls	2,421
Renville	1,142
Richfield	2,411
Robbinsdale	1,369
Rochester	13,722
Roseau	1,012
Rushford	1,142
St. Charles	1,351
St. Cloud	15,873
St. James	2,673
St. Louis Park	2,281
St. Paul	234,698
St. Peter	4,335
Sandstone	1,200
Sauk Center	2,699
Sauk Rapids	2,349
Shakopee	1,988
Slayton	1,045
Sleepy Eye	2,449
South St. Paul	6,860
So. Stillwater	1,936
Spring Valley	1,871
Springfield	1,849
Staples	2,570
Stillwater	7,735
Thief River Falls	4,685
Tracy	2,463
Two Harbors	4,546
Virginia	14,022
Wabasha	2,249
Wadena	2,186
Warren	1,772
Warroad	1,211
Waseca	3,908
Waterville	1,211
Wells	1,894
West Minneapolis	3,055
West St. Paul	2,962
Wheaton	1,337
White Bear Lake	2,022
Willmar	5,892
Windom	2,123
Winnebago City	1,641
Winona	19,143
Winthrop	1,147
Worthington	3,481
Zumbrota	1,265

MISSISSIPPI

Place.	Population.
Aberdeen	4,071
Ackerman	1,264
Amory	2,861
Batesville	1,050
Bay St. Louis	3,033
Belzoni	2,277
Biloxi	10,937
Booneville	1,495
Brookhaven	4,706
Bude	1,121
Canton	3,252
Charleston	3,007
Clarksdale	7,552
Cleveland	1,674
Collins	1,389
Columbia	2,826
Columbus	10,501
Corinth	5,498
Crystal Springs	1,395
Durant	1,870
Ellisville	1,681
Forest	1,188
Gloster	1,079
Greenville	11,560
Greenwood	7,793
Grenada	3,402
Gulfport	8,157
Hattiesburg	13,270
Hazlehurst	1,762
Holly Springs	2,113
Houston	1,408
Indianola	2,112
Ittabena	1,620
Iuka	1,306
Jackson	22,817
Kosciusko	2,258
Laurel	13,037
Leland	2,003
Lexington	1,792
Louisville	1,777
Lumberton	2,192
McComb	7,775
Macon	2,051
Magnolia	2,012
Marks	1,020
Meridian	23,399
Moorhead	1,600
Moss Point	3,340
Natchez	12,608
New Albany	2,531
Newton	1,604
Norfield	1,080
Ocean Springs	1,732
Okolona	3,852
Oxford	2,150
Pascagoula	6,082
Pass Christian	2,357
Pelahatchie	1,212

Place.	Population.
Philadelphia	1,660
Picayune	2,479
Pontotoc	1,274
Poplarville	1,290
Port Gibson	1,691
Quitman	1,375
Richton	1,363
Rosedale	1,696
Ruleville	1,022
Sardis	1,352
Senatobia	1,126
Shaw	1,375
Shelby	1,300
Starkville	2,596
Summit	1,187
Sumrall	1,444
Tupelo	5,055
Tutwiler	1,010
Tyler	1,116
Union	1,012
Vicksburg	18,072
Water Valley	4,315
West Point	4,400
Wiggins	1,037
Winona	2,572
Woodville	1,012
Yazoo	5,244

MISSOURI.

Place.	Population.
Albany	2,016
Appleton City	1,262
Ash Grove	1,000
Aurora	3,575
Bernie	1,571
Bethany	2,080
Bevier	1,868
Bloomfield	1,094
Bolivar	1,980
Bonne Terre	3,815
Boonville	4,665
Bowling Green	1,965
Braymer	1,018
Brookfield	6,304
Brunswick	1,411
Butler	2,702
Cainesville	1,051
California	2,218
Cameron	3,248
Campbell	2,025
Canton	1,949
Cape Girardeau	10,252
Cardwell	1,043
Carl Junction	1,377
Carrollton	3,218
Carterville	2,434
Carthage	10,068
Caruthersville	4,750
Cassville	1,002
Centralia	2,071
Chaffee	3,035
Charleston	3,410
Chillicothe	6,772
Clarence	1,400
Clayton	3,028
Clinton	5,098
Columbia	10,392
Crance	1,151
Crystal City	2,243
De Soto	5,003
Deepwater	1,391
Dexter	2,635
Doniphan	1,248
East Prairie	1,124
Edina	1,438
Eldon	2,636
Eldorado Sp'gs	2,212
Elsberry	1,255
Elvins	2,418
Excelsior Sp'gs	4,165
Farmington	2,685
Fayette	2,381
Ferguson	1,874
Festus	3,348
Fornfelt	1,819
Fredericktown	3,124
Fulton	5,595
Gallatin	1,747
Gideon	1,197
Glasgow	1,351
Granby	1,736
Grant City	1,305
Greenfield	1,440
Hamilton	1,689
Hannibal	19,306
Harrisonville	2,073
Hayti	1,507
Hermann	1,701
Higbee	1,400
Higginsville	2,724
Holden	2,011
Huntsville	2,120
Illmo	1,275
Independence	11,686
Jackson	2,114
Jefferson City	14,490
Joplin	29,902
Kahoka	1,624
Kansas City	324,410
Kennett	3,622
King City	1,150
Kirksville	7,213
Kirkwood	4,422
La Grange	1,114
La Plata	1,463
Lamar	2,255
Lathrop	1,100
Lebanon	2,848
Lees Summit	1,467
Lexington	4,695
Liberal	1,160
Liberty	3,097
Louisiana	4,060
Macon	3,549
Malden	2,098
Maplewood	7,431
Marceline	3,760
Marionville	1,167
Marshall	5,200
Marshfield	1,371
Marysville	4,711
Maysville	1,057
Memphis	1,941
Mexico	6,013
Milan	2,395
Moberly	12,808
Monett	4,206
Monroe City	1,941
Montgomery City	1,688
Morehouse	1,913
Mound City	1,472
Mount Vernon	1,254
Mountain Grove	2,212
Mountain View	1,058
Neosho	3,968
Nevada City	7,139
New Madrid	1,908
Newburg	1,235
Norborne	1,180
Novinger	1,743
Odessa	1,786
Oran	1,141
Osceola	1,025
Pacific	1,275
Palmyra	1,964
Paris	1,431
Parma	1,241
Pattonsburg	1,068
Peirce City	1,476
Perryville	1,763
Piedmont	1,086
Plattsburg	1,719
Pleasant Hill	1,965
Poplar Bluff	8,042
Portageville	1,244
Princeton	1,576
Republic	1,097
Rich Hill	2,261
Richmond	4,409
Richmond Heights	2,136
Rockport	1,136
Rolla	2,077
St. Charles	8,503
St. James	1,117
St. Joseph	77,939
St. Louis	772,897
Ste. Genevieve	2,046
Salem	1,771
Salisbury	1,757
Sarcoxie	1,023
Savannah	1,831
Sedalia	21,144
Senath	1,054
Seneca	1,104
Shelbina	1,809
Sikeston	3,613
Slater	3,797
Springfield	39,631
Stanberry	1,864
Sweet Springs	1,177
Tarkio	1,870
Thayer	1,738
Tipton	1,170
Trenton	6,951
Troy	1,116
Union	1,605
Uniondale	1,315
Unionville	1,765
University	6,792
Vandalia	2,158
Versailles	1,651
Warrensburg	4,811
Washington	3,132
Webb City	7,807
Webster Groves	9,474
Wellsville	1,551
West Plains	3,178
Willow Springs	1,441
Windsor	2,034

MONTANA.

Place.	Population.
Anaconda	11,668
Baker	1,067
Big Timber	1,282
Billings	15,100
Bozeman	6,183
Butte	41,611
Chinook	1,217
Choteau	1,043
Cut Bank	1,181
Deer Lodge	3,780
Dillon	2,701
Eureka	1,082
Forsyth	1,838
Fort Benton	1,065
Glasgow	2,059
Glendive	3,816
Great Falls	24,121
Hamilton	1,700
Hardin	1,312
Harlowton	1,856
Havre	5,429
Helena	12,037
Kalispell	5,147
Laurel	2,239
Lewistown	6,120
Libby	1,522
Livingston	6,311
Malta	1,427
Miles City	7,937
Missoula	12,668
Philipsburg	1,724
Polson	1,132
Poplar	1,152
Red Lodge	4,515
Roundup	2,434
Scobey	1,170
Sidney	1,400
Three Forks	1,071
Walkerville	2,391
Whitefish	2,867
Wolf Point	2,098

NEBRASKA.

Place.	Population.
Ainsworth	1,508
Albion	1,978
Alliance	4,591
Alma	1,058
Ashland	1,725
Atkinson	1,300
Auburn	2,863
Aurora	2,962
Bayard	2,127
Beatrice	9,664
Beaver	1,103
Benkelman	1,009
Bethany	1,078
Blair	2,702
Bloomfield	1,431
Bridgeport	1,235
Broken Bow	2,567
Burwell	1,214
Cambridge	1,042
Central City	7,410
Chadron	4,412
Chappell	1,131
College View	2,249
Columbus	5,410
Cozad	1,293
Crawford	1,646
Creighton	1,446
Crete	2,445
Curtis	1,017
David City	2,216
Fairbury	5,454
Falls City	4,930
Franklin	1,055
Fremont	9,605
Friend	1,263
Fullerton	1,595
Geneva	1,768
Genoa	1,069
Gering	2,508
Gordon	1,581
Gothenburg	1,754
Grand Island	13,947
Hartington	1,467
Hastings	11,647
Havelock	3,602
Hebron	1,513
Holdrege	3,108
Hooper	1,014
Humboldt	1,277
Kearney	7,702
Kimball	1,620
Lexington	2,327
Lincoln	54,948
Long Pine	1,200
Loup City	1,364
Lyons	1,025
McCook	4,303
Madison	1,735
Minden	1,527
Mitchell	1,298
Nebraska City	6,279
Neligh	1,724
Newman Grove	1,260
Norfolk	8,634
North Bend	1,087
North Platte	10,466
O'Neil	2,107
Oakland	1,356
Ogalalla	1,062
Omaha	191,601
Ord	2,143
Osceola	1,209

Place.	Population.
Pawnee City	1,595
Pierce	1,105
Plainview	1,199
Plattsmouth	4,190
Ponca	1,014
Randolph	1,338
Ravenna	1,703
Red Cloud	1,856
St. Edwards	1,002
St. Paul	1,615
Sargent	1,078
Schuyler	2,636
Scottsbluff	6,912
Scribner	1,021
Seward	2,368
Shelton	1,037
Sidney	2,852
South Sioux City	2,042
Stanton	1,487
Stromsburg	1,361
Superior	2,719
Sutton	1,603
Tecumseh	1,688
Tekamah	1,811
Tilden	1,101
University Place	4,112
Valentine	1,596
Wahoo	2,338
Wakefield	1,114
Walthill	1,145
Wayne	2,115
Weeping Water	1,084
West Point	2,002
Wilber	1,255
Wisner	1,210
Wymore	2,592
York	5,388

NEVADA.

Carson City	1,685	Lovelock	1,164
Elko	2,173	Reno	12,016
Ely	2,090	Sparks	3,238
Fallon	1,753	Tonopah	4,144
Goldfield	1,558	Virginia City	1,200
Las Vegas	2,304	Yerington	1,169

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin	16,104	Littleton (town)	4,239
Claremont	9,524	Littleton (vil.)	2,308
Concord	22,167	Manchester	78,384
Conway	3,102	Milford	3,783
Derry	5,382	Nashua	28,379
Dover	13,029	Newmarket	3,181
Exeter	4,604	Newport	4,109
Franklin	6,318	Northumberland	2,567
Gorham	2,734	Pembroke	2,563
Hanover	1,551	Peterboro	2,615
Haverhill	3,406	Portsmouth	13,569
Keene	11,210	Rochester	9,673
Laconia	10,897	Somersworth	6,688
Lancaster	2,819	Walpole	2,553
Lebanon	6,162		

NEW JERSEY.

Allendale	1,165	East Orange	50,710
Alpha	2,140	East Paterson	2,441
Asbury Park	12,400	East Rutherford	5,463
Atlantic City	50,707	Edgewater	3,530
Atlantic Highlands	1,629	Egg Harbor	2,622
Audubon	4,740	Elizabeth	95,783
Barrington	1,333	Elmer	1,115
Bayonne	76,754	Englewood	11,627
Belleville	15,660	Fair Haven	1,295
Belmar	1,987	Fairview	4,882
Belvidere	1,793	Flemington	2,590
Bergenfield	3,667	Fort Lee	5,761
Beverly	2,562	Franklin	4,075
Bloomfield	22,019	Freehold	4,768
Bloomingdale	2,193	Frenchtown	1,104
Bogota	3,906	Garfield	19,381
Boonton	5,372	Garwood	2,084
Bordentown	4,371	Glen Ridge	4,620
Bound Brook	5,906	Glen Rock	2,181
Bradley Beach	2,307	Gloucester	12,162
Bridgeton	14,323	Guttenberg	6,726
Burlington	9,049	Hackensack	17,667
Butler	2,886	Hackettstown	2,936
Caldwell	3,993	Haddon Heights	2,950
Camden	116,309	Haddonfield	5,646
Cape May	2,999	Haledon	3,435
Carlstadt	4,472	Hammonton	6,417
Chatham	2,421	Harrison	15,721
Clayton	1,905	Hasbrouck Heights	2,895
Cliffside Park	5,709	Hawthorne	5,135
Clifton	26,470	High Bridge	1,795
Closter	1,840	Highland Park	4,866
Collingswood	8,714	Highlands	1,731
Delford	1,286	Hightstown	2,674
Dover	9,803	Hoboken	68,166
Dumont	2,537	Hopewell	1,339
Dunellen	3,394	Irvington	25,480
East Newark	3,057	Jamesburg	2,052
Jersey City	298,103	Rahway	11,042
Keansburg	1,321	Ramsey	2,090
Kearny	26,724	Raritan	4,457
Kenilworth	1,312	Red Bank	9,251
Keyport	4,415	Ridgefield	1,560
Lambertville	4,660	Ridgefield Park	8,575
Leonia	2,979	Ridgewood	7,580
Linden	1,756	Ringwood	1,025
Little Ferry	2,715	Riverside	1,077
Lodi	8,175	Riverton	2,341
Long Branch	13,521	Rockaway	2,655
Madison	5,523	Roosevelt	11,047
Magnolia	1,245	Roselle	5,737
Manasquan	1,705	Roselle Park	5,438
Matawan	1,910	Runson	1,658
Maywood	1,618	Rutherford	9,497
Merchantville	2,749	Salem	7,435
Metuchen	3,334	Secaucus	5,423
Middlesex	1,852	Somerville	6,718
Midland Park	2,343	South Amboy	7,897
Milltown	2,573	South Bound Brook	1,302
Millville	14,691	South Orange	7,274
Montclair	28,810	South River	6,596
Moonachie	1,194	Spring Lake	1,009
Morristown	12,548	Stanhope	1,031
National Park	1,000	Summit	10,174
Netcong	1,800	Sussex	1,318
New Brunswick	32,779	Swedesboro	1,838
New Providence	1,203	Tenafly	5,650
Newark	414,524	Totowa	1,864
Newton	4,125	Trenton	119,289
North Arlington	1,767	Tuckerton	1,106
North Plainfield	6,916	Union	20,651
Northfield	1,127	Ventnor	2,193
Nutley	9,421	Verona	3,039
Oaklyn	1,148	Vineland	6,799
Ocean City	2,512	Waldwick	1,296
Orange	33,268	Wallington	5,715
Palisades	2,633	Wanaque	2,915
Park Ridge	1,481	Washington	3,341
Passaic	63,841	West Caldwell	1,085
Paterson	135,875	West Hoboken	40,074
Paulsboro	4,352	West New York	29,926
Peapack-Gladstone	1,226	West Orange	15,573
Pennsgrove	6,060	West Paterson	1,858
Perth Amboy	41,707	Westfield	9,063
Phillipsburg	16,923	Westville	2,380
Pitman	3,385	Westwood	2,597
Plainfield	27,700	Wharton	2,877
Pleasantville	5,887	Wildwood	2,790
Point Pleasant Beach	1,575	Woodbine	1,406
Pompton Lakes	2,008	Woodbury	5,801
Princeton	5,917	Woodlynne	1,515
Prospect Park	4,292	Wood Ridge	1,923
		Woodstown	1,589
		Wrightstown	5,288

NEW MEXICO

Alamogordo	2,363	Las Vegas (t)	3,902
Albuquerque	15,157	Lordsburg	1,325
Artesia	1,115	Magdalena	1,867
Belen	1,306	Portales	1,154
Carlsbad	2,205	Raton	5,544
Clayton	2,157	Roswell	7,033
Clovis	4,904	Santa Fe	7,236
Columbus	2,110	Santa Rosa	1,093
Deming	3,212	Silver City	2,662
Gallup	3,920	Socorro	1,256
Las Cruces	3,969	Tucumcari	3,117
Las Vegas (c)	4,304	Tularosa	1,096

NEW YORK.

Adams	1,557	Antwerp	1,012
Addison	1,699	Arcade	1,609
Akron	1,960	Athens	1,844
Albany	113,344	Attica	2,015
Albion	4,683	Auburn	36,192
Alexandria Bay	1,649	Avoca	1,019
Allegany	1,350	Avon	2,585
Amityville	3,265	Babylon	2,523
Amsterdam	33,524	Bainbridge	1,259
Andover	1,132	Baldwinsville	3,685
Angola	1,367	Ballston Spa	4,103

Place.	Population.
Batavia	13,541
Bath	4,795
Beacon	10,996
Belmont	1,021
Binghamton	66,800
Blasdell	1,401
Bolivar	1,146
Boonville	1,914
Briar Cliff Manor	1,027
Brockport	2,980
Brocton	1,383
Bronxville	3,055
Buffalo	506,775
Caledonia	1,170
Cambridge	1,559
Camden	1,941
Canajoharie	2,415
Canandaigua	7,356
Canastota	3,995
Canisteo	2,201
Canton	2,631
Carthage	4,320
Castile	1,013
Castleton	1,595
Catskill	4,728
Cattaraugus	1,347
Cazenovia	1,683
Cedarhurst	2,838
Champlain	1,140
Chateaugay	1,291
Chatham	2,710
Chester	1,049
Clayton	1,849
Clifton Springs	1,628
Clinton	1,270
Clyde	2,528
Cobleskill	2,410
Cohoes	22,987
Cold Spring	1,433
Cooperstown	2,725
Corinth	2,576
Corning	15,850
Cornwall	1,755
Cortland	13,294
Coxsackie	2,121
Croton-on-Hudson	2,286
Cuba	1,611
Dannemora	2,623
Dansville	4,631
Delhi	1,669
Depew	5,850
Deposit	1,943
Dexter	1,164
Dobbs Ferry	4,401
Dolgeville	3,448
Dundee	1,143
Dunkirk	19,336
East Aurora	3,703
East Rochester	3,901
East Rockaway	2,005
East Syracuse	4,106
Eastwood	2,194
Ellenville	3,116
Elmira	45,393
Elmira Heights	4,188
Elmsford	1,535
Endicott	9,500
Fairport	4,626
Falconer	2,742
Farmingdale	2,091
Fayetteville	1,584
Floral Park	2,097
Fonda	1,208
Fort Edward	3 871
Fort Plain	2,747
Frankfort	4,198
Franklinville	2,015
Fredonia	6,051
Freeport	8,599
Friendship	1,026
Fulton	13,043
Garden City	2,420
Geneseo	2,157
Geneva	14,648
Glen Cove	8,664
Glen Falls	16,638
Gloversville	22,075
Goshen	2,843
Gouverneur	4,143
Gowanda	2,673
Granville	3,024
Green Island	4,411
Greene	1,297
Greenport	3,122
Greenwich	2,384
Groton	2,235
Hamburg	3,185
Hamilton	1,505
Hammondsport	1,060
Hancock	1,326
Hastings-upon-Hudson	5,526
Haverstraw	5,226
Hempstead	6,382
Herkimer	10,453
Highland Falls	2,588
Hillburn	1,112
Holley	1,625
Homer	2,356
Honeoye	1,107
Hoosick Falls	4,896
Hornell	15,025
Horseheads	2,078
Hudson	11,745
Hudson Falls	5,761
Ilion	10,169
Irvington	2,701
Ithaca	17,004
Jamestown	38,917
Johnson City	8,587
Johnstown	10,908
Jordan	1,012
Keeseville	1,524
Kenmore	3,160
Kingston	26,688
La Salle	3,813
Lackawanna	17,918
Lake Placid	2,099
Lancaster	6,059
Larchmont	2,468
Lawrence	2,861
Leroy	4,203
Liberty	2,459
Little Falls	13,029
Little Valley	1,253
Liverpool	1,831
Lockport	21,308
Lowville	3,127
Lynbrook	4,371
Lyons	4,253
McGrawville	1,032
Malone	7,556
Mamaroneck	6,571
Manchester	1,418
Manlius	1,296
Massena	5,993
Mayville	1,207
Mechanicville	8,166
Medina	6,011
Mexico	1,336
Middleport	1,416
Middletown	18,420
Millbrook	1,096
Mineola	3,016
Mohawk	2,919
Monroe	1,527
Monticello	2,330
Montour Falls	1,560
Moravia	1,331
Mount Kisco	3,944
Mount Morris	3,312
Mount Vernon	42,726
Naples	1,148
New Berlin	1,070
New Hartford	1,621
New Paltz	1,056
New Rochelle	36,213
New York	5,620,048
Newark	6,964
Newburg	30,366
Niagara Falls	50,760
North Collins	1,158
North Pelham	2,385
No. Tarrytown	5,927
No. Tonawanda	15,482
Northport	1,977
Northville	1,190
Norwich	8,268
Norwood	1,808
Nunda	1,152
Nyack	4,444
Oakfield	1,422
Ogdensburg	14,609
Olean	20,506
Oneida	10,541
Oneonta	11,582
Oriskany	1,101
Oriskany Falls	1,014
Ossining	10,739
Oswego	23,626
Owego	4,147
Oxford	1,590
Painted Post	2,170
Palmyra	2,480
Patchogue	4,031
Pawling	1,032
Peekskill	15,868
Pelham	1,056
Pelham Manor	1,754
Penn Yan	4,517
Perry	4,717
Phelps	1,200
Philmont	1,919
Phoenix	1,747
Piermont	1,600
Pittsford	1,328
Plattsburg	10,909
Pleasantville	3,590
Port Byron	1,035
Port Chester	16,573
Port Henry	2,183
Port Jervis	10,171
Potsdam	4,039
Poughkeepsie	35,000
Pulaski	1,895
Randolph	1,310
Ravena	2,093
Rensselaer	10,823
Rhinebeck	1,397
Richfield Springs	1,388
Rochester	295,750
Rockville Center	6,262
Rome	26,341
Rouses Point	1,700
Rye	5,308
Sag Harbor	2,993
St. Johnsville	2,469
Salamanca	9,276
Salem	1,083
Saranac Lake	5,174
Saratoga Springs	13,181
Saugerties	4,013
Scarsdale	3,506
Schenectady	88,723
Schuylerville	1,625
Scotia	4,358
Sea Cliff	2,108
Seneca Falls	6,389
Sherburne	1,104
Sherrill	1,761
Shortsville	1,300
Sidney	2,670
Silver Creek	3,260
Silver Springs	1,155
Skaneateles	1,635
Sloan	1,761
Sodus	1,329
Solvay	7,352
South Glens Falls	2,158
South Nyack	1,799
Southampton	2,891
Spring Valley	3,818
Springville	2,331
Suffern	3,154
Syracuse	171,717
Tarrytown	5,807
Ticonderoga	2,102
Tonawanda	10,068
Troy	72,013
Trumansburg	1,011
Tuckahoe	3,509
Tupper Lake	2,508
Unadilla	1,157
Union	3,303
Utica	94,156
Valatie	1,301
Walden	5,493
Walton	3,598
Wappingers Falls	3,235
Warsaw	3,622
Warwick	2,420
Waterford	2,637
Waterloo	3,809
Watertown	31,285
Waterville	1,255
Watervliet	16,073
Watkins	2,785
Waverly	5,270
Wayland	1,790
Webster	1,247
Weedsport	1,379
Wellsville	4,996
West Carthage	1,666
West Haverstraw	2,018
Westfield	3,413
White Plains	21,031
Whitehall	5,258
Whitesboro	3,038
Williamsville	1,753
Wolcott	1,186
Yonkers	100,176
Yorkville	1,512

NORTH CAROLINA.

Place.	Population.
Ahoskie	1,429
Albemarle	2,691
Andrews	1,634
Asheboro	2,559
Asheville	28,504
Ayden	1,673
Beaufort	2,968
Belhaven	1,816
Belmont	2,941
Benson	1,123
Bessemer	2,176
Brevard	1,658
Burgaw	1,040
Burlington	5,952
Canton	2,584
Carrboro	1,129
Chadbourn	1,121
Chapel Hill	1,483
Charlotte	46,338
Cherryville	1,884
China Grove	1,027
Clayton	1,423
Clinton	2,110
Columbus	9,903
Cornelius	1,141
Dallas	1,397
Davidson	1,156
Dunn	2,805
Durham	21,719
East Lumberton	1,011
East Spencer	2,239
Edenton	2,777

Place.	Population.
Elizabeth City.	8,925
Elkin	1,195
Enfield	1,648
Fairmont	1,000
Farmville	1,780
Fayetteville	8,877
Forest City	2,312
Franklinton	1,058
Fremont	1,294
Gastonia	12,871
Gibsonville	1,302
Goldsboro	11,296
Graham	2,366
Granite Falls	1,101
Greensboro	19,861
Greenville	5,772
Hamlet	3,808
Henderson	5,222
Hendersonville	3,720
Hertford	1,704
Hickory	5,076
High Point	14,302
Highland	1,062
Hillsboro	1,180
Kernersville	1,219
Kings Mountain	2,800
Kingston	9,771
La Grange	1,399
Lawinburg	2,643
Leaksville	1,606
Lenoir	3,718
Lexington	5,254
Lincolnton	3,390
Littleton	1,010
Louisburg	1,954
Lowell	1,151
Lumberton	2,691
McAdenville	1,162
Madison	1,247
Maiden	1,266
Marion	1,784
Maxton	1,397
Mayodan	1,886
Mebane	1,351
Mocksville	1,146
Monroe	4,084
Mooresville	4,315
Morehead City	2,958
Morgantown	2,867
Mount Airy	4,752
Mount Holly	1,160
Mount Olive	2,297
Murphy	1,314
New Bern	12,198
Newton	3,021
North Wilkesboro	2,363
Norwood	1,221
Oxford	3,606
Plymouth	1,847
Raeford	1,235
Raleigh	24,418
Ramseur	1,014
Randleman	1,967
Red Springs	1,018
Reidsville	5,333
Roanoke Rapids	3,369
Robersonville	1,199
Rockingham	2,509
Rocky Mount	12,742
Roper	1,043
Roxboro	1,651
Rutherford	1,693
St. Pauls	1,147
Salisbury	13,884
Sanford	2,977
Scotland Neck	2,061
Selma	1,601
Shelby	3,609
Siler City	1,253
Smithfield	1,895
Southport	1,664
Spencer	2,510
Spring Hope	1,221
Statesville	7,895
Tarboro	4,568
Taylorsville	1,122
Thomasville	5,676
Troy	1,102
Tryon	1,067
Wadesboro	2,648
Wake Forest	1,425
Warsaw	1,108
Washington	6,314
Waynesville	1,942
Weldon	1,872
Wendell	1,239
West Hickory	1,266
Whiteville	1,664
Williamston	1,800
Wilmington	33,372
Wilson	10,612
Windsor	1,210
Winston-Salem	48,395

NORTH DAKOTA.

Place.	Population.
Ashley	1,009
Beach	1,106
Bismarck	7,122
Bottineau	1,172
Cando	1,111
Carrington	1,420
Casselton	1,538
Cooperstown	1,112
Crosby	1,147
Devils Lake	5,140
Dickinson	4,122
Ellendale	1,334
Enderlin	1,919
Fargo	21,961
Grafton	2,512
Grand Forks	14,010
Hankinson	1,477
Harvey	1,590
Hebron	1,374
Hillsboro	1,183
Jamestown	6,627
Kenmare	1,446
La Moure	1,014
Langdon	1,228
Larimore	1,089
Lidgerwood	1,065
Linton	1,011
Lisbon	1,855
Mandan	4,336
Marmarth	1,318
Mayville	1,218
Minot	10,476
New Rockford	2,111
Oakes	1,637
Park River	1,114
Rugby	1,424
Valley City	4,681
Wahpeton	3,069
Williston	4,178
Wilton	1,026
Wishek	1,003

OHIO.

Place.	Population.
Ada	2,321
Addyston	1,448
Akron	208,435
Alliance	21,603
Amherst	2,485
Amsterdam	1,271
Antwerp	1,096
Arcanum	1,311
Archbold	1,125
Ashland	9,249
Ashtabula	22,082
Ashville	1,032
Athens	6,418
Avon	1,460
Barberton	18,811
Barnesville	4,865
Batavia	1,088
Bedford	2,677
Bellaire	15,061
Belle Valley	1,050
Bellefontaine	9,336
Bellevue	5,776
Belpre	1,317
Berea	2,959
Bergholz	1,215
Bethel	1,340
Bethesda	1,182
Bexley	1,342
Blanchester	1,671
Bluffton	1,950
Bowling Green	5,788
Bradford	2,356
Bratenahl	1,000
Bremen	1,134
Bridgeport	3,977
Brilliant	1,500
Brookville	1,336
Bryan	4,252
Buchtel	1,178
Bucyrus	10,425
Byesville	2,775
Cadiz	2,084
Caldwell	1,706
Cambridge	13,104
Canal Fulton	1,057
Canton	87,091
Cadington	1,109
Carey	2,488
Carrollton	2,192
Cedarville	1,028
Celina	4,226
Chagrin Falls	2,237
Chardon	1,566
Chauncey	1,178
Cheviot	4,108
Chillicothe	15,831
Cincinnati	401,247
Circleville	7,049
Cleveland	796,841
Cleveland Heights	15,236
Cleves	1,454
Clyde	3,099
Coal Grove	1,851
Coldwater	1,531
Columbiana	2,114
Columbus	237,031
Columbus Grove	1,768
Conneaut	9,343
Continental	1,093
Corning	1,628
Coshocton	10,847
Covington	1,885
Crestline	4,313
Crooksville	3,311
Cuyahoga	10,200
Dayton	152,559
Defiance	8,876
Delaware	8,756
Delphos	5,745
Delta	1,543
Dennison	5,524
Deshler	1,514
Dillonvale	1,643
Dover (city)	8,101
Dover (village)	1,754
Doylestown	1,037
Dresden	1,434
East Cleveland	27,292
East Columbus	1,328
East Liverpool	21,411
East Palestine	5,750
East Youngstown	11,237
Eaton	3,210
Elmwood	3,991
Elyria	20,474
Euclid	3,363
Fairport	4,211
Findlay	17,021
Flushing	1,026
Forest	1,143
Fort Recovery	1,092
Fostoria	9,987
Franklin	3,071
Fredericktown	1,194
Fremont	12,468
Galion	7,374
Gallipolis	6,070
Garfield Heights	2,550
Garrettsville	1,119
Geneva	3,081
Georgetown	1,670
Germantown	1,827
Gibsonburg	1,737
Girard	6,556
Glendale	1,759
Glouster	3,140
Grandview Heights	1,185
Granville	1,440
Greenfield	4,344
Greenville	7,104
Grover	1,694
Hamilton	39,675
Harrison	1,309
Hicksville	2,378
Hillsboro	4,356
Holgate	1,039
Hubbard	3,320
Hudson	1,134
Huron	1,703
Independence	1,074
Ironton	14,007
Jackson	5,842
Jacksonville	1,046
Jamestown	1,039
Jefferson	1,532
Kenmore	12,683
Kent	7,070
Kenton	7,690
Lakewood	41,732
Lancaster	14,706
Lebanon	3,396
Leetonia	2,688
Leipsic	1,788
Lewisburg	1,103
Lima	41,326
Linden Heights	1,731
Lisbon	3,113
Lockland	4,007
Lodi	1,240
Logan	5,493
London	4,080
Lorain	37,295
Loudonville	1,887
Louisville	2,008
Loveland	1,557
Lowellville	2,214
McArthur	1,307
McComb	1,012
McConnellsville	1,618
Manchester	1,824
Mansfield	27,824
Maple Heights	1,732
Marblehead	1,048
Marietta	15,140
Marion	27,891
Martins Ferry	11,634
Marysville	3,635
Massillon	17,428
Maumee	3,195
Mechanicsburg	1,470
Medina	3,430
Miamisburg	4,383
Middleport	3,772
Middletown	23,594
Milford	1,525
Millersburg	2,098
Minerva	2,261
Mingo Junction	4,416
Minster	1,588
Monroeville	1,185
Montpelier	3,052

Place.	Population.
Mount Gilead..	1,837
Mount Healthy	2,255
Mount Sterling	1,113
Mount Vernon.	9,237
Murray City ..	1,493
Napoleon	4,143
Navarre	1,385
Nelsonville ...	6,440
New Boston ..	4,817
New Bremen ..	1,502
New Carlisle ..	1,019
New Comerstown	3,389
New Lexington	3,157
New London ..	1,470
New Philadelphia	10,718
New Richmond	1,714
New Straitsville	2,208
Newark	26,718
Newburgh Heights	2,957
Newton Falls..	1,100
Niles	13,080
North Baltimore	2,439
North Canton.	1,597
North College Hill	1,104
North Olmsted	1,419
Norwalk	7,379
Norwood	24,966
Oak Harbor ...	1,858
Oak Hill	1,394
Oakwood	1,473
Oberlin	4,236
Orrville	4,107
Osborne	1,059
Ottawa	2,167
Oxford	2,146
Painesville	7,272
Paulding	2,106
Peebles	1,008
Perrysburg	2,429
Piqua	15,044
Plain City	1,330
Plymouth	1,374
Pomeroy	4,294
Port Clinton ..	3,928
Portsmouth ...	33,011
Ravenna	7,219
Reading	4,540
Richwood	1,601
Ripley	1,529
Rittman	1,803
Rockford	1,075
Rocky River...	1,861
Roseville	1,349
Sabina	1,504
St. Bernard ...	6,312
St. Clairsville.	1,561
St. Marys	5,679
St. Paris	1,226
Salem	10,305
Salineville	2,700
Sandusky	22,897
Sciotoville	2,182
Sebring	3,541
Shadyside	3,084
Shaker Heights	1,616
Shawnee	1,918
Shelby	5,578
Shreve	1,094
Sidney	8,590
Somerset	1,339
South Charleston	1,267
South Euclid ..	1,605
South Zanesville	1,010
Spencerville ...	1,543
Springfield	60,840
Steubenville ...	28,508
Struthers	5,847
Stryker	1,014
Swanton	1,248
Sylvana	1,222
Tiffin	14,375
Tippecanoe City	2,426
Toledo	243,164
Toronto	4,684
Troy	7,260
Uhrichsville ...	6,428
Union City	1,534
Upper Sandusky	3,708
Urbana	7,621
Utica	1,658
Van Wert	8,100
Vermilion	1,436
Versailles	1,563
Wadsworth	4,742
Wapakoneta ..	5,295
Warren	27,050
Washington Court House.	7,962
Wauseon	3,035
Waverly	1,625
Wellington	2,245
Wellston	6,687
Wellsville	8,849
West Carrolton	1,430
West Jefferson.	1,170
West Liberty ..	1,347
West Milton...	1,256
West Park ...	8,581
Westerville	2,480
Wickliffe	1,508
Willard	3,889
Willoughby ...	2,656
Wilmington ...	5,037
Woodsfield	2,394
Wooster	8,204
Wyoming	2,323
Xenia	9,110
Yellow Springs	1,264
Yorkville	1,754
Youngstown ..	132,358
Zanesville	29,569

OKLAHOMA.

Place.	Population.
Ada	8,012
Afton	1,518
Allen	1,377
Altus	4,522
Alva	3,913
Anadarko	3,116
Antlers	1,842
Ardmore	14,181
Atoka	2,038
Avant	1,071
Bartlesville ...	14,417
Beggs	2,327
Bigheart	2,099
Bixby	1,249
Blackwell	7,174
Boley	1,154
Boswell	1,212
Boynton	1,204
Bristow	3,460
Britton	1,070
Broken Arrow.	2,086
Broken Bow ..	1,983
Caddo	1,421
Cardin	2,640
Carnegie	1,150
Cement	1,098
Chandler	2,226
Checotah	2,390
Chelsea	1,692
Cherokee	2,017
Chickasha	10,179
Claremore'	3,435
Cleveland	2,717
Clinton	2,596
Coalgate	3,009
Collinsville	3,801
Comanche	1,427
Commerce	2,555
Cordell	1,855
Covington	1,283
Coweta	1,318
Cushing	6,326
Davis	1,609
Devol	1,936
Dewar	1,558
Dewey	2,302
Drumright	6,460
Duncan	3,463
Durant	7,340
Edmond	2,452
El Reno	7,737
Elk City	2,814
Enid	16,576
Eufaula	2,286
Fairfax	1,342
Fairview	1,751
Fort Gibson ..	1,353
Frederick	3,822
Garber City ..	1,446
Geary	1,167
Grandfield	1,990
Guthrie	11,757
Guymon	1,507
Haileyville	2,067
Hartshorne	3,480
Haskell	2,196
Healdton	2,157
Heavener	1,850
Hennessey	1,310
Henryetta	5,889
Hobart	2,936
Holdenville ...	2,932
Hollis	1,683
Hominy	2,875
Hugo	6,368
Idabel	3,067
Jenks	1,508
Kiefer	1,663
Kingfisher	2,447
Kiowa	1,287
Krebs	2,078
Kusa	1,069
Lawton	8,930
Lehigh	1,898
Lindsay	1,543
McAlester	12,095
McCurtain	1,062
Madill	2,717
Mangum	3,405
Marietta	1,977
Marlow	2,276
Medford	1,050
Miami	6,802
Morris	1,926
Mounds	1,078
Muskogee	30,277
Newkirk	2,533
Norman	5,004
Nowata	4,435
Oilton	2,231
O'Keene	1,084
Okemah	2,162
Oklahoma City	91,295
Okmulgee	17,430
Pauls Valley...	3,694
Pawhuska	6,414
Pawnee	2,418
Perry	3,154
Picher	9,676
Ponca	7,051
Poteau	2,679
Prague	1,127
Pryor Creek....	1,767
Purcell	2,938
Quapaw	1,394
Quinton	1,557
Ringling	1,039
Roff	1,138
Ryan	1,379
Salisaw	2,255
Sand Springs .	4,076
Sapulpa	11,634
Sayre	1,703
Shamrock	1,409
Shattuck	1,365
Shawnee	15,348
Skiatook	1,653
Snyder	1,197
Spiro	1,162
Stigler	1,797
Stillwater	4,701
Stillwell	1,155
Stroud	1,361
Sulphur	3,667
Tahlequah	2,271
Tecumseh	1,429
Thomas	1,223
Tishomingo ...	1,871
Tonkawa	1,448
Tulsa	72,075
Vian	1,176
Vinita	5,010
Wagoner	3,436
Walters	3,032
Wapanucka ...	1,038
Watonga	1,678
Waurika	3,204
Waynoka	1,500
Weatherford ..	1,929
Weleetka	1,588
Wetumka	1,422
Wewoka	1,520
Wilburton	2,226
Wilson	2,286
Woodward	3,849
Wynnewood ...	2,200
Wynona	2,749
Yale	2,601
Yukon	1,016

OREGON.

Place.	Population.
Albany	4,840
Ashland	4,283
Astoria	14,027
Baker	7,729
Bandon	1,440
Bend	5,415
Burns	1,022
Clatskanie ...	1,171
Condon	1,127
Coquille	1,642
Corvallis	5,752
Cottage Grove	1,919
Dallas	2,701
Elgin	1,043
Enterprise	1,895
Eugene	10,593
Forest Grove ..	1,915
Gladstone	1,069
Grants Pass ..	3,151
Gresham	1,103
Heppner	1,324
Hillsboro	2,468
Hood River ...	3,195
Independence ..	1,143
Klamath Falls .	4,801
La Grande	6,913
Lakeview	1,139
Lebanon	1,805
McMinnville ..	2,767
Marshfield	4,034
Medford	5,756
Milton	1,747
Milwaukie	1,172
Newberg	2,566
North Bend....	3,268
Ontario	2,039
Oregon	5,686
Oswego	1,818
Pendleton	7,387
Portland	258,288

Place.	Population.
Prineville	1,144
Rainier	1,287
Roseburg	4,381
St. Helens	2,220
Salem	17,679
Seaside	1,802
Silverton	2,251
Springfield	1,855
The Dalles	5,807
Tillamook	1,964
Union	1,319
West Linn	1,628
Woodburn	1,656

PENNSYLVANIA

Place.	Population.
Albion	1,549
Aldan	1,136
Aliquippa	2,931
Allentown	73,502
Altoona	60,331
Ambler	3,094
Ambridge	12,730
Apollo	3,227
Archbald	8,603
Arnold	6,120
Ashland	6,666
Ashley	6,520
Aspinwall	3,170
Athens	4,384
Austin	1,556
Avalon	5,277
Avis	1,092
Avoca	4,950
Avonmore	1,242
Bangor	5,402
Barnesboro	4,183
Bath	1,401
Beaver	4,135
Beaver Falls	12,802
Beaver Meadow	1,709
Bedford	2,330
Bellefonte	3,996
Bellevernon	2,342
Bellevue	8,198
Bellwood	2,629
Ben Avon	2,198
Bentleyville	3,679
Berlin	1,563
Berwick	12,181
Bessemer	1,417
Bethlehem	50,358
Big Run	1,023
Birdsboro	3,299
Blairsville	4,391
Blakely	6,564
Bloomsburg	7,819
Blossburg	2,033
Boswell	2,168
Boyertown	3,189
Brackenridge	4,987
Braddock	20,879
Bradford	15,525
Brentwood	1,695
Bridgeport	4,680
Bridgeville	3,092
Bridgewater	1,340
Bristol	10,273
Brockwayville	2,369
Brookville	3,272
Brownstown	1,489
Brownsville	2,502
Burgettstown	1,990
Burnham	2,765
Butler	23,778
California	2,480
Cambridge Springs	1,663
Camp Hill	1,636
Canonsburg	10,632
Canton	2,154
Carbondale	18,640
Carlisle	10,916
Carnegie	11,516
Carrick	10,504
Carrolltown	1,369
Castle Shannon	2,353
Catasauqua	4,714
Catawissa	2,025
Centerville	4,793
Central City	1,051
Centralia	2,336
Chalfant	1,044
Chambersburg	13 171
Charleroi	11,516
Chester	58,030
Clairton	6,264
Clarion	2,793
Clarks Summit	3,404
Claysville	1,009
Clearfield	8,529
Clifton Heights	3,469
Clymer	2,867
Coaldale	6,336
Coalport	1,079
Coatesville	14 515
Cokeburg	1 691
College Hill	2,643
Collingdale	3,834
Columbia	10,836
Colwyn	1,859
Confluence	1,031
Connellsville	13,804
Conshohocken	8,481
Conway	1,858
Coplay	2,845
Coraopolis	6,162
Corry	7,228
Coudersport	2,836
Crafton	5,954
Cresson	2,170
Cressona	1,739
Curwensville	2,973
Dale	3,115
Dallastown	2,124
Danville	6,952
Darby	7,922
Dayton	1,049
Denver	1,125
Derry	2,889
Dickson City	11,049
Donora	14,131
Dormont	6,455
Dorranceton	6,334
Downingtown	4,024
Doylestown	3,837
Dravosburg	2,204
Du Bois	13,681
Dunbar	1,607
Duncannon	1,679
Duncansville	1,230
Dunmore	20,250
Dupont	4,576
Duquesne	19,011
Duryea	7,776
East Brady	1,531
East Conemaugh	5,256
East Greenville	1,620
East Lansdowne	1,561
East McKeesport	2,430
East Mauch Chunk	3,868
East Pittsburgh	6,527
East Stroudsburg	4,855
East Vandergrift	1,969
East Washington	1,561
Easton	33,813
Ebensburg	2,179
Eddystone	2,670
Edgewood	3,181
Edgeworth	1,373
Edwardsville	9,027
Eldred	1,037
Elizabeth	2,703
Elizabethtown	3,319
Elizabethville	1,236
Elkland	1,703
Ellsworth	2,828
Ellwood City	8,958
Emaus	4,370
Emlenton	1,025
Emporium	3,036
Ensworth	2,165
Ephrata	3,735
Erie	93,372
Etna	6,341
Evansburg	1,548
Everett	1,687
Everson	1,988
Exeter	4,176
Export	2,596
Fairchance	2,124
Falls Creek	1,364
Farrell	15,586
Fayette City	2,048
Ferndale	1,450
Fleetwood	1,652
Flemington	1,131
Ford City	5,605
Forest City	6,004
Forty Fort	3,389
Fountain Hill	2,339
Frackville	5,590
Franklin (bor'h)	2,632
Franklin (city)	9,970
Freedom	3,452
Freeland	6,666
Freemansburg	1,203
Freeport	2,696
Galeton	2,969
Gallitzin	3,580
Gettysburg	4,439
Gilberton	4,766
Girard	1,242
Girardville	4,482
Glassport	6,959
Glen Campbell	1,059
Glen Rock	1,232
Glenfield	2,156
Glenolden	1,944
Gordon	1,078
Greencastle	2,271
Greensburg	15,033
Greentree	1,043
Greenville	8,101
Grove City	4,944
Hallstead	1,261
Hamburg	2,764
Hanover	8,664
Harrisburg	75,917
Hastings	2,292
Hatboro	1,102
Hawley	1,939
Hays	2,231
Hazleton	32,277
Heidelburg	2,094
Hellertown	3,008
Highspire	2,031
Hollidaysburg	4,071
Homer City	1,802
Homestead	20,452
Honesdale	2,756
Hooversville	1,345
Houston	1,398
Houtzdale	1,504
Hughestown	2,244
Hughesville	1,577
Hummelstown	2,654
Huntingdon	7,051
Hyndman	1,179
Indiana	7,043
Ingram	2,900
Irvona	1,157
Irwin	3,235
Jeannette	10,627
Jenkintown	2,366
Jermyn	3,326
Jersey Shore	6,103
Johnsburg	5,400
Johnstown	67,327
Juniata	7,660
Kane	7,283
Kennett Square	2,398
Kingston	8,952
Kittanning	7,153
Knoxville	7,201
Kulpmont	4,695
Kutztown	2,684
Lancaster	53,150
Langhorne	1,067
Lansdale	4,728
Lansdowne	4,797
Lansford	9,625
Larksville	9,438
Latrobe	9,484
Lebanon	24,643
Lebanon Independent	2,136
Leechburg	3,991
Leetsdale	2,311
Lehighton	6,102
Lemoyne	1,939
Lewisburg	3,204
Lewistown	9,849
Ligonier	1,807
Lilly	2,346
Linesville	1,015
Lititz	3,680
Littlestown	1,552
Lock Haven	8,557
Luzerne	5,998
Lykens	2,880
McAdoo	4,674
McDonald	2,751
McKees Rocks	16,713
McKeesport	46,781
McSherrystown	1,800
Mahanoy City	15,599
Malvern	1,286
Manheim	2,712
Manor	1,077
Mansfield	1,609
Marcus Hook	5,324
Marianna	1,124
Marietta	1,735
Marion Heights	1,874
Mars	1,226
Marysville	1,877
Masontown	1,525
Matamoras	1,535
Mauch Chunk	3,666
Mayfield	3,832
Meadville	14,568
Mechanicsburg	4,688
Media	4,109
Mercer	1,932
Mercersburg	1,663
Meyersdale	3,716
Middletown	5,920
Midland	5,452
Mifflinburg	1,744
Mifflintown	1,083
Mid Hall	1,238
Millersburg	2,936
Millvale	8,031
Milton	8,638
Miners Mills	4,365
Minersville	7,845
Mohnton	1,640
Monaca	3,838
Monessen	18,179
Monongahela City	8,688
Montgomery	1,798
Montoursville	1,949
Montrose	1,661
Moosic	4,364
Morrisville	3,639
Morton	1,212
Mount Carmel	17,469
Mount Holly Springs	1,109

Place.	Population.
Mount Jewett	1,494
Mount Joy	2,192
Mount Oliver	5,575
Mount Penn	1,370
Mount Pleasant	5,862
Mount Union	4,744
Muncy	2,054
Munhall	6,418
Myerstown	2,385
Nanticoke	22,614
Nanty-Glo	5,028
Narberth	3,704
Nazareth	4,288
Nescopeck	1,638
New Bethlehem	1,662
New Brighton	9,361
New Castle	44,938
New Cumberland	1,577
New Eagle	1,572
New Holland	1,453
New Hope	1,093
New Kensington	11,987
New Philadelphia	2,537
Newport	1,972
Newtown	1,703
Newville	1,482
Norristown	32,319
North Belle-vernon	2,605
North Braddock	14,928
North Catasauqua	2,391
North Charleroi	1,931
North Clairton	1,270
North East	3,481
North Wales	2,041
North York	2,239
Northampton	9,349
Northampton Heights	3,791
Northumberland	4,061
Norwood	2,353
Oakdale	1,611
Oakland	1,120
Oakmont	4,512
Oil City	21,274
Old Forge	12,237
Olyphant	10,236
Orwigsburg	1,985
Osceola	2,512
Overbrook	2,185
Oxford	2,093
Paint	1,283
Palmerton	7,168
Palmyra	3,646
Palo Alto	1,667
Parker City	1,188
Parkersburg	2,543
Parnassus	3,816
Parsons	5,628
Patton	3,628
Pen Argyl	4,096
Penbrook	2,072
Penn	1,019
Pennsburg	1,404
Perkasie	3,150
Philadelphia	1,823,779
Philipsburg	3,900
Phoenixville	10,484
Pine Grove	1,778
Pitcairn	5,738
Pittsburgh	588,343
Pittston	18,497
Plymouth	16,500
Point Marion	1,607
Polk	2,662
Port Alleghany	2,356
Port Carbon	2,882
Port Vue	2,538
Portage	4,804
Pottstown	17,431
Pottsville	21,876
Pringle	1,960
Prospect Park	2,536
Punxsutawney	10,311
Quakertown	4,391
Ramey	1,093
Rankin	7,301
Reading	107,784
Red Lion	3,198
Renovo	5,877
Reynoldsville	4,116
Ridgway	6,037
Ridley Park	2,313
Kimersburg	1,060
Roaring Spring	2,379
Robesonia	1,203
Rochester	6,957
Rockledge	1,029
Rockwood	1,362
Roscoe	1,480
Roseto	1,634
Royalton	1,156
Royersford	3,278
St. Clair (Alleghany Co.)	6,585
St. Clair (Schuylkill Co.)	6,495
St Marys	6,967
Saltsburg	1,022
Saxton	1,165
Sayre	8,078
Scalp Level	1,690
Schuylkill Haven	5,437
Scottdale	5,768
Scranton	137,783
Selinsgrove	1,937
Sellersville	1,739
Sewickley	4,955
Shamokin	21,204
Sharon	21,747
Sharon Hill	1,780
Sharpsburg	8,921
Sharpsville	4,674
Shenandoah	24,726
Shickshinny	2,289
Shillington	2,175
Shingle House	1,169
Shippensburg	4,372
Sinking Spring	1,270
Slatington	4,014
Smethport	1,568
Somerset	3,121
Souderton	3,125
South Allentown	2,549
South Brownsville	4,675
South Connellsville	2,196
South Fork	4,239
South Greensburg	2,188
South Renovo	1,291
South Waverly	1,251
South Williamsport	4,341
Southwest Greensburg	2,538
Spangler	3,035
Spring City	2,944
Spring Grove	1,115
Springdale	2,929
State College	2,405
Steelton	13,428
Stoneboro	1,405
Stroudsburg	5,278
Sugar Notch	2,612
Summerville	1,199
Summit Hill	5,499
Sunbury	15,721
Susquehanna Depot	3,764
Swarthmore	2,350
Swissvale	10,908
Swoyersville	6,876
Sykesville	2,507
Tamaqua	12,363
Tarentum	8,925
Taylor	9,876
Throop	6,672
Tidioute	1,063
Titusville	8,432
Topton	1,147
Towanda	4,269
Tower City	2,324
Trafford	2,859
Trainer	1,367
Tremont	2,015
Troy	1,419
Tunkhannock	1,736
Turtle Creek	8,138
Tyrone	9,084
Union City	3,850
Uniontown	15,692
Upland	2,486
Vanderbilt	1,183
Vandergrift	9,531
Vanding	1,258
Verona	3,938
Versailles	1,936
Vintondale	2,053
Wall	2,426
Walnutport	1,051
Warren	14,272
Warrior Run	1,387
Washington	21,480
Watsontown	2,153
Waynesboro	9,720
Waynesburg	3,332
Weatherly	2,356
Wellsboro	3,452
Wesleyville	1,457
West Brownsville	1,900
West Chester	11,717
West Conshohocken	2,331
West Easton	1,408
West Fairview	1,800
West Grove	1,152
West Hazleton	5,854
West Homestead	3,435
West Middlesex	1,349
West Newton	2,645
West Pittston	6,968
West Reading	2,921
West Wyoming	1,938
West York	3,320
Westfield	1,303
Westmont	1,976
Westview	2,797
Wheatland	1,742
Whitaker	1,881
White Haven	1,402
Wilkes-Barre	73,833
Wilkinsburg	24,403
Williamsburg	1,872
Williamsport	36,198
Williamstown	2,878
Wilmerding	6,441
Wilson	3,242
Wind Gap	1,133
Windber	9,462
Winton	7,583
Wolmersdorf	1,331
Woodlawn	12,495
Wrightsville	1,943
Wyoming	3,582
Wyomissing	2,062
Yardley	1,262
Yeadon	1,308
York	47,512
Youngsville	1,611
Youngwood	1,275
Zelienople	1,870

RHODE ISLAND.

Place.	Population.
Barrington	3,897
Bristol	11,375
Burrillville	8,606
Central Falls	24,174
Coventry	5,670
Craston	29,407
Cumberland	10,077
East Greenwich	3,290
East Providence	21,793
Johnston	6,855
Lincoln	9,543
Newport	30,255
North Kingstown	3,397
NorthProvidence	7,697
North Smithfield	3,200
Pawtucket	64,248
Portsmouth	2,590
Providence	237,595
Scituate	3,006
Smithfield	3,199
South Kingstown	5,181
Tiverton	3,894
Warren	7,841
Warwick	13,841
West Warwick	15,461
Westerly	9,952
Woonsocket	43,496

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Place.	Population.
Abbeville	4,570
Aiken	4,103
Allendale	1,893
Anderson	10,570
Andrews	1,968
Bamberg	2,210
Barnwell	1,903
Batesburg	2,848
Beaufort	2,831
Belton	1,780
Bennettsville	3,197
Bishopville	2,090
Blacksburg	1,512
Blackville	1,421
Branchville	1,814
Brookland	1,793
Camden	3,930
Charleston	67,957
Cheraw	3,150
Chester	5,557
Clinton	3,767
Clio	1,009
Clover	1,608
Columbia	37,524
Conway	1,969
Cowpens	1,284
Darlington	4,669
Denmark	1,254
Dillon	2,205
Easley	3,568
Eau Claire	2,566
Edgefield	1,865
Estill	1,393
Florence	10,968
Fort Mill	1,946
Fountain Inn	1,100
Gaffney	5,065
Georgetown	4,579
Greenville	23,127
Greenwood	8,703
Greer	2,292
Hartsville	3,624
Honea Path	1,900
Johnston	1,101
Jonesville	1,209
Kershaw	1,022
Kingstree	2,074
Lake City	1,606
Lancaster	3,032
Latta	1,079
Laurens	4,629
Leesville	1,216

Place.	Population.
Liberty	1,705
McColl	2,129
McCormick	1,284
Manning	2,022
Marion	3,892
Mount Pleasant	1,575
Mullins	2,379
Newberry	5,894
North Augusta	1,742
Orageburg	7,290
Pendletown	1,040
Rock Hill	8,809
St. George	1,386
St. Matthews	1,780
Saluda	1,203
Seneca	1,460
Spartanburg	22,638
Summerville	2,550
Sumter	9,508
Timmonsville	1,860
Union	6,141
Varnville	1,160
Walhalla	2,068
Walterboro	1,853
Westminster	1,847
Whitmire	1,955
Williamston	2,322
Winnsboro	1,822
Woodruff	2,396
Yorkville	2,731

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Place.	Population.
Aberdeen	15,537
Arlington	1,011
Armour	1,045
Belle Fourche	1,616
Beresford	1,519
Britton	1,105
Brookings	3,924
Canton	2,225
Centerville	1,104
Chamberlain	1,303
Clark	1,392
De Smet	1,035
Deadwood	2,403
Dell Rapids	1,677
Edgemont	1,254
Elk Point	1,470
Eureka	1,200
Flandreau	1,929
Gregory	1,067
Gronton	1,273
Highmore	1,022
Hot Springs	2,141
Howard	1,325
Huron	8,302
Lake Preston	1,008
Lead	5,013
Lemmon	1,126
Lennox	1,074
Madison	4,144
Milbank	2,215
Miller	1,478
Mitchell	8,478
Mobridge	3,517
Parker	1,288
Parkston	1,230
Pierre	3,209
Platte	1,242
Rapid City	5,777
Redfield	2,755
Salem	1,187
Scotland	1,234
Sioux Falls	25,202
Sisseton	1,431
Spearfish	1,254
Sturgis	1,250
Tyndall	1,405
Vermilion	2,590
Wagner	1,236
Watertown	9,400
Webster	1,800
Wessington Springs	1,618
Winner	2,000
Woonsocket	1,368
Yankton	5,024

TENNESSEE.

Place.	Population.
Alcoa	3,358
Alton Park	3,020
Athens	2,580
Bolivar	1,031
Bristol	8,047
Brownsville	3,062
Chattanooga	57,895
Clarksville	8,110
Cleveland	6,522
Clinton	1,409
Coal Creek	1,204
Columbia	5,526
Cookeville	2,395
Copperhill	1,102
Covington	3,410
Dayton	1,701
Dickson	2,263
Dresden	1,007
Dunlap	1,465
Dyer	1,250
Dyersburg	6,444
East Chattanooga	4,720
Elizabethton	2,749
Englewood	1,271
Erwin	2,965
Etowah	2,516
Fayetteville	3,629
Franklin	3,123
Gallatin	2,757
Greeneville	3,775
Greenfield	1,474
Halls	1,400
Harriman	4,019
Hartsville	1,023
Henderson	1,181
Humboldt	3,913
Huntingdon	1,121
Jackson	18,860
Jefferson City	1,414
Jellico	1,878
Johnson City	12,442
Kingsport	5,692
Knoxville	77,818
LaFollette	3,056
Lawrenceburg	2,461
Lebanon	4,084
Lenoir City	4,210
Lewisburg	2,711
Lexington	1,792
Livingston	1,215
McKenzie	1,630
McMinnville	2,814
Manchester	1,114
Martin	2,837
Maryville	3,739
Memphis	162,351
Milan	2,057
Monterey	1,445
Morristown	5,875
Mount Pleasant	2,093
Murfreesboro	5,367
Nashville	118,342
Newbern	1,767
Newport	2,753
North Chattanooga	2,196
Oakdale	1,552
Obion	1,376
Paris	4,730
Pulaski	2,780
Ripley	2,070
Rockwood	4,652
Rogersville	1,402
St. Elmo	3,890
Shelbyville	2,912
Somerville	1,106
South Fulton	1,650
South Pittsburg	2,356
Sparta	1,517
Spring City	1,001
Springfield	3,860
Sweetwater	1,972
Tellico Plains	1,220
Tiptonville	1,050
Tracy City	2,669
Trenton	2,751
Tullahoma	3,479
Union City	4,412
Waverly	1,054
Winchester	2,203

TEXAS.

Place.	Population.
Abilene	10,274
Alba	1,352
Albany	1,469
Alice	1,880
Alto	1,081
Alvarado	1,284
Alvin	1,519
Alvord	1,376
Amarillo	15,494
Angleton	1,043
Anson	1,425
Aransas Pass	1,569
Arlington	3,031
Athens	3,176
Atlanta	1,469
Austin	34,876
Baird	1,902
Ballinger	2,767
Bartlett	1,731
Bastrop	1,828
Bay City	3,454
Beaumont	40,422
Beeville	3,063
Belton	5,098
Big Springs	4,273
Boerne	1,153
Bonham	6,008
Bowie	3,179
Brady	2,197
Breckenridge	1,846
Brenham	5,066
Bridgeport	1,872
Brownsville	11,791
Brownwood	8,223
Bryan	6,307
Burkburnett	5,300
Caldwell	1,689
Calvert	2,099
Cameron	4,298
Canadian	2,187
Canyon	1,618
Carthage	1,366
Celeste	1,022
Celina	1,126
Center	1,838
Childress	5,003
Chillicothe	1,351
Cisco	7,422
Clarendon	3,456
Clarksville	3,386
Cleburne	12,820
Clifton	1,327
Coleman	2,868
Colorado	1,766
Comanche	3,524
Commerce	3,842
Conroe	1,858
Cooper	2,563
Corpus Christi	10,552
Corsicana	11,356
Cotulla	1,058
Crockett	3,061
Crowell	1,175
Cuero	3,671
Dalhart	2,676
Dallas	158,976
De Leon	3,302
Decatur	2,205
Del Rio	10,589
Denison	17,065
Denton	7,626
Desdemona	3,008
Donna	1,579
Dublin	3,229
Eagle Lake	2,017
Eagle Pass	5,765
East Mayfield	1,100
Eastland	9,368
Edinburg	1,406
El Campo	1,766
El Paso	77,560
Electra	4,744
Elgin	1,630
Ennis	7,224
Farmersville	2,167
Ferris	1,586
Florensville	1,518
Floydada	1,384
Forney	1,345
Fort Stockton	1,297
Fort Worth	106,482
Franklin	1,131
Freeport	1,798
Gainesville	8,648
Galveston	44,255
Garland	1,421
Gatesville	2,499
Georgetown	2,871
Giddings	1,650
Gilmer	2,268
Goldthwaite	1,214
Gonzales	3,128
Gorman	3,200
Graham	2,544
Granbury	1,364
Grand Prairie	1,263
Grand Saline	1,528
Grand View	1,084
Granger	1,944
Grayburg	1,406
Greenville	12,384
Groesbeck	1,522
Groveton	1,103
Hallettsville	1,444
Hamilton	2,018
Hamlin	1,633
Harlingen	1,784
Harrisburg	1,461
Haskell	2,300
Hearne	2,741
Henderson	2,273
Henrietta	2,563
Hereford	1,696
Hico	1,635
Highland Park	2,321
Hillsboro	6,952
Honey Grove	2,642
Houston	138,276
Hubbard	2,072
Huntsville	4,689
Iowa Park	2,041
Italy	1,350
Itasca	1,599
Jacksboro	1,373
Jacksonville	3,723
Jefferson	2,549
Kaufman	2,501
Kenedy	2,015
Kerens	1,343
Kerrville	2,353
Killeen	1,298
Kingsville	4,770
Kirbyville	1,165
La Grange	1,669
Ladonia	1,713
Lamesa	1,188
Lampasas	2,107
Lancaster	1,190

Place.	Population.
Laredo	22,710
Leonard	1,383
Liberty	1,117
Llano	1,645
Lockhart	3,731
Lockney	1,118
Lone Oak	1,101
Longview	5,713
Lott	1,093
Lubbock	4,051
Lufkin	4,878
Luling	1,502
McAllen	5,331
McGregor	2,081
McKinney	6,677
Madisonville	1,079
Magnolia Park	4,080
Marfa	3,553
Marlin	4,310
Marshall	14,271
Mart	3,105
Memphis	2,839
Menard	1,164
Mercedes	3,414
Meridian	1,024
Merkel	1,810
Mexia	3,482
Midland	1,795
Midlothian	1,298
Mineola	2,299
Mineral Wells	7,890
Mission	3,847
Moody	1,106
Moran	1,055
Mount Pleasant	4,099
Mount Vernon	1,212
Nacogdoches	3,546
Navasota	5,060
New Braunfels	3,590
New Castle	1,452
Nixon	1,124
Nacona	1,422
Oakwood	1,100
Olney	1,164
Orange	9,212
Paducah	1,357
Palacios	1,335
Palestine	11,039
Paris	15,040
Pearsall	2,161
Pecos	1,445
Pharr	1,565
Pilot Point	1,499
Pittsburg	2,540
Plainview	3,989
Plano	1,715
Pleasanton	1,036
Polytechnic	4,338
Port Arthur	22,251
Port Lavaca	1,213
Post	1,436
Quanah	3,691
Ranger	16,205
Richmond	1,273
Rockdale	2,323
Rockport	1,545
Rockwell	1,388
Rogers	1,256
Roscoe	1,079
Rosebud	1,516
Rosenberg	1,279
Rotan	1,000
Royse City	1,289
Runge	1,070
Rusk	2,348
Sabinal	1,458
San Angelo	10,050
San Antonio	161,379
San Augustine	1,268
San Benito	5,070
San Juan	1,203
San Marcos	4,527
San Saba	2,011
Sanger	1,204
Santa Anna	1,407
Schulenburg	1,246
Seguin	3,631
Seymour	2,121
Shamrock	1,227
Sherman	15,031
Shiner	1,300
Sinton	1,058
Slaton	1,525
Smithville	3,204
Snyder	2,179
Somerville	1,879
Sonora	1,009
Sour Lake	3,032
Spur	1,100
Stamford	3,704
Stephenville	3,861
Strawn	2,457
Sulphur Springs	5,558
Sweetwater	4,307
Taylor	5,965
Teague	3,306
Temple	11,033
Terrell	8,349
Texarkana	11,480
Texas City	2,509
Timpson	1,526
Trinity	1,363
Troupe	1,258
Tulia	1,189
Tyler	12,085
Uvalde	3,885
Van Alstyne	1,588
Vernon	5,142
Victoria	5,957
Waco	38,500
Walnut Springs	1,449
Waxahachie	7,958
Weatherford	6,203
Weimar	1,171
Wellington	1,968
West	1,629
Wharton	2,346
Whitesboro	1,810
Whitewright	1,666
Whitney	1,011
Wichita Falls	40,079
Wills Point	1,811
Winnsboro	2,184
Winters	1,509
Wolfe City	1,859
Wortham	1,100
Yoakum	6,184
Yorktown	1,723

UTAH.

Place.	Population
American Fork	2,763
Beaver	1,827
Bingham Canyon	2,676
Bountiful	2,063
Brigham	5,282
Castlegate	1,120
Cedar	2,462
Ephraim	2,287
Escalante	1,032
Eureka	3,608
Fairview	1,423
Farmington	1,170
Fillmore	1,490
Fountain Green	1,169
Grantsville	1,213
Gunnison	1,115
Heber	1,931
Helper	1,606
Hiawatha	1,408
Huntington	1,285
Hurricane	1,021
Hyrum	1,858
Kanab	1,102
Lehigh	3,078
Lewiston	1,645
Logan	9,439
Manti	2,412
Midvale	2,209
Milford	1,308
Monroe	1,719
Moroni	1,355
Mount Pleasant	2,415
Murray	4,584
Nephi	2,603
Ogden	32,804
Panguitch	1,473
Park City	3,393
Parowan	1,640
Payson	3,031
Pleasant Grove	1,682
Price	2,364
Providence	1,132
Provo	10,303
Richfield	3,262
Richmond	1,396
Roosevelt	1,054
St. George	2,215
Salina	1,451
Salt Lake City	118,110
Sandy	1,208
Smithfield	2,421
Spanish Fork	4,036
Spring City	1,106
Springville	3,010
Sunnyside	2,072
Tooele	3,602
Vernal	1,309
Wellsville	1,298

VERMONT.

Place.	Population
Barre	10,008
Barton	1,187
Bellows Falls	4,860
Bennington	7,230
Brandon	1,631
Brattleboro	7,324
Bristol	1,251
Burlington	22,779
Enosburg Falls	1,236
Essex Junction	1,410
Fair Haven	2,182
Graniteville	1,097
Hardwick	1,550
Island Pond	1,837
Ludlow	1,732
Lyndonville	1,878
Middlebury	1,993
Montpelier	7,125
Morrisville	1,707
Newport	4,976
North Troy	1,072
Northfield	1,916
Orleans	1,358
Poultney	1,371
Procter	2,692
Randolph	1,819
Richford	1,995
Rutland	14,954
St. Albans	7,588
St. Johnsbury	7,164
Springfield	5,283
Swanton	1,371
Vergennes	1,609
Waterbury	1,515
Windsor	3,061
Winooski	4,932
Woodstock	1,252

VIRGINIA.

Place.	Population
Abingdon	2,532
Alexandria	18,060
Altavista	1,206
Appalachia	2,036
Ashland	1,299
Basic City	2,212
Bedford	3,243
Berryville	1,138
Big Stone Gap	3,009
Blacksburg	1,095
Blackstone	1,497
Bristol	6,729
Buena Vista	3,911
Cape Charles	2,517
Charlottesville	10,688
Chase City	1,646
Chatham	1,171
Chincoteague	1,418
Christianburg	1,641
Clifton Forge	6,164
Colonial Beach	1,093
Covington	5,623
Crewe	2,097
Culpeper	1,819
Damascus	1,599
Danville	21,539
Dendron	1,795
Emporia	1,869
Falls Church	1,639
Farmville	2,586
Franklin	2,363
Fredericksburg	5,882
Fries	2,029
Front Royal	1,404
Galax	1,250
Gladeville	1,071
Graham	2,752
Hampton	6,138
Harrisonburg	5,875
Hopewell	1,397
Kecoughton	1,198
Lawrenceville	1,439
Leesburg	1,545
Lexington	2,870
Luray	1,381
Lynchburg	30,070
Manassas	1,305
Marion	3,253
Martinsville	4,075
Narrows	1,141
Newport News	35,596
Norfolk	115,777
Norton	3,068
Onacock	1,074
Orange	1,078
Petersburg	31,012
Phoebus	3,043
Pocahontas	2,591
Portsmouth	54,387
Potomac	1,000
Pulaski	5,282
Radford	4,627
Richlands	1,171
Richmond	171,667
Roanoke	50,842
Rocky Mount	1,076
Salem	4,159
Saltville	2,248
Shenandoah	1,895
Smithfield	1,181
South Boston	4,338
South Hill	1,074
South Norfolk	7,724
Staunton	10,623
Suffolk	9,123
Tazewell	1,261
Victoria	1,445
Vinton	2,779
Warrenton	1,545
Waverly	1,306
Waynesboro	1,594
West Point	1,635
Williamsburg	2,462
Winchester	6,883
Woodstock	1,580
Wytheville	2,947

WASHINGTON.

Place.	Population
Aberdeen	15,337
Anacortes	5,284
Arlington	1,418
Auburn	3,163

Place.	Population
Bellingham	25,585
Blaine	2,254
Bremerton	8,918
Buckley	1,119
Burlington	1,360
Camas	1,843
Cashmere	1,114
Centralia	7,549
Charleston	3,338
Chehalis	4,558
Cheney	1,252
Chewelah	1,288
Clarkston	1,859
Cle Elum	2,661
Colfax	3,027
Colville	1,718
Cosmopolis	1,512
Davenport	1,112
Dayton	2,695
Deer Park	1,103
Ellensburg	3,967
Elma	1,253
Enumclaw	1,378
Everett	27,644
Goldendale	1,274
Grand View	1,011
Hillyard	3,942
Hoquiam	10,058
Kalama	1,228
Kelso	2,228
Kennewick	1,684
Kent	2,282
Kirkland	1,354
Leavenworth	1,791
Lyden	1,244
Malden	1,005
Marysville	1,244
Medical Lake	2,545
Monroe	1,675
Montesano	2,158
Mount Vernon	3,341
Odessa	1,050
Okanogan	1,015
Olympia	7,795
Oroville	1,013
Palouse	1,179
Pasco	3,362
Pomeroy	1,804
Port Angeles	5,351
Port Orchard	1,393
Port Townsend	2,847
Prosser	1,697
Pullman	2,440
Puyallup	6,323
Raymond	4,260
Renton	3,301
Ritzville	1,900
Roslyn	2,673
Ruston	1,128
Seattle	315,312
Sedro-Woolley	3,389
Snohomish	2,985
South Bend	1,948
Spokane	104,437
Sumner	1,499
Sunnyside	1,809
Tacoma	96,965
Tekoa	1,520
Toppenish	3,120
Vancouver	12,637
Waitsburg	1,174
Walla Walla	15,503
Wapato	1,128
Waterville	1,198
Wenatchee	6,324
Yakima	18,539

WEST VIRGINIA.

Place.	Population
Alderson	1,401
Ansted	1,178
Avis	1,635
Bayard	1,074
Beckley	4,149
Belington	1,766
Benwood	4,773
Bluefield	15,282
Bramwell	1,696
Bridgeport	1,346
Buckhannon	3,785
Burnsville	1,088
Cameron	2,404
Cass	1,195
Ceredo	1,110
Charleston	39,608
Charles Town	2,527
Chester	3,283
Clarksburg	27,869
Clendenin	1,263
Davis	2,491
Elkins	6,788
Eskdale	1,003
Fairmont	17,851
Follansbee	3,135
Gassaway	1,518
Grafton	8,517
Harrisville	1,036
Hinton	3,912
Hollidays Cove	1,213
Huntington	50,177
Kenova	2,162
Keyser	6,003
Keystone	1,839
Kimball	1,428
Kingwood	1,417
Lewisburg	1,202
Logan	2,998
McMechen	3,356
Mabscott	1,114
Mannington	3,673
Marlington	1,177
Martinsburg	12,515
Milton	1,023
Monongah	2,031
Montgomery	2,130
Morgantown	12,127
Moundsville	10,669
Mount Hope	1,989
Mullens	1,425
New Cumberland	1,816
New Martinsville	2,341
Paden	1,705
Parkersburg	20,050
Parsons	2,001
Pennsboro	1,654
Philippi	1,543
Piedmont	2,835
Point Pleasant	3,059
Princeton	6,224
Ravenswood	1,284
Richwood	4,331
Ridgeley	1,709
Rivesville	1,061
Romney	1,028
Ronceverte	2,319
Rowlesburg	1,225
St. Albans	2,825
St. Marys	1,648
Salem	2,920
Shepherdstown	1,063
Shinnston	1,679
Sistersville	3,238
South Charleston	3,650
Spencer	1,765
Sturgess	1,389
Terra Alta	1,261
Thomas	2,099
Welch	3,232
Wellsburg	4,918
West Union	1,270
Weston	5,701
Wheeling	56,208
Williamson	6,819
Williamstown	1,793

WISCONSIN.

Place.	Population
Adams	1,119
Algoma	1,911
Amery	1,203
Antigo	8,451
Appleton	19,561
Arcadia	1,418
Ashland	11,334
Augusta	1,407
Baraboo	5,538
Barron	1,623
Bayfield	1,441
Beaver Dam	7,992
Beloit	21,284
Berlin	4,400
Black River Falls	1,796
Bloomer	1,648
Boscobel	1,670
Brillion	1,102
Brodhead	1,600
Burlington	3,626
Cedarburg	1,738
Chetek	1,154
Chilton	1,883
Chippewa Falls	9,130
Clintonville	3,275
Columbus	2,460
Cornell	1,337
Crandon	1,632
Cuba City	1,175
Cudahy	6,725
Cumberland	1,528
Darlington	1,798
De Pere	5,165
Delavan	3,016
Dodgeville	1,896
Durand	1,517
Eau Claire	20,906
Edgerton	2,688
Elkhorn	1,991
Ellsworth	1,043
Elroy	1,713
Evansville	2,209
Fennimore	1,383
Florence (town)*	1,768
Fond du Lac	23,427
Fort Atkinson	4,915
Fox Lake	1,012
Green Bay	31,017
Hamilton	1,890
Hartford	4,515
Hayward	1,302
Highland	1,024
Horicon	2,134
Hudson	3,014
Hurley	3,188
Janesville	18,293
Jefferson	2,572
Juneau	1,159
Kaukauna	5,951
Kenosha	40,472
Kewaunee	1,865
Kiel	1,599
Kilbourn City	1,206
Kimberly	1,382
La Crosse	30,421
Ladysmith	3,581
Lake Geneva	2,632
Lake Mills	1,754
Lancaster	2,485
Little Chute	2,017
Lodi	1,077
Madison	38,378
Manitowoc	17,563
Marinette	13,610
Marshfield	7,394
Mauston	1,966
Mayville	3,011
Medford	1,881
Mellen	1,981
Menasha	7,214
Menominee Falls	1,019
Menomonie	5,104
Merrill	8,068
Milwaukee	457,147
Mineral Point	2,569
Mondovi	1,554
Monroe	4,788
Montello	1,112
Mosinee	1,161
Mount Horeb	1,350
Neenah	7,171
Neillsville	2,160
Nekoosa	1,639
New Holstein	1,373
New London	4,667
New Richmond	2,248
Niagara	1,946
North Fond du Lac	2,150
North Milwaukee	3,047
Oconomowoc	3,301
Oconto	4,920
Oconto Falls	1,914
Omro	1,042
Onalaska	1,066
Oshkosh	33,162
Owen	1,083
Park Falls	2,676
Peshtigo	1,440
Phillips	1,973
Platteville	4,355
Plymouth	3,415
Port Washington	3,340
Portage	5,582
Prairie du Chien	3,537
Princeton	1,275
Racine	58,593
Randolph	1,183
Redgranite	1,012
Reedsburg	2,997
Rhinelander	6,654
Rib Lake	1,020
Rice Lake	4,457
Richland Center	3,409
Ripon	3,929
River Falls	2,273
Sauk City	1,162
Schofield	1,049
Seymour	1,280
Shawano	3,544
Sheboygan	30,955
Sheboygan Falls	2,002
Shorewood	2,650
Shullsburg	1,158
South Milwaukee	7,598
Sparta	4,466
Spooner	2,293
Stanley	2,577
Stevens Point	11,371
Stoughton	5,101
Stratford	1,014
Sturgeon Bay	4,553
Sun Prairie	1,236
Superior	39,671
Tomah	3,257
Tomahawk	2,898
Two Rivers	7,305
Viroqua	2,574
Washburn	3,707
Waterloo	1,262
Watertown	9,299
Waukesha	12,558
Waupaca	2,839
Waupun	4,440
Wausau	18,661
Wautoma	1,046
Wauwatosa	5,818
West Allis	13,745
West Bend	3,378
West Milwaukee	2,101

Place.	Population.
West Salem	1,027
Westby	1,228
Whitewater	3,215
Wisconsin Rapids	7,243

*Not incorporated.

WYOMING.

Basin	1,088	Lovell	1,686
Buffalo	1,772	Lusk	2,092
Casper	11,447	Newcastle	1,003
Cheyenne	13,829	Powell	2,463
Cody	1,242	Rawlins	3,969
Douglas	2,294	Riverton	2,023
Evanston	3,479	Rock Springs	6,456
Gillette	1,157	Sheridan	9,175
Glenrock	1,003	Superior	1,034
Green River	2,140	Thermopolis	2,095
Greybull	2,692	Torrington	1,301
Kemmerer	1,517	Wheatland	1,336
Lander	2,133	Worland	1,225
Laramie	6,301		

COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1920).

[From federal census reports.]

State.	No.	State.	No.
Alabama	67	Nebraska	93
Arizona	14	Nevada	17
Arkansas	75	New Hampshire	10
California	58	New Jersey	21
Colorado	63	New Mexico	29
Connecticut	8	New York	62
Delaware	3	North Carolina	100
Dist. of Columbia	*	North Dakota	53
Florida	54	Ohio	88
Georgia	155	Oklahoma	77
Hawaii	5	Oregon	36
Idaho	44	Pennsylvania	67
Illinois	102	Rhode Island	5
Indiana	92	South Carolina	46
Iowa	99	South Dakota	68
Kansas	105	Tennessee	95
Kentucky	120	Texas	253
Louisiana	†64	Utah	29
Maine	16	Vermont	14
Maryland	‡23	Virginia	¶100
Massachusetts	14	Washington	39
Michigan	83	West Virginia	55
Minnesota	77	Wisconsin	71
Mississippi	82	Wyoming	21
Missouri	§114		
Montana	51	Total	3,037

*County government abolished in 1874. †Parishes. ‡Not including Baltimore, which is an independent city but has the status of a county. §Independent city of St. Louis not included. ¶Not including twenty independent cities, each with the status of a county.

COUNTY OF LARGEST LAND AREA IN EACH STATE.

State and county.	Sq. miles.
Alabama, Baldwin	1,595
Arizona, Coconino	18,623
Arkansas, Union	1,048
California, San Bernardino	20,175
Colorado, Las Animas	4,809
Connecticut, Litchfield	925
Delaware, Sussex	913
Florida, Lee	4,031
Georgia, Burke	956
Hawaii, Hawaii	4,015
Idaho, Idaho	8,539
Illinois, McLean	1,191
Indiana, Allen	661
Iowa, Kossuth	973
Kansas, Butler	1,434
Kentucky, Pike	779
Louisiana, Terrebonne	1,756
Maine, Aroostook	6,453
Maryland, Garrett	685
Massachusetts, Worcester	1,556
Michigan, Marquette	1,870
Minnesota, St. Louis	6,503
Mississippi, Yazoo	905
Missouri, Texas	1,159
Montana, Fergus	7,146
Nebraska, Cherry	5,979
Nevada, Nye	18,294
New Hampshire, Coos	1,798
New Jersey, Burlington	815
New Mexico, Socorro	15,070
New York, St. Lawrence	2,701
North Carolina, Robeson	990
North Dakota, McKenzie	2,847
Ohio, Ashtabula	723
Oklahoma, Osage	2,277
Oregon, Harney	9,933
Pennsylvania, Lycoming	1,220
Rhode Island, Providence	430
South Carolina, Berkeley	1,238
South Dakota, Meade	3,491
Tennessee, Shelby	801
Texas, Brewster	5,935
Utah, San Juan	7,761
Vermont, Windsor	948
Virginia, Pittsylvania	1,015
Washington, Okanogan	5,221
West Virginia, Randolph	1,036
Wisconsin, Marathon	1,554
Wyoming, Fremont	12,261

COUNTIES LARGEST IN POPULATION IN EACH STATE (1920).

State and county.	Population.
Alabama, Jefferson	310,054
Arizona, Maricopa	89,576
Arkansas, Pulaski	109,464
California, Los Angeles	936,455
Colorado, Denver	256,491
Connecticut, New Haven	415,214
Delaware, New Castle	148,239
Florida, Duval	113,540
Georgia, Fulton	232,606
Hawaii, Honolulu	123,527
Idaho, Ada	35,213
Illinois, Cook	3,053,017
Indiana, Marion	348,061
Iowa, Pottawatamie	154,029
Kansas, Wyandotte	122,218
Kentucky, Jefferson	286,369
Louisiana, Orleans	387,219
Maine, Cumberland	124,376
Maryland, Baltimore	*74,817
Massachusetts, Suffolk	835,522
Michigan, Wayne	1,177,645
Minnesota, Hennepin	415,419
Mississippi, Bolivar	57,669
Missouri, Jackson	367,846
Montana, Silver Bow	60,313
Nebraska, Douglas	204,524
Nevada, Washoe	18,627
New Hampshire, Hillsborough	135,512
New Jersey, Essex	652,089
New Mexico, Bernalillo	29,855
New York, New York	2,284,103
North Carolina, Guilford	79,272
North Dakota, Cass	41,477
Ohio, Cuyahoga	943,495
Oklahoma, Oklahoma	116,307
Oregon, Multnomah	275,898
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1,823,779
Rhode Island, Providence	475,190
South Carolina, Charleston	108,450
South Dakota, Minnehaha	42,490
Tennessee, Shelby	223,216
Texas, Dallas	210,551
Utah, Salt Lake	159,282
Vermont, Rutland	46,213
Virginia, Norfolk	227,522
Washington, King	389,273
West Virginia, Kanawha	119,650
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	539,449
Wyoming, Fremont	12,261

*City of Baltimore not included.

UNITED STATES MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[Bureau of the census report.]

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE REGISTRATION AREA.

Annual average.

	1906-10.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919
Registration area	15.1	14.0	14.2	18.1	12.9
Registration states	15.0	13.9	14.0	18.0	12.8

The registration area in 1919 included thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia, containing an estimated population of 85,147,822. The total number of deaths reported in this area in 1919 was 1,096,436.

In Registration States.

Death rates per 1,000 population.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
California	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.9	17.7	13.3
Colorado	11.2	11.3	10.3	10.9	19.3	12.9
Connecticut	15.1	14.9	16.3	16.5	20.4	13.3
Delaware	....	....	....	....	....	15.5
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	12.4
Illinois	....	....	....	....	16.3	12.0
Indiana	12.9	12.7	13.6	14.0	16.0	12.7
Kansas	9.8	10.1	10.9	11.3	15.1	10.8
Kentucky	12.9	12.3	12.6	13.7	17.2	12.8
Louisiana	....	....	....	....	18.5	12.9
Maine	15.1	15.6	15.7	15.1	19.2	14.6
Maryland	15.9	15.8	16.5	17.1	23.6	15.3
Massachusetts	14.7	14.5	15.2	15.0	20.9	13.6
Michigan	13.4	13.4	15.1	15.2	15.4	12.6
Minnesota	10.6	10.1	10.7	10.3	13.4	10.5
Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	12.7
Missouri	12.3	12.1	12.9	13.3	15.9	11.8
Montana	11.2	11.4	12.6	13.9	17.6	10.7
New Hampshire	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.8	21.8	14.7
New Jersey	14.2	13.8	15.0	14.6	20.6	13.1
New York	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.7	19.0	13.9
North Carolina	19.0	17.3	13.1	14.0	17.3	12.2
Ohio	13.0	13.1	14.4	14.8	16.8	12.7
Oregon	....	....	....	....	12.8	11.4
Pennsylvania	13.9	13.8	14.6	14.8	21.1	13.4
Rhode Island	14.7	14.8	15.5	15.3	20.9	14.2
South Carolina	....	....	13.8	14.5	19.5	13.8
Tennessee	....	....	....	13.4	16.1	12.2
Utah	10.1	9.9	10.4	10.4	14.3	11.0
Vermont	15.0	14.7	15.6	15.0	19.4	14.4
Virginia	14.0	14.2	14.7	14.3	19.5	13.7
Washington	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.6	13.3	10.7
Wisconsin	11.1	10.8	11.8	11.5	13.6	10.7
All reg. states	13.5	13.3	13.9	14.1	18.0	12.8

Blanks indicate that the states concerned were not registration states in years specified.

DEATH RATES IN AMERICAN CITIES

Annual average per 1,000 of population.

City.	1906-10.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Albany, N. Y.	18.6	18.5	23.0	16.4
Atlanta, Ga.*	19.4	16.8	19.1	15.8
Baltimore, Md.*	19.5	17.7	24.6	15.7
Birmingham, Ala.*	....	23.0	25.3	16.7
Boston, Mass.	17.9	17.4	23.6	15.7
Bridgeport, Conn.	15.5	17.1	21.8	14.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	16.0	15.8	20.6	14.9
Cambridge, Mass.	15.1	14.8	21.1	13.4
Chicago, Ill.	14.9	14.8	17.0	12.5
Cincinnati, O.	18.1	17.2	21.6	15.9
Cleveland, O.	14.1	14.7	17.2	12.6
Columbus, O.	15.1	15.2	18.6	14.1
Dayton, O.	15.5	14.3	17.2	11.6
Denver, Col.	17.5	13.1	20.9	14.7
Detroit, Mich.	14.8	13.6	14.1	11.7
Fall River, Mass.	19.7	17.6	23.8	14.4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	13.3	13.2	14.1	11.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	15.2	15.6	17.5	13.4
Jersey City, N. J.	17.7	15.6	20.8	14.7
Kansas City, Mo.	14.6	16.4	21.3	15.3
Los Angeles, Cal.	14.8	13.1	17.4	13.6
Louisville, Ky.*	17.4	17.0	26.8	17.3
Lowell, Mass.	19.4	17.5	22.2	15.2
Memphis, Tenn.*	20.6	20.7	24.6	21.4
Milwaukee, Wis.	13.7	12.5	14.7	11.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	11.0	12.3	14.7	11.7
Nashville, Tenn.*	19.3	16.7	27.0	18.5
Newark, N. J.	17.2	15.0	20.2	12.9
New Haven, Conn.	17.3	16.8	21.2	13.0
New Orleans, La.*	21.7	20.1	26.0	18.9
New York, N. Y.	16.9	14.6	17.9	13.3
Oakland, Cal.	15.4	11.0	15.6	12.5
Omaha, Neb.	13.8	12.7	17.5	12.8
Paterson, N. J.	15.7	14.8	20.1	13.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	17.7	16.9	24.1	14.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	18.0	18.6	26.9	16.1
Portland, Ore.	10.3	9.7	15.0	13.1
Providence, R. I.	17.6	17.1	22.2	14.9
Richmond, Va.*	22.5	17.8	22.8	15.7
Rochester, N. Y.	14.7	15.1	17.5	12.5
St. Louis, Mo.	15.6	15.4	18.1	13.3
St. Paul, Minn.	11.0	11.9	16.0	11.9
San Francisco, Cal.	16.1	14.8	20.3	15.9
Scranton, Pa.	16.3	16.6	22.7	13.8
Seattle, Wash.	9.8	8.6	13.7	11.0
Spokane, Wash.	12.8	11.2	14.7	11.4
Syracuse, N. Y.	15.2	15.0	20.8	12.9
Toledo, O.	14.9	15.9	17.4	13.4
Washington, D. C.*	19.6	16.3	22.7	14.7
Worcester, Mass.	17.1	16.3	21.6	14.8

*Cities in which 10 per cent or more of the population in 1910 were colored.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES (1919).

Number in registration area and rate per 100,000 population.

Cause.	Number.	Rate.
Typhoid fever	7,860	9.2
Malaria	3,275	3.8
Smallpox	358	0.4
Measles	3,296	3.9
Scarlet fever	2,383	2.8
Whooping cough	4,714	5.5
Diphtheria	12,551	14.7
Influenza	84,113	98.8
Epidemic diseases	6,246	7.3
Tuberculosis, lungs	94,772	111.3
Tuberculosis, meningitis	5,175	6.1
Tuberculosis, other	7,038	8.3
Cancer	68,551	80.5
Simple meningitis	5,508	6.5
Cerebral hemorrhage	66,918	78.6
Heart disease	111,579	131.0
Acute bronchitis	6,409	7.5
Chronic bronchitis	4,504	5.3
Pneumonia	64,493	75.7
Respiratory diseases (other)	49,585	58.2
Stomach disease (ex. cancer)	10,182	12.0
Diarrhea and enteritis	37,635	44.2
Appendicitis	10,029	11.8
Hernia	8,853	10.4
Cirrhosis of liver	6,704	7.9
Bright's disease	75,005	88.1
Senility	12,173	14.3
Violence	67,654	79.5
Suicide	9,732	11.4
All causes	1,096,436	1,287.7

DEATHS BY SEX AND AGE (1919).

Sex.	Number.	Pct.
Male	579,888	52.9
Female	516,548	47.1

Age.	Number.	*Dist.
Under 1 year	161,621	147.4
1 year	32,651	29.8
2 years	16,002	14.6
3 years	11,175	10.2
4 years	8,364	7.6
Under 5	229,813	209.6
5 to 9	26,536	24.2
10 to 14	19,583	17.9
15 to 19	32,808	29.9
20 to 24	46,253	42.2
25 to 29	53,252	48.6
30 to 34	52,462	47.8
35 to 39	53,442	48.7
40 to 44	48,196	44.0
45 to 49	52,412	47.8

Age.	Number.	*Dist.
50 to 54	55,694	50.8
55 to 59	58,990	53.8
60 to 64	67,530	61.6
65 to 69	71,413	65.1
70 to 74	72,927	66.5
75 to 79	66,729	60.9
80 to 84	47,296	43.1
85 to 89	26,413	24.1
90 to 94	9,162	8.4
95 to 99	2,287	2.1
100 or more	894	0.8
Unknown	2,344	2.1

*Distribution per 1,000.

DEATHS BY COLOR AND NATIVITY (1919).

Number and distribution Per 1,000.

	Number.	Dist.
White	961,994	877.4
Native	729,274	654.8
Foreign	216,891	197.8
Negro	129,227	117.9
Indian	2,159	2.0
Chinese	1,344	1.2
Japanese	1,648	1.5

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Per 1,000 inhabitants.

Country.	Rate.
Australia (1918)	10.1
Austria*	22.3
Belgium* (1917)	16.4
Bulgaria*	23.8
Ceylon (1918)	31.9
Chile (1918)	27.5
Denmark (1918)	13.0
England and Wales (1918)	17.6
Finland (1917)	17.6
France (1918)	23.8
Germany*	17.5
Hungary*	25.0
Ireland (1918)	18.0
Italy (1917)	19.3
Jamaica (1918)	33.0
Japan*	21.0
Netherlands (1918)	17.1
New Zealand (1917)	9.6
Norway (1917)	13.3
Ontario (1918)	15.3
Prussia*	17.3
Roumania*	26.0
Russia in Europe†	30.9
Scotland (1918)	16.0
Serbia*	24.3
Spain (1918)	33.5
Sweden (1918)	17.9
Switzerland (1918)	18.9

*1906 to 1910. †1901 to 1905.

AMERICAN BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

The following table prepared by the federal census bureau shows for the birth registration area of the United States the number of births in the calendar year 1919, the birth rate, the death rate, the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age and the infant mortality rate. The states in the registration area had in 1919 an estimated population of 61,474,111. In the table stillbirths are excluded, and by infants are meant all children under 1 year of age.

Area. Reg. states—	Births, No.	*Rate B'ths.	*Rate D'ths.	Infant d'ths No.	Infant d'ths Per 1,000 born.
California	56,528	16.8	13.7	3,985	70
Connecticut	33,912	24.8	13.3	2,928	86
Indiana	59,286	20.3	12.7	4,684	79
Kansas	36,373	20.6	10.8	2,537	70
Kentucky	57,737	24.0	12.8	4,709	82
Maine	15,496	20.2	14.6	1,404	91
Maryland	33,972	23.6	15.3	3,581	105
Massachusetts	87,709	22.9	13.6	7,730	88
Michigan	83,910	23.2	12.6	7,528	90
Minnesota	51,942	21.9	13.4	3,479	67
N. Hampshire	8,778	19.8	14.7	817	93
New York	226,108	21.9	13.9	18,896	84
N. Carolina	73,854	29.1	12.2	6,223	84
Ohio	113,054	19.8	12.7	10,134	90
Oregon	13,540	17.4	11.4	849	63
Pennsylvania	207,685	24.0	13.4	20,765	100
S. Carolina	44,624	26.6	13.8	5,047	113
Utah	13,040	29.3	11.0	926	71
Vermont	7,032	19.9	14.4	601	85
Virginia	60,785	26.5	13.7	5,533	91
Washington	25,112	18.7	10.7	1,584	63
Wisconsin	54,781	20.9	10.7	4,362	80
Reg. area	1,373,438	22.3	13.0	119,000	87
White	1,269,363	....	....	105,418	83
Colored	104,075	....	....	13,582	131
Registration Cities.					
California—					
Los Angeles	9,130	16.2	13.6	612	67
Oakland	3,844	18.1	12.5	233	61
Sacramento	1,422	21.8	19.4	105	74
San Diego	1,365	18.7	14.9	84	62
San Francisco	8,369	16.6	15.9	515	62
Connecticut—					
Bridgeport	4,498	31.9	14.0	398	88
Hartford	3,954	29.1	15.7	376	95
New Haven	4,388	27.3	13.0	319	73
Waterbury	2,598	28.7	13.2	293	113
Dist. of Columbia—					
Washington	8,180	18.9	14.7	698	85
Indiana—					
Evansville	1,320	15.6	12.4	118	89
Fort Wayne	1,592	18.6	11.7	119	75
Indianapolis	5,829	18.8	13.4	468	80
South Bend	1,641	23.4	10.9	142	87
Terre Haute	1,216	18.6	13.5	104	86
Kansas—					
Kansas City	2,067	20.6	14.0	224	108
Topeka	970	19.5	15.2	73	75
Wichita	1,411	19.8	13.9	128	91
Kentucky—					
Covington	962	16.9	15.2	96	100
Lexington	641	15.5	25.8	96	150
Louisville	4,036	17.2	17.3	387	96
Newport	519	17.7	11.9	51	98
Maine—					
Lewiston	752	23.9	15.2	83	110
Portland	1,488	21.7	15.3	122	82
Maryland—					
Baltimore	17,539	24.1	15.7	1,712	98
Massachusetts—					
Boston	18,793	25.2	15.7	1,870	97
Brockton	1,422	21.7	11.1	110	77
Cambridge	2,757	25.2	21.1	194	70
Chelsea	1,362	31.9	16.0	89	65
Chicopee	1,026	28.8	10.7	122	119
Fall River	3,423	28.4	14.4	409	119
Fitchburg	1,074	26.3	11.2	74	69
Haverhill	1,108	20.8	16.5	95	86
Holyoke	1,581	26.3	13.9	189	120
Lawrence	2,406	25.5	13.6	248	103
Lowell	3,064	27.3	15.2	379	124
Lynn	1,934	19.6	12.3	127	66
Malden	1,019	20.9	11.6	71	70
New Bedford	3,386	28.2	13.5	412	122
Pittsfield	1,025	25.0	13.1	66	64
Quincy	1,067	22.8	9.6	68	64
Salem	1,081	25.4	14.1	75	69
Somerville	1,883	20.4	11.5	114	61
Springfield	3,269	25.7	13.8	276	84
Worcester	4,595	25.8	14.8	425	92
Michigan—					
Battle Creek	687	19.3	16.0	49	71
Bay City	1,101	23.2	15.2	116	105
Detroit	25,625	26.5	11.7	2,476	97
Flint	2,046	23.0	9.6	212	104
Grand Rapids	2,810	20.6	11.5	240	85
Jackson	997	21.0	14.1	98	98
Kalamazoo	1,098	22.7	19.3	101	92
Lansing	1,238	21.1	12.4	155	125
Saginaw	1,303	21.3	14.5	144	111
Minnesota—					
Duluth	2,311	23.6	11.6	180	78
Minneapolis	8,126	21.6	11.7	525	65
St. Paul	4,862	20.8	11.9	331	68
New York—					
Albany	2,111	18.7	16.4	171	81
Binghamton	1,442	21.9	15.0	136	94
Buffalo	12,694	25.3	14.9	1,398	110
Elmira	1,063	23.7	14.1	84	79
New York	130,308	23.4	13.3	10,593	81
Niagara Falls	1,483	29.8	12.4	169	114

Area. Reg. cities—	Births. No.	*Rate B'ths.	*Rate D'ths.	Infant d'ths. No.	Infant d'ths. Per 1,000 born.
Rochester ..	6,430	22.0	12.5	473	74
Schenectady.	1,965	22.3	10.5	155	79
Syracuse	3,990	23.5	12.9	364	91
Troy	1,315	18.2	18.6	154	117
Utica	2,292	24.6	14.8	204	89
Yonkers	2,223	22.4	10.7	178	80
North Carolina—					
Charlotte ...	946	20.7	16.4	131	138
Wilmington..	852	25.8	18.3	111	130
Ohio—					
Akron	4,337	21.5	10.9	458	106
Canton	1,924	22.5	12.1	169	88
Cincinnati ..	6,939	17.3	15.9	609	88
Cleveland ..	18,393	23.4	12.6	1,746	96
Columbus ..	4,267	18.2	14.1	402	94
Dayton	3,118	20.5	11.6	279	89
Springfield ..	1,091	18.1	12.6	100	92
Toledo	4,785	20.0	13.4	432	90
Youngstown.	3,891	29.9	14.5	384	99
Oregon—					
Portland	4,903	19.1	13.1	336	69
Salem..... ..	263	....	....	22	84
Pennsylvania—					
Allentown ..	1,698	23.4	13.1	174	102
Altoona	1,519	25.4	12.8	134	88
Chester	1,722	30.2	13.8	162	94
Erie	1,479	26.9	12.3	193	78
Harrisburg .	1,462	19.4	14.7	139	95
Johnstown .	2,166	32.4	15.9	255	118
Lancaster ..	1,164	22.0	15.4	113	97
McKeesport..	1,345	29.4	16.2	157	117
New Castle.	1,147	25.8	13.1	96	84
Philadelphia.	41,924	23.2	14.3	3,797	91
Pittsburgh .	14,465	24.8	16.1	1,643	114
Reading	2,388	22.2	13.2	246	103
Scranton	2,886	21.0	13.8	287	99
Wilkesbarre..	1,891	25.7	14.3	160	85
South Carolina—					
Charleston ..	1,443	21.4	20.2	262	182
Columbia ...	1,225	32.9	32.5	145	118
Utah—					
Ogden	952	29.4	12.1	63	66
Salt Lake City	3,075	26.3	13.6	237	77
Virginia—					
Lynchburg .	728	24.3	17.6	68	93
Norfolk	2,779	24.4	16.6	299	108
Portsmouth..	1,238	22.9	13.5	125	101
Richmond ..	3,923	23.0	15.7	416	106
Roanoke	1,315	27.7	13.5	120	91
Washington—					
Seattle	5,937	19.0	11.0	329	55
Spokane	2,152	20.6	11.4	119	55
Tacoma	2,149	22.3	13.0	141	66
Wisconsin—					
Green Bay..	760	24.7	17.3	92	121
La Crosse...	664	21.9	14.1	45	68
Madison ...	738	19.5	11.9	54	73
Milwaukee ..	10,173	22.4	11.0	1,028	101
Oshkosh	572	17.3	12.0	37	65
Racine	1,281	22.2	9.7	105	82
Sheboygan ..	644	21.0	12.0	56	87
Superior	907	22.9	11.4	90	99

*Per 1,000 population.

NORTHERN LIGHTS, SUN SPOTS AND WEATHER.

[By B. Hart Wright.]

The northern hemisphere was favored with one of the greatest displays of northern lights or aurora borealis in recent times on March 22, 1921. Newspaper print was read by its light and the wonderful and rapidly shifting corruscations and crackling sounds were awe inspiring, filling those ignorant of their true nature with fear. The old belief that these displays portend great and widespread changes in terrestrial meteorological conditions seems to have been verified in this instance, as in many others, as there was a marked shifting of storm centers and corresponding changes in their general movements, rainfall and temperature.

It is quite possible and more than probable, in the light of the additional facts herewith mentioned, that similar and greater epochs in our earth's history may have brought about the changes which transformed the once fertile, well-watered and inhabited desert of Sahara into its present state and also changed the once tropical arctic regions into their present frigidity, and coincidentally given other parts of the world their vast forest areas.

Solar electrical outbursts are responsible for these phenomena as proved by the coincidence of the maxima of sun spots and great auroral displays in the past century. It has been also shown that the growth of vegetation is increased under artificial electrification and that a maximum growth results during periods of time coinciding with the sun spot maxima.

The electrical character of these auroral displays is proved by the fact that at such times all electrical machinery is put out of commission and dispatches over long distances have been sent without the aid of batteries. This and the crackling sounds and actual measurements show nearness of the forces within our atmospheric limit, and therefore the possibility of making solar conditions, when better understood, the basis of a more perfect and long-range system of weather forecasting, especially since we know that all of the members of our system of worlds must respond to this solar influence and all react in greater or less degree, according to nearness to us, upon the earth's "soliterraneous" periods.

WHEAT HARVEST CALENDAR.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentine Republic.

February and March—Upper Egypt, India.

April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.

May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, south of France.

July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, Nebraska, upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, south of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, south of England.

August—Central and northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, north of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa.

December—Burma, New South Wales.

MONEY AND FINANCE.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1919.

[From report of the director of the mint.]
Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$60,333,400	$63,533,652
Canada	15,858,749	17,569,787
Mexico	15,248,575	70,258,359
Cent. American states	3,300,000	3,138,436
Argentina	4,000	28,022
Bolivia	5,000	2,729,318
Brazil	2,800,000	28,022
Chile	765,000	2,129,653
Columbia	6,000,000	554,080
Ecuador	800,000	44,835
Peru	1,191,463	10,964,052
Uruguay	10,000	.....
Guiana—		
British	507,411	.....
Dutch	329,431	8,967
French	1,100,000	.....
Venezuela	600,000	4,596
France	150,904	13,450
Czecho-Slovakia	125,602	651,134
Great Britain	.....	84,065
Greece	500,000	179,339
Italy	15,000	392,305
Norway	.....	302,859
Russia	12,000,000	448,348
Serbia	.....	22,417
Spain	.....	3,250,523
Sweden	10,000	35,500
Turkey	.....	112,087
New South Wales	1,360,992	7,066,881
Northern Territory	10,336	.....
Queensland	2,501,912	103,174
South Australia	66,646	629
Victoria	2,799,524	8,967
Western Australia	14,967,504	.....
New Zealand	4,000,000	560,435
Tasmania	158,884	588,841
Papua	246,388	.....
British India—Burma	10,485,992	2,211,476
Other	.....	215,886
China	3,600,000	72,857
Chosen (Korea)	2,800,000	22,417
East Indies—British	650,000	.....
Dutch	1,200,000	1,441,439
Federated Malay states	339,059	.....
Formosa (Taiwan)	417,282	28,022
Indo-China	40,000	1,121
Japan	4,386,357	5,380,176
Algeria	.....	191,459
Belgian Congo	2,241,695	11,209
British West Africa	6,025,075	.....
Egypt	294,195	340
French West Africa	56,496	.....
Madagascar	465,220	19,819
Portuguese E. Africa	200,000	1,121
Rhodesia	12,267,473	202,414
Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal	172,230,512	999,036
Total	365,166,077	195,611,333

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1492.

[From report of director of the mint, 1918.]

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).
1492—1520	$107,931,000	$54,703,000
1521—1544	114,205,000	98,986,000
1545—1560	90,492,000	207,240,000
1561—1580	90,917,000	248,990,000
1581—1600	98,095,000	348,254,000
1601—1620	113,248,000	351,579,000
1621—1640	110,324,000	327,221,000
1641—1660	116,571,000	304,525,000
1661—1680	123,048,000	280,166,000
1681—1700	143,088,000	284,240,000
1701—1720	170,403,000	295,629,000
1721—1740	$253,611,000	$358,480,000
1741—1760	327,161,000	443,232,000
1761—1780	275,211,000	542,658,000
1781—1800	236,464,000	730,810,000
1801—1810	118,152,000	371,677,000
1811—1820	76,063,000	224,786,000
1821—1830	94,479,000	191,444,000
1831—1840	134,841,000	247,930,000
1841—1850	363,928,000	324,400,000
1851—1855	662,566,000	184,169,000
1856—1860	670,415,000	188,092,000
1861—1865	614,944,000	228,861,000
1866—1870	648,071,000	278,313,000
1871—1875	577,883,000	409,332,000
1876—1880	572,931,000	509,256,000
1881—1885	495,582,000	594,773,000
1886—1890	564,474,000	704,074,000
1891—1895	814,736,000	1,018,708,000
1896—1900	1,286,505,400	1,071,148,400
1901—1905	1,610,309,700	1,066,848,300
1906	402,503,000	213,403,600
1907	412,966,000	238,166,600
1908	443,006,200	262,634,500
1909	454,059,100	274,293,700
1910	455,259,800	286,652,300
1911	461,939,700	292,451,500
1912	466,136,100	419,422,100
1913	459,941,100	289,497,000
1914	439,078,260	217,797,743
1915	468,724,913	238,163,710
1916	454,176,500	218,302,060
1917	419,422,100	225,212,509
1918	383,605,552	256,217,739
1919	365,166,077	225,638,677
Total	17,765,264,207	16,029,157,338

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar year 1919.

State.	Gold.	Silver.
Alaska	$9,963,500	$773,570
Arizona	4,609,100	6,392,222
California	17,398,200	1,293,051
Colorado	10,249,300	6,687,790
Georgia	700	9
Idaho	704,600	6,650,207
Illinois	.....	6,725
Maine	200	4,643
Michigan	.....	477,054
Missouri	300	85,176
Montana	2,416,900	16,826,790
Nevada	4,659,100	7,896,972
New Mexico	585,400	954,781
North Carolina	100	21
Oregon	1,096,200	265,220
Philippine Islands	850,000	17,614
South Carolina	100	2
South Dakota	5,289,700	130,822
Tennessee	5,600	109,345
Texas	400	604,690
Utah	2,266,900	14,058,650
Vermont	400	2,466
Virginia	.....	9
Washington	236,400	289,487
Wyoming	300	336
Total	60,333,400	63,533,652
Fine oz.	2,918,628	56,682,445

Note—Value of silver computed at $1.12087 per fine ounce.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY NATIONS IN 1919.

[From report of the director of the mint.]
Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	*Silver.
United States	.....	$8,974,362
Philippine Islands	.....	489,752
Brazil	$2,874	.....

Country.	Gold.	*Silver.
Ceylon	.....	$380,239
Cyprus Island	.....	7,540
India	$9,760,692	170,643,434
Nigeria	.....	2,914,923
Sierra Leone	.....	106,319
Straits Settlements	.....	852,322
Chile	.....	191,569*
Colombia	12,695,951	.....
Denmark	.....	660,089
Dutch East Indies	.....	1,049,388
Egypt	.....	140,423
France	.....	11,551,959
Indo-China	.....	131,135
Morocco	.....	3,249,541
Tunis	.....	$249 $272
Somaliland	.....	 192,650
Japan	.....	18,572,307 2,956,622
Mexico	.....	16,379,067 14,501,540
Netherlands	.....	 1,991,487
Peru	.....	3,589,796 .....
Persia	.....	421,718 1,504,988
Siam	.....	 1,513,159
Sweden	.....	 337,169
Venezuela	.....	 745,596
Total	.....	61,422,654 225,014,478

*At average price of a fine ounce of silver in New York, of $1.12087.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE WORLD (1906-1919).

Calendar Year.	Gold.		Silver.		Calendar Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.		Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1906	17,721,058	$366,330,450	120,339,501	$155,590,466	1913	15,494,784	$320,305,619	155,497,316	$201,047,035
1907	19,921,014	411,803,902	171,561,490	221,816,876	1914	12,025,303	248,585,071	192,501,238	248,890,489
1908	15,828,573	327,205,649	151,352,824	195,688,499	1915	10,832,495	223,927,555	225,116,911	291,060,247
1909	15,153,116	313,242,714	87,728,951	113,427,331	1916	5,151,894	106,499,095	292,148,559	377,727,429
1910	22,004,542	454,874,248	78,786,842	108,915,627	1917	6,229,345	128,771,999	286,596,805	370,549,404
1911	18,002,444	372,143,555	117,237,838	148,156,282	1918	7,470,623	154,431,477	238,692,502	308,615,528
1912	17,447,478	360,671,382	161,763,415	209,148,657	1919	2,971,321	61,422,654	200,811,333	259,634,853

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

By calendar years.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1882	$65,887,685	$27,973,132	1895	$59,616,358	$5,698,010	1908	$131,638,632	$12,391,775
1883.	29,241,990	29,246,968	1896.	47,053,060	23,089,899	1909.	88,776,907	8,087,852
1884.	23,991,756	28,534,866	1897.	76,028,485	18,487,207	1910.	104,723,735	3,740,468
1885.	27,773,012	28,962,176	1898.	77,985,757	23,034,033	1911.	56,176,822	6,457,301
1886.	28,945,542	32,086,709	1899.	111,344,220	26,061,520	1912.	17,498,522	7,340,995
1887.	23,972,383	35,191,081	1900.	99,272,942	36,295,321	1913.	25,433,378	3,184,229
1888.	31,380,808	33,025,606	1901.	101,735,188	30,838,461	1914.	53,457,817	6,083,823
1889.	21,413,931	35,496,683	1902.	47,184,932	30,028,167	1915.	23,968,401	4,114,082
1890.	20,467,182	39,202,908	1903.	43,683,970	19,874,440	1916.	18,525,026	8,880,800
1891.	29,222,005	27,518,858	1904.	33,402,428	15,695,610	1917.	10,014	29,412,300
1892.	34,787,223	12,641,078	1905.	249,638,441	6,332,187	1918.	.....	25,473,029
1893.	56,997,020	8,802,797	1906	77,538,045	10,651,087	1919.	.....	11,068,400
1894.	79,546,160	9,200,351	1907.	131,907,490	13,178,435	1920.	16,990,000	25,057,270

PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Highest, lowest and average price of bar silver per ounce British standard (.925) since 1875 and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine, taken at the average price.

Calendar Year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotat'n	Calendar Year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotat'n
1875	55 1/16 d	57 5/8 d.	56 7/8 d.	$1.246	1898	25 d.	28 1/2 d.	26 15-16 d.	$0.59010
1876	40 3/4	58 1/2	52 3/4	1.156	1899	26 5/8	29	27 7-16	.60154
1877	53 1/4	58 1/4	54 13-16	1.201	1900	27	30 1/4	28 5-16	.62067
1878	49 1/2	55 1/4	52 9-16	1.152	1901	24 15-16	29 9-16	27 3-16	.59595
1879	48 7/8	53 3/4	51 1/4	1.123	1902	21 11-16	26 1-16	24 1-16	.52795
1880	51 5/8	52 7/8	52 1/4	1.145	1903	21 11-16	28 1/2	24 1/4	.54257
1881	50 7/8	52 5/8	51 15-16	1.135	1904	24 7-16	28 9-16	26 13-32	.57876
1882	50	52 3/8	51 13-16	1.136	1905	25 7-16	30 5-16	27 27-32	.61087
1883	50	51 3-16	50 5/8	1.110	1906	29	33 1/8	30 7/8	.67629
1884	49 1/4	51 3/8	50 3/4	1.113	1907	24 1/4	32 7-16	30 3-16	.66152
1885	46 7/8	50	48 9-16	1.0645	1908	22	27	24 13-32	.53490
1886	42	47	45 3/8	.9946	1909	22	24 13-16	23.7024	.52016
1887	43 1/4	47 1/2	44 5/8	.97823	1910	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077
1888	41 5/8	44 9-16	42 7/8	.93897	1911	23 11-16	26 1/4	24 19-32	.53928
1889	42	44 3/4	41 11-16	.93512	1912	25 1/2	29 11-16	28 3-64	.61470
1890	43 5/8	54 5/8	47 3/4	1.04633	1913	26 7-16	29 3/4	27 9-16	.60458
1891	43 1/2	48 3/4	45 1-16	.98782	1914	22 1/2	27 1/4	25 1/4	.55312
1892	37 1/2	43 3/4	39 3/4	.87106	1915	22 5-16	27 1/4	23 21-32	.51892
1893	30 1/2	38 3/4	35 9-16	.78031	1916	26 11-16	35 13-16	31 1/4	.68047
1894	27	31 3/4	28 7-16	.63479	1917	35 11-16	55	40 13-16	.89525
1895	27 3-16	31 3/8	29 3/8	.65406	1918	42 1/2	49 1/2	47 17-32	.98446
1896	29 1/4	31 15-16	30 3/4	.67437	1919	47 3/4	79 1/2	57 1-32	1.12087
1897	29 5/8	29 13-16	27 9-16	.60462	1920	38 7/8	89 1/2	61 13-32	1.01940

STOCKS OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal year ended June 30.	Population.	Total coin and bullion. Gold.	Total coin and bullion. Silver.	Per capita. Gold.	Per capita. Silver.	Per capita. Tl. met.
1873	41,677,000	$135,000,000	$6,149,305	$3.23	$0.15	$3.38
1880	50,155,783	351,841,206	148,522,678	7.01	2.96	9.97
1890	62,622,250	1,695,563,029	463,211,919	11.10	7.39	18.49
1900	76,891,000	1,034,439,264	647,371,030	13.45	8.42	21.87
1910	90,363,000	1,635,424,513	727,078,304	18.10	8.05	26.15

Fiscal year ended June 30.	Population.	Gold. Total coin and bullion	Silver. Total coin and bullion	Per capita Gold.	Per capita Silver.	Per capita Ttl. met.
1915	100,725,000	$1,973,330,201	$758,039,421	$19.59	$7.53	$27.12
1916	102,431,000	2,450,516,328	763,218,469	23.92	7.45	31.37
1917	104,145,000	3,018,964,392	772,908,301	28.99	7.42	36.41
1918	105,869,000	3,075,339,748	745,747,094	29.05	7.04	36.09
1919	107,600,000	3,112,320,347	568,329,597	28.92	5.28	34.20
1920	105,768,000	2,707,866,274	548,938,429	25.60	5.19	30.79

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value
1860	$1.045	1891	$0.764	1901	$0.460	1911	$0.419
1870	1.027	1892	.674	1902	.408	1912	.475
1880	.885	1893	.603	1903	.419	1913	.488
1884	.859	1894	.490	1904	.447	1914	.428
1885	.823	1895	.505	1905	.472	1915	.401
1886	.769	1896	.522	1906	.523	1916	.530
1887	.757	1897	.467	1907	.511	1917	.692
1888	.726	1898	.456	1908	.414	1918	.761
1889	.723	1899	.465	1909	.402	1919	.867
1890	.809	1900	.479	1910	.418	1920	.788

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1700	14.81	1873	15.92	1889	22.10	1905	33.87
1720	15.04	1874	16.17	1890	19.76	1906	30.54
1740	14.94	1875	16.59	1891	20.92	1907	31.24
1750	14.55	1876	17.88	1892	23.72	1908	38.62
1760	14.14	1877	17.22	1893	26.49	1909	39.73
1770	14.62	1878	17.94	1894	32.56	1910	38.22
1780	14.72	1879	18.40	1895	31.60	1911	38.34
1790	15.04	1880	18.05	1896	30.59	1912	33.64
1800	15.68	1881	18.16	1897	34.20	1913	34.19
1810	15.77	1882	18.19	1898	35.03	1914	37.34
1820	15.62	1883	18.64	1899	34.36	1915	39.84
1830	15.82	1884	18.57	1900	33.33	1916	30.11
1840	15.62	1885	19.41	1901	34.68	1917	23.09
1850	15.70	1886	20.78	1902	39.15	1918	21.00
1860	15.29	1887	21.13	1903	38.10	1919	18.44
1870	15.57	1888	21.99	1904	35.70	1920	20.27

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES (1792-1920).

[For 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since by the director of the mint.]

Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792-July 31, 1834	$14,000,000	Insignificant	$14,000,000
July 31, 1834-Dec. 31, 1844	7,500,000	$250,000	7,750,000
1845-1850	103,036,769	300,000	103,336,769
1851-1860	551,000,000	1,100,000	552,100,000
1861-1870	474,250,000	100,750,000	575,000,000
1871-1880	395,300,000	360,300,000	755,600,000
1881-1890	326,620,000	535,056,000	861,676,000
1891	33,175,000	75,417,000	108,592,000
1892	33,000,000	82,101,000	115,101,000
1893	35,955,000	77,576,000	113,531,000
1894	39,500,000	64,000,000	103,500,000
1895	46,610,000	72,051,000	118,661,000
1896	53,088,000	76,069,000	129,157,000
1897	57,363,000	69,637,000	127,000,000
1898	64,463,000	70,384,000	134,847,000
1899	71,053,000	70,806,000	141,859,000
1900	79,171,000	74,533,000	153,704,000
1901	78,667,000	71,388,000	150,055,000
1902	80,000,000	71,758,000	151,758,000
1903	73,591,700	70,206,000	143,797,700
1904	80,464,700	57,682,800	138,147,500
1905	88,180,700	34,222,000	122,402,700
1906	94,373,800	38,256,400	132,630,200
1907	90,435,700	37,299,700	127,735,400
1908	94,560,000	28,050,600	122,610,600
1909	99,673,400	28,455,200	128,128,600
1910	96,269,100	30,854,500	127,123,600
1911	96,890,000	32,615,700	129,505,700
1912	93,451,500	39,197,400	132,649,000
1913	88,884,400	40,348,100	129,232,500
1914	94,531,800	40,067,700	134,599,500
1915	101,035,700	37,397,300	138,433,000
1916	92,590,300	48,953,000	141,543,300
1917	83,750,700	59,078,100	142,828,800
1918	68,646,700	66,485,129	135,131,829
1919	60,333,400	63,533,652	123,867,052
1920	49,509,400	57,420,325	106,929,725
Total	4,091,197,400	2,082,452,806	6,173,650,206

MONEY OF THE WORLD (DEC. 31, 1919).

Monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the principal countries of the world as reported by the director of the mint.

Country.	Standard.	Unit.	Gold.*	Silver.*	Paper.*†	Per capita—Gold.	Per capita—Silver.	Per capita—Paper.
United States	Gold	Dollar	$2,708,862	$543,510	$4,377,057	$25.01	$5.02	$40.42
Canada	Gold	Dollar	.....	.....	354,364	....	....	42.38
Mexico	Gold	Peso	50,000	.....	50,148	3.29	....	3.23
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	7	184	290	.17	4.49	7.07
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	1,472	2	13,236	3.23	....	29.09
Cuba	Gold	Peso	45,000	6,000	100,000	17.12	2.28	38.05
Dominican Republic	Gold	Dollar	25	1,150	12,500	.03	1.58	17.24
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	600	50	3,500	.24	.02	1.40
Honduras	Silver	Peso	.....	172	573	....	.31	1.02
Nicaragua	Gold	Cordoba	.....	250	3,748	....	.31	4.91
Panama	Gold	Balboa	291	290	.....	.64	.64	....
Salvador	Gold	Colon	4,750	595	8,800	3.69	.46	6.83
Trinidad	Gold	Pound	18	853	5,512	.05	2.26	14.62
Argentina	Gold	Peso	299,119	.....	517,957	36.11	....	62.50
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	29,443	.....	567,712	1.06	....	20.66
Chile	Gold	Peso	25,753	648	.....	6.65	.16	....
Colombia	Gold	Dollar	7,494	6,229	14,191	1.37	1.13	2.59
Paraguay	Gold	Peso (Argentina)	.....	.....	120,600	....	....	120.60
Peru	Gold	Libra	32,271	424	24,865	5.56	.07	4.28
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	58,773	.....	.....	41.77	....	....
Austria-Hungary	Gold	Krone	45,111	11,540	8,814,300	.86	.22	168.31
Belgium	Gold	Franc	51,417	5,232	923,505	6.71	.68	120.59
Bulgaria	Gold	Lev	7,137	3,396	549,278	1.29	.61	99.54
Czecho-Slovakia	(‡)	Crown	5,790	20,260	911,597	.45	1.55	70.12
Denmark	Gold	Krone	187,380	2,824	428,552	63.71	.96	146.06
Finland	Gold	Markka	15,209	4,700	305,278	4.65	1.43	93.38
France	Gold	Franc	694,839	51,743	7,193,986	17.50	1.30	181.21
Germany	Gold	Mark	259,519	2,324	11,785,898	3.82	.03	173.80
Gibraltar	Gold	Pound	380	165	1,258	14.61	6.34	48.38
Great Britain	Gold	Pound	777,872	.....	2,436,953	16.88	....	52.88
Greece	Gold	Drachma	.....	.....	277,719	....	....	56.11
Italy	Gold	Lira	171,276	63,296	3,580,460	4.66	1.72	97.51
Jugo Slavia	(‡)	Dinar	12,256	2,991	456,156	1.97	.48	73.31
Netherlands	Gold	Guilder	256,204	47,454	404,425	38.09	7.05	60.03
Norway	Gold	Krone	39,590	.....	121,754	15.04	....	46.22
Poland	(‡)	Mark	.....	.....	1,254,609	....	....	104.55
Portugal	Gold	Escudo	.....	.....	400,463	....	....	43.21
Roumania	Gold	Leu	328	43	832,683	.04	.01	110.91
Russia	Gold	Ruble	232,107	.....	.....	1.27	....	....
Spain	Gold	Peseta	466,800	121,568	746,316	22.39	5.83	35.86
Sweden	Gold	Krona	75,350	12,558	200,347	12.99	2.16	34.53
Switzerland	Gold	Franc	87,451	17,075	230,833	22.21	4.34	58.63
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.....	.....	700,275	....	....	32.91
Ceylon	Gold	Rupee	1,064	7,375	17,971	.25	1.73	4.21
China	Silver	Dollar	.....	40,203	.....	....	.12	....
Cyprus Island	Gold	Pound	1,415	462	3,284	5.16	1.68	11.98
India, British	Gold	Rupee	114,266	174,971	704,756	.36	.55	2.23
Japan, Chosen and Taiwan	Gold	Yen	527,801	81,802	934,195	6.71	1.04	11.89
Netherlands Indies	Gold	Guilder	67,827	.....	.....	1.44	....	....
Philippine Islands	Gold	Peso	.....	18,701	61,199	....	1.86	5.91
Siam	Gold	Tical	.....	2,428	81,991	.....	.27	9.29
Straits Settlement	Gold	Dollar	1,326	6,664	112,667	1.85	9.33	157.79
Belgian Kongo	(‡)	Franc	.....	4,991	2,895	....	.33	.19
British Somaliland	Gold	Rupee	11	688	71	.03	2.29	.24
Egypt	Gold	Pound	1,509	35,658	342,244	.11	2.81	26.92
Gold Coast	Gold	Pound	.....	.....	19,269	....	....	12.85
Nigeria	Gold	Pound	.....	28,250	12,164	....	1.71	.73
Nyasaland Protectorate	Gold	Pound	974	1,786	.....	.80	1.46	....
Sierra Leone	Gold	Pound	.....	7	1,207	....	....	.86
South Africa	Gold	Pound	.....	.....	40,001	....	....	6.18
Tunis	Gold	Franc	6,951	3,721	38,021	3.90	2.09	21.35
Australia	Gold	Pound	221,519	.....	276,503	44.47	....	55.51
New Zealand	Gold	Pound	.....	.....	35,304	....	....	30.43
Total			7,594,557	1,335,233	51,415,440	4.75	.78	32.20

*Thousands of dollars. †Gold and silver certificates not included. ‡Monetary standard not established in 1919. Blanks indicate no figures available, rather than no stock.

DECREASE OF HORSES IN CITIES.

[From U. S. census report, June 14, 1921.]

Chicago had 30,388 horses in 1920 as compared with 68,122 in 1910. New York city had 128,224 horses in 1910 but only 56,539 in 1920. Philadelphia had 19,472 in 1920 and 50,461 in 1910. In Baltimore the number of horses reported at the censuses of 1920 and 1910 was respectively 7,378 and 15,346; in Boston, 10,093 and 23,007; in Pittsburgh, 6,032 and 12,845; in Cincinnati, 5,031 and 13,901; in Cleveland, 4,924 and 16,839.

The decrease, of course, was caused by the general use of automobiles for pleasure driving and local hauling of all kinds.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES (1792-1920).

Gold Coins.

Fifty Dollar Piece, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 1,290 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined to June 30, 1920, $150,950.

Double Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1920, $2,451,867,120. Full legal tender.

Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1920, $517,979,850. Full legal tender.

Half-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1920, $391,249,345. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1920, $44,641,475. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagle, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 64.5 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $25,042.50.

Three-Dollar Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1853; weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, $1,619,376. Full legal tender.

One Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, $19,499,337. Full legal tender.

One Dollar, Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Authorized June 28, 1902; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $250,000.

One Dollar, Lewis and Clark Exposition—Authorized April 13, 1904; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $60,000.

One Dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $25,034.

One Dollar, McKinley Memorial—Authorized Feb. 23, 1916; weight, 25.8; fineness .900; total coined, $30,040.

Silver Coins.

Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 416 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 412½ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined to Feb. 12, 1873, $8,031,238. Coinage reauthorized, act of Feb. 28, 1878; coinage discontinued after July 1, 1891, except for certain purposes, act of July 14, 1890. Amount coined to June 30, 1920, $578,303,848. Full legal tender except when otherwise provided in the contract.

Trade Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 12, 1873; weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; legal tender limited to $5, act of June 22, 1874 (rev. stat.); coinage limited to export demand and legal tender quality repealed, joint resolution, July 22, 1876; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887. Total amount coined, $35,965,924.

Lafayette Souvenir Dollar—Authorized by act of March 3, 1899; weight, 412½ grains; fineness .900. Total amount coined $50,000.

Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 208 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 206¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 192 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 12½ grams, or 192.9 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1920, $217,871,656. Legal tender, $10.

Columbian Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Aug. 5, 1892; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $2,500,000. Legal tender, $10.

Half-Dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 192.9; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $30,000.

Half-Dollar, Illinois Centennial—Authorized to be coined, act of June 1, 1918; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $50,029.

Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 104 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 103⅛ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 96 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 6¼ grams, or 96.45 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1920, $132,527,639.50. Legal-tender, $10.

Columbian Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1893; weight, 96.45 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $10,000. Legal tender, $10.

Twenty-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875; weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900; coinage prohibited, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, $271,000.

Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 41¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 2½ grams, or 38.58 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1920, $106,598,879.70. Legal tender, $10.

Half-Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 20⅝ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $4,880,219.40.

Three-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851; weight, 12⅜ grains; fineness, .750; weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains; fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $1,282,087.20.

Minor Coins.

Five-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866; weight, 77.16 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined to June 30, 1920, $58,518,183.10. Legal tender for $1, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

Three-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865; weight, 30 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined, $941,349.48. Legal tender for 60 cents, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873. Coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890.

Two-Cent (bronze)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 96 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $912,020.

Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 264 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 208 grains; weight changed, by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, $1,562,887.44.

Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1857; weight, 72 grains; composed of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, $2,007,720.

Cent (bronze)—Authorized, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 48 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Total amount coined to June 30, 1920, $39,615,186.83. Legal tender, 25 cents.

Half-Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 132 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 104 grains; weight changed by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, $39,926.11.

**Total Coinage.*

Gold	$3,427,397,569.50
Silver	1,080,341,282.80
Minor	103,597,272.96
Total	4,611,336,125.26

†Coinage, 1920.

Gold	
Silver	$11,068,400.00
Minor	9,709,100.00
Total	20,777,500.00

*To end of fiscal year June 30, 1920. †Calendar year.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATES (1919).

[From United States census report.]

State.	Receipts.	Payments.
Alabama	$12,686,004	$12,702,744
Arizona	6,337,708	6,893,750
Arkansas	6,346,282	6,035,773
California	71,453,970	71,264,080
Colorado	15,240,687	15,578,127
Connecticut	23,913,514	22,250,486
Delaware	2,915,762	2,267,037
Florida	5,209,678	4,913,941
Georgia	13,437,352	13,806,462
Idaho	7,426,427	8,086,806
Illinois	38,659,407	29,766,724
Indiana	18,038,489	17,822,596
Iowa	19,203,370	15,641,716
Kansas	15,067,276	15,197,300
Kentucky	19,135,191	19,932,330
Louisiana	15,863,852	16,404,086
Maine	8,918,377	8,788,182
Maryland	21,937,692	21,635,184
Massachusetts	86,920,368	83,939,967
Michigan	40,010,563	40,200,369
Minnesota	32,445,795	31,663,094
Mississippi	13,525,419	12,341,471
Missouri	20,946,825	20,029,349
Montana	16,120,546	16,576,447
Nebraska	10,013,192	9,666,974
Nevada	3,220,144	2,890,696
New Hampshire	4,767,494	4,481,816
New Jersey	33,153,527	29,974,749
New Mexico	8,096,822	7,932,077
New York	127,830,894	136,072,373
North Carolina	10,314,337	10,304,870
North Dakota	11,720,011	10,228,535
Ohio	39,956,365	41,172,078
Oklahoma	21,105,562	21,669,879
Oregon	12,483,926	11,608,823
Pennsylvania	55,334,272	53,588,572
Rhode Island	5,431,253	5,535,883
South Carolina	8,378,971	8,459,774
South Dakota	26,152,998	25,394,706
Tennessee	11,622,903	10,209,023
Texas	56,708,769	58,982,784
Utah	11,280,540	10,866,365
Vermont	4,903,325	5,481,416
Virginia	17,783,042	17,304,264
Washington	20,039,838	19,276,413
West Virginia	13,287,252	14,970,331
Wisconsin	24,434,940	21,946,856
Wyoming	5,093,038	4,490,830
Total	1,074,873,969	1,056,348,825

PAYMENTS FOR CHARITIES.

State.	Amount.
Alabama	$2,001,520
Arizona	377,966
Arkansas	700,489
California	5,958,318
Colorado	1,037,817
Connecticut	2,602,348
Delaware	148,889
Florida	611,393
Georgia	1,122,796
Idaho	342,532
Illinois	6,905,066
Indiana	4,102,391
Iowa	3,175,283
Kansas	2,143,483
Kentucky	2,136,995
Louisiana	1,824,048
Maine	1,324,196
Maryland	1,866,808
Massachusetts	11,067,780
Michigan	5,685,076
Minnesota	6,557,174
Mississippi	1,000,314
Missouri	6,477,031
Montana	940,964
Nebraska	1,559,762
Nevada	173,050
New Hampshire	620,986
New Jersey	4,008,850
New Mexico	377,966
New York	17,340,851
North Carolina	1,245,731
North Dakota	1,028,127
Ohio	6,504,326
Oklahoma	2,115,232
Oregon	903,203
Pennsylvania	10,371,591
Rhode Island	1,229,960
South Carolina	850,332
South Dakota	1,137,961
Tennessee	1,695,179
Texas	3,914,599
Utah	392,706
Vermont	557,103
Virginia	1,793,701
Washington	1,306,305
West Virginia	1,014,055
Wisconsin	3,293,280
Wyoming	365,993
Total	134,056,498

PAYMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS.

State.	Amount.
Alabama	$108,632
Arizona	275,000
Arkansas	344,854
California	1,309,588
Colorado	1,174,145
Connecticut	2,263,500
Delaware	44,101
Florida	54,150
Georgia	246,463
Idaho	592,963
Illinois	937,989
Indiana	1,250,865
Iowa	1,754,946
Kansas	66,782
Kentucky	821,466
Louisiana	419,056
Maine	1,198,573
Maryland	1,838,205
Massachusetts	2,812,414
Michigan	3,475,360
Minnesota	1,773,530
Mississippi	12,394
Missouri	597,959
Montana	75,539
Nebraska	168,895
Nevada	26,657
New Hampshire	480,044
New Jersey	3,819,926
New Mexico	23,238
New York	11,453,589
North Carolina	208,132
North Dakota	50,111
Ohio	2,240,476
Oklahoma	1,957,262
Oregon	3,667
Pennsylvania	7,345,378
Rhode Island	672,469
South Carolina	32,277
South Dakota	11,511
Tennessee	569,522
Texas	1,244,121
Utah	269,286
Vermont	688,711
Virginia	778,619
Washington	3,448,753
West Virginia	331,525
Wisconsin	2,233,871
Wyoming	31,952
Total	61,628,466

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

State.	Valuation.	Pct. real value. Realty.	Personal
Alabama	$675,162,002	60	60
Arizona	834,020,532	100	100
Arkansas	553,485,082	43	43
California*	...	...	...
Colorado	1,422,113,275	100	100
Connecticut	1,377,229,551	100	100
Delaware*	...	...	...
Florida	352,038,848	32	21
Georgia	1,079,236,826	40	40
Idaho	468,121,167	60	60
Illinois	2,638,222,219	23	23
Indiana	2,233,701,065	40	75
Iowa	1,444,412,079	15	18
Kansas	3,418,798,222	85	100
Kentucky	2,248,356,058	80	80
Louisiana	726,291,145	50	50
Maine	521,402,933	100	100
Maryland	1,392,944,923	42	100
Massachusetts	4,706,209,126	100	100
Michigan	4,779,013,200	92	92
Minnesota	1,919,797,044	40	30
Mississippi	649,644,340	60	60
Missouri	2,202,683,993	50	50
Montana	571,948,991	45	45
Nebraska	568,456,926	20	20
Nevada	188,901,637	70	70
New Hampshire	503,406,919	100	100
New Jersey	$3,277,547,392	100	100
New Mexico	371,559,631	75	75
New York	12,520,819,811	86	86
North Carolina	1,029,993,778	40	60
North Dakota	496,978,049	30	20
Ohio	9,599,586,925	100	100
Oklahoma	1,664,448,745	100	100
Oregon	928,605,570	60	60
Pennsylvania*	...	...	...
Rhode Island	800,837,838	75	60
South Carolina	411,124,063	25	25
South Dakota	1,598,544,562	80	80
Tennessee	726,369,281	40	40
Texas	3,012,819,287	50	50
Utah	600,481,853	100	100
Vermont	287,064,516	65	65
Virginia	1,392,944,923	42	67
Washington	1,035,938,644	42	42
West Virginia	1,449,451,754	100	100
Wisconsin	4,237,461,709	100	100
Wyoming	298,538,152	60	60
Total	83,202,153,672	...	...

*General property not assessed for state purposes.

Note—The assessed valuation is that of property subject to general tax. The per cent of estimated real value is that reported as the basis of assessment in practice.

GROSS DEBTS OF STATES.

State.	Total.	Per capita.
Alabama	$15,351,702	$6.43
Arizona	4,276,008	15.48
Arkansas	2,266,410	1.26
California	50,186,383	15.86
Colorado	5,938,978	5.87
Connecticut	12,425,568	9.70
Delaware	1,646,280	7.59
Florida	790,391	0.84
Georgia	6,081,208	2.07
Idaho	3,244,630	7.09
Illinois	3,266,888	0.52
Indiana	959,862	0.54
Iowa	551,646	0.25
Kansas	1,627,017	0.86
Kentucky	6,285,962	2.60
Louisiana	14,345,981	7.61
Maine	4,652,539	5.95
Maryland	29,439,376	21.30
Massachusetts	133,089,048	34.77
Michigan	10,476,838	3.32
Minnesota	1,608,821	0.69
Mississippi	8,443,254	4.23
Missouri	6,799,763	1.97
Montana	2,856,300	5.89
Nebraska	209,834	0.16
Nevada	1,565,969	13.65
New Hampshire	2,346,494	5.26
New Jersey	126,947	0.04
New Mexico	3,949,189	9.05
New York	238,600,763	22.22
North Carolina	10,090,104	4.09
North Dakota	1,230,963	1.53
Ohio	24,955,065	4.70
Oklahoma	7,591,588	3.14
Oregon	6,276,886	7.12
Pennsylvania	5,113,429	0.58
Rhode Island	7,726,767	12.12
South Carolina	7,525,736	4.53
South Dakota	18,988,087	25.50
Tennessee	17,988,352	7.75
Texas	5,928,818	1.30
Utah	5,272,817	11.64
Vermont	1,203,351	3.28
Virginia	23,597,016	10.59
Washington	4,758,603	2.89
West Virginia	19,669,925	13.54
Wisconsin	2,082,404	0.81
Wyoming	972,964	5.15
Total	744,382,923	7.08

NATIONAL DEBTS, REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

[From report of bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Country.	Year.	Total debt in United States currency.	Rates of interest. Per ct.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Argentina	1918	$866,380,000	4 -6	$158,551,000	$166,014,000
Australasia—Commonwealth of Australia	1918-19	1,583,308,000	3½-5½	182,336,000	508,778
Australia, states	1917-18	1,812,857,000	3 -5	264,705,000	269,477,000
New Zealand	1918-19	856,875,000	3 -4	108,778,000	90,875,000
Austria-Hungary	1914-15	1,040,338,000	3 -5	160,487,000	160,487,000
Austria	1917-18	15,807,071,000	3 -5½	986,735,000	4,838,058,000
Hungary	1917-18	8,138,848,000	3 -6	704,187,000	698,864,000
Belgium	1914	825,518,000	2½-3	155,812,000	155,704,000
Kongo, Belgian	1919	54,741,000	3 -4	13,420,000	13,359,000
Bolivia	1919	26,307,000	3 -8	14,829,000	14,829,000
Brazil	1919	1,145,380,000	4 -6	183,615,000	198,640,000
Bulgaria	1918	327,667,000	4½-6	92,852,000	92,527,000
Canada	1917-18	1,330,229,000	2½-5½	252,373,000	469,666,000
Central America—					
Costa Rica	1919	20,254,000	4 -5	4,274,000	4,125,000
Guatemala	1918	16,230,000	4 -8	2,795,000	1,956,000
Honduras	1918-19	131,771,000	5 -10	2,625,000	2,625,000
Nicaragua	1918-19	10,055,000	5 -6	2,993,000	2,121,000
Panama	1918	7,101,000	.....	3,147,000	3,443,000
Salvador	1918-19	11,098,000	2 -7	4,303,000	5,837,000
Chile	1917	228,377,000	4½-5	77,964,000	70,192,000
China	1919-20	1,066,649,000	4 -5	647,692,000	647,692,000
Colombia	1918-19	22,856,000	3 -6	17,179,000	16,649,000
Cuba	1918-19	65,923,000	4½-5	62,760,000	70,951,000
Denmark	1919-20	161,700,000	3 -5	53,421,000	38,953,000
Dominican Republic	1920	13,358,000	5	4,421,000	4,421,000
Ecuador	1919	25,756,000	4 -10	8,205,000	8,205,000
Egypt	1919-20	455,338,000	3 -4	134,944,000	142,606,000
Finland	1915	34,618,000	3 -4½	37,891,000	38,387,000
France	1919	46,025,508,000	2¼-5	1,962,926,000	9,212,852,000
Algeria	1918	34,787,000	3½	30,853,000	30,756,000
Tunis	1918	68,936,000	3 -3½	13,490,000	13,285,000
French Indo-China	1918	47,461,000	2½-3½	30,655,000	30,655,000
Fr. colonies, n.e.s	1917	59,533,000	3 -4	34,089,000	34,089,000
Germany	1917-18	37,149,896,000	3 -5	1,278,156,000	11,988,156,000
German states	1917-18	4,341,611,000	3 -4	1,792,633,000	1,789,703,000
German colonies	1913-14	32,410,000	.....	14,297,000	35,375,000
Greece	1918	469,362,000	2½-5	55,569,000	147,239,000
Haiti	1914-15	30,373,000	2½-5	5,724,000	6,164,000
India, British	1918-19	1,546,237,000	3 -5	531,375,000	507,151,000
Italy	1918-19	13,415,932,000	3 -6	1,833,500,000	6,492,735,000
Japan	1918-19	1,244,375,000	4 -5	410,006,000	410,006,000
Formosa	1918-19	.....	.....	27,520,000	27,520,000
Chosen	1918-19	46,652,000	5 -6½	32,122,000	32,122,000
Liberia	1917-18	2,132,000	5	273,000	256,000
Luxemburg	1917-18	8,831,000	3½	3,606,000	6,971,000
Mexico	1914-15	377,333,000	2 -5	72,687,000	75,798,000
Montenegro	1914	1,218,000	5	1,900,000	2,455,000
Netherlands	1919	981,349,000	2½-5	123,628,000	176,161,000
Dutch East Indies	1919	91,871,000	3 -5	160,478,000	202,463,000
Dutch West Indies	1919	.....	.....	1,690,000	2,587,000
Norway	1918-19	197,409,000	3 -6	167,471,000	167,471,000
Paraguay	1919	13,515,000	3 -7	5,382,000	5,214,000
Peru	1919	34,015,000	1 -6	19,335,000	13,080,000
Portugal	1918-19	1,289,646,000	3 -5	88,549,000	92,243,000
Colonies	1917-18	.....	.....	30,605,000	33,810,000
Roumania	1916-17	355,194,000	4 -5	124,624,000	124,624,000
Russia	1915	22,774,330,000	3 -6	1,482,376,000	6,034,255,000
Serbia	1914	126,232,000	2 -5	41,364,000	41,364,000
Siam	1918-19	32,616,000	4½	27,374,000	27,374,000
Spain	1919-20	1,985,774,000	4 -5	318,218,000	398,558,000
Sweden	1919	249,298,000	3 -5	166,614,000	166,614,000
Switzerland	1920	205,439,000	3½-5	54,310,000	65,552,000
Turkey	1916-17	2,000,458,000	3½-5	97,663,000	272,973,000
Union of South Africa	1918-19	780,766,000	3 -5	93,709,000	96,643,000
United kingdom	1919-20	39,314,994,000	2½-6	5,687,235,000	7,992,229,000
Br. colonies, n.e.s	1917-18	320,800,000	3 -4	215,002,000	181,637,000
United States	1918-19	25,672,400,000	2 -4¾	4,647,604,000	15,365,363,000
Philippine islands	1918	20,470,000	4	34,345,000	28,748,000
Uruguay	1918-19	164,308,000	3½-5	30,453,000	30,525,000
Venezuela	1918-19	28,983,000	3	8,630,000	8,630,000
Total	.....	241,704,045,000	.....	24,249,928,000	71,106,847,000

PER CAPITA.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.	Interest.
Argentina	$58.32	$93.36	$19.14	$20.04	$104.58	$6.48
Commonwealth of Australia	59.26	69.56	36.60	102.14	317.87	13.96

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.	Interest.
New Zealand	$101.24	$116.32	$93.77	$78.34	$738.69	$25.54
Austria-Hungary	17.06	5.87	3.06	3.06	19.87	.92
Austria	.....	.....	31.87	156.28	510.60	20.10
Hungary	.....	.....	32.89	32.64	380.14	16.23
Belgium	127.68	57.69	20.35	20.33	260.56	5.48
Kongo, Belgian	.70	.77	.90	.89	3.65	.18
Bolivia	4.51	20.44	5.13	5.13	9.10	.67
Brazil	9.35	10.83	6.68	7.23	41.69	1.46
Bulgaria	7.45	5.47	16.83	16.77	59.38	4.48
Canada	109.61	144.43	30.18	56.17	159.10	6.97
Central American states—Costa Rica	8.21	20.44	9.39	9.07	44.51	3.14
Guatemala	4.03	5.01	1.32	.92	7.66	.14
Honduras	11.20	9.53	4.67	4.67	234.47	.20
Nicaragua	7.41	9.69	3.74	2.65	12.57	.59
Panama	17.38	6.44	7.00	7.65	15.78	.....
Salvador	4.64	9.37	3.34	4.53	8.62	.46
Chile	37.26	71.97	20.15	18.14	59.01	3.04
China	2.12	1.78	1.99	1.99	3.28	.66
Colombia	5.27	5.63	3.13	3.04	4.18	.69
Cuba	112.11	154.98	23.88	27.00	25.08	2.30
Denmark	98.04	88.18	18.16	13.24	54.98	2.44
Dominican Republic	27.22	30.64	6.10	6.10	18.43	2.26
Ecuador	5.10	8.17	4.10	4.10	12.88	.92
Egypt	20.42	18.59	10.62	11.22	35.83	1.79
Sudan	4.41	5.63	11.14	.....	.....	.....
France	144.77	42.36	49.44	232.06	1,159.33	45.63
Algeria	12.95	16.40	5.55	5.53	6.25	.73
Tunis	20.50	12.80	6.91	6.80	35.30	164
French Indo-China	2.67	3.24	1.80	1.80	2.79	.13
French colonies, n.e.s.	2.87	2.53	1.35	1.35	2.36	.09
German empire	.....	.....	17.37	176.70	547.32	20.73
German customs union	37.06	35.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
German states	.....	.....	26.44	26.39	64.02	3.24
German colonies	2.60	2.20	1.09	2.70	2.48	.19
Greece	6.96	4.76	11.23	29.75	94.82	2.48
Haiti	4.37	6.90	2.29	2.47	12.15	1.61
India, British	1.74	2.46	1.68	1.61	4.91	.16
Italy	74.12	13.05	49.94	176.83	365.39	12.53
Eritrea	10.13	6.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libia	12.97	1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan (including Pescadores)	12.45	16.58	7.07	7.07	21.46	1.20
Formosa	13.98	18.66	7.42	7.42	.....	.....
Chosen	6.64	4.52	1.89	1.89	2.74	.22
Liberia	.94	.74	.19	.17	1.42	.05
Mexico	5.73	12.79	4.69	4.89	24.34	1.00
Montenegro	3.79	1.11	4.35	5.62	2.79	.14
Morocco	7.44	1.22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	64.08	50.06	18.38	26.19	145.93	2.91
Dutch East Indies	3.96	6.61	3.35	4.22	1.92	.06
Dutch possessions in America	35.13	27.48	10.18	15.58	.....	.....
Norway	169.16	80.24	63.63	63.63	75.00	2.90
Paraguay	4.52	4.69	5.38	5.21	13.52	.86
Persia	7.42	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	8.14	16.76	3.33	2.26	5.86	.09
Portugal (inc. Madeira and Azores)	13.80	6.10	14.86	15.48	216.46	5.73
Portuguese colonies	6.86	5.99	3.30	3.65	.....	.....
Roumania	12.96	11.62	16.60	16.60	47.31	2.34
Russia	3.22	1.14	8.14	33.12	125.01	2.04
Finland	56.29	29.11	11.48	11.63	10.49	.47
Serbia	4.43	3.52	8.95	8.95	27.31	1.92
Siam	4.14	6.77	3.10	3.10	3.70	1.60
Spain	8.01	14.31	15.27	19.12	95.27	4.95
Sweden	35.05	62.35	28.72	28.72	42.97	3.18
Switzerland	117.91	117.97	13.79	16.65	52.18	4.43
Turkey	9.07	4.98	4.59	12.83	94.03	4.28
Union of South Africa	33.56	20.47	13.64	14.06	113.61	4.74
United kingdom	172.31	84.30	123.40	173.41	853.02	33.26
British colonies, n.e.s.	12.09	12.51	4.62	3.90	6.90	.25
United States	36.51	71.57	42.92	141.89	237.07	9.72
Philippine Islands	11.84	13.49	3.77	3.16	2.25	.12
Porto Rico	57.89	70.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	48.92	67.99	21.64	21.70	116.78	5.91
Venezuela	5.42	6.96	3.03	3.03	10.19	.59

LARGEST ISLANDS IN THE WORLD.

Name.	Sq. miles.	Name.	Sq. miles.	Name.	Sq. miles.
Greenland	827,300	Honshiu	87,500	Luzon	41,000
New Guinea	330,000	Celebes	72,000	Newfoundland	40,200
Borneo	280,000	Prince Albert land	60,000	Iceland	40,000
Baffin land	236,000	South Island, N. Z.	58,500	Ellesmere land	40,000
Madagascar	228,000	Java	48,400	Mindanao	37,000
Sumatra	160,000	North Island, N. Z.	44,500	Hokkaido	36,500
Great Britain	88,603	Cuba	44,164	Ireland	32,600

NATIONAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Real property and improvements.	Live stock.	Farm implements and machinery.	Manufac. machin'y, tools and implmts.	Gold and silver coin and bullion.	Railroads and their equipment.	Street railways, shipping, waterworks, etc.
New England	$7,248,043,478	$152,411,703	$53,648,227	$766,480,256	$168,386,104	$501,391,191	$667,812,193
Maine	485,858,919	32,745,172	15,628,096	69,941,215	14,779,215	149,196,850	77,912,060
New Hampshire	335,212,237	16,015,159	6,020,570	38,561,611	8,023,193	76,619,613	31,072,620
Vermont	255,994,278	30,651,098	10,694,729	19,089,082	6,499 412	66,338,921	20,642,085
Massachusetts	4,118,215,738	43,148,947	12,110,883	377,873,043	101,876,063	135,123,384	348,842,372
Rhode Island	600,747,009	6,874,870	1,883,634	93,360,055	13,603,256	12,483,737	53,771,682
Connecticut	1,452,015,297	22,976,457	7,310,318	167,155,250	23,604,965	61,628,686	135,571,374
Middle Atlantic	30,315,701,320	519,253,198	177,725,806	1,994,416,371	899,203,161	1,500,820,231	2,792,249,523
New York	16,910,262,952	263,577,707	89,172,586	813,601,441	632,554,526	553,314,487	1,787,201,570
New Jersey	3,856,914,601	45,847,959	13,865,402	303,596,418	54,897,349	165,778,631	302,215,110
Pennsylvania	9,548,523,767	209,827,532	74,687,818	877,218,512	211,751,286	781,727,113	702,832,843
East North Central	23,748,446,047	1,301,591,448	289,229,016	1,415,243,372	488,763,883	3,079,251,197	2,035,016,810
Ohio	5,173,708,410	273,611,491	54,181,255	423,068,286	112,275,002	607,038,239	584,792,883
Indiana	2,957,867,352	227,006,381	43,733,375	178,384,997	57,444,477	480,251,362	286,566,614
Illinois	10,046,319,512	386,701,265	79,473,427	451,299,068	205,185,274	926,403,787	748,713,023
Michigan	3,067,378,894	184,782,900	54,140,466	199,266,379	63,658,411	584,884,648	268,201,502
Wisconsin	2,503,171,879	229,489,411	57,700,493	163,224,642	50,200,719	480,673,161	146,742,838
West North Central	18,690,288,308	1,838,987,471	403,249,087	363,455,087	285,898,127	3,313,506,472	843,052,977
Minnesota	3,391,615,408	217,832,281	56,775,152	83,647,680	51,531,987	564,652,082	231,846,178
Iowa	5,111,230,343	491,613,546	102,981,406	58,520,370	49,566,432	635,695,172	133,831,854
Missouri	3,264,058,859	308,100,681	55,328,257	125,037,985	93,140,304	613,546,469	267,556,780
North Dakota	1,261,388,140	125,614,381	49,878,002	5,244,543	12,453,723	277,870,640	17,051,547
South Dakota	639,661,792	145,815,404	38,100,632	6,043,576	12,334,760	258,641,210	25,801,674
Nebraska	2,316,850,464	265,473,943	48,111,560	35,084,497	30,453,382	384,432,025	79,476,484
Kansas	2,705,483,302	284,537,235	52,074,078	49,876,436	36,417,539	578,665,874	87,488,460
South Atlantic	7,536,324,781	485,664,137	107,212,399	545,733,504	226,711,255	1,976,695,855	680,270,319
Delaware	172,148,377	8,794,481	3,417,202	16,693,931	3,936,059	20,908,048	20,411,455
Maryland	1,345,483,922	45,903,766	12,509,481	85,042,692	28,722,903	91,591,546	165,625,265
District of Columbia	902,023,891	1,794,926	83,608	13,785,676	8,778,789	19,468,338	64,167,592
Virginia	1,176,103,685	85,954,360	19,756,852	66,657,021	37,836,727	296,128,318	103,841,555
West Virginia	1,399,189,713	55,993,204	7,405,732	60,271,939	23,590,424	232,878,472	67,305,992
North Carolina	700,300,022	85,068,318	20,315,423	85,119,631	37,626,636	326,771,879	44,410,575
South Carolina	506,607,276	61,304,088	15,604,670	98,942,660	25,507,035	220,932,828	55,766,258
Georgia	904,983,602	106,429,447	23,176,865	90,428,881	45,623,056	465,990,385	129,508,626
Florida	429,484,293	34,421,547	4,942,566	28,791,073	15,089,626	302,026,041	29,233,001
East South Central	3,381,631,974	439,418,056	80,653,752	222,238,538	149,234,864	1,137,275,275	304,130,933
Kentucky	1,139,433,836	136,524,104	21,961,843	41,218,821	41,650,223	247,266,327	91,799,742
Tennessee	831,914,027	126,175,142	22,504,071	50,649,681	39,068,353	253,394,762	118,787,097
Alabama	933,691,266	86,921,130	17,813,825	95,250,311	38,211,885	352,614,162	65,268,571
Mississippi	476,622,845	89,797,680	18,375,013	35,119,725	30,304,403	284,000,024	28,275,523
West South Central	8,666,784,508	722,172,650	128,079,443	250,665,542	175,407,024	2,107,781,380	346,620,452
Arkansas	890,976,538	88,301,395	18,487,026	30,524,632	27,064,086	333,824,378	32,908,222
Louisiana	1,028,988,975	64,772,977	17,065,106	88,307,350	32,739,070	390,186,948	93,342,172
Oklahoma	3,138,755,256	174,193,995	30,404,140	21,965,234	34,258,132	383,688,745	48,415,760
Texas	3,608,063,739	394,904,283	62,123,171	109,868,326	81,345,736	1,000,081,309	171,954,298
Mountain	2,799,845,396	460,554,283	55,554,446	163,747,325	69,651,582	1,499,071,030	564,515,334
Montana	450,271,730	91,707,546	11,913,204	6,199,272	11,119,466	275,535,572	106,010,526
Idaho	143,201,061	58,398,555	11,912,252	18,598,415	7,757,979	159,755,166	95,201,419
Wyoming	90,280,515	54,434,914	4,128,753	3,043,914	3,593,443	103,078,595	26,725,620
Colorado	1,223,511,598	88,059,546	14,400,570	91,353,941	23,696,056	369,238,739	197,641,592
New Mexico	147,056,630	55,003,870	4,716,452	3,664,788	6,644,604	187,646,905	18,070,248
Arizona	183,408,911	43,997,536	1,992,308	12,609,832	4,729,163	180,657,476	37,982,596
Utah	376,008,261	39,301,735	4,777,304	24,491,145	9,580,423	129,582,931	57,963,901
Nevada	186,106,640	29,650,581	1,713,603	3,786,018	2,530,448	143,575,646	24,921,432
Pacific	8,289,267,259	318,336,039	72,872,372	369,471,279	153,386,734	1,032,742,871	1,339,186,922
Washington	1,888,850,453	68,242,365	18,797,487	111,048,892	35,799,788	351,546,678	227,341,952
Oregon	1,163,594,445	74,362,095	14,545,429	38,107,957	25,139,773	179,916,887	145,746,770
California	5,236,822,361	175,731,579	39,529,456	220,314,430	92,447,173	501,279,306	966,098,200
United States	110,676,333,071	6,238,388,985	1,368,224,548	6,091,451,274	2,616,642,784	16,148,532,502	10,265,207,322

Note—Total for street railways, shipping, waterworks, etc., includes $402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and $290,000,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by states.

The national wealth of the United States is estimated by the United States census bureau at $187,739,000,000, or $1,965 for each man, woman and child in the country. The total includes the value of all kinds of real, personal and other property, taxable and exempt, in the United States exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Omitting the value of property exempt from taxation for the reason that it was included in the figures for 1850, 1860 and 1870, the wealth for the several census years is as follows:

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1912	$175,426,000,000	$1,836
1904	100,273,000,000	1,234
1900	82,305,000,000	1,083
1890	61,204,000,000	975
1880	41,642,000,000	836
1870	24,055,000,000	624
1860	16,160,000,000	514
1850	7,136,000,000	308
Including exempt property (1880 to 1912):		
1912	$187,739,000,000	$1,965
1904	107,104,000,000	1,318
1900	88,517,000,000	1,165
1890	65,037,000,000	1,036
1880	43,642,000,000	870

WEALTH BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Total.	Taxable.	Exempt.	Per capita 1912 Total.	Taxable.	Exempt.
New England	$11,805,422,012	$10,922,179,117	$883,242,895	$1,744	$1,614	$131
Maine	1,069,594,027	1,030,366,547	39,227,480	1,420	1,368	52
New Hampshire	649,320,469	613,441,572	35,878,897	1,493	1,411	83
Vermont	527,261,775	496,935,964	30,325,811	1,470	1,385	85
Massachusetts	6,302,988,392	5,735,230,115	567,758,277	1,805	1,642	163
Rhode Island	970,802,690	892,693,475	78,109,215	1,709	1,571	137
Connecticut	2,285,454,659	2,153,511,444	131,943,215	1,969	1,855	114
Middle Atlantic	46,211,667,778	41,411,819,840	4,799,847,938	2,290	2,052	238
New York	25,011,105,223	21,912,629,507	3,098,475,716	2,626	2,300	325
New Jersey	5,743,032,278	5,361,917,422	381,114,856	2,140	1,998	142
Pennsylvania	15,457,530,277	14,137,272,911	1,320,257,366	1,939	1,774	166
East North Central	39,502,313,584	37,551,136,365	1,951,177,219	2,106	2,002	104
Ohio	8,908,432,943	8,552,130,667	356,302,276	1,817	1,744	73
Indiana	5,194,682,500	4,951,061,490	243,621,010	1,894	1,806	89
Illinois	15,484,450,232	14,596,467,087	887,983,145	2,660	2,507	153
Michigan	5,427,022,651	5,169,022,582	258,000,069	1,873	1,784	89
Wisconsin	4,487,725,258	4,282,454,539	205,270,719	1,875	1,790	86
West North Central	31,208,417,942	29,617,836,203	1,590,581,739	2,617	2,483	133
Minnesota	5,547,327,017	5,266,950,787	280,376,230	2,582	2,452	131
Iowa	7,868,454,211	7,437,094,834	431,359,377	3,539	3,345	194
Missouri	5,842,017,009	5,546,493,103	295,523,906	1,752	1,663	89
North Dakota	2,141,626,961	2,037,626,024	104,000,937	3,374	3,210	164
South Dakota	1,398,573,425	1,330,693,417	67,880,008	2,239	2,130	109
Nebraska	3,794,986,781	3,605,133,830	189,852,951	3,110	2,954	156
Kansas	4,615,432,538	4,393,844,208	221,588,330	2,652	2,525	127
South Atlantic	14,843,963,211	13,777,891,828	1,066,071,383	1,179	1,094	85
Delaware	307,948,613	293,721,979	14,226,634	1,493	1,424	69
Maryland	2,177,958,864	2,002,216,720	175,742,144	1,651	1,518	133
District of Columbia	1,173,857,112	767,316,951	406,540,161	3,425	2,239	1186
Virginia	2,289,913,786	2,174,685,192	115,228,594	1,086	1,032	55
West Virginia	2,303,571,209	2,179,527,639	124,043,570	1,800	1,703	97
North Carolina	1,807,573,780	1,745,233,696	62,340,084	794	767	27
South Carolina	1,351,400,753	1,301,406,985	49,993,768	869	837	32
Georgia	2,382,600,866	2,299,197,590	83,403,276	883	853	31
Florida	1,049,138,228	1,014,585,076	34,553,152	1,307	1,264	43
East South Central	7,660,040,736	7,342,852,219	317,188,517	890	854	37
Kentucky	2,267,777,525	2,152,097,565	115,679,960	977	927	50
Tennessee	1,920,348,261	1,834,354,927	85,993,334	864	826	39
Alabama	2,127,054,930	2,050,014,767	77,040,163	964	929	35
Mississippi	1,344,860,020	1,306,384,960	38,475,060	726	705	21
West South Central	15,434,960,541	14,687,498,597	747,461,944	1,662	1,581	80
Arkansas	1,829,521,736	1,757,533,669	71,988,067	1,120	1,076	44
Louisiana	2,164,437,746	2,056,572,346	107,865,400	1,260	1,197	63
Oklahoma	4,581,091,918	4,321,150,418	259,941,500	2,475	2,335	140
Texas	6,859,909,141	6,552,242,164	307,666,977	1,679	1,604	75
Mountain	6,753,014,065	6,500,317,073	252,696,992	2,371	2,282	89
Montana	1,149,732,986	1,113,008,146	36,724,840	2,834	2,743	91
Idaho	608,305,157	591,073,842	17,231,315	1,680	1,632	48
Wyoming	353,844,827	344,834,812	9,010,015	2,241	2,184	57
Colorado	2,386,923,583	2,286,478,777	100,444,806	2,785	2,668	117
New Mexico	513,733,026	501,627,424	12,105,602	1,440	1,406	34
Arizona	501,852,186	487,099,365	14,752,821	2,255	2,189	66
Utah	781,613,390	734,811,880	46,801,510	1,979	1,860	119
Nevada	457,008,910	441,382,827	15,626,083	5,038	4,865	172
Pacific	13,626,919,363	12,921,668,488	705,250,875	2,969	2,816	154
Washington	3,218,360,623	3,054,690,780	163,669,843	2,511	2,384	128
Oregon	1,944,354,463	1,843,542,127	100,812,336	2,661	2,523	138
California	8,464,204,277	8,023,435,581	440,768,696	3,284	3,113	171
The United States	187,739,071,090	175,425,551,588	12,313,519,502	1,965	1,836	129

Note—The totals at the head of the first two columns include $402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and $290,000,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by states.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEALTH (1912).

Real property and improvements taxed	$98,362,813,569
Real property and improvements exempt	12,313,519,502
Live stock	$6,238,388,985
Farm implements and machinery	1,368,224,548
Manufacturing machinery, tools and implements	6,091,451,274
Gold and silver coin and bullion	2,616,642,734
Railroads and their equipment	16,148,532,502
Street railways, etc.:	
Street railways	4,596,563,292
Telegraph systems	223,252,516
Telephone systems	1,081,433,227

Pullman and cars not owned by railroads	$123,362,701
Shipping and canals	1,491,117,193
Irrigation enterprises	360,865,270
Privately owned waterworks	290,000,000
Privately owned central electric light and power stations	2,098,613,122
All other:	
Agricultural products	5,240,019,651
Manufactured products	14,693,861,489
Imported merchandise	826,632 467
Mining products	815,552,233
Clothing and personal adornments	4,295,008,593
Furniture, carriages and kindred property	8,463,216,222
Total	187,739,071,090

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

In its report on the national wealth of the United States in 1912 the census bureau quotes the following statement concerning the wealth of the principal nations as given by Augustus D. Webb, fellow of the Royal Statistical society, and published in the New Dictionary of Statistics for 1911:

Country.	Amount.
United States (1904)	*$107,104,192,410
British empire (1903)	*108,279,625,000
United kingdom	*72,997,500,000
Canada	*6,569,775,000
Australasia	*5,353,150,000
India	*14,599,500,000
South Africa	*2,919,900,000
Rest of empire	*5,839,800,000
France ("recently")	†46,798,500,000
Denmark (1900)	*1,946,600,000
Germany (1908)	*77,864,000,000
Australia (1903)	†4,578,903,000
New Zealand (1905)	*$1,605,945,000
Cape of Good Hope (1907)	‡428,939,492

*Total wealth. †Private wealth. ‡Fixed property.

The census bureau also quotes the following figures from Dr. Karl Helfferich's "Germany's Economic Progress and Economic Wealth":

Country.	Total Wealth.
German empire (1910-1911)	$68,020,000,000 to 76,160,000,000
France (1908)	55,391,000,000
England (not stated)	54,740,000,000
United States (not stated)	119,000,000,000

Wealth in 1914.

The Journal of the Royal Statistical society, London, in July, 1919, published the following estimate of the wealth of the nations specified in 1914, the year when the world war began:

Country.	Total.	Per capita.
United kingdom	$70,564,000,000	$1,548
United States	204,393,000,000	2,063
Germany	80,540,575,000	1,187
France	58,398,000,000	1,475
Italy	21,801,920,000	623
Austria-Hungary	30,172,300,000	589
Spain	14,307,510,000	701
Belgium	5,839,800,000	764
Holland	5,109,628,000	813
Russia	58,398,000,000	414
Sweden	4,574,510,000	818
Norway	1,070,630,000	438
Denmark	2,433,250,000	857
Switzerland	3,893,200,000	998
Australia	7,445,745,000	1,548
Canada	11,119,953,000	1,460
Japan	11,679,600,000	214
Argentina	11,679,600,000	1,655

BANKING STATISTICS.

[From reports of the comptroller of the currency.]

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended July 1.	Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total dividends.	Net earnings.
1913	7,404	$1,051,720,675	$725,272,182	$119,906,051	$160,980,084
1914	7,453	1,063,978,175	714,117,131	121,147,096	149,270,170
1915	7,560	1,068,577,080	726,620,202	113,639,415	127,052,973
1916	7,579	1,066,208,875	731,820,305	114,724,595	157,543,547
1917	7,589	1,081,670,000	765,918,000	.....	194,321,000
1918	7,691	1,098,264,000	816,801,000	129,778,000	287,705,000
1919	7,762	1,115,507,000	869,457,000	135,588,000	299,980,000
1920	8,019	1,220,781,000	984,977,000	147,793,000	282,083,000

NATIONAL BANKS WITH LARGEST CAPITAL.

The national banks having $5,000,000 or more capital in 1921 were:

Bank of Commerce, New York, $25,000,000.
National City, New York, N. Y., $25,000,000.
Continental and Comm'l, Chicago, $25,000,000.
First National, Boston, Mass., $15,000,000.
Chase, New York, N. Y., $15,000,000.
First National of Chicago, Ill., $12,500,000.
Irving, New York, N. Y., $12,500,000.
First National, New York, N. Y., $10,000,000.
National Bank of Com., St. Louis, $10,000,000.
Shawmut, Boston, Mass., $10,000,000.
First National, St. Louis, Mo., $10,000,000.
Mechanics and Metals, New York, $10,000,000.
Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa., $10,000,000.
Bank of California, San Francisco, $8,500,000.
National Park, New York, N. Y., $7,500,000.
Chatham and Phoenix, New York, $7,000,000.
Farmers' Deposit, Pittsburgh, Pa., $6,000,000.
Mellon National, Pittsburgh, Pa., $6,000,000.
Wells Fargo-Nevada, San Francisco, $6,000,000.
First National, Cincinnati, O., $6,000,000.
First National, Milwaukee, Wis., $6,000,000.
First National, Minneapolis, Minn., $5,000,000.
American Exchange, New York, $5,000,000.
First National, Detroit, Mich., $5,000,000.
Anglo and London, San Francisco, $5,000,000.
Corn Exchange, Chicago, Ill., $5,000,000.
Fort Dearborn, Chicago, Ill., $5,000,000.

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The banking power of the United States as expressed by the aggregate of the capital, surplus, deposits and circulating notes of its national, state and federal reserve banks has now reached the huge total of $50,981,900,000, as shown by the figures of June, 1920. This is an increase over June, 1919, of $5,225,600,000.

In 1890 the banking power of the United States as estimated by Mulhall was only $5,150,000,000, so that United States banking power to-day is nearly ten times as great as it was only thirty years ago.

The following table shows the capital, surplus and profits, deposits and circulation of the banks of the United States, national, state and federal reserve, as of June 30, 1920, or report date nearest thereto:

	*Total (1920).
National banks	$17,756,900,000
State (etc.) banks	27,026,300,000
Nonreporting banks	209,100,000

	*Total (1920).
Federal reserve banks	$5,989,600,000
Total	50,981,900,000

*Capital paid in, surplus and profits, deposits and federal notes in circulation.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Bank notes outstanding by denominations and amounts.

Denominations.	Mar. 13, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1920.
Ones	$348,275	$341,906
Twos	$167,466	$163,288
Fives	79,310,710	125,659,460
Tens	79,378,160	305,429,590
Twenties	58,770,660	243,445,080
Fifties	11,784,150	29,862,000
One hundreds	24,103,400	30,542,700
Five hundreds	104,000	87,500
One thousands	27,000	21,000
Fractional parts	32,409	59,800
Total	254,026,230	735,612,234

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES ISSUED TO OCT. 31, 1920.

Bank.	Ones.	Twos.	Fives.	Tens.	Total.
Boston	$12,788,000	$6,728,000	$1,920,000	.....	$21,436,000
New York	33,944,000	13,272,000	10,620,000	$1,440,000	59,276,000
Philadelphia	19,196,000	4,664,000	6,420,000	.....	30,280,000
Cleveland	13,900,000	4,080,000	5,319,000	.....	23,299,000
Richmond	10,524,000	1,736,000	.....	.....	12,260,000
Atlanta	12,388,000	1,656,000	1,620,000	.....	15,664,000
Chicago	27,608,000	7,344,000	3,700,000	960,000	39,612,000
St. Louis	9,056,000	2,512,000	4,500,000	1,000,000	17,068,000
Minneapolis	6,012,000	1,648,000	820,000	.....	8,480,000
Kansas City	6,688,000	1,792,000	4,340,000	.....	12,820,000
Dallas	6,432,000	1,368,000	500,000	.....	8,300,000
San Francisco	8,076,000	2,304,000	500,000	.....	10,880,000
Total	166,612,000	49,104,000	40,259,000	3,400,000	259,375,000

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

The following table shows the development from its inauguration on Nov. 16, 1914, to year by year of the federal reserve system Nov. 26, 1920 (in thousands of dollars):

Assets.	Nov. 27, 1914.	Nov. 26, 1915.	Nov. 24, 1916.	Nov. 16, 1917.	Nov. 22, 1918.	Nov. 28, 1919.	Nov. 26, 1920.
Gold	227,840	321,068	459,935	1,584,328	2,060,265	2,093,641	2,023,916
Other lawful money	34,630	37,212	17,974	52,525	55,992	66,025	171,364
Bills discounted and bought	7,383	48,973	122,593	681,719	2,078,219	2,709,804	2,983,133
United States securities		12,919	50,594	241,906	177,314	314,937	320,614
Municipal warrants		27,308	22,166	1,273	27	.....	.....
Federal reserve notes—net		19,176	15,414	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due from fed. res. banks—net		14,053	43,263	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uncollected items		.....	.....	428,544	819,010	1,013,426	709,401
All other assets	165	4,633	3,121	22,111	28,700	32,208	36,152
Total	270,018	485,342	735,060	3,012,406	5,219,527	6,230,041	6,244,580
Liabilities.							
Capital paid in	18,050	54,846	55,711	66,691	80,025	87,001	99,020
Surplus		.....	.....	.....	1,134	81,087	164,745
Government deposits		15,000	26,319	218,887	113,174	98,157	15,909
Member bank deposits—net	249,268	397,952	637,072	.....	.....	.....	1,734,691
Due to member and nonmember banks		.....	.....	1,501,423	1,718,000	1,943,232	.....
Federal reserve notes—net	2,700	13,385	14,296	*972,585	*2,555,215	*2,852,277	3,325,629
Federal reserve bank notes in circulation		.....	1,028	8,000	80,504	256,793	214,610
Collection items		.....	.....	240,437	620,608	861,436	582,442
All other liabilities		4,159	634	4,383	50,887	50,058	107,534
Total	270,018	485,342	735,060	3,012,406	5,219,527	6,230,041	6,244,580

*In actual circulation.

FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

On Oct. 31, 1920, the twelve federal land banks had assets amounting to $376,399,471.11. Their mortgage loans amounted to $349,597,495.50. The total paid-in capital was $24,550,051, of which $6,832,680 was owned by the government, $17,620,891 by national farm loan associations, $18,050 by individual subscribers and $78,430 by borrowers through agents. There were 3,976 farm loan associations on the date named. The number and amount of loans approved in each federal land bank district were:

District.	Number.	Amount.
Springfield	4,770	$13,548,345
Baltimore	5,560	14,693,483
Columbia	8,839	20,406,515
Louisville	8,841	27,654,100
New Orleans	15,832	25,811,705
St. Louis	12,096	$30,642,175
St. Paul	16,660	49,332,800
Omaha	9,212	48,847,190
Wichita	12,202	31,479,600
Houston	13,777	40,722,666
Berkeley	5,814	18,639,700
Spokane	17,432	46,055,735
Total	131,035	367,834,014

The net earnings of these banks to Oct. 31, 1920, were $4,032,112.15, from which dividends were paid to the amount of $1,136,770, leaving the net undivided profits on hand $2,022,095.

Joint Stock Land Banks.

Twenty-five joint stock land banks were doing business Oct. 31, 1920. The aggregate assets of the twenty-five banks on that date

amounted to $99,865,634.76, the principal items being mortgage loans, amounting to $79,022,000; United States bonds and other securities, $3,643,000; cash on hand and in banks, $1,805,000. The capital of these joint banks was $7,951,000, surplus $80,750, reserve $167,566.

TOTAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ALL BANKS, JUNE 30, 1920.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$31,256,100,000
Overdrafts	109,200,000
Investments	11,387,500,000
Furniture and fixtures	1,101,000,000
Due from banks	5,833,200,000
Checks and other cash	1,457,800,000
Cash on hand	1,076,400,000
Other resources	957,900,000
Total resources	53,079,100,000

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	2,702,600,000
Surplus	2,410,300,000
Undivided profits	976,300,000
National bank circulation	688,200,000
Due to banks	3,708,300,000
Dividends unpaid	47,000,000
Deposits	37,683,600,000
United States deposits	175,800,000
Postal savings deposits	99,400,000
Other liabilities	4,587,600,000
Total liabilities	53,079,100,000

CASH IN ALL BANKS JUNE 30, 1920.

Gold coin	$34,215,000
Gold certificates	41,928,000
Silver coin	58,410,000
Silver certificates	44,103,000
Legal tender notes	133,003,000
National bank notes	76,748,000
Federal reserve notes	252,980,000
Nickels and cents	2,524,000
Not classified	432,467,000
Total	1,076,378,000
In Federal Reserve Banks.	
Gold coin certificates	1,969,375,000
Silver, notes, etc	139,230,000
Grand total	3,184,983,000

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS JUNE 30, 1920.

Banks.	Savings.	Total.
State banks	$2,118,558,000	$10,873,035,000
Stock savings	2,796,000	1,349,625,000
Mutual sav'gs	4,217,540,000	5,186,845,000
Loan & trust	1,141,307,000	6,085,675,000
Private	12,814,000	169,573,000
Total	7,493,015,000	23,664,753,000
National		14,018,810,000
Grand total	7,493,015,000	37,683,563,000

SAVINGS-BANK STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES FROM 1820.

Yr.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Av. to each Depositor.
1820	10	8,635	$1,138,576	$131.86
1830	36	38,085	6,973,304	183.09
1840	61	78,701	14,051,520	178.54
1850	108	251,354	43,431,130	172.78
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03
1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10
1910	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20
1911	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598	430.09
1912	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522	444.72
1913	1,978	10,766,936	$4,727,403,951	$439.07
1914	2,100	11,109,499	4,936,591,849	444.03
1915	2,159	11,285,775	4,997,706,013	442.83
1916	1,864	11,148,392	5,088,587,234	420.01
1917	1,797	11,367,013	5,418,022,274	452.15
1918	1,819	11,379,553	5,471,579,948	516.94
1919	1,719	11,434,881	5,902,577,000	497.04
1920	1,707	11,427,556	6,536,470,000	615.00

UNITED STATES POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

State.	Deposits.*	Balance.†
Alabama	$549,575	$508,748
Alaska	395,387	484,311
Arizona	286,744	374,760
Arkansas	133,367	190,540
California	2,964,353	3,419,871
Colorado	1,098,705	1,617,322
Connecticut	3,169,349	3,646,063
Delaware	437,533	388,870
District of Columbia	454,743	437,990
Florida	1,060,454	795,468
Georgia	128,712	131,986
Hawaii	72,665	38,267
Idaho	265,123	320,621
Illinois	7,131,221	10,419,179
Indiana	1,244,795	1,740,474
Iowa	263,878	387,673
Kansas	390,547	722,983
Kentucky	410,524	492,633
Louisiana	342,828	390,543
Maine	265,347	377,538
Maryland	364,325	336,827
Massachusetts	4,065,230	5,071,276
Michigan	7,391,578	6,290,239
Minnesota	1,489,280	2,320,158
Mississippi	48,052	81,414
Missouri	2,274,958	2,983,290
Montana	693,498	1,001,709
Nebraska	319,140	388,489
Nevada	380,093	377,759
New Hampshire	393,161	564,599
New Jersey	5,667,897	6,404,504
New Mexico	52,898	62,660
New York	63,214,137	65,865,838
North Carolina	34,089	42,571
North Dakota	9,920	11,374
Ohio	6,104,267	7,121,271
Oklahoma	288,820	292,900
Oregon	1,857,072	2,279,897
Pennsylvania	13,471,878	17,063,594
Porto Rico	237,581	136,226
Rhode Island	1,261,799	1,367,725
South Carolina	45,500	47,254
South Dakota	17,508	33,869
Tennessee	286,072	296,680
Texas	749,278	779,490
Utah	714,047	724,282
Vermont	33,306	52,291
Virginia	723,371	645,450
Washington	3,800,686	4,671,438
West Virginia	326,604	408,488
Wisconsin	1,616,980	2,455,627
Wyoming	209,899	211,293
Total	139,208,954	157,276,322

*During fiscal year. †To credit of depositors June 30, 1920.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Jan. 1, 1920.

State.	No.	Members.	Assets.
Alabama	8	10,460	*$4,257,463
Arizona	4	2,870	1,080,524
Arkansas*	44	26,692	14,753,804
California	85	38,228	38,374,332
Colorado*	37	18,000	9,071,034
Connecticut	22	16,500	5,960,065
D. of Columbia	20	44,249	27,545,933
Illinois	670	252,500	128,251,005
Indiana	355	210,701	94,223,198
Iowa	64	40,500	14,310,487

State.	No.	Members.	Assets.
Kansas	86	75,859	$33,110,230
Kentucky	119	67,000	30,457,286
Louisiana	65	62,906	34,514,331
Maine	38	15,484	8,050,930
Maryland	590	87,963	*41,782,242
Massachusetts	190	262,000	154,876,000
Michigan	69	92,099	42,408,116
Minnesota	63	23,600	9,624,190
Missouri	169	59,280	33,378,449
Montana	20	7,376	2,567,197
Nebraska	74	112,868	65,768,060
New Hampshire	22	9,109	4,112,444
New Jersey	841	354,564	†199,270,033
New Mexico	13	3,355	1,387,867
New York	254	208,999	100,259,014
North Carolina	141	53,121	23,452,771
North Dakota	10	5,835	2,911,970
Ohio	692	824,275	$381,478,703
Oklahoma	58	28,468	17,418,801
Oregon	9	11,100	4,571,389
Pennsylvania	2,339	835,748	400,797,507
Rhode Island	8	12,870	7,129,893
South Carolina	129	14,950	5,445,944
South Dakota*	16	6,345	3,906,372
Tennessee	12	5,050	3,111,234
Texas*	25	7,665	2,658,000
Vermont	8	927	411,003
Washington	40	47,365	13,334,753
West Virginia	50	25,990	9,874,565
Wisconsin	86	67,848	31,562,084
Other states*	243	238,607	119,161,167
Total	7,788	4,289,326	2,126,620,390

*Figures are for previous year. †May 1, 1919.

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE WORLD.

[Compiled in department of commerce from official reports.]

Country.	Date.	Form of bank.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Aver.	Per cap.
Argentina	Oct. 18, 1917	Postal	212,881	$4,187,248	$19.67	$0.49
Austria	Dec. 31, 1913	Communal & priv.	4,385,064	1,291,041,227	294.42	44.89
Austria	Dec. 31, 1917	Postal, savs. dept.	2,495,584	57,235,850	22.93	1.99
Austria	Dec. 31, 1917	Postal check dept.	150,240	418,823,510	2,787.70	14.56
Belgium	Dec. 31, 1912	Government	3,013,296	204,147,391	67.75	26.96
Belgium	Dec. 31, 1912	Communal & priv.	49,794	11,854,503	238.07	1.57
Bulgaria	Dec. 31, 1911	Postal	312,462	8,797,965	28.16	2.03
Chile	Dec. 31, 1918	Public	879,659	58,181,730	66.14	14.71
Denmark	Mar. 31, 1918	Communal & corp.	1,556,252	335,802,359	215.78	114.96
Egypt	Dec. 31, 1918	Postal	211,970	4,497,331	21.22	.35
Finland	Dec. 31, 1915	Private	383,164	69,436,208	181.22	21.04
Finland	Dec. 31, 1916	Postal	85,538	2,986,873	34.92	.90
France	Dec. 31, 1916	Private	1,922,365	591,352,006	74.64	14.93
France	Dec. 31, 1918	Postal	6,694,385	311,070,533	46.47	7.85
Algeria	Dec. 31, 1913	Municipal	20,440	1,098,288	53.73	.20
Tunis	Dec. 31, 1918	Postal	1,883	1,489,629	783.66	.76
Germany	Dec. 31, 1916	Public & corp.	27,205,927	5,105,989,882	187.68	76.53
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1909	Communal & priv.	1,149,251	428,023,064	372.44	19.99
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1917	Postal, savs. dept.	1,069,878	58,261,000	54.46	2.72
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1913	Postal, check dept.	25,630	23,286,942	908.58	1.09
Italy	Dec. 31, 1917	Communal & corp.	2,639,201	662,072,859	250.86	18.02
Italy	Apr. 30, 1918	Postal	6,273,500	670,635,473	106.90	18.25
Japan	Dec. 31, 1916	Private	9,705,600	99,759,850	10.29	1.77
Japan	Mar. 31, 1918	Postal	15,900,650	217,861,104	13.70	3.87
Formosa	Dec. 31, 1912	Private	8,065	172,732	21.42	.05
Formosa	Mar. 31, 1918	Postal	350,093	2,510,603	7.17	.68
Chosen	Mar. 31, 1919	Postal	1,382,378	7,152,459	5.17	.41
Luxemburg	Mar. 31, 1914	State	76,808	12,597,471	164.01	47.01
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1917	Private	538,986	61,278,066	113.69	9.04
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1918	Postal	1,816,735	97,185,649	53.49	14.34
D'tch E. Indies	Dec. 31, 1914	Private	5,740	889,304	154.93	.02
D'tch E. Indies	Dec 31, 1918	Postal	166,438	5,405,936	32.48	.11
Dutch Guiana	Dec. 31, 1915	Postal	10,750	$332,579	$30.94	$3.74
D'ch W. Indies	Dec. 31, 1916	Postal	4,580	97,253	21.23	1.71
Norway	Dec. 31, 1917	Communal & priv.	1,432,127	333,437,909	232.83	126.85
Roumania	July 1, 1910	Government	218,600	11,616,820	53.12	1.69
Russia	Mar. 1, 1917	State, incl. postal	12,488,000	2,133,233,000	170.82	11.92
Spain	Dec. 31, 1918	Private	866,321	128,875,444	148.76	6.29
Spain	Dec. 31, 1918	Postal	262,780	11,140,676	42.40	.54
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1918	Com'nal & trustee	2,106,880	435,140,980	206.53	74.84
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1918	Postal	644,624	20,025,350	31.07	3.44
Switzerland	Dec. 31, 1915	Communal & priv.	2,025,491	297,428,628	146.84	76.66
United kingdom	Nov. 20, 1917	Trustee	2,046,996	254,758,195	124.45	6.03
United kingdom	Dec. 31, 1917	Postal	15,215,824	989,174,810	65.01	23.40
British India	Mar. 31, 1919	Postal	1,677,407	61,072,871	36.41	.25
Australia	Dec. 31, 1920	Government	3,076,747	633,419,022	205.89	120.10
New Zealand	Dec. 31, 1918	Postal	590,195	162,629,305	275.55	138.53
New Zealand	Mar. 31, 1920	Private	95,472	17,314,496	181.36	14.75
Canada	Mar. 31, 1919	Postal	116,541	41,654,920	357.50	4.98
Canada	Mar. 31, 1917	Government	30,277	13,633,610	450.30	1.63
Un. S. Africa	1919	Government	306,103	33,933,496	110.86	4.75
Brit. W. Indies	1917-18	Government	89,567	6,242,420	69.70	3.40
Brit. col. n.e.s.	1917-18	Government	279,635	17,205,547	61.53	.61
Total, foreign			134,274,864	16,427,452,376	122.34	17.60
United States	June 30, 1920	Postal	508,508	157,276,322	309.29	1.48
United States	June 30, 1920	Mutual & stock	11,427,556	6,536,596,000	572.00	61.42
Philippines			66,466	2,086,979	31.40	.23
Grand total			146,277,394	23,123,411,677	158.08	22.03

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE.

For additional crop and other agricultural statistics see pages 131-146.

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY (1920).

State.	Total.	Land.	Buildings.
Maine	$270,526,733	$114,411,871	$89,697,100
New Hampshire	118,656,115	47,425,331	42,570,539
Vermont	222,736,620	82,938,253	76,178,906
Massachusetts	300,471,743	127,653,607	119,934,224
Rhode Island	33,636,766	14,509,073	11,878,853
Connecticut	226,991,617	101,187,115	89,083,712
New York	1,908,483,201	793,335,558	631,726,182
New Jersey	311,847,948	142,182,498	108,141,488
Pennsylvania	1,729,353,034	726,158,051	600,593,977
Ohio	3,095,666,336	2,015,112,999	646,322,950
Indiana	3,042,311,247	2,202,566,336	451,077,637
Illinois	6,666,817,235	5,250,339,752	747,703,814
Michigan	1,763,334,740	959,186,538	477,499,672
Wisconsin	2,677,282,997	1,618,913,059	568,968,914
Minnesota	3,787,420,118	2,750,328,432	550,839,893
Iowa	8,525,270,956	6,679,020,577	922,751,713
Missouri	3,591,068,085	2,594,193,271	468,774,429
North Dakota	1,759,742,995	1,279,313,627	209,207,868
South Dakota	2,824,413,768	2,286,421,792	186,275,299
Nebraska	4,193,825,242	3,330,150,180	382,048,200
Kansas	3,302,806,187	2,475,635,172	354,428,746
Delaware	80,137,614	42,115,802	22,639,829
Maryland	463,638,120	259,904,047	126,692,803
District of Columbia	5,927,987	4,156,148	1,421,321
Virginia	1,196,555,772	756,354,277	268,080,748
West Virginia	496,439,617	307,309,704	103,473,702
North Carolina	1,250,166,995	857,815,016	218,577,944
South Carolina	953,064,742	647,157,209	166,326,991
Georgia	1,356,904,896	897,444,961	240,853,666
Florida	330,301,717	228,424,740	53,024,664
Kentucky	1,511,901,077	1,050,752,680	254,406,256
Tennessee	1,251,964,585	807,782,296	217,197,598
Alabama	690,848,720	415,763,862	127,893,893
Mississippi	964,751,855	641,842,394	148,054,384
Arkansas	924,395,483	607,773,440	145,337,226
Louisiana	589,826,679	383,618,162	90,420,631
Oklahoma	1,660,435,973	1,171,458,741	192,409,153
Texas	4,461,579,497	3,263,296,630	454,502,914
Montana	985,961,308	691,912,265	84,855,264
Idaho	716,137,910	511,865,869	69,646,095
Wyoming	328,964,952	211,788,093	23,694,131
Colorado	1,076,794,749	763,722,716	102,290,944
New Mexico	325,185,999	196,341,050	25,473,162
Arizona	233,592,989	156,562,606	15,762,715
Utah	311,274,728	210,997,840	32,753,918
Nevada	99,779,666	59,362,239	6,892,975
Washington	1,057,429,848	797,651,020	122,741,321
Oregon	818,559,751	586,242,049	88,971,235
California	3,431,021,861	2,783,054,977	290,756,132
Total	77,925,989,073	54,903,453,925	11,430,855,631

	Machinery.	Live stock.	Per farm.
Maine	$26,637,660	$39,780,102	$5,609
New Hampshire	9,499,322	19,160,923	5,782
Vermont	21,234,130	42,385,331	7,661
Massachusetts	19,359,755	33,524,157	9,389
Rhode Island	2,408,561	4,840,279	8,238
Connecticut	13,248,097	23,472,693	10,019
New York	169,866,766	313,554,695	9,879
New Jersey	25,459,205	36,064,757	10,499
Pennsylvania	163,826,365	238,774,641	8,550
Ohio	146,575,269	287,655,118	12,060
Indiana	127,403,086	261,264,188	14,831
Illinois	222,619,605	446,154,064	28,109
Michigan	122,389,927	204,258,603	8,976
Wisconsin	167,088,909	322,312,115	14,143
Minnesota	181,087,968	305,163,825	21,221
Iowa	309,172,398	614,326,268	39,942
Missouri	138,261,340	389,839,045	13,654
North Dakota	114,186,865	157,034,635	22,651
South Dakota	112,749,913	238,966,764	37,833
Nebraska	153,165,871	328,460,991	33,707
Kansas	154,716,977	318,025,292	19,982
Delaware	6,781,318	8,600,665	7,903
Maryland	28,970,020	48,071,250	9,678
District of Columbia	104,252	246,366	29,059
Virginia	50,151,466	121,969,281	6,425
West Virginia	18,395,058	67,261,153	5,687
North Carolina	54,621,363	119,152,672	4,634

State.	Machinery.	Live stock.	Per farm.
South Carolina	$48,062,387	$91,518,155	$4,946
Georgia	63,343,220	155,043,349	4,367
Florida	13,551,773	35,300,540	6,116
Kentucky	48,354,857	158,387,284	5,587
Tennessee	53,462,556	173,522,135	4,953
Alabama	34,366,217	112,824,748	2,698
Mississippi	39,881,256	134,973,821	3,546
Arkansas	43,432,237	127,852,580	3,974
Louisiana	32,715,010	83,072,876	4,354
Oklahoma	80,639,827	215,928,252	8,649
Texas	154,458,000	589,321,953	10,232
Montana	55,004,212	154,189,567	17,095
Idaho	38,417,253	96,208,693	17,008
Wyoming	11,772,699	81,710,029	20,889
Colorado	49,804,509	160,976,580	17,966
New Mexico	9,745,369	93,626,418	10,896
Arizona	8,820,667	52,447,001	23,418
Utah	13,514,787	54,008,183	12,130
Nevada	3,630,927	29,893,525	31,546
Washington	54,721,377	82,316,130	15,952
Oregon	41,567,125	101,779,342	16,304
California	136,069,290	221,141,462	29,158
Total	3,595,317,021	7,996,362,496	12,085

AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM LAND AND BUILDINGS (1920).

State.	Per farm.	Per acre.
Maine	$4,232	$37.62
New Hampshire	4,385	34.56
Vermont	5,473	37.56
Massachusetts	7,737	99.25
Rhode Island	6,463	79.58
Connecticut	8,399	100.20
New York	7,376	69.07
New Jersey	8,428	109.67
Pennsylvania	6 577	75.42
Ohio	10,368	113.18
Indiana	12,937	125.98
Illinois	31,270	231.93
Michigan	7,319	75.54
Wisconsin	11,558	98.78
Minnesota	18,496	109.23
Iowa	35,616	227.09
Missouri	11,646	88.08
North Dakota	19,160	41.10
South Dakota	33,122	71.62
Nebraska	29,927	87.95
Kansas	17,122	62.30
Delaware	6,386	68.56
Maryland	8,070	81.25
District of Columbia	27,340	984.01
Virginia	5,492	55.11
West Virginia	4,706	42.93
North Carolina	3,990	53.76
South Carolina	4,236	65.50
Georgia	3,669	44.83
Florida	5,212	46.55
Kentucky	4,823	60.39
Tennessee	4,055	52.53
Alabama	2,123	27.77
Mississippi	2,908	43.36
Arkansas	3,326	44.04
Louisiana	3,499	47.31
Oklahoma	7,114	42.69
Texas	8,526	32.73
Montana	13,468	22.15
Idaho	13,811	69.43
Wyoming	14,953	19.92
Colorado	14,449	35.40
New Mexico	7,432	9.09
Arizona	17,276	29.70
Utah	9,499	48.26
Nevada	20,947	28.11
Washington	13,885	69.49
Oregon	13,449	49.86
California	26,122	104.67
United States	10,514	39.60

VALUE OF FARM CROPS IN 1919.

Crop.	Value.
Cereals	$6,941,242,074
Hay and forage	2,523,992,544
Vegetables	1,302,904,344
All other	$3,987,219,445
All crops	14,755,358,407

The leading states in value of crops in 1919 were Texas, with $1,071,526,923; Iowa, with $890,391,299; Illinois, with $864,737,833; Ohio, with $607,037,562; Kansas, with $588,923,248, and California, with $587,600,591.

The states reporting the largest values for cereals in 1919 were as follows: Iowa, $696,022,846; Illinois, $684,753,430; Kansas, $457,902,638; Nebraska, $395,917,589; Missouri, $394,195,226; Ohio, $391,834,355, and Indiana, $378,981,813.

The leading states in value of hay and forage crops in 1919 were New York with $169,494,524; Wisconsin, with $164,993,480; Iowa, with $146,959,888; Ohio, with $130,187,929, and Illinois, with $120,790,711.

Seven states reported vegetables valued at more than $50,000,000 in 1919, as follows: New York, $104,070,460; Wisconsin, $77,613,026; Pennsylvania, $73,626,686; Minnesota, $68,912,550; Michigan, $65,096,550; Maine, $57,681,901, and Virginia, $55,400,097.

FARM EXPENDITURES IN 1919.

For labor	$1,363,454,380
For fertilizer	329,189,912
For feed	1,101,228,543
Total	2,793,872,835

VALUE OF LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTS ON FARMS (1919).

Item.	Value.
Dairy	$1,481,462,091
Chickens and eggs	1,047,989,919
Wool and mohair	124,006,768
Honey and wax	14,280,153
Total	2,667,738,931

Seven states reported dairy products valued at more than $70,000,000 in 1919, as follows: Wisconsin, $180,306,599; New York, $179,695,810; Pennsylvania, $99,617,373; Ohio, $81,148,586; Minnesota, $77,870,358; Illinois, $71,998,333, and Michigan, $71,074,727.

The states reporting the largest values for chickens and eggs in 1919 were Iowa, with $70,212,544; Illinois, with $67,690,085; Missouri, with $66,271,029; Ohio, with $64,109,133; Pennsylvania, with $53,709,243, and Indiana, with $52,765,970.

Six states reported wool and mohair valued at more than $8,000,000 in 1919, as follows: Texas, $10,422,304; Montana, $10,231,133; Ohio, $10,075,214; Wyoming, $9,574,466; Idaho, $8,753,178, and Oregon, $8,230,902.

The states leading in value of honey and wax in 1919 were as follows: California, $1,141,999; Texas, $1,036,623; New York, $950,832; Iowa, $863,250, and Wisconsin, $733,883.

VALUE OF LIVE STOCK ON FARMS (1920).

Horses	$1,783,307,389
Mules	778,768,092
Asses and burros	8,202,743
Cattle	3,634,334,614
Sheep	395,152,231
Goats	17,344,440
Swine	988,807,681
Bees	16,855,251
Poultry	373,590,055
Total	7,996,362,496

PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK ON FARMS (1920).

[From federal census report.]

State.	Horses.	Cattle.
Maine	299	18,202
New Hampshire	265	12,656
Vermont	661	29,758
Massachusetts	510	19,993
Rhode Island	75	1,719
Connecticut	207	10,961
New York	2,693	155,185
New Jersey	463	11,631
Pennsylvania	3,632	81,290
Ohio	7,257	96,384
Indiana	5,265	50,624
Illinois	15,559	109,996
Michigan	2,779	62,800
Wisconsin	3,230	137,527
Minnesota	4,500	88,696
Iowa	15,450	171,645
Missouri	4,480	102,939
North Dakota	5,636	33,821
South Dakota	5,321	62,348
Nebraska	5,654	82,047
Kansas	8,369	97,723
Delaware	46	1,707
Maryland	821	9,588
Dist. of Columbia	.....	186
Virginia	1,809	17,777
West Virginia	546	12,485
North Carolina	193	10,782
South Carolina	110	6,864
Georgia	192	13,124
Florida	58	4,338
Kentucky	3,491	19,693
Tennessee	832	24,666
Alabama	366	10,633
Mississippi	305	16,001
Arkansas	446	13,486
Louisiana	262	6,498
Oklahoma	2,786	48,252
Texas	1,793	113,107
Montana	3,585	22,994
Idaho	1,699	19,376
Wyoming	1,060	17,530
Colorado	2,043	33,610
New Mexico	261	18,727
Arizona	178	8,455
Utah	635	13,856
Nevada	321	4,174
Washington	1,244	18,560
Oregon	1,538	24,712
California	1,615	32,388
Total	120,540	1,981,514

State.	Sheep.	Swine.
Maine	2,361	2,913
New Hampshire	739	2,099
Vermont	3,035	2,111
Massachusetts	1,245	6,533
Rhode Island	93	513
Connecticut	841	3,366
New York	18,338	19,230
New Jersey	1,123	4,622
Pennsylvania	15,781	34,775
Ohio	39,444	96,908
Indiana	9,282	159,696
Illinois	13,300	215,965
Michigan	21,342	33,527
Wisconsin	10,660	52,237
Minnesota	8,729	99,443
Iowa	19,522	289,042
Missouri	15,383	148,811
North Dakota	4,989	22,076
South Dakota	6,487	91,853
Nebraska	3,448	112,502
Kansas	4,565	65,870
Delaware	12	653
Maryland	1,092	5,860
Dist. of Columbia	.....	59
Virginia	3,785	20,867
West Virginia	5,424	7,820
North Carolina	1,207	27,374
South Carolina	192	21,282
Georgia	420	46,760
Florida	99	18,628
Kentucky	5,549	33,619
Tennessee	2,694	47,571
Alabama	323	32,397
Mississippi	481	42,923
Arkansas	799	46,006
Louisiana	194	11,675
Oklahoma	2,942	53,888
Texas	17,119	70,853
Montana	24,208	5,351
Idaho	47,107	7,299
Wyoming	15,612	1,498
Colorado	7,982	17,951
New Mexico	10,478	3,245
Arizona	2,205	1,914
Utah	30,013	2,492
Nevada	6,342	449
Washington	8,950	10,006
Oregon	38,738	11,617
California	28,831	35,741
Total	463,504	2,049,900

MORTGAGED FARMS AND DEBT (1920).

State.	*Farms.	†Pct.	‡Debt.
Maine	13,023	29.8	$18,592,225
New Hampshire	5,389	31.0	6,820,551
Vermont	12,225	50.2	23,575,778
Massachusetts	12,632	47.3	23,412,188
Rhode Island	949	32.5	1,494,367
Connecticut	8,920	48.2	17,860,949
New York	66,633	46.9	145,533,268
New Jersey	10,085	50.2	25,122,582
Pennsylvania	48,499	34.1	88,796,091
Ohio	50,784	31.6	121,120,774
Indiana	51,474	41.3	105,256,239
Illinois	51,039	42.6	197,504,756
Michigan	78,761	51.9	146,075,042
Wisconsin	94,258	62.0	354,574,391
Minnesota	69,545	56.3	254,475,222
Iowa	66,096	59.1	489,816,739
Missouri	85,538	51.0	216,463,380
North Dakota	40,462	75.9	108,284,682
South Dakota	27,277	63.1	90,082,346
Nebraska	35,201	56.5	169,081,809
Kansas	44,064	51.8	109,914,464
Delaware	2,018	36.5	4,460,416
Maryland	11,339	37.0	27,481,197
Dist. of Columbia	29	35.4	82,900
Virginia	24,331	19.8	41,725,142
West Virginia	10,274	16.3	11,205,953
North Carolina	24,499	19.2	31,968,285
South Carolina	14,299	25.0	25,153,227
Georgia	23,135	26.5	37,671,385
Florida	8,102	24.5	12,909,813
Kentucky	40,615	25.8	67,116,481
Tennessee	32,264	23.5	49,836,266
Alabama	27,854	30.2	29,103,101
Mississippi	23,990	31.1	30,046,272
Arkansas	33,990	34.4	38,539,428
Louisiana	11,783	24.7	20,490,966
Oklahoma	47,025	60.4	73,920,753
Texas	69,719	39.7	175,362,032

State.	*Farms.	†Pct.	‡Debt.
Montana	29,897	64.6	77,949,679
Idaho	20,060	62.8	69,868,243
Wyoming	5,512	44.7	16,464,906
Colorado	21,131	50.2	62,623,338
New Mexico	6,257	27.3	11,178,034
Arizona	3,380	47.7	15,648,280
Utah	9,916	48.0	24,334,636
Nevada	884	35.6	6,518,605
Washington	24,004	49.0	61,120,951
Oregon	17,843	49.7	51,999,178
California	44,109	55.0	224,063,903
Total	1,461,113	41.3	4,012,711,213
Total 1910	1,312,034	33.6	1,726,172,851

*Owned farms mortgaged. †Per cent of owned farms mortgaged. ‡Includes only mortgage debt of owned farms reporting amount of such debt.

FARM LAND ACREAGE (1920).

State.	Total.	Improved.
Maine	5,425,968	1,977,329
New Hampshire	2,603,806	702,902
Vermont	4,235,811	1,691,595
Massachusetts	2,494,477	908,834
Rhode Island	331,600	132,855
Connecticut	1,898,980	701,086
New York	20,632,803	13,158,781
New Jersey	2,282,585	1,555,607
Pennsylvania	17,638,770	11,850,696
Ohio	23,515,888	18,542,353
Indiana	21,063,332	16,680,212
Illinois	31,977,513	27,294,517
Michigan	19,034,204	12,926,241
Wisconsin	22,148,223	12,452,216
Minnesota	30,221,758	21,481,710
Iowa	33,474,896	28,606,951
Missouri	34,774,679	24,832,966
North Dakota	36,214,751	24,563,178
South Dakota	34,523,775	19,051,922
Nebraska	42,338,836	24,587,786
Kansas	45,425,179	30,600,760
Delaware	944,511	653,052
Maryland	4,757,999	3,136,728
District of Columbia	5,668	4,258
Virginia	18,561,112	9,460,492
West Virginia	9,569,790	5,520,308
North Carolina	20,021,736	8,198,409
South Carolina	12,461,945	6,206,644
Georgia	25,437,072	13,054,010
Florida	6,046,691	2,297,271
Kentucky	21,612,772	13,975,746
Tennessee	19,510,856	11,185,302
Alabama	19,576,856	9,893,407
Mississippi	18,253,579	9,325,677
Arkansas	17,566,353	9,238,893
Louisiana	10,019,822	5,626,226
Oklahoma	31,989,950	18,488,105
Texas	113,580,716	32,377,929
Montana	35,070,656	11,007,278
Idaho	8,375,873	4,511,680
Wyoming	11,820,703	2,113,951
Colorado	24,462,014	7,744,757
New Mexico	24,409,633	1,717,224
Arizona	5,802,126	712,803
Utah	5,050,410	1,715,380
Nevada	2,357,163	594,741
Washington	13,244,720	7,129,343
Oregon	13,542,318	4,913,851
California	29,365,667	11,878,339
Total	955,676,545	506,982,301

FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES BY TENURE.

State.	Total.	Operated by—Owners.	Tenants.
Maine	48,227	45,437	2,004
New Hampshire	20,523	18,604	1,373
Vermont	29,075	25,121	3,386
Massachusetts	32,001	28,087	2,287
Rhode Island	4,083	3,245	633
Connecticut	22,655	19,666	1,919
New York	193,195	151,717	37,102
New Jersey	29,702	21,889	6,826
Pennsylvania	202,252	153,500	44,262
Ohio	256,695	177,986	75,644
Indiana	205,126	137,210	65,587
Illinois	237,181	132,575	101,196
Michigan	196,447	159,406	34,722
Wisconsin	189,295	159,610	27,258
Minnesota	178,478	132,744	44,138
Iowa	213,439	121,888	89,064
Missouri	263,004	185,030	75,727
North Dakota	77,690	56,917	19,918
South Dakota	74,655	47,831	26,042
Nebraska	124,421	69,672	53,433
Kansas	165,286	97,090	66,701
Delaware	10,140	6,010	3,986
Maryland	47,908	32,805	13,841
Dis. of Columbia	204	100	85
Virginia	186,242	136,363	47,745
West Virginia	87,289	72,101	14,098
North Carolina	269,763	151,376	117,459
South Carolina	192,693	67,724	124,231
Georgia	310,732	102,123	206,875
Florida	54,005	38,487	13,689
Kentucky	270,626	179,327	90,330
Tennessee	252,774	148,082	103,885
Alabama	256,099	107,089	148,269
Mississippi	272,101	91,310	179,802
Arkansas	232,604	112,653	119,213
Louisiana	135,463	57,254	77,381
Oklahoma	191,987	93,217	97,835
Texas	436,033	201,190	232,335
Montana	57,677	50,271	6,507
Idaho	42,106	34,647	6,701
Wyoming	15,748	13,403	1,968
Colorado	59,934	45,291	13,763
New Mexico	29,844	25,756	3,655
Arizona	9,975	7,869	1,801
Utah	25,662	22,579	2,787
Nevada	3,163	2,699	296
Washington	66,288	52,701	12,419
Oregon	50,206	39,863	9,427
California	117,670	87,580	25,141
Total	6,448,366	3,925,095	2,454,746
Per cent 1920		60.9	38.1
Per cent 1910		62.1	37.0
Per cent 1900		63.7	35.3

Note—About 1 per cent of the farms are operated by managers.

FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES BY SIZE

Size. (1920).	Number.
Under 3 acres	20,350
3 to 9 acres	268,422
10 to 19 acres	507,762
Under 20 acres	796,534
20 to 49 acres	1,503,734
50 to 99 acres	1,474,753
100 to 174 acres	1,449,659
175 to 499 acres	1,006,487
500 to 999 acres	149,812
1,000 acres and over	67,387

The states having the largest number of farms of 500 acres and over in 1920 were: Texas, with 23,977; North Dakota, with 22,386; Montana, with 17,604; South Dakota, with 16,667, and Kansas, with 16,301.

CROPS AND CROP ACREAGE IN 1919.

Following is a summary of the census bureau's returns on the acreage and production of specified crops in 1919:

Crop.	Acres.	Bushels.
Corn	87,666,910	2,355,593,173
Wheat	73,156,967	951,331,017
Oats	37,842,925	1,055,095,513
Barley	6,474,462	122,060,377
Rye	7,682,708	75,774,308
Buckwheat	746,306	12,735,537

Crop.	Acres.	Bushels.
Potatoes (Irish)	3,258,192	290,754,580
Potatoes (sweet)	803,727	78,091,913
Peanuts	1,125,100	27,449,930
Hay and forage.....	96,163,056	146,470,679
Rice	911,092	35,321,712
		Pounds.
Tobacco	1,864,080	1,372,993,261
		Bales.
Cotton	33,740,106	11,376,130
		Tons
Cottonseed.....	.....	5,324,261
		Bushels.
Apples	.....	136,746,154
Peaches	.....	51,551,251
Pears	.....	14,204,265
Plums and prunes...	.....	19,083,942

PRODUCTION OF SMALL FRUITS (1919).

Fruit.	Acres.	Quarts.
Strawberries	119,395	176,931,550
Raspberries	50,278	49,210,447
Loganberries	3,978	12,123,062
Blackberries and dewberries	46,165	39,945,078
Cranberries	16,804	35,260,291
Currants	7,379	7,722,817
Other berries	5,085	3,903,723
Total.....	149,084	325,096,968

States leading in the production of strawberries—Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and Michigan. Raspberries—New York, Michigan and Washington. Loganberries—Oregon, Washington and California. Blackberries and dewberries—Texas, Washington, Missouri, California, Michigan and Oregon. Cranberries—Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin. Currants—New York.

ACREAGE OF VEGETABLES GROWN IN 1920.

Except potatoes.

Vegetable.	Acres.	Vegetable.	Acres.
Asparagus ..	30,239	Onions	64,338
Beans (green)	71,970	Peas (green)	103,686
Cabbages ...	123,994	Spinach	10,018
Cantaloupe*.	78,436	Tomatoes ...	316,399
Celery	20,144	Watermelons.	162,064
Corn (sweet)	271,584	All other...	145,066
Cucumbers..	57,830		
Lettuce	21,544	Total	1,478,066

*Including muskmelons.

The leading states in the production of certain vegetables in 1919 were: Tomatoes—Maryland, New Jersey and California. Sweet corn—Maryland, New York and Iowa. Watermelons—Georgia and Texas. Cabbages—New York and Wisconsin. Green peas—Wisconsin and New York. Cantaloupes and muskmelons—California and Arkansas. Green beans—Florida and New York. Onions—California and New York. Cucumbers—Michigan and Indiana.

FARMERS BY RACE AND NATIVITY.

	Number.
White	5,498,359
Native	4,917,305
Foreign born	581,054
Colored	950,007
Negro	926,257
Indian	16,213
Japanese	6,899
Chinese	638

Nearly 99 per cent of the negro farmers are in the southern states. The states showing the largest number of Indian farmers in 1920 were Oklahoma, with 5,301; New Mexico, with 1,833; North Carolina, with 1,440, and South Dakota, with 1,275. The states showing the largest number of Japanese farmers in 1920 were California, with 5,152; Washington, with 699; Colorado, with 321, and Oregon, with 224. In 1920 three states reported more than 20 Chinese farmers as follows: California, 466; Oregon, 34, and Washington, 28.

FARMERS BY SEX (1920).

	Men.	Women.
Owners	3,737,326	187,769
Managers	67,762	763
Tenants	2,381,725	73,021
Total	6,186,813	261,553
Grand total.....		6,448,366

The total land area in farms on Jan. 1, 1920, was 955,676,545 acres. Man farmers operated 929,878,145 acres, or 97.3 per cent, of the total farm acreage, while woman farmers operated 25,798,400 acres, or 2.7 per cent.

FOREIGN-BORN FARMERS (1920).

Country of birth.	Number.	Country of birth.	Number.
Austria	30,171	Italy	18,261
Canada	48,692	Norway	51,596
Denmark	25,584	Poland	17,352
England	26,609	Russia	32,383
Finland	14,990	Scotland	7,607
France	6,126	Sweden	60,442
Germany	140,652	Switzerland ...	13,047
Holland	15,584	All other.....	48,250
Hungary	7,121		
Ireland	15,587	Total	581,054

States having the largest number of foreign-born farmers from the foregoing countries in 1920: Austria, Texas and Wisconsin; Canada, Michigan, New York and North Dakota; Denmark, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska; England, New York, Michigan and California; Finland, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; France, California, New York and Illinois; Germany, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; Holland, Michigan and Iowa; Hungary, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota; Ireland, New York, California and Iowa; Italy, California, New York, New Jersey and Louisiana; Norway, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa; Poland, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota; Russia, North and South Dakota; Scotland, Michigan, New York, Montana, California and Washington; Sweden, Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Washington and California; Switzerland, Wisconsin and California.

BANNER AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

County.	*Rank, 1919.	Value products.	*Rank, 1909.
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	$62,212,843	1
Aroostook, Me.....	2	52,541,205	8
San Joaquin, Cal.	3	39,748,032	10
Tulare, Cal.	4	33,329,607	90
Lancaster, Pa.	5	32,803,002	2
Whitman, Wash.	6	30,824,407	4
McLean, Ill.	7	26,887,618	3
San Bernardino, Cal.	8	26,681,925	39
La Salle, Ill.	9	24,191,389	7
Champaign, Ill.	10	23,688,925	9
Santa Clara, Cal.	11	23,679,237	34
Orange, Cal.	12	22,735,381	52
Livingston, Ill.	13	22,081,892	5
Iroquois, Ill.	14	21,325,388	6

*Rank of county, among all the counties in the United States, on the basis of the total value of the crops harvested in the years specified.

Value of All Farm Property.

	1920.	1910.
Los Angeles, Cal...	$396,915,164	$199,998,200
Orange, Cal.	176,702,336	64,357,852
San Bernardino, Cal.	99,648,710	68,499,103
San Joaquin, Cal...	140,600,079	67,286,628

	1920.	1910.
Santa Clara, Cal.	$149,875,192	$67,187,549
Tulare, Cal.	198,312,596	76,539,642
Champaign, Ill.	233,673,411	123,312,914
Iroquois, Ill.	196,789,473	105,107,898
La Salle, Ill.	213,717,738	114,911,820
Livingston, Ill.	$230,814,178	$121,558,684
McLean, Ill.	267,332,051	147,846,611
Aroostook, Me.	77,759,226	44,220,004
Lancaster, Pa.	119,842,187	84,426,907
Whitman, Wash.	135,765,506	67,357,022

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1920).

According to the census usage the term "family" signifies a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table. One person living alone is counted as a family, and, on the other hand, the occupants of a hotel or institution, however numerous, are also treated as forming a single family. Thus the census family in some cases differs greatly from the natural family, but the averages afford a fairly accurate index of the extent to which the size of families has been decreasing from census to census.

The term "dwelling" as here used signifies any building or structure in which one or more persons regularly sleep. It may not necessarily be a house in the usual sense of the word. A boat, a tent, a freight car, or a room in a warehouse, if it serves as a regular sleeping place for one or more persons, is treated as a dwelling. On the other hand, an entire apartment house, although the abiding place of many families, constitutes only one dwelling.

The average number of persons to a family in the United States has declined from 5 in 1880 to 4.9 in 1890, 4.7 in 1900, 4.5 in 1910 and 4.3 in 1920, and the average number of persons to a dwelling has decreased from 5.6 in 1880 to 5.5 in 1890, 5.3 in 1900, 5.2 in 1910 and 5.1 in 1920.

In general the average size of families is greatest in the southern states and smallest in the western states. The number of persons to a dwelling is greatest in New England and the middle Atlantic states and smallest in the western states. Among the individual states the number of persons to a family in 1920 ranged from 3.5 in Nevada to 5 in North Carolina and the number to a dwelling from 3.7 in Nevada to 7.8 in New York.

UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE (1880-1920).

Census yr.	Dwellings.	Families.	*Per-sons.	†Per-sons.
1920	20,697,204	24,351,676	5.1	4.3
1910	17,805,845	20,255,555	5.2	4.5
1900	14,430,145	16,187,715	5.3	4.7
1890	11,483,318	12,690,152	5.5	4.9
1880	8,955,812	9,945,916	5.6	5.0

*Persons to dwelling. †Persons to family.

BY STATES AND DIVISIONS.

State and division.	Dwellings.	Families.	Persons to dwelling. 1920.	1910.	1900.	Persons to family. 1920.	1910.	1900.
Maine	162,304	186,106	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.3
New Hampshire	92,184	108,334	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.2
Vermont	77,158	85,804	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.2
Massachusetts	597,052	874,798	6.5	6.6	6.2	4.4	4.6	4.6
Rhode Island	98,861	137,160	6.1	6.8	6.3	4.4	4.6	4.6
Connecticut	228,405	311,610	6.0	6.1	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.5
New York	1,325,114	2,441,125	7.8	7.7	7.0	4.3	4.5	4.4
New Jersey	515,211	721,841	6.1	6.2	5.9	4.4	4.5	4.5
Pennsylvania	1,726,224	1,922,114	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.8
Ohio	1,216,542	1,414,068	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.4
Indiana	696,466	737,707	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.4
Illinois	1,190,414	1,534,077	5.4	5.6	5.7	4.2	4.5	4.7
Michigan	755,931	862,745	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.4
Wisconsin	526,188	595,316	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.9
Minnesota	469,652	526,026	5.1	5.5	5.5	4.5	5.0	5.1
Iowa	559,188	586,070	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.6
Missouri	717,256	829,043	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.1	4.4	4.7
North Dakota	129,905	134,881	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9
South Dakota	136,512	142,793	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.8
Nebraska	288,390	303,436	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.8
Kansas	416,065	435,600	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.6
Delaware	47,868	52,070	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.7
Maryland	288,261	324,742	5.0	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.9
District of Columbia	72,175	96,194	6.1	5.7	5.6	4.5	4.6	4.9
Virginia	450,229	483,363	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.1
West Virginia	293,002	310,098	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.1
North Carolina	495,269	513,377	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1
South Carolina	330,500	349,126	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.0
Georgia	586,509	628,525	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.9
Florida	217,871	234,133	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.5
Kentucky	510,981	546,306	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.9
Tennessee	488,392	519,108	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.5	4.7	5.0
Alabama	480,392	508,769	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.9
Mississippi	387,402	403,198	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.9
Arkansas	375,316	390,960	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.9
Louisiana	370,377	389,913	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.8
Oklahoma	418,557	444,524	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.8
Texas	946,629	1,017,413	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.9	5.2
Montana	130,670	139,912	4.2	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.4
Idaho	95,299	100,500	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3
Wyoming	44,710	48,476	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.5	4.6
Colorado	211,103	230,843	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.2
New Mexico	78,024	83,706	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2
Arizona	73,673	80,208	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1
Utah	89,587	98,346	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.9
Nevada	20,709	21,862	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.8

State and division.	Dwellings.	Families.	Persons to dwelling. 1920.	1910.	1900.	Persons to family. 1920.	1910.	1900.
Washington	304,735	342,228	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.5	4.6
Oregon	185,081	202,890	4.2	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5
California	778,861	900,232	4.4	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.3
New England	1,255,964	1,703,812	5.9	6.0	5.7	4.3	4.5	4.5
Middle Atlantic	3,566,549	5,085,080	6.2	6.2	6.0	4.4	4.6	4.6
East north central	4,385,541	5,143,913	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.3	4.5
West north central	2,716,968	2,957,849	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.2	4.5	4.8
South Atlantic	2,781,684	2,991,628	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.8	5.0
East south central	1,867,167	1,977,381	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.9
West south central	2,110,879	2,242,810	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.8	5.0
Mountain	743,775	803,856	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4
Pacific	1,268,677	1,445,350	4.4	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.3	4.4
United States	20,697,204	24,351,676	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.3	4.5	4.7

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION.

Men and women 21 years and over in 1920.

State.	Men. Total.*	Naturalized	First papers.	Alien.	Women. Total.*	Naturalized.	First papers.	Alien.
Alabama	9,814	5,031	1,125	2,030	6,291	3,472	59	1,639
Arizona	33,582	5,986	1,801	24,147	23,463	16,815	348	5,320
Arkansas	8,166	4,593	753	1,319	5,000	2,976	64	1,066
California	367,340	166,299	42,862	134,007	247,041	127,176	3,633	97,664
Colorado	62,089	34,630	8,648	15,696	42,928	27,688	603	12,446
Connecticut	184,568	70,826	28,046	78,711	160,334	68,185	1,227	81,216
Delaware	10,614	4,329	1,539	4,033	7,631	3,698	67	3,131
Dist. Columbia	14,042	7,786	1,775	2,842	12,334	6,926	324	3,491
Florida	22,282	8,968	1,723	9,309	16,088	7,141	111	7,137
Georgia	9,319	5,023	958	2,340	5,536	3,293	73	1,533
Idaho	23,366	14,186	3,156	4,489	12,804	9,708	139	2,217
Illinois	613,796	341,910	125,752	111,348	504,131	297,536	8,386	161,042
Indiana	82,908	34,871	23,563	15,980	57,465	28,696	1,353	19,682
Iowa	121,392	84,160	11,109	15,384	93,087	69,111	781	13,686
Kansas	57,876	33,036	7,881	11,008	43,333	27,853	628	10,388
Kentucky	16,827	10,273	1,472	3,060	12 661	8,220	159	2,212
Louisiana	24,848	9,350	2,121	10,708	16,380	5,846	82	7,586
Maine	40,355	18,028	6,553	21,676	44,974	22,451	189	18,751
Maryland	50,363	26,077	8,720	13,720	43,261	23,687	647	16,914
Massachusetts	491,109	213,478	73,725	193,845	497,804	227,938	5,555	248,506
Michigan	381,388	175,306	86,414	101,169	281,352	155,327	4,553	103,343
Minnesota	266,856	177,355	40,727	35,245	195,726	142,035	3,211	37,404
Mississippi	4,628	2,322	347	1,168	2,702	1,309	17	897
Missouri	97,345	57,561	13,765	17,240	76,206	46,887	993	19,853
Montana	54,250	34,009	8,714	7,636	31,459	22,618	479	5,990
Nebraska	79,821	49,012	13,868	9,490	61,078	40,771	1,119	12,705
Nevada	10,203	4,121	1,393	3,941	3,692	2,115	25	1,013
New Hampshire	42,431	17,395	4,839	17,723	39,608	19,217	201	16,874
New Jersey	360,902	158,727	60,708	129,137	314,320	146,789	3,185	145,890
New Mexico	13,244	3,381	750	8,390	8,689	2,500	45	5,642
New York	1,318,878	604,251	214,958	446,859	1,209,675	549,574	19,142	564,303
North Carolina	4,035	1,886	285	1,124	2,453	1,349	10	648
North Dakota	70,043	51,350	6,558	7,017	51,004	39,837	407	6,702
Ohio	363,502	156,819	76,524	114,286	259,017	136,715	3,350	103,999
Oklahoma	22,817	11,239	1,777	6,233	13,290	8,133	124	3,265
Oregon	58,580	31,899	11,255	12,800	36,227	23,581	726	10,326
Pennsylvania	727,193	302,437	98,734	295,502	546,844	262,855	5,366	246,010
Rhode Island	78,118	38,212	13,521	23,562	78,748	39,963	1,232	33,445
South Carolina	3,850	1,924	417	921	2,091	1,138	21	583
South Dakota	45,337	31,027	6,318	3,103	32,673	24,121	433	4,397
Tennessee	8,428	4,430	739	1,821	5,891	3,278	62	1,535
Texas	152,602	39,321	8,865	93,478	114,121	32,800	949	72,588
Utah	28,791	16,377	3,563	7,664	23,463	16,815	348	5,320
Vermont	20,462	9,540	2,106	7,886	17,770	10,285	117	6,377
Virginia	17,431	8,356	2,294	4,792	10,422	5,703	108	3,327
Washington	143,258	77,156	28,308	29,572	87,177	56,761	1,443	22,954
West Virginia	38,471	8,315	3,105	23,996	16,994	5,826	100	9,386
Wisconsin	245,711	134,720	50,137	46,007	188,880	114,441	5,537	52,936
Wyoming	15,796	7,289	2,427	4,791	7,261	4,719	72	1,965
United States	6,928,027	3,314,577	1,116,698	2,138,205	5,570,307	2,893,785	77,534	2,226,712
Per cent		47.8	16.1	34.1		52.0	1.4	40.0

*Includes foreign-born whose citizenship was not reported.

Note—At the census of 1920 a woman married to a native or naturalized citizen of the United States was returned as a citizen, even though herself foreign-born; and a native-born woman married to an alien or to a foreign-born man who had taken out his first naturalization papers only was returned as an alien. But the number of aliens here considered includes only those who are of foreign birth. An unmarried woman born in the United States is, of course, a citizen by birth; and for an unmarried foreign-born woman the process of naturalization is the same as for a man.

WHITE POPULATION BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE (1920).

State.	Total.	Parentage. Native.	Foreign.	Mixed.	Foreign born.
Maine	765,695	495,780	86,150	76,416	107,349
New Hampshire	442,331	225,512	81,039	44,547	91,233
Vermont	351,817	228,325	42,100	36,866	44,526
Massachusetts	3,803,524	1,230,773	1,093,258	401,959	1,077,534
Rhode Island	593,980	173,553	182,660	64,268	173,499
Connecticut	1,358,732	449,206	421,133	111,880	376,513
New York	10,172,027	3,668,266	2,844,083	873,566	2,786,112
New Jersey	3,037,087	1,212,675	829,058	256,741	738,613
Pennsylvania	8,432,726	4,750,071	1,724,810	569,995	1,387,850
Ohio	5,571,893	3,669,122	838,251	385,823	678,697
Indiana	2,849,071	2,329,544	227,066	141,593	150,868
Illinois	6,299,333	3,066,563	1,467,036	558,783	1,206,951
Michigan	3,601,627	1,670,447	775,288	429,257	726,635
Wisconsin	2,616,938	1,054,694	736,051	366,065	460,128
Minnesota	2,368,936	827,627	708,126	347,019	486,164
Iowa	2,384,181	1,528,553	376,710	253,271	225,647
Missouri	3,225,044	2,536,936	300,064	202,018	186,026
North Dakota	639,954	207,966	203,973	96,512	131,503
South Dakota	619,147	308,598	141,341	86,817	82,391
Nebraska	1,279,219	757,064	231,948	140,555	149,652
Kansas	1,708,906	1,308,804	163,964	125,560	110,578
Delaware	192,615	139,876	23,288	9,641	19,810
Maryland	1,204,737	893,088	143,203	66,269	102,177
District of Columbia	326,860	239,488	35,129	23,695	28,548
Virginia	1,617,909	1,534,494	30,514	22,116	30,785
West Virginia	1,377,235	1,232,857	56,625	25,847	61,906
North Carolina	1,783,779	1,765,203	5,737	5,740	7,099
South Carolina	818,538	799,418	7,025	5,694	6,401
Georgia	1,689,114	1,642,697	16,371	13,860	16,186
Florida	638,153	532,295	35,751	27,099	43,008
Kentucky	2,180,560	2,039,134	65,931	44,715	30,780
Tennessee	1,885,903	1,832,757	20,423	17,335	15,478
Alabama	1,447,032	1,394,129	19,591	15,650	17,662
Mississippi	853,962	826,762	9,539	9,642	8,019
Arkansas	1,279,757	1,226,692	19,030	20,060	13,975
Louisiana	1,096,611	941,724	67,016	43,000	44,871
Oklahoma	1,821,194	1,679,107	53,083	49,036	39,968
Texas	3,918,165	3,112,262	276,670	168,714	360,519
Montana	534,260	275,803	101,918	62,919	93,620
Idaho	425,668	294,252	47,920	44,533	38,963
Wyoming	190,146	122,884	25,234	16,773	25,255
Colorado	924,103	603,041	130,059	74,049	116,954
New Mexico	334,673	273,317	18,865	13,414	29,077
Arizona	291,449	151,145	39,534	22,671	78,099
Utah	441,901	245,781	75,901	63,764	56,455
Nevada	70,699	36,285	11,701	7,911	14,802
Washington	1,319,777	711,706	214,618	143,398	250,055
Oregon	769,146	497,726	95,827	73,442	102,151
California	3,264,711	1,677,955	573,927	331,167	681,662
United States	94,820,915	58,421,957	15,694,539	6,991,665	13,712,754

NATIONAL HYMNS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Following is a list of songs used as national hymns or anthems in various countries of the world:

United States—"The Star Spangled Banner."* "America" and "Hail, Columbia," are also used as national songs.
Great Britain—"God Save the King."
Germany—"Deutschland Uber Alles" (Germany Over All) and "Die Wacht am Rhein" (The Watch on the Rhine).
France—"La Marseillaise."
Austria (before the revolution)—"Gott Erhalte Unsern Kaiser" (God Preserve Our Emperor).
Hungary—"Isten Ald Meg a Magyart" (Lord, Bless the Hungarian).
Belgium—"La Brabanconne" (Song of the Brabantines).
Denmark—"Kong Kristian Stod Ved Hoien Mast" (King Christian Stood Beside the Lofty Mast).
Norway—"Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet" (Yes, We Love This Land).
Poland—"Boze Cos Polske" (God Save Poland) and "Jeszcze Polska Nie Zginela" (Poland Is Not Lost Yet).
Sweden—"Fosterjorden" (Land of My Birth).
Finland—"Vaart Land" (Our Land).
Italy—"Marcia Reale Italiana" (Royal Italian March).
Mexico—"Mexicanos, al Grito de Guerra" (Mexicans, at the Cry of War).
Wales—"Land of My Fathers."
*Official in navy.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

AMERICAN.

Detroit—In Belle Isle park.
Chicago—In Lincoln park.
Cincinnati—Zoological park.
Los Angeles—In Griffith's park
Milwaukee—In West park.
New York—In Bronx park.
New York—In Central park.
Philadelphia—Zoological park.
Pittsburgh—In Schenley park.
San Francisco—In Golden Gate park.
Washington — National Zoological park.

EUROPEAN.

Amsterdam—"Artis."
Antwerp—Dierentuin.
Berlin—Zoologischer garten.
Cologne—Zoologischer garten.
Copenhagen—Dyrehave.
Dublin—Phœnix park.
Hamburg — Hagenbeck collection.
Hamburg—Zoologischer garten.
Hanover—Zoologischer garten.
London—In Regents park.
Manchester—Belle Vue.
Paris—Jardin d'Acclimatation.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

Country of birth.	Alabama.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	Dis Columbia.
England	1,942	2,882	1,137	58,569	9,584	22,708	1,497	2,990
Scotland	975	595	316	16,597	3,357	7,487	411	793
Wales	145	192	90	3,433	1,482	650	44	106
Ireland	809	1,206	676	45,311	6,191	45,464	2,895	4,320
Norway	215	337	99	11,460	1,525	1,414	66	219
Sweden	748	859	331	31,923	10,112	17,697	316	481
Denmark	191	398	180	18,719	2,823	3,040	77	237
Belgium	73	60	94	2,202	430	402	24	76
France*	616	394	387	20,385	1,420	3,326	198	687
Luxemburg	8	22	8	443	91	54	5	13
Netherlands	83	69	116	4,592	853	444	37	127
Switzerland	174	293	736	16,097	1,510	1,863	76	358
Germany	2,427	1,516	3,979	67,199	11,992	22,614	1,632	3,382
Poland	394	261	529	7,076	1,867	46,623	3,847	716
Austria	585	484	636	13,252	5,721	12,699	615	525
Hungary	372	212	108	5,258	1,158	13,222	226	219
Czecho-Slovakia	232	148	491	3,368	1,952	6,534	122	122
Jugo Slavia	155	1,167	117	7,278	2,109	990	25	43
Ruthenia	.....	.....	1	9	1	24	.....	.....
Russia	1,582	816	662	27,223	16,669	38,719	2,244	5,181
Finland	74	407	18	7,053	879	1,226	52	104
Lithuania	12	16	27	260	115	11,662	90	38
Portugal	4	30	4	24,517	34	1,200	18	11
Spain	70	1,013	22	11,121	296	1,233	142	108
Italy	2,732	1,261	1,314	88,503	12,579	80,322	4,136	3,764
Greece	915	329	277	10,307	1,802	3,851	286	1,207
Bulgaria	18	28	17	271	349	33	.....	5
Roumania	120	51	62	2,403	394	1,202	110	86
Turkey, Europe	22	93	1	264	12	69	3	72
Other Europe	31	14	11	654	54	285	9	25
Asia	575	397	253	8,982	468	3,123	27	382
Africa	23	22	16	708	53	79	9	46
Australia	21	81	25	3,994	112	102	12	25
Canada, French	52	90	58	2,306	418	14,769	23	147
Canada, other	840	1,872	822	57,260	7,203	9,862	423	1,541
Newfoundland	3	16	20	336	39	336	8	18
Cuba and other West Indies†	201	41	15	751	91	312	28	114
Mexico	132	60,242	259	86,638	10,894	42	50	65
Central America	38	16	1	1,492	5	12	5	51
South America	27	56	22	2,381	178	286	10	103
Atlantic islands	7	1	4	8,892	8	219	1	7
Pacific islands	5	26	7	1,656	39	36	5	6
At sea	11	21	26	373	63	73	7	16
Country not specified	3	65	1	138	22	205	.....	12
Total	17,662	78,099	13,975	681,654	116,954	376,513	19,810	28,548

Country of birth.	Florida.	Georgia.	Idaho.	Illinois	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.
England	4,451	1,593	4,451	54,129	8,522	13,036	7,899	1,863
Scotland	1,068	530	1,228	19,565	3,707	3,967	2,576	520
Wales	136	86	575	3,440	1,106	1,753	1,170	149
Ireland	1,304	1,112	1,410	74,039	7,271	10,686	4,825	3,422
Norway	610	132	2,482	27,721	544	17,344	970	75
Sweden	1,399	299	5,112	105,333	4,942	22,493	10,337	214
Denmark	575	127	2,240	17,052	969	18,020	2,263	89
Belgium	130	45	123	11,309	2,530	1,232	1,500	90
France*	731	376	482	11,973	3,247	2,125	2,136	984
Luxemburg	24	7	60	3,172	101	1,630	284	12
Netherlands	357	78	439	14,326	2,018	12,471	675	150
Switzerland	357	161	1,347	7,830	2,334	2,871	2,238	1,315
Germany	3,534	1,936	4,143	205,010	37,377	70,642	23,380	11,137
Poland	428	917	287	162,008	17,791	2,028	2,418	1,037
Austria	525	401	781	46,339	9,099	4,334	5,183	906
Hungary	383	246	233	34,386	9,352	747	622	1,084
Czecho-Slovakia	189	123	420	66,463	3,934	9,148	3,466	239
Jugo Slavia	88	84	460	19,156	4,471	1,603	2,155	354
Ruthenia	.....	.....	.....	152	7	2	.....	1
Russia	1,243	3,452	1,458	117,749	7,673	7,319	12,050	2,736
Finland	311	42	389	3,068	237	107	56	50
Lithuania	13	72	9	30,327	1,445	687	68	56
Portugal	222	39	39	111	14	14	11	6
Spain	4,091	123	1,416	745	467	41	203	68
Italy	4,745	700	1,323	94,295	6,712	4,956	3,355	1,932
Greece	1,408	1,473	716	16,446	4,106	2,884	639	401
Bulgaria	16	5	39	936	431	269	37	28
Roumania	472	111	104	6,232	2,731	297	285	192
Turkey, Europe	6	21	5	173	70	18	6	22
Other Europe	25	61	48	678	149	85	59	31
Asia	672	586	108	4,613	1,256	755	395	391
Africa	54	22	44	344	37	32	28	9

Country of birth.	Florida.	Georgia.	Idaho.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.
Australia	57	26	57	603	77	101	67	56
Canada, French	277	50	476	4,010	406	401	583	50
Canada, other	3,844	905	4,478	34,225	4,690	8,528	4,738	835
Newfoundland	75	22	59	294	44	35	9	13
Cuba and other West Indies†	8,700	89	10	394	51	71	32	36
Mexico	158	53	1,125	3,854	661	2,560	13,566	133
Central America	94	1	.....	68	11	3	6	3
South America	113	43	24	671	69	106	151	33
Atlantic islands	81	9	23	191	7	8	5	2
Pacific islands	12	8	72	110	26	37	19	9
At sea	27	11	27	477	133	165	93	54
Country not specified	3	9	41	386	43	36	20	13
Total	43,008	16,186	38,963	1,204,403	150,868	225,647	110,578	30,780

Country of birth.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.
England	1,819	5,154	5,100	86,840	47,150	10,949	590	10,404
Scotland	447	2,176	1,692	28,473	13,175	3,924	144	2,968
Wales	76	136	499	1,376	1,154	852	18	903
Ireland	2,000	5,750	6,577	182,818	16,531	10,273	412	15,024
Norway	555	582	536	5,490	6,888	90,003	97	610
Sweden	522	2,023	630	38,016	24,707	111,659	247	4,738
Denmark	331	1,068	382	3,617	7,178	16,898	113	1,687
Belgium	350	51	135	2,493	10,501	2,055	36	1,111
France*	4,182	345	818	7,114	4,174	1,804	258	3,828
Luxemburg	9	6	23	33	477	1,780	8	139
Netherlands	260	50	314	2,063	33,033	5,378	31	905
Switzerland	378	62	509	1,368	2,755	2,722	71	4,934
Germany	5,147	921	21,977	22,106	85,971	74,597	929	55,664
Poland	377	1,717	12,060	69,135	103,929	18,532	318	7,635
Austria	725	315	3,621	8,085	22,003	11,548	136	8,676
Hungary	305	73	1,947	1,391	22,608	4,291	47	8,072
Czecho-Slovakia	302	405	3,545	2,207	10,691	12,538	63	4,962
Jugo Slavia	312	143	358	950	9,426	10,685	220	2,337
Ruthenia	.....	6	8	33	470	100	.....	8
Russia	1,928	3,763	24,833	91,711	45,313	16,088	828	18,754
Finland	147	1,392	175	14,555	30,091	29,001	62	98
Lithuania	23	1,032	2,206	20,784	5,475	740	5	417
Portugal	100	143	21	28,723	67	7	4	12
Spain	1,268	32	221	823	441	36	60	437
Italy	16,264	2,799	9,541	116,940	30,216	7,430	1,841	14,597
Greece	610	1,228	964	20,410	7,115	2,390	207	3,024
Bulgaria	49	5	18	120	1,692	456	.....	144
Roumania	93	66	537	1,445	6,575	2,384	36	1,655
Turkey, Europe	14	66	19	450	179	30	1	44
Other Europe	76	413	80	2,053	1,074	194	10	277
Asia	1,103	862	206	18,034	7,455	1,225	625	1,240
Africa	53	15	41	280	208	90	17	83
Australia	60	23	61	336	397	104	8	137
Canada, French	157	35,599	117	108,631	18,635	6,787	30	299
Canada, other	1,008	38,492	1,747	153,355	145,745	26,871	367	6,200
Newfoundland	16	215	59	7,151	245	56	7	38
Cuba and other West Indies†	495	80	215	866	237	56	28	153
Mexico	2,399	9	79	131	1,268	237	97	3,221
Central America	633	1	15	48	33	14	18	43
South America	211	16	159	1,007	399	102	18	165
Atlantic islands	13	10	22	25,234	11	14	.....	5
Pacific islands	10	4	24	102	80	28	.....	22
At sea	39	40	48	212	314	266	9	182
Country not specified	5	12	9	63	128	67	3	41
Total	44,871	107,308	102,148	1,077,072	726,214	485,261	8,019	185,893

Country of birth.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	N.Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	N.Carolina.
England	8,139	6,000	1,271	4,363	46,793	888	135,194	967
Scotland	3,268	1,695	338	1,818	17,781	440	37,631	446
Wales	878	547	100	70	1,255	78	6,756	25
Ireland	7,250	5,422	970	7,880	65,947	434	284,075	301
Norway	9,977	2,165	206	427	5,346	128	27,597	70
Sweden	7,162	18,821	545	1,886	10,679	310	53,012	170
Denmark	2,986	12,338	551	203	5,704	115	14,217	69
Belgium	670	551	27	478	2,486	76	5,293	16
France*	886	858	609	288	10,167	377	32,109	136
Luxemburg	155	301	4	5	167	6	568	2
Netherlands	1,674	846	36	177	12,736	70	13,776	115
Switzerland	1,148	1,808	378	72	8,162	148	15,050	72
Germany	7,846	40,863	1,069	1,716	92,335	1,178	295,076	703
Poland	1,219	4,615	105	3,997	90,453	153	247,075	210
Austria	3,291	4,551	190	389	36,925	423	150,878	149
Hungary	933	810	40	66	40,451	130	78,235	66
Czecho-Slovakia	1,884	15,817	84	58	16,194	113	38,046	20
Jugo Slavia	3,781	738	693	149	3,302	535	11,376	29
Ruthenia	9	1	1	16	552	.....	191	.....

Country of birth.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	N.Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	N.Carolina.
Russia	5,171	15,718	124	3,466	73,512	254	528,925	932
Finland	3,569	73	182	1,556	2,109	49	12,509	15
Lithuania	80	139	7	1,016	6,246	8	12,111	29
Portugal	30	6	149	114	646	19	1,399	10
Spain	68	38	1,180	18	2,001	198	12,552	16
Italy	3,822	3,547	2,640	2,074	157,492	1,678	542,730	453
Greece	1,464	1,503	618	5,273	4,512	288	26,014	551
Bulgaria	264	61	21	8	72	18	623	1
Roumania	344	371	12	25	4,567	8	40,053	31
Turkey, Europe	28	4	1	6	195	2	2,006	17
Other Europe	52	62	5	120	234	8	1,270	7
Asia	451	645	56	875	5,273	218	19,283	669
Africa	48	28	15	10	276	25	1,426	17
Australia	81	187	40	22	318	14	1,353	14
Canada, French	2,201	351	108	38,277	772	42	15,532	15
Canada, other	12,099	5,407	1,070	13,912	9,520	690	96,330	635
Newfoundland	63	20	8	182	475	3	1,832	7
Cuba and other West Indies†	23	38	5	33	1,118	860	9,705	34
Mexico	214	2,452	1,169	9	406	19,060	2,907	28
Central America	.....	7	3	3	84	2	993	14
South America	70	64	33	28	955	18	6,447	22
Atlantic islands	5	4	104	40	177	2	573	1
Pacific islands	38	11	23	4	91	4	314	8
At sea	40	98	10	11	170	5	484	5
Country not specified	66	71	2	14	105	2	247	2
Total	93,447	149,652	14,802	91,154	738,761	29,077	2,783,773	7,099

Country of birth.	North Dakota.	Ohio.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	S.Carolina.	South Dakota.
England	2,287	43,134	2,683	7,953	90,636	25,755	491	2,943
Scotland	1,229	12,147	1,120	3,609	28,441	5,694	190	832
Wales	120	7,771	319	592	21,161	245	10	346
Ireland	1,660	29,262	1,321	4,203	121,454	22,209	442	1,954
Norway	38,195	1,487	297	6,955	2,447	545	85	16,807
Sweden	10,540	7,266	931	10,532	19,852	6,537	133	8,569
Denmark	4,553	2,353	561	3,599	3,064	367	76	5,983
Belgium	456	1,902	289	722	4,701	968	61	251
France*	350	8,056	956	1,273	12,800	1,971	78	335
Luxemburg	216	274	52	140	287	14	1	480
Netherlands	903	2,529	176	917	1,338	138	30	3,217
Switzerland	506	9,656	628	4,166	6,875	210	31	761
Poland	11,962	111,308	7,020	13,741	120,140	3,127	1,079	15,670
Germany	2,234	67,578	1,261	1,480	177,803	8,155	351	792
Austria	2,059	47,974	1,393	2,797	122,662	1,289	206	1,151
Hungary	2,519	73,188	311	910	71,343	176	56	585
Czecho-Slovakia	2,057	41,983	1,820	1,129	67,577	265	45	2,817
Jugo Slavia	199	30,383	217	1,186	36,723	146	22	470
Ruthenia	.....	145	5	3	1,289	2	.....	2
Russia	29,609	43,692	5,006	6,979	160,568	8,051	1,187	11,191
Finland	1,108	6,403	101	6,050	2,816	326	53	1,084
Lithuania	32	4,193	132	101	30,247	795	9	14
Portugal	2	146	13	125	797	8,617	6	4
Spain	6	1,281	124	553	2,179	87	19	5
Italy	176	60,645	2,119	4,324	222,601	32,228	344	413
Greece	420	13,537	619	1,928	13,897	1,216	578	375
Bulgaria	31	2,535	105	214	654	45	1	97
Roumania	1,811	13,067	65	352	11,230	371	26	154
Turkey, Europe	17	569	11	41	288	41	10	5
Other Europe	25	785	51	47	1,089	153	10	28
Asia	419	5,674	799	399	9,586	3,481	424	338
Africa	10	158	22	72	274	42	4	20
Australia	35	232	54	213	509	43	5	24
Canada, French	1,533	1,277	126	679	713	28,867	24	508
Canada, other	14,008	22,894	2,347	13,095	14,103	7,517	244	3,945
Newfoundland	29	147	11	49	488	233	1	3
Cuba and other West Indies†	4	1,084	43	58	1,041	139	29	12
Mexico	27	915	6,692	569	1,644	7	14	68
Central America	1	34	7	10	155	4	1	1
South America	38	417	60	112	1,031	232	14	26
Atlantic islands	.....	42	2	48	87	3,004	6	.....
Pacific islands	2	38	12	158	53	22	1	9
At sea	75	298	50	53	363	25	3	71
Country not specified	23	188	20	13	292	7	1	12
Total	131,486	678,647	39,951	102,149	1,387,298	173,366	6,401	82,372

Country of birth.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.
England	1,666	7,680	14,820	2,194	3,752	20,785	3,432	10,824	2,505
Scotland	454	1,830	2,310	1,851	1,327	7,879	997	3,024	1,440
Wales	143	279	1,304	547	163	2,040	704	1,750	297
Ireland	1,291	4,332	1,207	2,880	1,732	8,908	1,458	7,806	956
Norway	63	1,735	2,109	107	491	30,295	51	45,390	651
Sweden	305	4,537	6,072	1,121	664	34,719	322	22,896	2,040

Country of birth.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.
Denmark	138	1,508	6,961	154	459	8,353	121	15,408	936
Belgium	36	447	90	15	122	1,428	937	3,444	130
France*	333	2,544	434	197	455	2,454	633	2,142	361
Luxemburg	3	58	18	2	7	315	6	1,031	18
Netherlands	58	554	1,980	32	335	3,088	66	7,472	130
Switzerland	616	1,690	1,566	187	239	3,672	545	7,800	302
Germany	2,159	31,026	3,592	629	2,802	22,279	3,793	150,680	2,293
Poland	841	5,466	240	1,725	1,103	3,904	5,796	50,548	544
Austria	398	6,437	987	283	921	6,489	5,114	19,626	1,132
Hungary	326	941	179	263	1,293	1,057	6,257	10,035	349
Czecho-Slovakia	82	12,809	162	103	895	1,841	1,530	19,785	505
Jugo Slavia	37	618	836	56	127	3,563	2,802	9,200	1,189
Ruthenia	.....	.....	1	6	2	6	18	16	13
Russia	2,262	7,055	684	1,327	5,328	11,120	3,910	21,452	1,482
Finland	33	189	779	476	240	11,856	288	6,757	856
Lithuania	3	37	12	67	71	527	717	2,934	33
Portugal	6	66	4	29	95	156	14	17	29
Spain	14	1,081	250	661	263	400	1,532	84	139
Italy	2,079	8,021	3,222	4,057	2,435	10,794	14,177	11,187	1,943
Greece	491	1,977	3,031	167	1,796	4,203	3,183	3,830	1,235
Bulgaria	5	70	30	3	17	267	98	208	72
Roumania	93	443	69	19	165	422	625	970	71
Turkey, Europe	5	75	12	.....	32	229	23	36	2
Other Europe	38	210	60	10	86	168	72	547	8
Asia	213	2,015	300	301	868	1,178	1,463	1,734	191
Africa	13	110	115	8	36	123	8	63	14
Australia	15	169	221	5	41	609	33	109	17
Canada, French	47	248	45	14,193	106	2,580	56	4,917	93
Canada, Other	925	3,928	1,421	10,678	1,817	40,362	901	14,412	1,344
Newfoundland	9	52	4	67	32	318	5	83	4
Cuba & Other W. Indies†	38	271	8	11	186	100	27	77	14
Mexico	167	248,852	1,081	5	79	434	74	148	1,782
Central America	5	96	2	.....	17	20	1	10	1
South America	39	195	28	43	100	283	46	150	28
Atlantic islands	2	36	4	3	29	44	3	6	7
Pacific islands	4	50	13	5	18	244	2	24	14
At sea	16	135	40	9	24	176	28	389	10
Country not specified	8	199	2	3	14	124	31	874	12
Total	15,479	360,071	56,429	44 499	30,784	249,818	61,899	459,904	25,243

*Including Alsace-Lorraine. †Except Porto Rico.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION (1920).

State.	Number.	*Increase No.	*Increase Pct.
Alabama	17,662	—1,294	—6.8
Arizona	78,099	31,275	66.8
Arkansas	13,975	—2,934	—17.4
California	681,654	164,404	31.8
Colorado	116,954	—9,897	—7.8
Connecticut	376,513	47,754	14.5
Delaware	19,810	2,390	13.7
Dist. of Columbia	28,548	4,197	17.2
Florida	43,008	9,166	27.1
Georgia	16,186	1,114	7.4
Idaho	38,963	—1,464	—3.6
Illinois	1,204,403	1,843	0.2
Indiana	150,868	—8,454	—5.3
Iowa	225,647	—47,837	—17.5
Kansas	110,578	—24,612	—18.2
Kentucky	30,780	—9,273	—23.2
Louisiana	44,871	—6,911	—13.3
Maine	107,300	—2,833	—2.6
Maryland	102,148	—2,026	—1.9
Massachusetts	1,077,072	26,022	2.5
Michigan	726,214	130,690	21.9
Minnesota	485,261	—57,749	—10.6
Mississippi	8,019	—1,370	—14.6
Missouri	185,893	43,003	—18.8
Montana	93,447	1,803	—2.0
Nebraska	149,652	—26,213	—14.9
Nevada	14,802	—3,197	—17.8
New Hampshire	91,154	—5,404	—5.6
New Jersey	738,761	80,573	12.2
New Mexico	29,077	6,423	28.4
New York	2,783,773	54,501	2.0
North Carolina	7,099	1,157	19.5
North Dakota	131,486	—24,672	—15.8
Ohio	678,647	81,402	13.6
Oklahoma	39,951	—133	—0.3
Oregon	102,149	—852	—0.8
Pennsylvania	1,387,298	—51,421	—3.6
Rhode Island	173,366	—4,659	—2.6
South Carolina	6,401	347	5.7
South Dakota	82,372	—18,256	—18.1
Tennessee	15,479	—2,980	—16.1
Texas	360,071	120,087	50.0
Utah	56,429	—6,964	—11.0
Vermont	44,499	—5,362	—10.8
Virginia	30,784	4,156	15.6
Washington	249,818	8,621	3.6
West Virginia	61,899	4,827	8.5
Wisconsin	459,904	—52,665	—10.2
Wyoming	25,243	—1,875	—7.0
United States	13,703,987	358,442	2.7

*A minus sign denotes decrease.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN (1920).

The presentation of statistics on country of birth of the foreign-born white population for 1920 was made on the basis of the postwar map. Because of political changes resulting from the war it was impossible to give comparative figures for 1910 for this class of the population by individual European countries.

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
England	812,414	Switzerland	118,647
Scotland	254,482	Germany	1,683,298
Wales	67,071	Poland	1,139,578
Ireland	1,035,680	Austria	574,959
Norway	363,599	Hungary	397,081
Sweden	624,759	Czecho-Slovakia	359,285
Denmark	189,051	Jugo Slavia	173,063
Belgium	62,648	Ruthenia	3,100
France	152,792	Russia	1,398,999
Luxemburg	12,539	Finland	149,671
Netherlands	131,262		

Country.	Number.
Lithuania..	135,139
Portugal ..	67,850
Spain	49,232
Italy	1,607,458
Greece	175,701
Bulgaria ..	10,486
Roumania..	103,007
Turkey, Eu.	5,315
Other Europe	11,541
Asia	110,586
Africa	5,250
Australia..	10,885
Canada, Fr.	307,681
Canada, Oth.	809,455
Newfoundl'd	13,239
Cuba & Oth. W.Indies*	28,024
Mexico	476,676
C. America.	4,082
Atlantic islands ..	39,003
S. America.	16,838
Pacific isl'ds	3,629
At sea.....	5,275
Country not specified..	3,657
Total 13,753,987	

*Except Porto Rico.

STATE AID FOR VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR.

[Data compiled by the Bank of America, 44 Wall street, New York.]

Following is a list of states paying bonuses or giving aid in some form to veterans of the world war, with status of legislation in September, 1921:

California—Act of legislature awaiting referendum in November, 1922; educational aid up to $1,000; loans and aid in farm and home settling; beneficiaries, all in United States services and dependents; source of funds, $10,000,000 bonds.

Colorado—Aid being given; $200 for vocational training; all United States services; $200,000 appropriated.

Illinois—Legislative act awaiting referendum in November, 1922; $15 per month of service up to maximum of $300; for honorably discharged soldiers and sailors; $55,000,000 bonds.

Iowa—Legislative act submitted to referendum; 50 cents per day of service up to $350 maximum; all in United States services; $22,000,000 bonds.

Kansas—Legislative act awaiting referendum in November, 1922; $1 per day of service; all in United States services; $25,000,000 bonds.

Maine—Bonus being paid after approval of constitutional amendment by referendum; $100 to all in United States services, dependents and heirs of dead; $3,000,000 bonds.

Massachusetts—Bonuses being paid to all in United States services under acts of 1918 and 1919; $10 per month of service and $100; $23,739,200 appropriated.

Michigan—Legislation approved on referendum; $15 per month of service to all in United States service; $30,000,000 bonds.

Minnesota—Bonuses being paid; $15 per month of service; all in United States services; $23,000,000 appropriated.

Missouri—Legislative act passed; $10 per month of service with $250 maximum; all in United States services, widows and dependents; $15,000,000 bonds.

Montana—Legislative act awaiting referendum in 1922; $10 per month of service with $200 maximum; all in United States services, widows and dependents; $4,500,000 bonds.

Nebraska—Care and relief for needy being given to all in United States services, widows and dependents; interest on $2,000,000 used for purpose.

New Hampshire—Aid being given; $100; all in United States services; $1,500,000 bonds.

New Jersey—Bonus being paid; $10 per month of service with $100 as maximum; all in United States services, dependents, etc.; $12,000,000 bonds.

New York—Legislative act passed but declared unconstitutional; provided for $10 per month of service and $250 maximum; $45,000,000 bonds.

North Dakota—Bonus of $25 per month of service being paid to all soldiers and sailors; funds raised by direct taxation.

Ohio—Legislation awaiting referendum; $10 per month of service with $250 maximum; all in United States services, widows, dependents; $25,000,000 bonds.

Oregon—Aid being given; vocational training up to $800; $15 per month of service with $500 maximum or loan up to $3,000 on real estate; appropriation and bond issue of $3,300,000.

Pennsylvania—Additional legislation needed and adoption of constitutional amendment in 1924; $10 per month of service with $200 as maximum; $35,000,000 bonds.

Rhode Island—Bonus being paid; $100 to all in United States services; $2,500,000 bonds.

South Dakota—Bonus being paid; $15 per month of service and 50 cents per additional day with $400 as maximum; $6,000,000 bonds.

Vermont—Bonus being paid; $10 per month of service with $120 as maximum; $1,500,000 bonds.

Washington—Bonus being paid; $15 per month of service; all in United States services; $11,000,000 bonds.

Wisconsin—Bonus paid; $10 per month of service, $30 per month for education up to $1,000, and $30 per month to disabled; all in United States services; funds in treasury, $20,000,000.

Total funds for bonuses, etc., $370,939,200. State aid other than bonuses is given in nearly all the states. This takes the form of civil-service preference, exemption from taxation, money for education, help in finding homes and employment and relief for the needy.

GREAT MINING DISASTERS IN RECENT YEARS.

In which 100 or more lives were lost.

Birmingham, Ala., May 5, 1910; 175 dead.
Bolton, England, Dec. 21, 1910; 300 dead.
Briceville, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1911; 100 dead.
Butte, Mont., June 9, 1917; 156 dead.
Cherry, Ill., Nov. 13, 1909; 289 dead.
Cheswick, Pa., Jan. 25, 1904; 182 dead.
Coahuila, Mex., Feb. 1, 1902; 102 dead.
Coal Creek, Tenn., May 19, 1902; 227 dead.
Courriere, France, March 10, 1906; 1,060 dead.
Dawson, N. M., Oct. 22, 1913; 261 dead.
Eccles, W. Va., April 28, 1914; 181 dead.
Ennis, W. Va., Dec. 30, 1908; 100 dead.
Finleyville, Pa., April 23, 1912; 115 dead.
Gerthe, Germany, Aug. 8, 1912; 103 dead.
Hamm, Germany, Nov. 12, 1908; 300 dead.
Hanley, England, Jan. 12, 1918; 160 dead.
Hanna, Wyo., June 30, 1903; 235 dead.
Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 19, 1907; 230 dead.
Johnstown, Pa., July 10, 1902; 113 dead.
Khartsisk, Russia, June 18, 1905; 500 dead.
La Esperanza, Mex., Feb. 19, 1907; 123 dead.
Littleton, Ala., April 8, 1911; 128 dead.
Marianna, Pa., Nov. 28, 1908; 154 dead.
Monongah, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1907; 360 dead.
Newcastle, England, Feb. 16, 1909; 100 dead.
Senghenydd, Wales, Oct. 14, 1913; 423 dead.
Telluride, Col., Nov. 20, 1901; 100 dead.
Toyooka, Japan, July 20, 1907; 400 dead.
Virginia City, Ala., Feb. 20, 1905; 160 dead.
Watertown, Wales, July 11, 1905; 144 dead.
Welongong, Australia, July 31, 1902; 120 dead.
Whitehaven, England, May 12, 1910; 137 dead.

WORK OF THE 67TH CONGRESS—FIRST (EXTRA) SESSION.

Session began April 11, 1921.

Act to impose temporary duties upon certain agricultural products to meet present emergencies, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to prevent the dumping of foreign merchandise on the markets of the United States and to regulate the value of foreign money; passed by house April 15, 1921; by senate May 11; approved May 27.

Act to limit the immigration of aliens; passed by house April 22; by senate May 3, 1921; approved May 19.

Act relating to the landing and operation of submarine cables in the United States; passed by senate April 26, 1921; by house May 18; approved May 27.

Act providing for a "Pageant of Progress Exposition" cancellation stamp to be used by the Chicago postoffice; passed by house April 20, 1921; by senate April 26; approved April 30.

Joint resolution to authorize the president of the United States to appoint a representative of the executive to co-operate with the joint committee on reorganization; passed by senate April 19, 1921; by house May 2; approved May 5.

Joint resolution terminating the state of war between Germany and the United States and between Austria-Hungary and the United States; passed by senate April 30, 1921; by house June 13; approved July 2.

Act to provide a national budget system and an independent audit of government accounts; passed by senate April 26, 1921; by house May 5; approved June 10.

Act making appropriations for the support of the army (fixes size of army at 150,000 men, etc.); passed by house May 10, 1921; by senate June 8; approved June 30.

Act amending federal farm loan act (authorizing additional deposits by secretary of treasury); passed by senate June 2, 1921; by house June 24; approved July 1.

Act to amend the federal farm loan act as amended; passed by senate June 9, 1921; by house Aug. 2; approved Aug. 13.

Act further to reclassify postmasters and employes in the postal service and readjust their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis; passed by house June 20, 1921; by senate July 6; approved July 21.

Act making appropriations for the naval service; passed by house April 28, 1921; by senate June 1; approved July 12.

Joint resolution changing name of Grand river to Colorado river; passed by house June 1, 1921; by senate July 8; approved July 25.

Act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in live stock, live-stock products, dairy products, poultry, poultry products and eggs (packers and stockyards act); passed by house June 2, 1921; by senate June 17; approved Aug. 15.

Act taxing contracts for the sale of grain for future delivery, and options for such contracts, and providing for the regulation of boards of trade; passed by house May 13, 1921; by senate Aug. 9; approved Aug. 24.

Act to establish a veterans' bureau and to improve the facilities and service of such bureau, and further amend and modify the war risk insurance act; passed by house June 10, 1921; by senate July 20; approved Aug. 9.

Act to amend the war finance corporation act, approved April 5, 1918, as amended, to provide relief for producers of and dealers in agricultural products; passed by senate Aug. 4, 1921; by house Aug. 22; approved Aug. 24.

Act authorizing bestowal upon unknown American warrior to be buried in Memorial amphitheater at Arlington cemetery of the congressional medal of honor and distinguished service cross; passed by house Aug. 10, 1921; by senate Aug. 19; approved Aug. 24.

Act amending act to control importation of dyes and chemicals; passed by house Aug. 11, 1921; by senate Aug. 24; approved Aug. 24.

Joint resolution authorizing president to invite foreign nations to take part in an exposition at Portland, Ore., in 1925; passed by senate June 6, 1921; by house July 26; approved Aug. 10.

Joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission relative to the exportation of pulp wood and paper from Canada to the United States; passed by senate June 17, 1921; by house Aug. 1; approved Aug. 15.

Joint resolution granting consent of congress to an agreement between New York and New Jersey for the creation of the port of New York district and the port of New York authority; passed by senate Aug. 5; 1921; by house Aug. 12; approved Aug. 23.

NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM.

Title I.—Definitions.

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Budget and accounting act, 1921."

Sec. 2. When used in this act—

The terms "department and establishment" and "department or establishment" mean any executive department, independent commission, board, bureau, office, agency, or other establishment of the government, including the municipal government of the District of Columbia, but do not include the legislative branch of the government or the Supreme court of the United States;

The term "the budget" means the budget required by section 201 to be transmitted to congress;

The term "bureau" means the bureau of the budget;

The term "director" means the director of the bureau of the budget; and

The term "assistant director" means the assistant director of the bureau of the budget.

Title II.—The Budget.

Sec. 201. The president shall transmit to congress on the first day of each regular session the budget, which shall set forth in summary and in detail:

(a) Estimates of the expenditures and appropriations necessary in his judgment for the support of the government for the ensuing fiscal year; except that the estimates for such year for the legislative branch of the government and the Supreme court of the United States shall be transmitted to the president on or before Oct. 15 of each year, and shall be included by him in the budget without revision;

(b) His estimates of the receipts of the government during the ensuing fiscal year, under (1) laws existing at the time the budget is transmitted and also (2) under the revenue proposals, if any, contained in the budget;

(c) The expenditures and receipts of the government during the last completed fiscal year;

(d) Estimates of the expenditures and receipts of the government during the fiscal year in progress;

(e) The amount of annual, permanent, or other appropriations, including balances of appropriations for prior fiscal years, available

for expenditure during the fiscal year in progress, as of Nov. 1 of such year:

(f) Balanced statements of (1) the condition of the treasury at the end of the last completed fiscal year, (2) the estimated condition of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year in progress, and (3) the estimated condition of the treasury at the end of the ensuing fiscal year if the financial proposals contained in the budget are adopted;

(g) All essential facts regarding the bonded and other indebtedness of the government; and

(h) Such other financial statements and data as in his opinion are necessary or desirable in order to make known in all practicable detail the financial condition of the government.

Sec. 202. (a) If the estimated receipts for the ensuing fiscal year contained in the budget, on the basis of laws existing at the time the budget is transmitted, plus the estimated amounts in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year in progress, available for expenditure in the ensuing fiscal year, are less than the estimated expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year contained in the budget, the president in the budget shall make recommendations to congress for new taxes, loans or other appropriate action to meet the estimated deficiency.

(b) If the aggregate of such estimated receipts and such estimated amounts in the treasury is greater than such estimated expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year, he shall make such recommendations as in his opinion the public interests require.

Sec. 203. (a) The president from time to time may transmit to congress supplemental or deficiency estimates for such appropriations or expenditures as in his judgment (1) are necessary on account of laws enacted after the transmission of the budget, or (2) are otherwise in the public interest. He shall accompany such estimates with a statement of the reasons therefor, including the reasons for their omission from the budget.

(b) Whenever such supplemental or deficiency estimates reach an aggregate which, if they had been contained in the budget, would have required the president to make a recommendation under subdivision (a) of section 202, he shall thereupon make such recommendation.

Sec. 204. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, the contents, order and arrangement of the estimates of appropriations and the statements of expenditures and estimated expenditures contained in the budget or transmitted under section 203, and the notes and other data submitted therewith, shall conform to the requirements of existing law.

(b) Estimates for lump-sum appropriations contained in the budget or transmitted under section 203 shall be accompanied by statements showing, in such detail and form as may be necessary to inform congress, the manner of expenditure of such appropriations and of the corresponding appropriations for the fiscal year in progress and the last completed fiscal year. Such statements shall be in lieu of statements of like character now required by law.

Sec. 205. The president, in addition to the budget, shall transmit to congress on the first Monday in December, 1921, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, only, an alternative budget, which shall be prepared in such form and amounts and according to such system of classification and itemization as is, in his opinion, most appropriate, with such explanatory notes and tables as may be necessary to show where the various items embraced in the budget are contained in such alternative budget.

Sec. 206. No estimate or request for an appropriation and no request for an increase in an item of any such estimate or request, and no recommendation as to how the revenue needs of the government should be met, shall be submitted to congress or any committee thereof by any officer or employe of any department or establishment, unless at the request of either house of congress.

Sec. 207. There is hereby created in the treasury department a bureau to be known as the bureau of the budget. There shall be in the bureau a director and an assistant director, who shall be appointed by the president and receive salaries of $10,000 and $7,500 a year, respectively. The assistant director shall perform such duties as the director may designate, and during the absence or incapacity of the director or during a vacancy in the office of director he shall act as director. The bureau, under such rules and regulations as the president may prescribe, shall prepare for him the budget, the alternative budget, and any supplemental or deficiency estimates, and to this end shall have authority to assemble, correlate, revise, reduce or increase the estimates of the several departments or establishments.

Sec. 208. (a) The director, under such rules and regulations as the president may prescribe, shall appoint and fix the compensation of attorneys and other employes and make expenditures for rent in the District of Columbia, printing, binding, telegrams, telephone service, law books, books of reference, periodicals, stationery, furniture, office equipment, other supplies, and necessary expenses of the office, within the appropriations made therefor.

(b) No person appointed by the director shall be paid a salary at a rate in excess of $6,000 a year, and not more than four persons so appointed shall be paid a salary at a rate in excess of $5,000 a year.

(c) All employes in the bureau whose compensation is at a rate of $5,000 a year or less shall be appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws and regulations.

(d) The provisions of law prohibiting the transfer of employes of executive departments and independent establishments until after service of three years shall not apply during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1921, and June 30, 1922, to the transfer of employes to the bureau.

(e) The bureau shall not be construed to be a bureau or office created since Jan. 1, 1916, so as to deprive employes therein of the additional compensation allowed civilian employes under the provisions of section 6 of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1921, and June 30, 1922, if otherwise entitled thereto.

Sec. 209. The bureau, when directed by the president, shall make a detailed study of the departments and establishments for the purpose of enabling the president to determine what changes (with a view of securing greater economy and efficiency in the conduct of the public service) should be made in (1) the existing organization, activities and methods of business of such departments or establishments, (2) the appropriations therefor, (3) the assignment of particular activities to particular services, or (4) the regrouping of services. The results of such study shall be embodied in a report or reports to the president, who may transmit to congress such report or reports or any part thereof with his recommendations on the matters covered thereby.

Sec. 210. The bureau shall prepare for the president a codification of all laws or parts

of laws relating to the preparation and transmission to congress of statements of receipts and expenditures of the government and of estimates of appropriations. The president shall transmit the same to congress on or before the first Monday in December, 1921, with a recommendation as to the changes which, in his opinion, should be made in such laws or parts of laws.

Sec. 211. The powers and duties relating to the compiling of estimates now conferred and imposed upon the division of bookkeeping and warrants of the office of the secretary of the treasury are transferred to the bureau.

Sec. 212. The bureau shall, at the request of any committee of either house of congress having jurisdiction over revenue or appropriations, furnish the committee such aid and information as it may request.

Sec. 213. Under such regulations as the president may prescribe, (1) every department and establishment shall furnish to the bureau such information as the bureau may from time to time require, and (2) the director and the assistant director, or any employe of the bureau when duly authorized, shall, for the purpose of securing such information, have access to, and the right to examine, any books, documents, papers or records of any such department or establishment.

Sec. 214. (a) The head of each department and establishment shall designate an official thereof as budget officer therefor, who, in each year under his direction and on or before a date fixed by him, shall prepare the departmental estimates.

(b) Such budget officer shall also prepare, under the direction of the head of the department or establishment, such supplemental and deficiency estimates as may be required for its work.

Sec. 215. The head of each department and establishment shall revise the departmental estimates and submit them to the bureau on or before Sept. 15 of each year. In case of his failure so to do, the president shall cause to be prepared such estimates and data as are necessary to enable him to include in the budget estimates and statements in respect to the work of such department or establishment.

Sec. 216. The departmental estimates and any supplemental or deficiency estimates submitted to the bureau by the head of any department or establishment shall be prepared and submitted in such form, manner and detail as the president may prescribe.

Sec. 217. For expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the bureau there is appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $225,000 to continue available during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

Title III.—General Accounting Office.

Sec. 301. There is created an establishment of the government to be known as the general accounting office, which shall be independent of the executive departments and under the control and direction of the comptroller-general of the United States. The offices of comptroller of the treasury and assistant comptroller of the treasury are abolished, to take effect July 1, 1921. All other officers and employes of the office of the comptroller of the treasury shall become officers and employes in the general accounting office at their grades and salaries on July 1, 1921, and all books, records, documents, papers, furniture, office equipment and other property of the office of the comptroller of the treasury shall become the property of the general accounting office. The comptroller-general is authorized to adopt a seal for the general accounting office.

Sec. 302. There shall be in the general accounting office a comptroller-general of the United States and an assistant comptroller-general of the United States, who shall be appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall receive salaries of $10,000 and $7,500 a year, respectively. The assistant comptroller-general shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the comptroller-general, and during the absence or incapacity of the comptroller-general, or during a vacancy in that office, shall act as comptroller-general.

Sec. 303. Except as hereinafter provided in this section, the comptroller-general and the assistant comptroller-general shall hold office for fifteen years. The comptroller-general shall not be eligible for reappointment. The comptroller-general or the assistant comptroller-general may be removed at any time by joint resolution of congress after notice and hearing, when, in the judgment of congress, the comptroller-general or assistant comptroller-general has become permanently incapacitated or has been inefficient, or guilty of neglect of duty, or of malfeasance in office, or of any felony or conduct involving moral turpitude, and for no other cause and in no other manner except by impeachment. Any comptroller-general or assistant comptroller-general removed in the manner herein provided shall be ineligible for reappointment to that office. When a comptroller-general or assistant comptroller-general attains the age of 70 years he shall be retired from his office.

Sec. 304. All powers and duties now conferred or imposed by law upon the comptroller of the treasury or the six auditors of the treasury department, and the duties of the division of bookkeeping and warrants of the office of the secretary of the treasury relating to keeping the personal ledger accounts of disbursing and collecting officers, shall, so far as not inconsistent with this act, be vested in and imposed upon the general accounting office and be exercised without direction from any other officer. The balances certified by the comptroller-general shall be final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the government. The revision by the comptroller-general of settlements made by the six auditors shall be discontinued, except as to settlements made before July 1, 1921.

The administrative examination of the accounts and vouchers of the postal service now imposed by law upon the auditor for the postoffice department shall be performed on and after July 1, 1921, by a bureau in the postoffice department to be known as the bureau of accounts, which is hereby established for that purpose. The bureau of accounts shall be under the direction of a comptroller, who shall be appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall receive a salary of $5,000 a year. The comptroller shall perform the administrative duties now performed by the auditor for the postoffice department and such other duties in relation thereto as the postmaster-general may direct. The appropriation of $5,000 for the salary of the auditor for the postoffice department for the fiscal year 1922 is transferred and made available for the salary of the comptroller, bureau of accounts, postoffice department. The officers and employes of the office of the auditor for the postoffice department engaged in the administrative examination of accounts shall become officers and employes of the bureau of accounts at their grades and salaries on July 1, 1921. The appropriations for salaries and for contingent and miscellaneous expenses and tabulating equipment for such office for the fiscal year 1922, and all books, records, documents, papers, furniture, office equipment and other property shall be apportioned

between, transferred to and made available for the bureau of accounts and the general accounting office, respectively, on the basis of duties transferred.

Sec. 305. Section 236 of the revised statutes is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 236. All claims and demands whatever by the government of the United States or against it, and all accounts whatever in which the government of the United States is concerned, either as debtor or creditor, shall be settled and adjusted in the general accounting office."

Sec. 306. All laws relating generally to the administration of the departments and establishments shall, so far as applicable, govern the general accounting office. Copies of any books, records, papers or documents, and transcripts from the books and proceedings of the general accounting office, when certified by the comptroller-general or the assistant comptroller-general under its seal, shall be admitted as evidence with the same effect as the copies and transcripts referred to in sections 882 and 886 of the revised statutes.

Sec. 307. The comptroller-general may provide for the payment of accounts or claims adjusted and settled in the general accounting office, through disbursing officers of the several departments and establishments, instead of by warrant.

Sec. 308. The duties now appertaining to the division of public moneys of the office of the secretary of the treasury, so far as they relate to the covering of revenues and repayments into the treasury, the issue of duplicate checks and warrants and the certification of outstanding liabilities for payment, shall be performed by the division of bookkeeping and warrants of the office of the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 309. The comptroller-general shall prescribe the forms, systems and procedure for administrative appropriation and fund accounting in the several departments and establishments, and for the administrative examination of fiscal officers' accounts and claims against the United States.

Sec. 310. The offices of the six auditors shall be abolished, to take effect July 1, 1921. All other officers and employes of these offices, except as otherwise provided herein, shall become officers and employes of the general accounting office at their grades and salaries on July 1, 1921. All books, records, documents, papers, furniture, office equipment and other property of these offices, and of the division of bookkeeping and warrants, so far as they relate to the work of such division transferred by section 304, shall become the property of the general accounting office. The general accounting office shall occupy temporarily the rooms now occupied by the office of the comptroller of the treasury and the six auditors.

Sec. 311. (a) The comptroller-general shall appoint, remove and fix the compensation of such attorneys and other employes in the general accounting office as may from time to time be provided for by law.

(b) All such appointments, except to positions carrying a salary at a rate of more than $5,000 a year, shall be made in accordance with the civil-service laws and regulations.

(c) No person appointed by the comptroller-general shall be paid a salary at a rate of more than $6,000 a year and not more than four persons shall be paid a salary at a rate of more than $5,000 a year.

(d) All officers and employes of the general accounting office, whether transferred thereto or appointed by the comptroller-general, shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by him

(e) All official acts performed by such officers or employes specially designated therefor by the comptroller-general shall have the same force and effect as though performed by the comptroller-general in person.

(f) The comptroller-general shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying on the work of the general accounting office, including rules and regulations concerning the admission of attorneys to practice before such office.

Sec. 312. (a) The comptroller-general shall investigate, at the seat of government or elsewhere, all matters relating to the receipt, disbursement and application of public funds, and shall make to the president when requested by him, and to congress at the beginning of each regular session, a report in writing of the work of the general accounting office, containing recommendations concerning the legislation he may deem necessary to facilitate the prompt and accurate rendition and settlement of accounts and concerning such other matters relating to the receipt, disbursement and application of public funds as he may think advisable. In such regular report, or in special reports at any time when congress is in session, he shall make recommendations looking to greater economy or efficiency in public expenditures.

(b) He shall make such investigations and reports as shall be ordered by either house of congress or by any committee of either house having jurisdiction over revenue, appropriations or expenditures. The comptroller-general shall also, at the request of any such committee, direct assistants from his office to furnish the committee such aid and information as it may request.

(c) The comptroller-general shall specially report to congress every expenditure or contract made by any department or establishment in any year in violation of law.

(d) He shall submit to congress reports upon the adequacy and effectiveness of the administrative examination of accounts and claims in the respective departments and establishments and upon the adequacy and effectiveness of departmental inspection of the offices and accounts of fiscal officers.

(e) He shall furnish such information relating to expenditures and accounting to the bureau of the budget as it may request from time to time.

Sec. 313. All departments and establishments shall furnish to the comptroller-general such information regarding the powers, duties, activities, organization, financial transactions and methods of business of their respective offices as he may from time to time require of them; and the comptroller-general, or any of his assistants or employes, when duly authorized by him, shall, for the purpose of securing such information, have access to and the right to examine any books, documents, papers or records of any such department or establishment. The authority contained in this section shall not be applicable to expenditures made under the provisions of section 291 of the revised statutes.

Sec. 314. The civil service commission shall establish an eligible register for accountants for the general accounting office and the examinations of applicants for entrance upon such register shall be based upon questions approved by the comptroller-general.

Sec. 315. (a) All appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, for the offices of the comptroller of the treasury and the six auditors are transferred to and made available for the general accounting office, except as otherwise provided herein.

(b) During such fiscal year the comptroller-general, within the limit of the total appropriations available for the general accounting office, may make such changes in the number and compensation of officers and employes ap-

pointed by him or transferred to the general accounting office under this act as may be necessary.

(c) There shall also be transferred to the general accounting office such portions of the appropriations for rent and contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including allotments for printing and binding, made for the treasury department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, as are equal to the amounts expended from similar appropriations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, by the treasury department for the offices of the comptroller of the treasury and the six auditors.

(d) During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the appropriations and portions of appropriations referred to in this section shall be available for salaries and expenses of the general accounting office, including payment for rent in the District of Columbia, traveling expenses, the purchase and exchange of law books, books of reference, and for all necessary miscellaneous and contingent expenses.

Sec. 316. The general accounting office and the bureau of accounts shall not be construed to be a bureau or office created since Jan. 1, 1916, so as to deprive employes therein of the additional compensation allowed civilian employes under the provisions of section 6 of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, if otherwise entitled thereto.

Sec. 317. The provisions of law prohibiting the transfer of employes of executive departments and independent establishments until after service of three years shall not apply during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, to the transfer of employes to the general accounting office.

Sec. 318. This act shall take effect upon its approval by the president: Provided, that sections 301 to 317, inclusive, relating to the general accounting office and the bureau of accounts, shall take effect July 1, 1921. (Approved June 10, 1921.)

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The act making appropriations for the support of the army, approved June 30, 1921, fixed the number of enlisted men in the army at 150,000. The paragraph making this change follows:

For pay of the enlisted men of the line and staff, $77,741,370. The secretary of war shall discharge from the military service with pay and with the form of discharge certificate to which the service of each, after enlistment, shall entitle him, all enlisted men under the age of 18 on the application of either of their parents or legal guardian, and shall also furnish to each transportation in kind from the place of discharge to the railroad station at or nearest to the place of acceptance for enlistment, or to his home if the distance thereto is no greater than from the place of discharge to the place of acceptance for enlistment, but if the distance be greater he may be furnished with transportation in kind for a distance equal to that from place of discharge to place of acceptance for enlistment; and the secretary of war is directed under such reasonable regulations as he may prescribe to grant applications for discharge of enlisted men serving in the continental United States without regard to the provisions of existing law respecting discharges until the number in the army has been reduced to 150,000 enlisted men, not including the Philippine scouts. The provisions of this paragraph shall take effect immediately upon the approval of this act.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY

The naval appropriation act, approved July 12, made the following provision for the increase of the navy:

Increase of the navy, construction and machinery: On account of hulls and outfits of vessels and machinery of vessels heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, $53,000,000.

Increase of the navy, torpedo boats: On account of submarine torpedo boats heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, $4,000,000.

Increase of the navy, armor and armament: Toward the armor and armament for vessels heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, $33,000,000.

Total increase of the navy heretofore authorized, $90,000,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation can be expended except on vessels now being constructed.

ARMY AIR SERVICE.

The act making appropriations for the support of the army, approved June 30, 1921, contained the following provisions for the army air service:

For creating, maintaining and operating at established flying schools and balloon schools courses of instruction for officers, students and enlisted men, including list of equipment and supplies necessary for instruction, purchase of tools, equipment, materials, machines, textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, instruments and materials for theoretical and practical instruction; for maintenance, repair, storage and operation of airships, war balloons and other aerial machines, including instruments, materials, gas plants, hangars and repair shops, and appliances of every sort and description necessary for the operation, construction or equipment of all types of aircraft; and all necessary spare parts and equipment connected therewith; for purchase of supplies for securing, developing, printing and reproducing photographs in connection with aerial photography, improvement, equipment, maintenance and operation of plants for testing and experimental work, and procuring and introducing water, electric light and power, gas and sewerage, including maintenance, operation and repair of such utilities at such plants; for the acquisition of land or interest in land by purchase, lease or condemnation where necessary to explore for, procure or reserve helium gas, and also for the purchase, manufacture, construction, maintenance and operation of plants for the production thereof and experimentation therewith; salaries and wages of civilian employes as may be necessary and payment of their traveling and other necessary expenses as authorized by existing law; experimental investigation and purchase and development of new types of aircraft, accessories thereto and aviation engines, including patents and other rights thereto, and plans, drawings and specifications thereof; for the purchase, manufacture and construction of airships, balloons and other aerial machines, including instruments, gas plants, hangars and repair shops, and appliances of every sort and description necessary for the operation, construction or equipment of all types of aircraft, and all necessary spare parts and equipment connected therewith; for the purchase, manufacture and issue of special clothing, wearing apparel and similar equipment for aviation purposes; for all necessary expenses connected with the sale or disposal of surplus or obsolete aeronautical equipment and the rental of buildings, and other facilities for the handling or storage of such equipment; for the services of such consulting engineers at experimental stations of the air service as the secretary of war may deem necessary, including necessary traveling expenses; purchase of special apparatus and appliances, repairs and replacements of same used in connection with special scientific

medical research in the air service; for printing and binding, including supplies, equipment and repairs for such air service printing plants outside of the District of Columbia as may be authorized in accordance with law; for publications, station libraries, special furniture, supplies and equipment for offices, shops and laboratories; for special services, including the salvaging of wrecked aircraft, $19,200,000: Provided, that not to exceed $4,000,000 from this appropriation may be expended for pay and expenses of civilian employes other than those employed in experimental and research work; not exceeding $250,000 may be expended for experimentation, conservation and production of helium; not exceeding $4,300,000 may be expended for experimental and research work with airplanes or lighter-than-air craft and their equipment, including the pay of necessary civilian employes; not exceeding $500,000 may be expended for the production of lighter-than-air equipment; and not exceeding $350,000 may be expended for improvement of stations, hangars and gas plants: Provided further, That not less than $5,500,000 shall be expended for the production and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare parts and accessories.

NAVAL BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS.

The naval appropriation bill approved July 12, 1921, contained the following section:

There is hereby created and established in the department of the navy a bureau of aeronautics, which shall be charged with matters pertaining to naval aeronautics as may be prescribed by the secretary of the navy, and all of the duties of said bureau shall be performed under the authority of the secretary of the navy and its orders shall be considered as emanating from him, and shall have full force and effect as such.

There shall be a chief of the bureau of aeronautics, appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, from among the officers of the active list of the navy or marine corps who shall, within one year after his appointment, qualify as an aircraft pilot or observer, for a period of four years, and who shall, while holding such position, have the corresponding rank and receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for chiefs of bureaus of the department of the navy.

An officer of the active list of the navy or marine corps may be detailed as assistant chief of the bureau of aeronautics, and such officer shall receive the highest pay of his grade, and in case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the chief of the bureau shall, until otherwise directed by the president, as provided by section 179 of the revised statutes, perform the duties of such chief until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

There shall be a chief clerk at a salary of $2,250 per annum.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to transfer to the bureau of aeronautics such number of the civilian, technical, clerical and messenger personnel, together with such records, equipment and facilities now assigned for aeronautic work under the various bureaus of the department of the navy or marine corps, as in his judgment may be necessary. The unexpended and unobligated portion of all moneys heretofore appropriated for any bureau of the department of the navy or marine corps used in connection with aeronautics, including the appropriation "aviation, navy," is hereby made available for the use of the bureau of aeronautics.

The number of officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps detailed to duty in aircraft and involving actual flying and to duties in connection with aircraft shall hereafter be in accordance with the requirements of naval aviation as determined by the secretary of the navy. Provided, That not to exceed 30 per centum of the officers in each grade below that of rear-admiral who fail to qualify as aircraft pilots or as aircraft observers within one year after the date of their detail into the bureau of aeronautics shall be permitted to remain detailed in this bureau: Provided further, That flying units or detachments, with the exception of aircraft carriers or other vessels, shall in all cases be commanded by flying officers.

The act set aside for aviation, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the navy, the following amounts: For aircraft and accessories in course of construction or manufacture on June 30, 1921, $440,000; for new construction and procurement of aircraft and equipment, $5,323,000; for navigational, photographic and aerological equipment, including repairs thereto, for use with aircraft built or building on June 30, 1921, $49,250; for maintenance, repair and operation of aircraft factory, helium plant, air stations, fleet activities, testing laboratories, and for overhauling of planes, $4,534,181; for continuing experiments and development work on all types of aircraft, $1,615,000; for drafting, clerical, inspection and messenger service for aircraft stations, $275,000; new construction, buildings and improvements at air stations at a total cost not to exceed $1,177,000, as follows: Coco Solo, $392,000; Hampton roads, $70,000; Lakehurst, $280,000; Pearl Harbor, $185,000; Pensacola, $100,000; San Diego, $150,000; in all, $13,413,431.

DEPOSITS FOR FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

Section 32 of the federal farm loan act, approved July 17, 1916, as amended, is hereby amended by adding after the first paragraph a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Until such time as the aggregate paid-in capital stock of the twelve federal land banks shall be $50,000,000, or more, the secretary of the treasury may in his discretion make deposits in addition to those authorized by the preceding paragraph, to be secured, redeemed and paid in the same manner as provided in such paragraph, except that any additional deposit made hereunder shall be called by the secretary of the treasury and redeemed by the bank or banks holding the same, within fifteen days after the conclusion of each general offering of farm loan bonds by such bank or banks. The aggregate of such additional deposits outstanding at any time shall not exceed the difference between the aggregate paid-in capital stock of the twelve federal land banks on the last day of the preceding month and the sum of $50,000,000. The certificates of indebtedness issued to the secretary of the treasury by the federal land bank for such additional deposits shall bear a rate of interest not exceeding by more than one-half of 1 per centum per annum the rate borne by the last bond issue of the land bank receiving such deposits." (Approved July 1, 1921.)

IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS LIMITED.

As used in this act the term "United States" means the United States and any waters, territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof except the Canal Zone and the Philippine islands; but if any alien leaves the Canal Zone or any insular possession of the United States and attempts to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States nothing contained in this act shall be construed as permitting him to enter

under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens.

The word "alien" includes any person not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States, but this definition shall not be held to include Indians of the United States not taxed nor citizens of the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The term "immigration act" means the act of Feb. 5, 1917, entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States"; and the term "immigration laws" includes such act and all laws, conventions and treaties of the United States relating to the immigration, exclusion or expulsion of aliens.

Sec. 2. (a) The number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted under the immigration laws to the United States in any fiscal year shall be limited to 3 per centum of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the United States as determined by the United States census of 1910. This provision shall not apply to the following and they shall not be counted in reckoning any of the percentage limits provided in this act: (1) Government officials, their families, attendants, servants and employes; (2) aliens in continuous transit through the United States; (3) aliens lawfully admitted to the United States who later go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory; (4) aliens visiting the United States as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure; (5) aliens from countries immigration from which is regulated in accordance with treaties or agreements relating solely to immigration; (6) aliens from the so-called Asiatic barred zone, as described in section 3 of the immigration act; (7) aliens who have resided continuously for at least one year immediately preceding the time of their admission to the United States in the dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the republic of Cuba, the republic of Mexico, countries of Central or South America or adjacent islands; or (8) aliens under the age of 18 who are children of citizens of the United States.

(b) For the purposes of this act nationality shall be determined by country of birth, treating as separate countries the colonies or dependencies for which separate enumeration was made in the United States census of 1910.

(c) The secretary of state, the secretary of commerce and the secretary of labor, jointly, shall, as soon as feasible after the enactment of this act, prepare a statement showing the number of persons of the various nationalities resident in the United States as determined by the United States census of 1910, which statement shall be the population basis for the purposes of this act. In case of changes in political boundaries in foreign countries occurring subsequent to 1910 and resulting (1) in the creation of new countries the governments of which are recognized by the United States, or (2) in the transfer of territory from one country to another, such transfer being recognized by the United States, such officials, jointly, shall estimate the number of persons resident in the United States in 1910 who were born within the area included in such new countries or in such territory so transferred, and revise the population basis as to each country involved in such change of political boundary. For the purpose of such revision and for the purposes of this act generally aliens born in the area included in any such new country shall be considered as having been born in such country, and aliens born in any territory so transferred shall be considered as having been born in the country to which such territory was transferred.

(d) When the maximum number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted in any fiscal year under this act shall have been admitted all other aliens of such nationality, except as otherwise provided in this act, who may apply for admission during the same fiscal year shall be excluded: Provided, That the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted in any month shall not exceed 20 per centum of the total number of aliens of such nationality who are admissible in that fiscal year: Provided, further, That aliens returning from a temporary visit abroad, aliens who are professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, aliens belonging to any recognized, learned profession or aliens employed as domestic servants, may, if otherwise admissible, be admitted notwithstanding the maximum number of aliens of the same nationality admissible in the same month or fiscal year, as the case may be, shall have entered the United States; but aliens of the classes included in this proviso who enter the United States before such maximum number shall have entered shall (unless excluded by subdivision (a) from being counted) be counted in reckoning the percentage limits provided in this act: Provided, further, That in the enforcement of this act preference shall be given so far as possible to the wives, parents, brothers, sisters, children under 18 years of age and fiancees (1) of citizens of the United States, (2) of aliens now in the United States who have applied for citizenship in the manner provided by law or (3) of persons eligible to United States citizenship who served in the military or naval citizens of the United States, (2) of aliens tween April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, and have been separated from such forces under honorable conditions.

Sec. 3. That the commissioner-general of immigration, with the approval of the secretary of labor, shall, as soon as feasible after the enactment of this act, and from time to time thereafter, prescribe rules and regulations necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect. He shall, as soon as feasible after the enactment of this act, publish a statement showing the number of aliens of the various nationalities who may be admitted to the United States between the date this act becomes effective and the end of the current fiscal year, and on June 30 thereafter he shall publish a statement showing the number of aliens of the various nationalities who may be admitted during the ensuing fiscal year. He shall also publish monthly statements during the time this act remains in force showing the number of aliens of each nationality already admitted during the then current fiscal year and the number who may be admitted under the provisions of this act during the remainder of such year, but when 75 per centum of the maximum number of any nationality admissible during the fiscal year shall have been admitted, such statements shall be issued weekly thereafter. All statements shall be made available for general publication and shall be mailed to all transportation companies bringing aliens to the United States who shall request the same and shall file with the department of labor the address to which such statements shall be sent. The secretary of labor shall also submit such statements to the secretary of state, who shall transmit the information contained therein to the proper diplomatic and consular officials of the United States, which officials shall make the same available to persons intending to emigrate to the United States and to others who may apply.

Sec. 4. That the provisions of this act are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of the immigration laws.

Sec. 5. That this act shall take effect and be enforced fifteen days after its enactment (except sections 1 and 3 and subdivisions (b) and (c) of section 2, which shall take effect immediately upon the enactment of this act), and shall continue in force until June 30, 1922, and the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted during the remaining period of the current fiscal year, from the date when this act becomes effective to June 30, shall be limited in proportion to the number admissible during the fiscal year 1922. (Approved May 19, 1921.)

Quotas by Countries.

Under the Dillingham immigration law the following quotas of immigrants from the countries named may enter the United States each month until June 30, 1922:

Country of birth.	No.	Country of birth.	No.
Albania	57	Italy	8,404
Austria	1,489	Jugo Slavia	1,281
Belgium	311	Luxemburg	18
Bulgaria	60	Netherlands	2,423
Czecho-Slovakia	2,854	Poland	4,004
Danzig	57	Portugal	454
Denmark	1,129	Russia (including Siberia)	6,849
Finland	778	Spain	133
Fiume	14	Sweden	3,991
France	1,138	Switzerland	749
Germany	13,608	United kingdom	15,441
Greece	657		
Hungary	1,127		

Eastern Galicia, 1,156; other states of Europe, including Andora, Gibraltar, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, San Moreno and Iceland, 17; Armenia, 318; Palestine, 11; Smyrna district, 88; Syria, 181; other parts of Turkey, or Turkey in Europe and Asia, 43; the rest of Asia, including Persia and territory other than Siberia, which is not included in the Asiatic barred zone, 16; Africa, 24; Australia, 54; New Zealand, 10; Atlantic islands, other than the Azores, Madeira and islands adjacent to the American continent, 12; Pacific islands other than New Zealand and islands adjacent to the American continent, 4.

EMERGENCY TARIFF.

An act imposing temporary duties upon certain agricultural products to meet present emergencies and to provide revenue; to regulate commerce with foreign countries; to prevent dumping of foreign merchandise on the markets of the United States; to regulate the value of foreign money, and for other purposes. Be it enacted, etc.

Title I.—Emergency Tariff.

That on and after the day following the passage of this act, for the period of six months, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the following articles, when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine islands, the Virgin islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), the rates of duty which are prescribed by this section, namely:

1. Wheat, 35 cents per bushel.

2. Wheat flour and semolina, 20 per centum ad valorem.

3. Flaxseed, 30 cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds.

4. Corn or maize, 15 cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds.

5. Beans, provided for in paragraph 197 of the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," approved Oct. 3, 1913, 2 cents per pound.

6. Peanuts or ground beans, 3 cents per pound.

7. Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

8. Onions, 40 cents per bushel of fifty-seven pounds.

9. Rice, cleaned, 2 cents per pound, except rice cleaned for use in the manufacture of canned foods, on which the rate of duty shall be 1 cent per pound; uncleaned rice, or rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on, 1¾ cents per pound; rice flour, and rice meal, and rice broken which will pass through a number twelve wire sieve of a kind prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; paddy, or rice having the outer hull on, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

10. Lemons, 2 cents per pound.

11. Oils: Peanut, 26 cents per gallon; cottonseed, coconut and soya bean, 20 cents per gallon; olive, 40 cents per gallon in bulk, 50 cents per gallon in containers of less than five gallons.

12. Cattle, 30 per centum ad valorem.

13. Sheep: One year old or over, $2 per head; less than one year old, $1 per head.

14. Fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, 2 cents per pound. Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for herein, 25 per centum ad valorem.

15. Cattle and sheep and other stock imported for breeding purposes shall be admitted free of duty.

16. Cotton having a staple of one and three-eighths inches or more in length, 7 cents per pound.

17. Manufactures of which cotton of the kind provided for in paragraph 16 is the component material of chief value, 7 cents per pound in addition to the rates of duty imposed thereon by existing law.

18. Wool, commonly known as clothing wool, including hair of the camel, angora goat and alpaca, but not such wools as are commonly known as carpet wools: Unwashed, 15 cents per pound; washed, 30 cents per pound; scoured, 45 cents per pound. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from the animal without any cleaning; washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water only on the animal's back or on the skin; wools washed in any other manner than on the animal's back or on the skin shall be considered as scoured wool. On wool and hair provided for in this paragraph which is sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece the duty shall be twice the duty to which it would otherwise be subject, but not more than 45 cents per pound.

19. Wool and hair of the kind provided for in paragraph 18 when advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, and manufactures of which wool or hair of the kind provided for in paragraph 18 is the component material of chief value, 45 cents per pound in addition to the rates of duty imposed thereon by existing law.

20. Sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five degrees, one and sixteen one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscopic test, four one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; molasses testing not above forty degrees, 24 per centum ad valorem; testing above forty degrees and not above fifty-six degrees, 3½ cents per gallon; testing above fifty-six degrees, 7 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test.

21. Butter and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per pound.

22. Cheese and substitutes therefor, 23 per centum ad valorem.

23. Milk, fresh, 2 cents per gallon; cream, 5 cents per gallon.

24. Milk, preserved or condensed or sterilized by heating or other processes, including weight of immediate coverings, 2 cents per pound; sugar of milk, 5 cents per pound.

25. Wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per cent of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or dependencies when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, $2.35 per pound; stemmed, $3 per pound; filler tobacco not specially provided for in this section, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound.

The term "wrapper tobacco" as used in this section means that quality of leaf tobacco which has the requisite color, texture and burn and is of sufficient size for cigar wrappers, and the term "filler tobacco" means all other leaf tobacco.

26. Apples, 30 cents per bushel.

27. Cherries, in a raw state, preserved in brine or otherwise, 3 cents per pound.

28. Olives, in solution, 25 cents per gallon; olives, not in solution, 3 cents per pound.

Sec. 2. The rates of duty imposed by section 1 (except under paragraphs 17 and 19) in the case of articles on which a rate of duty is imposed by existing law shall be in lieu of such rate of duty during the six months' period referred to in section 1.

Sec. 3. After the expiration of the six months' period referred to in section 1, the rates of duty upon the articles therein enumerated shall be those, if any, imposed thereon by existing law.

Sec. 4. The duties imposed by this title shall be levied, collected and paid on the same basis, in the same manner and subject to the same provisions of law, including penalties, as the duties imposed by such act of 1913.

Sec. 5. That this title shall be cited as the "Emergency tariff act."

Title II.—Antidumping.

Dumping Investigation.

Sec. 201. (a) That whenever the secretary of the treasury (hereinafter in this act called the "secretary"), after such investigation as he deems necessary, finds that an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation into the United States of a class or kind of foreign merchandise and that merchandise of such class or kind is being sold or is likely to be sold in the United States or elsewhere at less than its fair value, then he shall make such finding public to the extent he deems necessary, together with a description of the class or kind of merchandise to which it applies in such detail as may be necessary for the guidance of the appraising officers.

(b) Whenever, in the case of any imported merchandise of a class or kind as to which the secretary has not so made public a finding, the appraiser or person acting as appraiser has reason to believe or suspect, from the invoice or other papers or from information presented to him, that the purchase price is less or that the exporter's sales price is less or likely to be less than the foreign market value (or in the absence of such value than the cost of production) he shall forthwith, under regulations prescribed by the secretary, notify the secretary of such fact and withhold his appraisement report to the collector as to such merchandise until the further order of the secretary or until the secretary has made public a finding as provided in subdivision (a) in regard to such merchandise.

Special Dumping Duty.

Sec. 202. (a) That in the case of all imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free of duty, of a class or kind as to which the secretary has made public a finding as provided in section 201, and as to which the appraiser or person acting as appraiser has made no appraisement report to the collector before such finding has been so made public, if the purchase price or the explorer's sales price is less than the foreign market value (or, in the absence of such value, than the cost of production) there shall be levied, collected and paid, in addition to the duties imposed thereon by law, a special dumping duty in an amount equal to such difference.

(b) If it is established to the satisfaction of the appraising officers that the amount of such difference between the purchase price and the foreign market value is wholly or partly due to the fact that the wholesale quantities, in which such or similar merchandise is sold or freely offered for sale to all purchasers for exportation to the United States in the ordinary course of trade, are greater than the wholesale quantities in which such or similar merchandise is sold or freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country of exportation in the ordinary course of trade for home consumption (or, if not so sold or offered for sale for home consumption, then for exportation to countries other than the United States), then due allowance shall be made therefor in determining the foreign market value for the purposes of this section.

(c) If it is established to the satisfaction of the appraising officers that the amount of such difference between the exporter's sales price and the foreign market value is wholly or partly due to the fact that the wholesale quantities, in which such or similar merchandise is sold or freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the United States in the ordinary course of trade, are greater than the wholesale quantities in which such or similar merchandise is sold or freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country of exportation in the ordinary course of trade for home consumption (or, if not sold or offered for sale for home consumption, then for exportation to countries other than the United States), then due allowance shall be made therefor in determining the foreign market value for the purposes of this section.

Purchase Price.

Sec. 203. That for the purposes of this title the purchase price of imported merchandise shall be the price at which such merchandise has been purchased or agreed to be purchased, prior to the time of exportation, by the person by whom or for whose account the merchandise is imported, plus, when not included in such price, the cost of all containers and coverings and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, less the amount, if any, included in such price, attributable to any additional costs, charges and expenses, and United States import duties, incident to bringing the merchandise from the place of shipment in the country of exportation to the place of delivery in the United States; and plus the amount, if not included in such price, of any export tax imposed by the country of exportation on the exportation of the merchandise to the United States; and plus the amount of any import duties imposed by the country of exportation which have been rebated, or which have not been collected, by reason of the exportation of the merchandise to the United States; and plus the amount

of any taxes imposed in the country of exportation upon the manufacturer, producer or seller, in respect to the manufacture, production or sale of the merchandise, which have been rebated, or which have not been collected, by reason of the exportation of the merchandise to the United States.

Exporter's Sales Price.

Sec. 204. That for the purpose of this title the exporter's sales price of imported merchandise shall be the price at which such merchandise is sold or agreed to be sold in the United States, before or after the time of importation, by or for the account of the exporter, plus, when not included in such price, the cost of all containers and coverings and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, less (1) the amount, if any, included in such price, attributable to any additional costs, charges and expenses and United States import duties, incident to bringing the merchandise from the place of shipment in the country of exportation to the place of delivery in the United States, (2) the amount of the commissions, if any, for selling in the United States the particular merchandise under consideration, (3) an amount equal to the expenses, if any, generally incurred by or for the account of the exporter in the United States in selling identical or substantially identical merchandise, and (4) the amount of any export tax imposed by the country of exportation on the exportation of the merchandise to the United States; and plus the amount of any import duties imposed by the country of exportation which have been rebated, or which have not been collected, by reason of the exportation of the merchandise to the United States; and plus the amount of any taxes imposed in the country of exportation upon the manufacturer, producer or seller in respect to the manufacture, production or sale of the merchandise, which have been rebated, or which have not been collected, by reason of the exportation of the merchandise to the United States.

Foreign Market Value.

Sec. 205. That for the purpose of this title the foreign market value of imported merchandise shall be the price, at the time of exportation of such merchandise to the United States, at which such or similar merchandise is sold or freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country from which exported, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade for home consumption (or, if not so sold or offered for sale for home consumption, then for exportation to countries other than the United States), plus, when not included in such price, the cost of all containers and coverings and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, except that in the case of merchandise purchased or agreed to be purchased by the person by whom or for whose account the merchandise is imported, prior to the time of exportation, the foreign market value shall be ascertained as of the date of such purchase or agreement to purchase. In the ascertainment of foreign market value for the purposes of this title no pretended sale or offer for sale, and no sale or offer for sale intended to establish a fictitious market, shall be taken into account.

Cost of Production.

Sec. 206. That for the purposes of this title the cost of production of imported merchandise shall be the sum of—

(1) The cost of materials of, and of fabrication, manipulation or other process employed in manufacturing or producing, identical or substantially identical merchandise, at a time preceding the date of shipment of the particular merchandise under consideration which would ordinarily permit the manufacture or production of the particular merchandise under consideration in the usual course of business;

(2) The usual general expenses (not less than 10 per centum of such cost) in the case of identical or substantially identical merchandise;

(3) The cost of all containers and coverings, and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the particular merchandise under consideration in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States; and

(4) An addition for profit (not less than 8 per centum of the sum of the amounts found under paragraphs 1 and 2) equal to the profit which is ordinarily added, in the case of merchandise of the same general character as the particular merchandise under consideration, by manufacturers or producers in the country of manufacture or production who are engaged in the same general trade as the manufacturer or producer of the particular merchandise under consideration.

Exporter.

Sec. 207. That for the purposes of this title the exporter of imported merchandise shall be the person by whom or for whose account the merchandise is imported into the United States:

(1) If such person is the agent or principal of the exporter, manufacturer or producer; or

(2) If such person owns or controls, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership or control or otherwise, any interest in the business of the exporter, manufacturer or producer; or

(3) If the exporter, manufacturer or producer owns or controls, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership or control or otherwise, any interest in any business conducted by such person; or

(4) If any person or persons, jointly or severally, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership or control or otherwise, own or control in the aggregate 20 per centum or more of the voting power or control in the business carried on by the person by whom or for whose account the merchandise is imported into the United States, and also 20 per centum or more of such power or control in the business of the exporter, manufacturer or producer.

Oaths and Bonds on Entry.

Sec. 208. That in the case of all imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free of duty, of a class or kind as to which the secretary has made public a finding as provided in section 201, and delivery of which has not been made by the collector before such finding has been so made public, unless the person by whom or for whose account such merchandise is imported makes oath before the collector, under regulations prescribed by the secretary, that he is not an exporter, or unless such person declares under oath at the time of entry, under regulations prescribed by the secretary, the exporter's sales price of such merchandise, it shall be unlawful for the collector to deliver the merchandise until such person has made oath before the collector, under regulations prescribed by the secretary, that the merchandise has not been sold or agreed to be sold by such person, and has given bond to the collector, under regulations prescribed by the secretary, with sureties approved by the collector, in an amount equal to the estimated value of the merchandise, conditioned: (1) that he will report to the collector the exporter's sales price of the merchandise within 30 days after such merchan-

dise has been sold or agreed to be sold in the United States, (2) that he will pay on demand from the collector the amount of special dumping duty, if any, imposed by this title upon such merchandise, and (3) that he will furnish to the collector such information as may be in his possession and as may be necessary for the ascertainment of such duty, and will keep such records as to the sale of such merchandise as the secretary may by regulation prescribe.

Duties of Appraisers.

Sec. 209. That in the case of all imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free of duty, of a class or kind as to which the secretary has made public a finding as provided in section 201, and as to which the appraiser or person acting as appraiser has made no appraisement report to the collector before such finding has been so made public, it shall be the duty of each appraiser or person acting as appraiser, by all reasonable ways and means, to ascertain, estimate and appraise (any invoice or affidavit thereto or statement of cost of production to the contrary notwithstanding) and report to the collector the foreign market value or the cost of production, as the case may be, the purchase price, and the exporter's sales price, and any other facts which the secretary may deem necessary for the purposes of this title.

Appeals and Protests.

Sec. 210. That for the purposes of this title the determination of the appraiser or person acting as appraiser as to the foreign market value or the cost of production, as the case may be, the purchase price, and the exporter's sales price, and the action of the collector in assessing special dumping duty, shall have the same force and effect and be subject to the same right of appeal and protest, under the same conditions and subject to the same limitations; and the general appraisers, the board of general appraisers and the court of customs appeals shall have the same jurisdiction, powers and duties in connection with such appeals and protests as in the case of appeals and protests relating to customs duties under existing law.

Drawbacks.

Sec. 211. That the special dumping duty imposed by this title shall be treated in all respects as regular customs duties within the meaning of all laws relating to the drawback of customs duties.

Short Title.

Sec. 212. That this title may be cited as the "Antidumping act, 1921."

Title III.—Assessment of ad Valorem Duties.

Sec. 301. That whenever merchandise which is imported into the United States is subject to an ad valorem rate of duty or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, duty shall in no case be assessed on a value less than the export value of such merchandise.

Export Value.

Sec. 302. That for the purpose of this title the export value of imported merchandise shall be the price, at the time of exportation of such merchandise to the United States, at which such or similar merchandise is sold or freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country from which exported, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade, for exportation to the United States, plus, when not included in such price, the cost of all containers and coverings and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, less the amount, if any, included in such price, attributable to any additional costs, charges and expenses, and United States import duties, incident to bringing the merchandise from the place of shipment in the country of exportation to the place of delivery in the United States, and plus, if not included in such price, the amount of any export tax imposed by the country of exportation on merchandise exported to the United States.

References to "Value" in Existing Law.

Sec. 303 (a). That wherever in title I of this act, or in the tariff act of 1913 as amended, or in any law of the United States in existence at the time of the enactment of this act relative to the appraisement of imported merchandise (except sections 2874, 2976 and 3016 of the revised statutes and section 801 of the revenue act of 1916), reference is made to the value of imported merchandise (irrespective of the particular phraseology used and irrespective of whether or not such phraseology is limited or qualified by words referring to country or port of exportation or principal markets) such reference shall, in respect to all merchandise imported on or after the day this act takes effect, be construed to refer, except as provided in subdivision (b), to actual market value as defined by the law in existence at the time of the enactment of this act, or to export value as defined by section 302 of this act, whichever is higher.

(b) If the rate of duty upon imported merchandise is in any manner dependent upon the value of any component material thereof, such value shall be an amount determined under the provisions of the tariff act of 1913, as in force prior to the enactment of this act.

Definitions.

Sec. 304. That when used in this title the term "Tariff act of 1913" means the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 3, 1913.

Title IV.—General Provisions.

Statements in Invoice.

Sec. 401. That all invoices of imported merchandise and all statements in the form of an invoice, in addition to the statements required by law in existence at the time of the enactment of this act, shall contain such other statements as the secretary may by regulation prescribe, and a statement as to the currency in which made out, specifying whether gold, silver or paper.

Statements at Time of Entry.

Sec. 402. That the owner, importer, consignee or agent making entry of imported merchandise shall set forth upon the invoice, or statement in the form of an invoice, and in the entry, in addition to the statements required by law in existence at the time of the enactment of this act, such statements, under oath if required, as the secretary may by regulation prescribe.

Conversion of Currency.

Sec. 403. (a) That section 25 of the act of Aug. 27, 1894, entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 25. That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the director of the mint and be proclaimed by the secretary of the treasury quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year.

(b) For the purpose of the assessment and

collection of duties upon merchandise imported into the United States on or after the day of the enactment of this act, wherever it is necessary to convert foreign currency into currency of the United States, such conversion, except as provided in subdivision (c), shall be made at the values proclaimed by the secretary under the provisions of section 25 of such act of Aug. 27, 1894, for the quarter in which the merchandise was exported.

(c) If no such value has been proclaimed, or if the value so proclaimed varies by 5 per centum or more from a value measured by the buying rate in the New York market at noon on the day of exportation, conversion shall be made at a value measured by such buying rate. For the purposes of this subdivision such buying rate shall be the buying rate for cable transfers payable in the foreign currency so to be converted; and shall be determined by the Federal Reserve bank of New York and certified daily to the secretary, who shall make it public at such times, and to such extent as he deems necessary. In ascertaining such buying rate such Federal Reserve bank may in its discretion (1) take into consideration the last ascertainable transactions and quotations, whether direct or through the exchange of other currencies, and (2) if there is no market buying rate for such cable transfers, calculate such rate from actual transactions and quotations in demand or time bills of exchange.

(d) Sections 2903 and 3565 of the revised statutes are repealed.

(e) Section 25 of such act of August 27, 1894, as in force prior to the enactment of this act, and section 2903 of the revised statutes, shall remain in force for the assessment and collection of duties on merchandise imported into the United States prior to the day of the enactment of this act.

Inspection of Exporter's Books.

Sec. 404. That if any person manufacturing, producing, selling, shipping or consigning merchandise exported to the United States fails, at the request of the secretary, or an appraiser, or person acting as appraiser, or a collector, or a general appraiser, or the board of general appraisers, as the case may be, to permit a duly accredited officer of the United States to inspect his books, papers, records, accounts, documents or correspondence pertaining to the market value or classification of such merchandise, then while such failure continues the secretary, under regulations prescribed by him, (1) shall prohibit the importation into the United States of merchandise manufactured, produced, sold, shipped or consigned by such person, and (2) may instruct the collectors to withhold delivery of merchandise manufactured, produced, sold, shipped or consigned by such person. If such failure continues for a period of one year from the date of such instructions the collector shall cause the merchandise, unless previously exported, to be sold at public auction as in the case of forfeited merchandise.

Inspection of Importer's Books.

Sec. 405. That if any person importing merchandise into the United States or dealing in imported merchandise fails, at the request of the secretary, or an appraiser, or person acting as appraiser, or a collector, or a general appraiser, or the board of general appraisers, as the case may be, to permit a duly accredited officer of the United States to inspect his books, papers, records, accounts, documents or correspondence pertaining to the value or classification of such merchandise, then while such failure continues the secretary, under regulations prescribed by him, (1) shall prohibit the importation of merchandise into the United States by or for the account of such person, and (2) shall instruct the collectors to withhold delivery of merchandise imported by or for the account of such person. If such failure continues for a period of one year from the date of such instructions the collector shall cause the merchandise, unless previously exported, to be sold at public auction as in the case of forfeited merchandise.

Definitions.

Sec. 406. That when used in Title II. or Title III. or in this title—

The term "person" includes individuals, partnerships, corporations and associations; and

The term "United States" includes all territories and possessions subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, except the Philippine islands, the Virgin islands, the islands of Guam and Tutuila and the Canal Zone.

Rules and Regulations.

Sec. 407. That the secretary shall make rules and regulations necessary for the enforcement of this act.

Title V.—Dyes and Chemicals.

Sec. 501. (a) That on and after the day following the enactment of this act, for the period of three months, no sodium nitrite, no dyes or dyestuffs, including crudes and intermediates, no product or products derived directly or indirectly from coal tar (including crudes, intermediates, finished or partly finished products, and mixtures and compounds of such coal-tar products), and no synthetic organic drugs or synthetic organic chemicals, shall be admitted to entry or delivered from customs custody in the United States or in any of its possessions unless the secretary determines that such article or a satisfactory substitute therefor is not obtainable in the United States or in any of its possessions in sufficient quantities and on reasonable terms as to quality, price and delivery, and that such article in the quantity to be admitted is required for consumption by an actual consumer in the United States or in any of its possessions within six months after receipt of the merchandise.

(b) Upon the day following the enactment of this act the war trade board section of the department of state shall cease to exist; all clerks and employes of such war trade board section shall be transferred to and become clerks and employes of the treasury department, and all books, documents and other records relating to such dye and chemical import control of such war trade board section shall become books, documents and records of the treasury department. All individual licenses issued by such war trade board section prior to the enactment of this act shall remain in effect during the period of their validity and the importations under such licenses shall be permitted. All unexpended funds and appropriations for the use and maintenance of such war trade board section shall become funds and appropriations available to be expended by the secretary in the exercise of the power and authority conferred upon him by this section.

Sec. 502. That this title may be cited as the "Dye and chemical control act, 1921." (Approved May 27, 1921.)

POSTAL SERVICE RECLASSIFICATION.

From and after July 1, 1921, postmasters of the fourth class shall be paid the same compensation as now provided by law, except that they shall receive 145 per centum of the cancellations of the first $75 or less per quarter, 70 per centum of the next $100 or less per quarter, and on the balance 60 per centum.

As a reward for faithful and meritorious

service special clerks may be appointed in the executive, finance, money order, postal savings, registry, mailing and other divisions of first-class postoffices. Clerks in the executive, finance, money order, postal savings, registry and other divisions of first-class postoffices who were designated as special clerks, finance clerks, cashiers, foremen, bookkeepers, chief stamp clerks, chief mailing clerks and stenographers on June 30, 1920, and who were, on and after July 1, 1920, assigned as clerks of grade five shall, from and after the passage of this act, unless they were demoted for cause, be given the designation and status of special clerks, and assigned to the first or second grade: Provided, That clerks who have been designated as special clerks shall not be demoted except for cause.

Clerks and carriers in the intermediate or automatic grades who were appointed to regular positions before June 5, 1920, and are receiving less than the maximum grade of salary, shall receive credit for all time served as substitute on a basis of one year for each 306 days of eight hours served as substitute, and be promoted to the grade to which such clerk or carrier would have progressed had his original appointment as substitute been to grade one.

Effective July 1, 1921, the minimum salary of foreman in first-class offices shall be $2,100 per annum.

Effective July 1, 1921, the minimum salary of assistant superintendents of mails in postoffices with receipts of $1,000,000, but less than $2,000,000, shall be $2,300 per annum.

Effective July 1, 1921, the salary of assistant postmasters at offices of the second class, where the gross postal receipts are $8,000, but less than $12,000, shall be $1,850 per annum.

The postmaster-general is authorized to pay to the clerks and laborers in first and second class postoffices and letter carriers in the city delivery service the amount due them as overtime in lieu of compensatory time for work performed by them on Sundays intervening between June 5 and July 1, 1920.

The postmaster-general is authorized to pay to persons who have been retired under the act of congress entitled "An act for the retirement of employes in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, and who have since their retirement been employed in the postal service, the sums to which they are entitled for services heretofore rendered.

The paragraph in the act of congress entitled "An act to reclassify postmasters and employes of the postal service and readjust their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis," approved June 5, 1920, which reads as follows: "On and after July 1, 1921, no supervisory official or employe in the postal service shall be promoted more than $300 during any one year, except when appointed postmaster, inspector in charge or superintendent of the railway mail service." is repealed. (Approved July 21, 1921.)

LANDING OF SUBMARINE CABLES.

No person shall land or operate in the United States any submarine cable directly or indirectly connecting the United States with any foreign country, or connecting one portion of the United States with any other portion thereof, unless a written license to land or operate such cable has been issued by the president of the United States. Provided, That any such cable now laid within the United States without a license granted by the president may continue to operate without such license for a period of ninety days from the date this act takes effect: And provided further, That the conditions of this act shall not apply to cables all of which, including both terminals, lie wholly within the continental United States.

The president may withhold or revoke such license when he shall be satisfied after due notice and hearing that such action will assist in securing rights for the landing or operation of cables in foreign countries, or in maintaining the rights or interests of the United States or of its citizens in foreign countries, or will promote the security of the United States, or may grant such license upon such terms as shall be necessary to assure just and reasonable rates and service in the operation and use of cables so licensed: Provided, That the license shall not contain terms or conditions granting to the licensee exclusive rights of landing or of operation in the United States: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the power and jurisdiction heretofore granted the interstate commerce commission with respect to the transmission of messages.

The president is empowered to prevent the landing of any cable about to be landed in violation of this act. When any such cable is about to be or is landed or is being operated, without a license, any district court of the United States exercising jurisdiction in the district in which such cable is about to be or is landed, or any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties, shall have jurisdiction, at the suit of the United States, to enjoin the landing or operation of such cable or to compel, by injunction, the removal thereof.

Whoever knowingly commits, instigates or assists in any act forbidden by section 1 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

The term "United States" as used in this act includes the Canal Zone, the Philippine islands and all territory, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of America.

No right shall accrue to any government, person or corporation under the terms of this act that may not be rescinded, changed, modified or amended by the congress. (Approved May 27, 1921.)

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT, 1921.

Title I.—Definitions.

This act may be cited as the "packers and stockyards act, 1921."

Sec. 2. (a) When used in this act—

(1) The term "person" includes individuals, partnerships, corporations and associations;

(2) The term "secretary" means the secretary of agriculture;

(3) The term "meat food products" means all products and by-products of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry—if edible;

(4) The term "live stock" means cattle, sheep, swine, horses, mules or goats—whether live or dead;

(5) The term "live-stock products" means all products and by-products (other than meats and meat food products) of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry derived in whole or in part from live stock, and

(6) The term "commerce" means commerce between any state, territory or possession or the District of Columbia and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same state, territory or possession or the District of Columbia, but through any place outside thereof, or within any territory or possession or the District of Columbia.

(b) For the purpose of this act (but not in any wise limiting the foregoing definition) a transaction in respect to any article shall be considered to be in commerce if such article

is part of that current of commerce usual in the live-stock and meat-packing industries, whereby live stock, meats, meat food products, live-stock products, dairy products, poultry, poultry products or eggs are sent from one state with the expectation that they will end their transit, after purchase, in another, including, in addition to cases within the above general description, all cases where purchase or sale is either for shipment to another state or for slaughter of live stock within the state and the shipment outside the state of the products resulting from such slaughter. Articles normally in such current of commerce shall not be considered out of such current through resort being had to any means or device intended to remove transactions in respect thereto from the provisions of this act. For the purpose of this paragraph the word "state" includes territory, the District of Columbia, possession of the United States and foreign nation.

Title II.—Packers.

Sec. 201. When used in this act—

The term "packer" means any person engaged in the business (a) of buying live stock in commerce for purposes of slaughter, or (b) of manufacturing or preparing meats or meat food products for sale or shipment in commerce, or (c) of manufacturing or preparing live-stock products for sale or shipment in commerce, or (d) of marketing meats, meat food products, live-stock products, dairy products, poultry, poultry products or eggs in commerce; but no person engaged in such business of manufacturing or preparing live-stock products or in such marketing business shall be considered a packer unless—

(1) Such person is also engaged in any business referred to in clause (a) or (b) above, or unless

(2) Such person owns or controls, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership or control or otherwise, by himself or through his agents, servants or employes, any interest in any business referred to in clause (a) or (b) above, or unless

(3) Any interest in such business of manufacturing or preparing live-stock products or in such marketing business is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership or control or otherwise by himself or through his agents, servants or employes, by any person engaged in any business referred to in clause (a) or (b) above, or unless

(4) Any person or persons jointly or severally, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership or control or otherwise, by themselves or through their agents, servants or employes, own or control in the aggregate 20 per centum or more of the voting power or control in such business of manufacturing or preparing live-stock products or in such marketing business and also 20 per centum or more of such power or control in any business referred to in clause (a) or (b) above.

Sec. 202. It shall be unlawful for any packer to—

(a) Engage in or use any unfair, unjustly discriminatory or deceptive practice or device in commerce, or

(b) Make or give, in commerce, any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person or locality in any respect whatsoever, or subject, in commerce, any particular person or locality to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever, or

(c) Sell or otherwise transfer to or for any other packer, or buy or otherwise receive from or for any other packer, any article for the purpose or with the effect of apportioning the supply in commerce between any such packers, if such apportionment has the tendency or effect of restraining commerce or of creating a monopoly in commerce, or

(d) Sell or otherwise transfer to or for any other person, or buy or otherwise receive from or for any other person, any article for the purpose or with the effect of manipulating or controlling prices in commerce or of creating a monopoly in the acquisition of, buying, selling or dealing in any article in commerce, or of restraining commerce, or

(e) Engage in any course of business or do any act for the purpose or with the effect of manipulating or controlling prices in commerce, or of creating a monopoly in the acquisition of, buying, selling or dealing in any article in commerce, or of restraining commerce, or

(f) Conspire, combine, agree or arrange with any other person (1) to apportion territory for carrying on business in commerce, or (2) to apportion purchases or sales of any article in commerce or (3) to manipulate or control prices in commerce; or

(g) Conspire, combine, agree or arrange with any other person to do or aid or abet the doing of any act made unlawful by subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e).

Sec. 203. (a) Whenever the secretary has reason to believe that any packer has violated or is violating any provision of this title he shall cause a complaint in writing to be served upon the packer, stating his charges in that respect and requiring the packer to attend and testify at a hearing at a time and place designated therein, at least thirty days after the service of such complaint; and at such time and place there shall be afforded the packer a reasonable opportunity to be informed as to the evidence introduced against him (including the right of cross-examination) and to be heard in person or by counsel and through witnesses, under such regulations as the secretary may prescribe. Any person for good cause shown may on application be allowed by the secretary to intervene in such proceeding and appear in person or by counsel. At any time prior to the close of the hearing the secretary may amend the complaint; but in case of any amendment adding new charges the hearing shall, on the request of the packer, be adjourned for a period not exceeding fifteen days.

(b) If, after such hearing, the secretary finds that the packer has violated or is violating any provisions of this title covered by the charges, he shall make a report in writing in which he shall state his findings as to the facts and shall issue and cause to be served on the packer an order requiring such packer to cease and desist from continuing such violation. The testimony taken at the hearing shall be reduced to writing and filed in the records of the department of agriculture.

(c) Until a transcript of the record in such hearing has been filed in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, as provided in section 204, the secretary at any time, upon such notice and in such manner as he deems proper, but only after reasonable opportunity to the packer to be heard, may amend or set aside the report or order, in whole or in part.

(d) Complaints, orders and other processes of the secretary under this section may be served in the same manner as provided in section 5 of the act entitled "An act to create a federal trade commission, to define its powers and duties and for other purposes," approved Sept. 26, 1914.

Sec. 204. (a) An order made under section 203 shall be final and conclusive unless within thirty days after service the packer appeals to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the circuit in which he has his principal place of business, by filing with the clerk of such court a written petition praying that the secretary's order be set aside or modified in the manner stated in the petition, together with a bond in such sum as the court may determine.

conditioned that such packer will pay the costs of the proceedings if the court so directs.

(b) The clerk of the court shall immediately cause a copy of the petition to be delivered to the secretary, and the secretary shall forthwith prepare, certify and file in the court a full and accurate transcript of the record in such proceedings, including the complaint, the evidence and the report and order. If before such transcript is filed the secretary amends or sets aside his report or order, in whole or in part, the petitioner may amend the petition within such time as the court may determine, on notice to the secretary.

(c) At any time after such transcript is filed the court, on application of the secretary, may issue a temporary injunction restraining, to the extent it deems proper, the packer and his officers, directors, agents and employes, from violating any of the provisions of the order pending the final determination of the appeal.

(d) The evidence so taken or admitted, duly certified and filed as aforesaid as a part of the record, shall be considered by the court as the evidence in the case. The proceedings in such cases in the Circuit Court of Appeals shall be made a preferred cause and shall be expedited in every way.

(e) The court may affirm, modify or set aside the order of the secretary.

(f) If the court determines that the just and proper disposition of the case requires the taking of additional evidence, the court shall order the hearing to be reopened for the taking of such evidence, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the court may deem proper. The secretary may modify his findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of the additional evidence so taken, and he shall file such modified or new findings and his recommendations, if any, for the modification or setting aside of his order, with the return of such additional evidence.

(g) If the Circuit Court of Appeals affirms or modifies the order of the secretary, its decree shall operate as an injunction to restrain the packer and his officers, directors, agents and employes from violating the provisions of such order or such order as modified.

(h) The Circuit Court of Appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction to review and to affirm, set aside or modify such orders of the secretary, and the decree of such court shall be final except that it shall be subject to review by the Supreme court of the United States upon certiorari, as provided in section 240 of the judicial code, if such writ is duly applied for within sixty days after entry of the decree. The issue of such writ shall not operate as a stay of the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals, in so far as such decree operates as an injunction, unless so ordered by the Supreme court.

(i) For the purpose of this title the term "Circuit Court of Appeals," in case the principal place of business of the packer is in the District of Columbia, means the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 205. Any packer or any officer, director, agent or employe of a packer, who fails to obey any order of the secretary issued under the provisions of section 203, or such order as modified—

(1) After the expiration of the time allowed for filing a petition in the Circuit Court of Appeals to set aside or modify such order, if no such petition has been filed within such time; or

(2) After the expiration of the time allowed for applying for a writ of certiorari, if such order, or such order as modified, has been sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals and no such writ has been applied for within such time; or

(3) After such order, or such order as modified, has been sustained by the courts as provided in section 204; shall on conviction be fined not less than $500 nor more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than five years, or both. Each day during which such failure continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

Title III.—Stockyards.

Sec. 301. When used in this act—

(a) The term "stockyard owner" means any person engaged in the business of conducting or operating a stockyard;

(b) The term "stockyard services" means services or facilities furnished at a stockyard in connection with the receiving, buying or selling on a commission basis or otherwise, marketing, feeding, watering, holding, delivery, shipment, weighing or handling, in commerce, of live stock;

(c) The term "market agency" means any person engaged in the business of (1) buying or selling in commerce live stock at a stockyard on a commission basis or (2) furnishing stockyard services; and

(d) The term "dealer" means any person, not a market agency, engaged in the business of buying or selling in commerce live stock at a stockyard, either on his own account or as the employe or agent of the vender or purchaser.

Sec. 302. (a) When used in this title the term "stockyard" means any place, establishment, or facility commonly known as stockyards, conducted or operated for compensation or profit as a public market, consisting of pens, or other inclosures, and their appurtenances, in which live cattle, sheep, swine, horses, mules or goats are received, held or kept for sale or shipment in commerce. This title shall not apply to a stockyard of which the area normally available for handling live stock, exclusive of runs, alleys or passageways, is less than twenty thousand square feet.

(b) The secretary shall from time to time ascertain, after such inquiry as he deems necessary, the stockyards which come within the foregoing definition, and shall give notice thereof to the stockyard owners concerned, and give public notice thereof, by posting copies of such notice in the stockyard, and in such other manner as he may determine. After the giving of such notice to the stockyard owner and to the public, the stockyard shall remain subject to the provisions of this title until like notice is given by the secretary that such stockyard no longer comes within the foregoing definition.

Sec. 303. After the expiration of thirty days after the secretary has given public notice that any stockyard is within the definition of section 302, by posting copies of such notice in the stockyard, no person shall carry on the business of a market agency or dealer at such stockyard unless he has registered with the secretary under such rules and regulations as the secretary may prescribe, his name and address, the character of business in which he is engaged and the kinds of stockyard services, if any, which he furnishes at such stockyard. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $500 for each such offense and not more than $25 for each day it continues, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

Sec. 304. It shall be the duty of every stockyard owner and market agency to fur-

nish upon reasonable request, without discrimination, reasonable stockyard services at such stockyard.

Sec. 305. All rates or charges made for any stockyard services furnished at a stockyard by a stockyard owner or market agency shall be just, reasonable and nondiscriminatory, and any unjust, unreasonable or discriminatory rate or charge is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Sec. 306. (a) Within sixty days after the secretary has given public notice that a stockyard is within the definition of section 302, by posting copies of such notice in the stockyard, the stockyard owner and every market agency at such stockyard shall file with the secretary, and print and keep open to public inspection at the stockyard, schedules showing all rates and charges for the stockyard services furnished by such person at such stockyard. If a market agency commences business at the stockyard after the expiration of such sixty days such schedules must be filed before any stockyard services are furnished.

(b) Such schedules shall plainly state all such rates and charges in such detail as the secretary may require, and shall also state any rules or regulations which in any manner change, affect or determine any part or the aggregate of such rates or charges, or the value of the stockyard services furnished. The secretary may determine and prescribe the form and manner in which such schedules shall be prepared, arranged and posted, and may from time to time make such changes in respect thereto as may be found expedient.

(c) No changes shall be made in the rates or charges so filed and published, except after ten days' notice to the secretary and to the public, filed and published as aforesaid, which shall plainly state the changes proposed to be made and the time such changes will go into effect; but the secretary may, for good cause shown, allow changes on less than ten days' notice, or modify the requirements of this section in respect to publishing, posting and filing of schedules, either in particular instances or by a general order applicable to special or peculiar circumstances or conditions.

(d) The secretary may reject and refuse to file any schedule tendered for filing which does not provide and give lawful notice of its effective date, and any schedule so rejected by the secretary shall be void and its use shall be unlawful.

(e) Whenever there is filed with the secretary any schedule, stating a new rate or charge, or a new regulation or practice affecting any rate or charge, the secretary may either upon complaint or upon his own initiative without complaint, at once, and if he so orders without answer or other formal pleading by the person filing such schedule, but upon reasonable notice, enter upon a hearing concerning the lawfulness of such rate, charge, regulation or practice, and pending such hearing and decision thereon the secretary, upon filing with such schedule and delivering to the person filing it a statement in writing of his reason for such suspension, may suspend the operation of such schedule and defer the use of such rate, charge, regulation or practice, but not for a longer period than thirty days beyond the time when it would otherwise go into effect; and after full hearing, whether completed before or after the rate, charge, regulation or practice goes into effect, the secretary may make such order with reference thereto as would be proper in a proceeding initiated after it had become effective. If any such hearing cannot be concluded within the period of suspension the secretary may extend the time of suspension for a further period not exceeding thirty days, and if the proceeding has not been concluded and an order made at the expiration of such thirty days, the proposed change of rate, charge, regulation or practice shall go into effect at the end of such period.

(f) After the expiration of the sixty days referred to in subdivision (a) no person shall carry on the business of a stockyard owner or market agency unless the rates and charges for the stockyard services furnished at the stockyard have been filed and published in accordance with this section and the orders of the secretary made thereunder; nor charge, demand or collect a greater or less or different compensation for such services than the rates and charges specified in the schedules filed and in effect at the time; nor refund or remit in any manner any portion of the rates or charges so specified (but this shall not prohibit a co-operative association of producers from bona fide returning to its members, on a patronage basis, its excess earnings on their live stock, subject to such regulations as the secretary may prescribe); nor extend to any person at such stockyard any stockyard services except such as are specified in such schedules.

(g) Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of this section or of any regulation or order of the secretary made thereunder shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $500 for each such offense, and not more than $25 for each day it continues, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

(h) Whoever willfully fails to comply with the provisions of this section or of any regulation or order of the secretary made thereunder shall on conviction be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 307. It shall be the duty of every stockyard owner and market agency to establish, observe and enforce just, reasonable and nondiscriminatory regulations and practices in respect to the furnishing of stockyard services, and every unjust, unreasonable or discriminatory regulation or practice is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Sec. 308. (a) If any stockyard owner, market agency or dealer violates any of the provisions of sections 304, 305, 306 or 307, or any order of the secretary made under this title, he shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of such violation.

(b) Such liability may be enforced either (1) by complaint to the secretary as provided in section 309, or (2) by suit in any District court of the United States of competent jurisdiction; but this section shall not in any way abridge or alter the remedies now existing at common law or by statute, but the provisions of this act are in addition to such remedies.

Sec. 309. (a) Any person complaining of anything done or omitted to be done by any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "defendant") in violation of the provisions of sections 304, 305, 306 or 307, or of an order of the secretary made under this title, may, at any time within ninety days after the cause of action accrues, apply to the secretary by petition, which shall briefly state the facts, whereupon the complaint thus made shall be forwarded by the secretary to the defendant, who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint or to answer it in writing, within a reasonable time to be specified by the secretary. If the

defendant within the time specified makes reparation for the injury alleged to be done he shall be relieved of liability to the complainant only for the particular violation thus complained of. If the defendant does not satisfy the complaint within the time specified, or there appears to be any reasonable ground for investigating the complaint, it shall be the duty of the secretary to investigate the matters complained of in such manner and by such means as he deems proper.

(b) The secretary, at the request of the live-stock commissioner, board of agriculture or other agency of a state or territory having jurisdiction over stockyards in such state or territory, shall investigate any complaint forwarded by such agency in like manner and with the same authority and powers as in the case of a complaint made under subdivision (a).

(c) The secretary may at any time institute an inquiry on his own motion in any case and as to any matter or thing concerning which a complaint is authorized to be made to or before the secretary, by any provision of this title or concerning which any question may arise under any of the provisions of this title or relating to the enforcement of any of the provisions of this title. The secretary shall have the same power and authority to proceed with any inquiry instituted upon his own motion as though he had been appealed to by petition, including the power to make and enforce any order or orders in the case or relating to the matter or thing concerning which the inquiry is had, except orders for the payment of money.

(d) No complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant.

(e) If after hearing on a complaint the secretary determines that the complainant is entitled to an award of damages the secretary shall make an order directing the defendant to pay to the complainant the sum to which he is entitled on or before a day named.

(f) If the defendant does not comply with an order for the payment of money within the time limit in such order, the complainant, or any person for whose benefit such order was made, may within one year of the date of the order file in the District court of the United States for the district in which he resides or in which is located the principal place of business of the defendant or in any state court having general jurisdiction of the parties, a petition setting forth briefly the causes for which he claims damages and the order of the secretary in the premises. Such suit in the District court shall proceed in all respects like other civil suits for damages except that the findings and orders of the secretary shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and the petitioner shall not be liable for costs in the District court nor for costs at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless they accrue upon his appeal. If the petitioner finally prevails he shall be allowed a reasonable attorney's fee to be taxed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit.

Sec. 310. Whenever after full hearing upon a complaint made as provided in section 309 or after full hearing under an order for investigation and hearing made by the secretary on his own initiative, either in extension of any pending complaint or without any complaint whatever, the secretary is of the opinion that any rate, charge, regulation or practice of a stockyard owner or market agency, for or in connection with the furnishing of stockyard services, is or will be unjust, unreasonable or discriminatory, the secretary—

(a) May determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable rate or charge, or rates or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case, or the maximum or minimum, or maximum and minimum, to be charged, and what regulation or practice is or will be just, reasonable and nondiscriminatory to be thereafter followed, and

(b) May make an order that such owner or operator (1) shall cease and desist from such violation to the extent to which the secretary finds that it does or will exist; (2) shall not thereafter publish, demand or collect any rate or charge for the furnishing of stockyard services other than the rate or charge so prescribed, or in excess of the maximum or less than the minimum so prescribed, as the case may be, and (3) shall conform to and observe the regulation or practice so prescribed.

Sec. 311. Whenever in any investigation under the provisions of this title or in any investigation instituted by petition of the stockyard owner or market agency concerned, which petition is hereby authorized to be filed, the secretary after full hearing finds that any rate, charge, regulation or practice of any stockyard owner or market agency, for or in connection with the buying or selling on a commission basis or otherwise, receiving, marketing, feeding, holding, delivery, shipment, weighing or handling, not in commerce, of live stock, causes any undue or unreasonable advantage, prejudice or preference as between persons or localities in intrastate commerce in live stock on the one hand and interstate or foreign commerce in live stock on the other hand, or any undue, unjust or unreasonable discrimination against interstate or foreign commerce in live stock, which is hereby forbidden and declared to be unlawful, the secretary shall prescribe the rate, charge, regulation or practice thereafter to be observed, in such manner as, in his judgment, will remove such advantage, preference or discrimination. Such rates, charges, regulations or practices shall be observed while in effect by the stockyard owners or market agencies parties to such proceeding affected thereby, the law of any state or the decision or order of any state authority to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 312. (a) It shall be unlawful for any stockyard owner, market agency or dealer to engage in or use any unfair, unjustly discriminatory or deceptive practice or device in connection with the receiving, marketing, buying or selling on a commission basis or otherwise, feeding, watering, holding, delivery, shipment, weighing or handling in commerce at a stockyard, of live stock.

(b) Whenever complaint is made to the secretary by any person, or whenever the secretary has reason to believe that any stockyard owner, market agency or dealer is violating the provisions of subdivision (a), the secretary after notice and full hearing may make an order that he shall cease and desist from continuing such violation to the extent that the secretary finds that it does or will exist.

Sec. 313. Except as otherwise provided in this act all orders of the secretary under this title, other than orders for the payment of money, shall take effect within such reasonable time, not less than five days, as is prescribed in the order, and shall continue in force until his further order or for a specified period of time, according as is prescribed in the order, unless such order is suspended or modified or set aside by the secretary or is suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 314. (a) Any stockyard owner, market agency or dealer who knowingly fails to obey any order made under the provisions of sections 310, 311 or 312 shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $500 for each offense. Each distinct violation shall be a separate offense, and in case of a continuing violation each day shall be deemed a separate offense. Such forfeiture shall be recoverable

in a civil suit in the name of the United States.

(b) It shall be the duty of the various district attorneys, under the direction of the attorney-general, to prosecute for the recovery of forfeitures. The costs and expense of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States.

Sec. 315. If any stockyard owner, market agency or dealer fails to obey any order of the secretary other than for the payment of money while the same is in effect, the secretary, or any party injured thereby, or the United States by its attorney-general, may apply to the District court for the district in which such person has his principal place of business for the enforcement of such order. If after hearing the court determines that the order was lawfully made and duly served and that such person is in disobedience of the same, the court shall enforce obedience to such order by a writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such person, his officers, agents or representatives from further disobedience of such order or to enjoin upon him or them obedience to the same.

Sec. 316. For the purposes of this title, the provisions of all laws relating to suspending or restraining the enforcement, operation or execution of or the setting aside in whole or in part of the orders of the interstate commerce commission, are made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the secretary in enforcing the provisions of this title and to any person subject to the provisions of this title.

Title IV.—General Provisions.

Sec. 401. Every packer, stockyard owner, market agency and dealer shall keep such accounts, records and memoranda as fully and correctly disclose all transactions involved in his business, including the true ownership of such business by stockholding or otherwise. Whenever the secretary finds that the accounts, records and memoranda of any such person do not fully and correctly disclose all transactions involved in his business, the secretary may prescribe the manner and form in which such accounts, records and memoranda shall be kept, and thereafter any such person who fails to keep such accounts, records and memoranda in the manner and form prescribed or approved by the secretary shall upon conviction be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

Sec. 402. For the efficient execution of the provisions of this act, and in order to provide information for the use of congress, the provisions (including penalties) of sections 6, 8, 9 and 10 of the act entitled "An act to create a federal trade commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 26, 1914, are made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the secretary in enforcing the provisions of this act and to any person subject to the provisions of this act, whether or not a corporation. The secretary, in person or by such agents as he may designate, may prosecute any inquiry necessary to his duties under this act in any part of the United States.

Sec. 403. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any agent, officer, or other person acting for or employed by any packer, stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case also be deemed the act, omission or failure of such packer, stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer, as well as that of such agent, officer, or other person.

Sec. 404. The secretary may report any violation of this act to the attorney-general of the United States, who shall cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States without delay.

Sec. 405. Nothing contained in this act, except as otherwise provided herein, shall be construed—

(a) To prevent or interfere with the enforcement of, or the procedure under, the provisions of the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 15, 1914, the interstate commerce act as amended, the act entitled "An act to promote export trade, and for other purposes," approved April 10, 1918, or sections 73 to 77, inclusive, of the act of Aug. 27, 1894, entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," as amended by the act entitled "An act to amend sections seventy-three and seventy-six of the act of Aug. 27, 1894, entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes,'" approved Feb. 12, 1913, or

(b) To alter, modify or repeal such acts or any part or parts thereof, or

(c) To prevent or interfere with any investigation, proceedings or prosecution begun and pending at the time this act becomes effective.

Sec. 406. (a) Nothing in this act shall affect the power or jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission, nor confer upon the secretary concurrent power or jurisdiction over any matter within the power or jurisdiction of such commission.

(b) On and after the enactment of this act, and so long as it remains in effect, the federal trade commission shall have no power or jurisdiction so far as relating to any matter which by this act is made subject to the jurisdiction of the secretary, except in cases in which, before the enactment of this act, complaint has been served under section 5 of the act entitled "An act to create a federal trade commission, to define its power and duties, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 26, 1914, or under section 11 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 15, 1914, and except when the secretary of agriculture, in the exercise of his duties hereunder, shall request of the said federal trade commission that it make investigations and report in any case.

Sec. 407. The secretary may make such rules, regulations and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and may co-operate with any department or agency of the government, any state, territory, district, or possession, or department, agency or political subdivision thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to appoint, remove, and fix the compensation of such officers and employes, not in conflict with existing law, and make such expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia, printing, telegrams, telephones, law books, books of reference, periodicals, furniture, stationery, office equipment, travel, and other supplies and expenses as shall be necessary to the administration of this act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and as may be appropriated for by congress, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

Sec. 408. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or cir-

cumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby. (Approved August 15, 1921.)

REGULATING BOARDS OF TRADE.

This act shall be known by the short title of "The future trading act."

Sec. 2. That for the purposes of this act "contract of sale" shall be held to include sales, agreements of sale and agreements to sell. That the word "person" shall be construed to import the plural or singular and shall include individuals, associations, partnerships, corporations and trusts. That the word "grain" shall be construed to mean wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flax and sorghum. The term "future delivery," as used herein, shall not include any sale of cash grain for deferred shipment or delivery. The words "board of trade" shall be held to include and mean any exchange or association, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of persons who shall be engaged in the business of buying or selling grain or receiving the same for sale on consignment. The act, omission, or failure of any official, agent, or other person acting for any individual, association, partnership, corporation, or trust within the scope of his employment or office shall be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such individual, association, partnership, corporation, or trust, as well as of such official, agent, or other person.

Sec. 3. That in addition to the taxes now imposed by law there is hereby levied a tax amounting to 20 cents per bushel on each bushel involved therein, whether the actual commodity is intended to be delivered or only nominally referred to, upon each and every privilege or option for a contract either of purchase or sale of grain, intending hereby to tax only the transactions known to the trade as "privileges," "bids," "offers," "puts and calls," "indemnities," or "ups and downs."

Sec. 4. That in addition to the taxes now imposed by law there is hereby levied a tax of 20 cents a bushel on every bushel involved therein upon each contract of sale of grain for future delivery except—

(a) Where the seller is at the time of making of such contract the owner of the actual physical property covered thereby, or is the grower thereof, or in case either party to the contract is the owner or renter of land on which the same is to be grown, or is an association of such owners, or growers of grain, or of such owners or renters of land; or

(b) Where such contracts are made by or through a member of a board of trade which has been designated by the secretary of agriculture as a "contract market," as hereinafter provided, and if such contract is evidenced by a memorandum in writing which shows the date, the parties to such contract and their addresses, the property covered and its price, and the terms of delivery, and provided that each board member shall keep such memorandum for a period of three years from the date thereof, or for a longer period if the secretary of agriculture shall so direct, which record hall at all times be open to the inspection of any representative of the United States department of agriculture or the United States department of justice.

Sec. 5. That the secretary of agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to designate boards of trade as "contract markets" when, and only when, such boards of trade comply with the following conditions and requirements:

(a) When located at a terminal market upon which cash grain is sold in sufficient volumes and under such conditions as fairly to reflect the general value of the grain and the difference in value between the various grades of grain, and having recognized official weighing and inspection service.

(b) When the governing board thereof provides for the making and filing, by the board or any member thereof, as the secretary of agriculture may direct, of reports in accordance with the rules and regulations, and in such manner and form and at such times as may be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture, showing the details and terms of all transactions entered into by the board, or the members thereof, either in cash transactions consummated at, on, or in a board of trade, or transactions for future delivery, and when such governing board provides, in accordance with such rules and regulations, for the keeping of a record by the board or the members of the board of trade, as the secretary of agriculture may direct, showing the details and terms of all cash and future transactions entered into by them, consummated at, on, or in a board of trade, such record to be in permanent form, showing the parties to all such transactions, any assignments or transfers thereof, with the parties thereto, and the manner in which said transactions are fulfilled, discharged, or terminated. Such record shall be required to be kept for a period of three years from the date thereof, or for a longer period if the secretary of agriculture shall so direct, and shall at all times be open to the inspection of any representative of the United States department of agriculture or United States department of justice.

(c) When the governing board thereof prevents the dissemination, by the board or any member thereof, of false, misleading or inaccurate reports concerning crop or market information or conditions that affect or tend to affect the price of commodities.

(d) When the governing board thereof provides for the prevention of manipulation of prices, or the cornering of any grain, by the dealers or operators upon such board.

(e) When the governing board thereof admits to membership thereof and all privileges thereon on such boards of trade any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and conducted co-operative associations of producers having adequate financial responsibility: Provided, That no rule of a contract market against rebating commissions shall apply to the distribution of earnings among the bona fide members of any such co-operative association.

(f) When the governing board shall provide for making effective the final orders or decisions entered pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (b) section 6 of this act.

Sec. 6. That any board of trade desiring to be designated a "contract market" shall make application to the secretary of agriculture for such designation and accompany the same with a showing that it complies with the above conditions, and with a sufficient assurance that it will continue to comply with the above requirements.

(a) A commission composed of the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of commerce, and the attorney-general is authorized to suspend for a period not to exceed six months or to revoke the designation of any board of trade as a "contract market" upon a showing that such board of trade has failed or is failing to comply with the above requirements or is not enforcing its rules of government made a condition of its designation as set forth in section 5. Such suspension or revocation shall only be after a notice to the officers of the board of trade affected and upon a hearing: Provided, that such sus-

pension or revocation shall be final and conclusive unless within fifteen days after such suspension or revocation by the said commission such board of trade appeals to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the circuit in which it has its principal place of business by filing with the clerk of such court a written petition praying that the order of the said commission be set aside or modified in the manner stated in the petition, together with a bond in such sum as the court may determine, conditioned that such board of trade will pay the costs of the proceedings if the court so directs. The clerk of the court in which such a petition is filed shall immediately cause a copy thereof to be delivered to the secretary of agriculture, chairman of said commission, or any member thereof, and the said commission shall forthwith prepare, certify, and file in the court a full and accurate transcript of the record in such proceedings, including the notice to the board of trade, a copy of the charges, the evidence, and the report and order. The testimony and evidence taken or submitted before the said commission, duly certified and filed as aforesaid as a part of the record, shall be considered by the court as the evidence in the case. The proceedings in such cases in the Circuit Court of Appeals shall be made a preferred cause and shall be expedited in every way. Such a count may affirm or set aside the order of the said commission or may direct it to modify its order. No such order of the said commission shall be modified or set aside by the Circuit Court of Appeals unless it is shown by the board of trade that the order is unsupported by the weight of the evidence or was issued without due notice and a reasonable opportunity having been afforded to such board of trade for a hearing, or infringes the constitution of the United States, or is beyond the jurisdiction of said commission: Provided further, That if the secretary of agriculture shall refuse to designate as a contract market any board of trade that has made application therefor, then such board of trade may appeal from such refusal to the commission described therein, consisting of the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of commerce, and the attorney-general of the United States, with the right to appeal as provided for in other cases in this section, the decision on such appeal to be final and binding on all parties interested.

(b) That if the secretary of agriculture has reason to believe that any person is violating any of the provisions of this act, or is attempting to manipulate the market price of any grain in violation of the provisions of section 5 hereof, or of any of the rules or regulations made pursuant to its requirements, he may serve upon such person a complaint stating his charge in that respect, to which complaint shall be attached or contained therein a notice of hearing, specifying a day and place not less than three days after the service thereof, requiring such person to show cause why an order should not be made directing that all contract markets until further notice of the said commission refuse all trading privileges thereon to such person. Said hearing may be held in Washington, District of Columbia, or elsewhere, before the said commission, or before a referee designated by the secretary of agriculture, who shall cause all evidence to be reduced to writing and forthwith transmit the same to the secretary of agriculture as chairman of the said commission. That for the purpose of securing effective enforcement of the provisions of this act, the provisions, including penalties, of section 12 of the interstate commerce act, as amended, relating to the attendance and testimony of witnesses, the production of documentary evidence, and the immunity of witnesses are made applicable to the power, jurisdiction and authority of the secretary of agriculture, the said commission, or said referee in proceedings under this act, and to persons subject to its provisions. Upon evidence received the said commission may require all contract markets to refuse such person all trading privileges thereon for such period as may be specified in said order. Notice of such order shall be sent forthwith by registered mail or delivered to the offending person and to the governing boards of said contract markets. After the issuance of the order by the commission, as aforesaid, the person against whom it is issued may obtain a review of such order or such other equitable relief as to the court may seem just by filing in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the circuit in which the petitioner is doing business a written petition praying that the order of the commission be set aside. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served upon the commission by delivering such copy to its chairman, or to any member thereof, and thereupon the commission shall forthwith certify and file in the court a transcript of the record theretofore made, including evidence received. Upon the filing of the transcript the court shall have jurisdiction to affirm, to set aside, or modify the order of the commission, and the findings of the commission as to the facts, if supported by the weight of evidence, shall in like manner be conclusive. In proceedings under paragraphs (a) and (b) the judgment and decree of the court shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the Supreme court upon certiorari, as provided in section 240 of the judicial code.

Sec. 7. That the tax provided for herein shall be paid by the seller, and such tax shall be collected either by the affixing of stamps or by such other method as may have been prescribed by the secretary of the treasury by regulations, and such regulations shall be published at such times and in such manner as shall be determined by the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 8. That any board of trade that has been designated a contract market, in the manner herein provided, may have such designation vacated and set aside by giving notice in writing to the secretary of agriculture requesting that its designation as a contract market be vacated, which notice shall be served at least ninety days prior to the date named therein as the date when the vacation of designation shall take effect. Upon receipt of such notice the secretary of agriculture shall forthwith order the vacation of the designation of such board of trade as a contract market, effective upon the day named in the notice, and shall forthwith send a copy of the notice and his order to all other contract markets. From and after the date upon which the vacation became effective, the said board of trade can thereafter be designated again a contract market by making application to the secretary of agriculture in the manner herein provided for an original application.

Sec. 9. That the secretary of agriculture may make such investigations as he may deem necessary to ascertain the facts regarding the operations of boards of trade and may publish from time to time, in his discretion, the result of such investigation, and such statistical information gathered therefrom, as he may deem of interest to the public, except data and information which would separately disclose the business transactions of any person, and trade secrets or names of customers: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit

the secretary of agriculture from making or issuing such reports as he may deem necessary relative to the conduct of any board of trade, or of the transactions of any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this act under the proceedings prescribed in section 6 of this act: Provided further, That the secretary of agriculture in any report may include the facts as to any actual transaction. The secretary of agriculture, upon his own initiative or in co-operation with existing governmental agencies, shall investigate marketing conditions of grain and grain products, and by-products, including supply and demand for these commodities, cost to the consumer, and handling and transportation charges. He shall likewise compile and furnish to producers, consumers, and distributors, by means of regular or special reports, or by such methods as he may deem most effective, information respecting the grain markets, together with information on supply, demand, prices, and other conditions, in this and other countries that affect the markets.

Sec. 10. That any person who shall fail to evidence any such contract by a memorandum in writing, or to keep the record, or make a report, or who shall fail to pay the tax, as provided in sections 4 and 5 hereof, or who shall fail to pay the tax required in section 3 hereof, shall pay in addition to the tax a penalty equal to 50 per centum of the tax levied against him under this act and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, together with the costs of prosecution.

Sec. 11. That if any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 12. That no tax shall be imposed by this act within four months after its passage, and no fine, imprisonment, or other penalty shall be enforced for any violation of this act occurring within four months after its passage.

Sec. 13. The secretary of agriculture may co-operate with any department or agency of the government, any state, territory, district, or possession, or department, agency or political subdivision thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to appoint, remove and fix the compensation of such officers and employes, not in conflict with existing law, and make such expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia, printing, telegrams, telephones, law books, books of reference, periodicals, furniture, stationery, office equipment, travel, and other supplies and expenses as shall be necessary to the administration of this act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for such purposes. (Approved Aug. 24, 1921.)

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU.

Title I.—Veterans' Bureau.

Section 1. There is hereby established an independent bureau under the president to be known as the veterans' bureau [see joint resolution attached amending title], the director of which shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The director of the veterans' bureau shall receive a salary of $10,000 per annum, payable monthly.

The word "director," as hereinafter used in this act, shall mean the director of the veterans' bureau.

The powers and duties pertaining to the office of the director of the bureau of war risk insurance now in the treasury department are hereby transferred to the director, subject to the general direction of the president, and the said office of the director of the bureau of war risk insurance is hereby abolished.

There shall be included on the technical and administrative staff of the director such staff officers, experts and assistants as the director shall prescribe; and there shall be in the veterans' bureau such sections and subdivisions thereof as the director shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. The director, subject to the general direction of the president, shall administer, execute and enforce the provisions of this act, and for that purpose shall have full power and authority to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, which are necessary or appropriate to carry out its purposes and shall decide all questions arising under this act except as otherwise provided herein.

Sec. 3. The functions, powers and duties conferred by existing law upon the bureau of war risk insurance are hereby transferred to and made a part of the veterans' bureau.

The functions, powers and duties conferred upon the federal board for vocational education by the act entitled "An act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 27, 1918, and amendments thereto, are hereby transferred to and made a part of the veterans' bureau.

Sec. 4. All personnel, facilities, property and equipment, including leases, contracts and other obligations and instrumentalities in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of the bureau of war risk insurance, of the United States public health service, as described and provided in a written order of the treasury department issued and signed by the secretary of the treasury on April 19, 1921, and designated "Order relative to the transfer of certain activities of the United States public health service, relating to the bureau of war risk insurance, including the trainees of the rehabilitation division of the federal board for vocational education," and of the rehabilitation division of the federal board for vocational education, as a result of the administration of the act approved June 27, 1918, and amendments thereto, are hereby transferred to and made a part of the veterans' bureau under the control, management, operation and supervision of the director, and subject to such change in designation and organization as he may deem necessary in carrying out the provisions of this act: Provided, That all commissioned personnel detailed or hereafter detailed from the United States public health service to the veterans' bureau shall hold the same rank and grade, shall receive the same pay and allowances, and shall be subject to the same rules for relative rank and promotion as now or hereafter may be provided by law for commissioned personnel of the same rank or grade or performing the same or similar duties in the United States public health service.

Sec. 5. All records, files, documents, correspondence and other papers relating to service rendered or to be rendered by the United States public health service in the medical examination, assignment to hospitals and treatment of persons who are now or have been patients and beneficiaries of the bureau of war risk insurance or of the rehabilitation division of the federal board for vocational education, as a

result of the administration of the act approved June 27, 1918, and amendments thereto, and as described and provided in a written order of the treasury department issued and signed by the secretary of the treasury on April 19, 1921, and designated "Order relative to the transfer of certain activities of the United States public health service relating to the bureau of war risk insurance, including the trainees of the rehabilitation division of the federal board for vocational education," shall be transferred to the veterans' bureau.

All records, files, documents, correspondence and other papers in the possession of the bureau of war risk insurance, and those which as a result of the administration of the act approved June 27, 1918, and amendments thereto, are in the possession of the rehabilitation division of the federal board for vocational education shall be transferred to the veterans' bureau.

Sec. 6. The director shall establish a central office in the District of Columbia, and not more than fourteen regional offices and such suboffices, not exceeding 140 in number, within the territory of the United States and its outlying possessions as may be deemed necessary by him and in the best interests of the work committed to the veterans' bureau and to carry out the purposes of this act. Such regional offices may, pending final action by the director in case of an appeal, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the director, exercise such powers for hearing complaints and for examining, rating and awarding compensation claims, granting medical, surgical, dental and hospital care, convalescent care and necessary and reasonable after care, making insurance awards, granting vocational training and all other matters delegated to them by the director as could be performed lawfully under this act by the central office. The suboffices shall have such powers as may be delegated to them by the director, except to make compensation and insurance awards and to grant vocational training.

The regional offices and suboffices, with all authority to establish such offices, shall terminate on June 30, 1926, but nothing herein shall prevent the director from terminating any regional offices or suboffices when in his judgment this may be done without detriment to the administration of this act, and upon such termination all records and supplies pertaining thereto shall be delivered to the central office.

Sec. 7. The beneficiaries of the bureau of war risk insurance and the rehabilitation division of the federal board for vocational education shall hereafter be the beneficiaries of the veterans' bureau and complete individual record of each beneficiary shall be kept by the veterans' bureau.

Sec. 8. All sums heretofore appropriated for carrying out the provisions of the war risk insurance act and amendments thereto, and to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 27, 1918, and amendments thereto, shall, where unexpended, be made available for the veterans' bureau, and may be expended in such manner as the director deems necessary in carrying out the purposes of this act, with the restrictions heretofore imposed as to number of persons that may be employed at stated salaries.

Sec. 9. The director, subject to the general directions of the president, shall be responsible for the proper examination, medical care, treatment, hospitalization, dispensary and convalescent care, necessary and reasonable after care, welfare of, nursing, vocational training and such other services as may be necessary in the carrying out of the provisions of this act, and for that purpose is hereby authorized to utilize the now existing or future facilities of the United States public health service, the war department, the navy department, the interior department, the national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers and such other governmental facilities as may be made available for the purposes set forth in this act; and such governmental agencies are hereby authorized and directed to furnish such facilities, including personnel, equipment, medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies as the director may deem necessary and advisable in carrying out the provisions of this act, in addition to such governmental facilities as are hereby made available.

In order to standardize the character of examination, medical care, treatment, hospitalization, dispensary and convalescent care, nursing, vocational training and such other services as may be necessary for beneficiaries under this act, the director shall maintain an inspection service, with authority to examine all facilities and services utilized in carrying out the purpose of this act, and for this purpose, with the approval of the president, may utilize such other government or private agencies as may be deemed practicable and necessary. The head of the inspection service shall report to the director in the manner the director may prescribe the result of each examination of facilities and services, and shall recommend to him methods of standardizing such facilities and services.

When, in the opinion of the director, the facilities and services utilized for the hospitalization, medical care and treatment for beneficiaries under this act are unsatisfactory, the director shall make arrangements for the further hospitalization, care and treatment of such beneficiaries by other means.

In the event that there are not sufficient governmental hospital and other facilities for the proper medical care and treatment of beneficiaries under this act, and the director deems it necessary and advisable to secure additional government facilities, he may, within the limits of appropriations made for carrying out the provisions of this paragraph, and with the approval of the president, improve or extend existing governmental facilities or acquire additional facilities by purchase or otherwise. Such new property and structures as may be so improved, extended or acquired shall become part of the permanent equipment of the veterans' bureau or of some one of the now existing agencies of the government, including the war department, navy department, interior department, treasury department, the national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, in such a way as will best serve the present emergency, taking into consideration the future services to be rendered the veterans of the world war, including the beneficiaries under this act.

In the event government hospital facilities and other facilities are not thus available or are not sufficient, the director may contract with state, municipal or private hospitals for such medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies as may be required, and such contracts may be made for a period of not exceeding five years and may be for the use of a ward or other hospital unit or on such other basis as may be in the best interest of the beneficiaries under this act.

The president is hereby authorized, should he deem it necessary and advisable for the proper medical care and treatment of beneficiaries under this act, to transfer to the director the operation, management and control of specifically designated hospitals now under

the jurisdiction of the public health service. Such hospitals when transferred shall be used exclusively for beneficiaries under this act and shall be under the operative control of the director for such period of time as the president may prescribe.

Sec. 10. For the purpose of this act, the director is authorized to detail from time to time clerks or persons employed in the bureau, to make examinations into the merits of compensation and insurance claims, whether pending or adjudicated, as he may deem proper and to aid in the preparation, presentation or examination of such claims; and any such person so detailed shall have power to administer oaths, take affidavits and certify to the correctness of the papers and documents pertaining to the administration of this act. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a travel allowance to clerks or persons for transportation or subsistence outside of the district in which they are employed.

Sec. 11. The director is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary in order to promote good conduct on the part of persons who are receiving care or treatment in hospitals, homes or institutions as patients or beneficiaries of said bureau during their stay in such hospitals, homes, institutions or training centers. Penalties for the breach of such rules and regulations may, with the approval of the director, extend to a forfeiture by the offender of such portion of the compensation payable to him, not exceeding three-fourths of the monthly installment per month for three months, for a breach committed while receiving treatment in such hospital, home, institution or training center as may be prescribed by such rules and regulations: Provided, That the offender shall have the right to appeal the decision involving the forfeiture of a part of his compensation to a board of three persons which shall be established and appointed by the director in September of each year for each regional district. Such board shall be known as the board on discipline and morale. It shall serve without compensation, and at least one of the members of such board shall be an ex-service man and a member of some war veterans' organization. No person who is in the employ of the United States shall be a member of such board. The decision of such board, after hearing all the evidence presented by the offender and those charging a breach of the rules and regulations, shall be final.

Sec. 12. The director may set forth in regulations to be prescribed by him the conditions and limitations whereby all patients or beneficiaries of the veterans' bureau who are receiving treatment through the bureau as inmates of a hospital may allot any proportion or proportions or any fixed amount or amounts of their monthly compensation for such purposes and for the benefit of such person or persons as they may direct.

In case such inmate has not allotted three-fourths of his monthly compensation, regulations to be made by the director may provide that any unallotted portion of such three-fourths compensation may be deposited to his credit with the treasurer of the United States to accumulate at such rate of interest as the secretary of the treasury may determine but at a rate never less than 3½ per centum per annum, payable for no period, however, of less than six months, and when payable shall be paid, principal and interest, to such patient if living; otherwise, to any beneficiary or beneficiaries he may have designated, or, if there be no such beneficiary, then to the executor or administrator of the estate of such deceased person: Provided, That this paragraph shall not be so construed as to prevent payment by the bureau from the amounts due to the decedent's estate of his funeral expenses, expenses of last illness, board, rent, lodging or other household expenses for which decedent is liable, provided a claim therefor is presented by the creditors or by the person or persons who actually paid the same before settlement by the veterans' bureau.

The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to invest and reinvest the said allotments deposited with him, or any part thereof, in interest-bearing obligations of the United States and to sell the obligations for the purposes of said funds.

Sec. 13. In addition to the care, treatment and appliances now authorized by law, said bureau also shall provide without charge therefor, hospital, dental, medical, surgical and convalescent care and treatment and prosthetic appliances for any member of the military or naval forces of the United States separated therefrom under honorable conditions, disabled by reason of any wound or injury received or disease contracted, or by reason of any aggravation of a pre-existing injury or disease specifically noted at examination for entrance into or employment in the active military or naval service, while in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after April 6, 1917: Provided, That the wound or injury received or disease contracted or aggravation of a pre-existing injury or disease, for which such hospital, dental, medical, surgical and convalescent care and treatment and prosthetic appliances shall be furnished, was incurred in line of duty and not caused by his own willful misconduct: Provided further, That application for such care and treatment and appliances provided for in this section shall be made within one year from date of separation from service or from the date this act goes into effect, whichever is the later.

Sec. 14. The director shall file with the clerk of the house and the secretary of the senate on the first day of the next regular session after this act takes effect an itemized account of all expenditures, classified by regional offices and suboffices, made under this act, including names, classifications and salaries of all staff officers, experts, assistants and employes, and the nature and terms of all contracts made under the authority of this act, and the names and principal place of business of the parties thereto. Thereafter, on the first Monday in December of each year the director shall make a report to congress of his doings under this act for the preceding fiscal year.

Any person who shall knowingly make or cause to be made, or conspire, combine, aid or assist in, agree to, arrange for, or in anywise procure the making or presentation of a false or fraudulent affidavit, declaration, certificate, statement, voucher, or paper or writing purporting to be such, concerning any claim or the approval of any claim for compensation or the payment of any money, for himself or for any other person, under article III. of the war risk insurance act, or any acts amendatory of or supplemental to such article III., shall forfeit all rights, claims, and benefits under such article III. and in addition to any and all other penalties imposed by law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each such offense.

Title II.—Amendments to the War Risk Insurance Act.

Sec. 15. Section 29 of the war risk insurance act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 29. The discharge or dismissal of any

person from the military or naval forces on the ground that he is an enemy alien, conscientious objector, or a deserter, or is guilty of mutiny, treason, spying, or any offense involving moral turpitude, or willful and persistent misconduct, shall terminate any insurance granted on the life of such person under the provisions of article IV., and shall bar all rights to any compensation under article III. or any insurance under article IV.: Provided, That, as to converted insurance, the cash surrender value thereof, if any, on the date of such discharge or dismissal shall be paid the insured, if living, and if dead to the designated beneficiary: Provided further, That an enemy alien who volunteered or who was drafted into the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States during the world war, and who was not discharged from the service on his own application or solicitation, by reason of his being an enemy alien, and whose service was honest and faithful, shall be entitled to the benefit of the war risk insurance act and all amendments thereto: Provided further, That in case any person has been dishonorably discharged from the military or naval forces as a result of a court-martial trial, and it is thereafter established to the satisfaction of the director that at the time of the commission of the offense resulting in such court-martial trial and discharge that such person was insane, such person shall be entitled to the compensation and insurance benefits of the war risk insurance act."

Sec. 16. Section 31 of the war risk insurance act is hereby amended by adding thereto a subsection to be known as subsection (a) and to read as follows:

"(a) Any person who between the 6th day of April, 1917, and the 11th day of November, 1918, applied for enlistment or enrollment in the military or naval forces, and who was accepted provisionally and directed or ordered to a camp, post, station, or other place for final acceptance into such service, shall be deemed to have the same status as an inducted man not yet accepted and enrolled for active service during the period while such person was complying with such order or direction, and during such compliance, and until his final acceptance or rejection for enlistment or enrollment into the military or naval forces, shall be entitled to the same benefits under articles III. and IV. of the war risk insurance act as an inducted man not yet accepted and enrolled for active service."

Sec. 17. Section 210 of the war risk insurance act as amended is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 210. Upon receipt of any application for family allowance, the director shall make all proper investigations and shall make an award, on the basis of which award the amount of the allotments to be made by the man shall be certified to the war department or navy department, as may be proper. Whenever the director shall have reason to believe that an allowance has been improperly made or that the conditions have changed, he shall investigate or reinvestigate and may modify the award. The amount of each monthly allotment and allowance shall be determined according to the family conditions existing on the first day of the month: Provided, That whenever an award of allotment or allowance, or both, covering any period has been paid to, or on behalf of, a person designated by the enlisted man as beneficiary of his allotment, no recovery of the allotments paid in such cases shall hereafter be made for any reason whatsoever; and no recovery of the allowances paid in such cases shall hereafter be made for any reason whatsoever except where it is shown that the person receiving the allowance does not bear the relationship to the enlisted man which is required by the war risk insurance act, and except, also, in cases of manifest fraud."

Sec. 18. Section 300 of the war risk insurance act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 300. For death or disability resulting from personal injury suffered or disease contracted in the line of duty on or after April 6, 1917, or for an aggravation of a disability existing prior to examination, acceptance and enrollment for service, when such aggravation was suffered and contracted in the line of duty on or after April 6, 1917, by any commissioned officer or enlisted man, or by any member of the army nurse corps (female) or of the navy nurse corps (female) when employed in the active service under the war department or navy department, the United States shall pay to such commissioned officer or enlisted man, member of the army nurse corps (female), or of the navy nurse corps (female), or, in the discretion of the director, separately to his or her dependents, compensation as hereinafter provided; but no compensation shall be paid if the injury, disease or aggravation has been caused by his own willful misconduct. That for the purposes of this section every such officer, enlisted man or other member employed in the active service under the war department or navy department who was discharged or who resigned prior to the date of approval of this amendatory act, and every such officer, enlisted man or other member employed in the active service under the war department or navy department on or before Nov. 11, 1918, who hereafter is discharged or resigns, shall be held and taken to have been in sound condition when examined, accepted and enrolled for service, except as to defects, disorders or infirmities, made of record in any manner by proper authorities of the United States at the time of, or prior to, inception of active service, to the extent to which any such defect, disorder or infirmity was so made of record: Provided further, That an ex-service man who is shown to have an active pulmonary tuberculosis or neuropsychiatric disease (of more than 10 per centum degree of disability in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (2) of section 302 of the war risk insurance act, as amended) developing within two years after separation from the active military or naval service of the United States shall be considered to have acquired his disability in such service, or to have suffered an aggravation of a pre-existing pulmonary tuberculosis or neuropsychiatric disease in such service, but nothing in this proviso shall be construed to prevent a claimant from receiving the benefits of compensation and medical care and treatment for a disability due to these diseases of more than 10 per centum degree (in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (2) of section 302 of the war risk insurance act as amended) at a date more than two years after separation from such service, if the facts of the case substantiate his claim. This section shall be deemed to be in effect as of April 6, 1917."

Sec. 19. Section 305 of the war risk insurance act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 305. Upon its own motion or upon application the bureau may at any time review an award, and, in accordance with the facts found upon such review, may end, diminish or increase the compensation previously awarded, or, if compensation is increased, or, if compensation has been refused, reduced or discontinued, may award compensation in proportion to the degree of disability sustained as of the date such degree of

disability began, but not earlier than the date of discharge or resignation."

Sec. 20. Section 306 of the war risk insurance act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 306. No compensation shall be payable for death or disability which does not occur prior to or within one year after discharge or resignation from the service, except that where, after a medical examination made pursuant to regulations, a certificate has been obtained from the director at the time of discharge or resignation from the service, or within one year thereafter, or within one year after the passage of this amendatory act, whichever is the later, to the effect that the injured person at the time of his discharge or resignation was suffering from injury likely to result in death or disability, compensation shall be payable for death or disability whenever occurring, approximately resulting from such injury."

Sec. 21. Section 313 of the war risk insurance act, as amended, is hereby amended by adding thereto, immediately following subsection (2) thereof, a new subsection to be known as subsection (2a) and to read as follows:

"(2a) The veterans' bureau is hereby authorized to pay the beneficiary or other person or persons in whose name an action may have been commenced or prosecuted, and to all witnesses in such action, fees and mileage, the same as is now paid and allowed to witnesses in the United States courts, in going to, remaining at and returning from place of trial, and without any regard to whether the action, if any, is brought or prosecuted in a court of the United States or some other court.

"In all cases of assignment of causes of action under this section, whether the assignment be heretofore or hereafter made, where it shall appear to the director to be to the best interests of the beneficiary so to do, the director, acting for and in the name of the United States, may assign the cause of action back to the beneficiary or to his personal representatives."

Sec. 22. A new section is hereby added to article III. of the war risk insurance act to be known as section 315, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 315. That no person admitted into the military or naval forces of the United States after six months from the passage of this amendatory act shall be entitled to the compensation or any other benefits or privileges provided under the provisions of article III. of the war risk insurance act, as amended."

Sec. 23. Section 402 of the war risk insurance act is hereby amended by adding thereto a subsection to be known as subsection (a) and to read as follows:

"(a) Where a beneficiary at the time of designation by the insured is within the permitted class of beneficiaries and is the designated beneficiary at the time of the maturity of the insurance because of the death of the insured, such beneficiary shall be deemed to be within the permitted class even though the status of such beneficiary shall have been changed."

Sec. 24. Section 404 of the war risk insurance act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 404. During the period of the war and thereafter until converted the insurance shall be term insurance for successive terms of one year each. Not later than five years after the date of the termination of the war as declared by proclamation of the president of the United States the term insurance shall be converted, without medical examination, into such form or forms of insurance as may be prescribed by regulations and as the insured may request. Regulations shall provide for the right to convert into ordinary life, twenty-payment life, endowment maturing at age sixty-two, and into other usual forms of insurance, and shall prescribe the time and method of payment of the premiums thereon, but payments of premiums in advance shall not be required for periods of more than one month each and may be deducted from the pay or deposit of the insured or be otherwise made at his election.

"In case where an insured whose yearly renewable term insurance has matured by reason of total permanent disability is found and declared to be no longer permanently and totally disabled, and where the insured is required under regulations to renew payment of premiums on said term insurance, and where this contingency is extended beyond the five-year period during which said yearly renewable term insurance otherwise must be converted, there shall be given such insured an additional period of two years from the date on which he is required to renew payment of premiums in which to convert said term insurance as hereinbefore provided."

Sec. 25. A new section is hereby added to article IV. of the war risk insurance act to be known as section 406, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 406. Whenever benefits under United States government life insurance (converted insurance) become or have become payable because of total permanent disability of the insured or because of the death of the insured as a result of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazard of the military or naval service, as such hazard may be determined by the director, the liability shall be borne by the United States, and the director is hereby authorized and directed to transfer from the military and naval insurance appropriation to the United States government life insurance fund a sum which, together with the reserve of the policy at the time of maturity by total permanent disability or death, will equal the then value of such benefits. When a person receiving total permanent disability benefits under a United States government life policy (converted policy) recovers from such disability and is then entitled to continue a reduced amount of insurance, the director is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the military and naval insurance appropriation all of the loss reserve to the credit of such policy claim except a sum sufficient to set up the then required reserve on the reduced amount of insurance that may be continued, which sum shall be retained in the United States government life insurance fund for the purpose of such reserve.

Sec. 26. A new section is hereby added to article IV. of the war risk insurance act (including therein section 14 of the act entitled "An act to amend and modify the war risk insurance act," approved Dec. 24, 1919), to be known as section 407, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 407. If no person within the permitted class of beneficiaries survive the insured, then there shall be paid to the estate of the insured the monthly installments payable and applicable under the provisions of article IV. of the war risk insurance act: Provided, That in cases where the estate of the insured would escheat under the laws of the place of his residence the insurance shall not be paid to the estate of the insured, but shall escheat to the United States and shall be credited to the United States government life insurance fund or the military and naval insurance appropriation, as may be proper. This section shall be deemed to be in effect as of Oct. 6, 1917."

Sec. 27. A new section is hereby added to article IV. of the war risk insurance act, to be known as section 408, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 408. In the event that all provisions of the rules and regulations other than the requirements as to the physical condition of the applicant for insurance have been complied with, an application for reinstatement of

lapsed or canceled yearly renewable term insurance or application for United States government life insurance (converted insurance) hereafter made may be approved: Provided, That the applicant's disability is the result of an injury or disease or of an aggravation thereof suffered or contracted in the active military or naval service during the world war: Provided further, That the applicant during his lifetime submits proof satisfactory to the director showing the service origin of the disability or aggravation thereof and that the applicant is not totally and permanently disabled. As a condition, however, to the acceptance of an application for the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled yearly renewable term insurance or United States government life insurance (converted insurance) the applicant shall be required to pay all the back monthly premiums which would have become payable if such insurance had not lapsed, together with interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum compounded annually on each premium from the date said premium is due by the terms of the policy: Provided further, That where any soldier has heretofore allowed his insurance to lapse, while suffering from wounds or disease suffered or contracted in line of service, and was at the time he allowed his said policy to lapse entitled to compensation on account thereof in a sum equal to or in excess of the amount due from him in premiums on his said insurance, and has since died from said wounds or disease without collecting or making claim for said compensation, or being allowed to reinstate his said policy on account of his physical condition, then and in that event said policy shall not be considered as lapsed, and the veterans' bureau is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the beneficiaries of said soldier under said policy the amount of said insurance less the premiums and interest thereon at 5 per centum per annum compounded annually in installments as provided by law."

Sec. 28. A new section is hereby added to article IV. of the war risk insurance act to be known as section 409, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 409. The veterans' bureau is authorized to make provision in accordance with regulations, whereby the payment of premiums on yearly renewable term insurance and United States government life insurance (converted insurance) on the due date thereof may be waived and the insurance may be deemed not to lapse in the cases of the following persons, to-wit: (a) Those who are confined in a hospital under said bureau for a compensable disability during the period while they are so confined; (b) those who are rated as temporarily totally disabled by reason of an injury or disease entitling them to compensation during the period of such total disability and while they are so rated: Provided, That such relief from payment of premiums on renewable term insurance on the due date thereof shall be for full calendar months, beginning with the month in which said confinement to hospital, or temporary total disability rating begins, and ending with that month during the half or major fraction of which the person is confined in hospital, or is rated as temporarily totally disabled: Provided further, That all premiums, the payment of which when due is waived as above provided, shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum compounded annually from the due date of each premium, and if not paid by the insured shall be deducted from the insurance when the same matures either because of permanent total disability or death."

Sec. 29. A new section is hereby added to article IV. of the war risk insurance act to be known as section 410, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 410. Under such rules and regulations as the director of the veterans' bureau and the postmaster-general may prescribe, the postmaster-general is hereby authorized to receive the premiums on yearly renewable term insurance and United States government life insurance (converted insurance) and to act for and turn over to the treasurer of the United States the money so received, and if the money-order system is used as an agency for the transmission of such money, the postmaster-general may adopt a specially designed money-order form for such purpose, and he also is authorized to receive and transmit to the veterans' bureau applications for reinstatement of lapsed insurance and applications for conversion of yearly renewable term insurance."

Sec. 30. A new section is hereby added to article IV. of the war risk insurance act to be known as section 411, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 411. Subject to the provisions of section 29 of the war risk insurance act and amendment thereto, policies of insurance heretofore or hereafter issued in accordance with article IV. of the war risk insurance act shall be incontestable after six months from date of issuance, or reinstatement, except for fraud or nonpayment of premiums." (Approved Aug 9, 1921.)

Title Amended.

Resolved, etc., That the veterans' bureau, created by the act entitled "An act to establish a veterans' bureau and to improve the facilities and service of such bureau, and further to amend and modify the war risk insurance act," approved Aug. 9, 1921, shall be known as the "United States veterans' bureau," and whenever used in such act the term "veterans' bureau" shall mean "United States veterans' bureau." (Approved Aug. 24, 1921.)

FARMERS' EXPORT CREDITS ACT.

Be it enacted, etc., That when used in this act the term "person" includes partnerships, corporations and associations, as well as individuals.

Sec. 2. That section 1 of title I. of the war finance corporation act, approved April 5, 1918, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"That the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture, and four additional persons (who shall be the directors first appointed as hereinafter provided) are hereby created a body corporate and politic in deed and in law by the name, style, and title of the war finance corporation (herein called the corporation), and shall have succession for a period of ten years: Provided, That except as otherwise provided by this act the corporation shall not exercise any of the powers conferred by this act except such as are incidental to the liquidation of its assets and the winding up of its affairs, after July 1, 1922."

Sec. 3. The war finance corporation act, approved April 5, 1918, as amended, is amended by adding after section 21 of title I. thereof the following new sections:

"Sec. 22. Whenever the board of directors of the corporation shall be of the opinion that conditions arising out of the war, or out of the disruption of foreign trade created by the war, have resulted in or may result in an abnormal surplus accumulation of any staple agricultural product of the United States or lack of a market for the sale of same or that the ordinary banking facilities are inadequate to enable producers of or dealers in such products to carry them until they can be exported or sold for export in an orderly manner, the corporation shall thereupon be empowered to make advances, for periods not ex-

ceeding one year from the respective dates of such advances, upon such terms, not inconsistent with this act, as it may determine:

"(a) To any person engaging in the United States in dealing in or marketing any such products, or to any association composed of persons engaged in producing such products, for the purpose of assisting such person or association to carry such products until they can be exported or sold for export in an orderly manner. Any such advance shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 1½ per centum in excess of the rate of discount for ninety-day commercial paper prevailing at the federal reserve bank of the district in which the borrower is located at the time when such advance is made;

"(b) To any person without the United States purchasing such products, but in no case shall any of the money so advanced be expended without the United States. Every such advance shall be secured by adequate security of such character as shall be prescribed by the board of directors of the corporation. The rate of interest charged on any such advance shall be determined by the board of directors. The corporation shall retain power to recall an advance or require additional security at any time.

"(c) To any bank, banker, or trust company in the United States which makes or has made an advance or advances to any such person as is described in paragraph (a) of this section for the purpose therein set forth or which makes or has made an advance or advances to any producer for the purpose set forth in paragraph (a). The aggregate of advances made to any bank, banker or trust company shall not exceed the amount remaining unpaid of the advances made by such bank, banker or trust company for purposes herein described. Such advances shall bear interest at the rates fixed by the corporation.

"Sec. 23. Notwithstanding the limitation of section 1 the advances provided for by section 21 and section 22 of this act may be made until July 1, 1922. The corporation may from time to time extend the time of payment of any such advance or advances through renewals, substitution of new obligations or otherwise, but the time for the payment of any advance made under authority of section 21 and section 22 shall not be extended beyond three years from the date upon which such advance was originally made.

"All advances made under section 21 or under section 22 of this act shall be made against promissory note or notes or other instrument or instruments in writing imposing on the borrower a primary and unconditional obligation to repay the advance at maturity, with interest as stipulated therein, with full and adequate security in each instance by indorsement, guaranty, pledge or otherwise. The corporation shall retain the power to require additional security at any time. All notes or other instruments evidencing advances to persons outside the United States shall be in terms payable in the United States, in currency of the United States and shall be secured by adequate guaranties or indorsements in the United States, or by warehouse receipts, acceptable collateral or other instruments in writing conveying or securing marketable title to agricultural products in the United States.

"Sec. 24. Whenever in the opinion of the board of directors of the corporation the public interest may require it, the corporation shall be authorized and empowered to make advances, upon such terms not inconsistent with this act as it may determine, to any bank, banker or trust company in the United States or to any co-operative association of producers in the United States which may have made advances for agricultural purposes, including the breeding, raising, fattening and marketing of live stock, or may have discounted or rediscounted notes, drafts, bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments issued for such purposes. Such advance or advances may be made upon promissory note or notes or other instrument or instruments, in such form as to impose on the borrowing bank, banker, trust company or co-operative association a primary and unconditional obligation to repay the advance at maturity with interest as stipulated therein and shall be fully and adequately secured in each instance by indorsement, guaranty, pledge or otherwise. Such advances may be made for a period not exceeding one year and the corporation may from time to time extend the time of payment of any such advance through renewals, substitution of new obligations or otherwise, but the time for the payment of any such advance shall not be extended beyond three years from the date upon which such advance was originally made. The aggregate of advances made to any bank, banker, trust company or co-operative association shall not exceed the amount remaining unpaid of the advances made by such bank, banker, trust company or co-operative association for purposes herein described.

"The corporation may, in exceptional cases, upon such terms not inconsistent with this act as it may determine, purchase from domestic banks, bankers or trust companies notes, drafts, bills of exchange or other instruments of indebtedness secured by chattel mortgages, warehouse receipts, bills of lading or other instruments in writing conveying or securing marketable title to staple agricultural products, including live stock. The corporation may from time to time, upon like security, extend the time of payment of any note, draft, bill of exchange or other instrument acquired under this section, but the time for the payment of any such note, draft, bill of exchange or other instrument shall not be extended beyond three years from the date upon which such note, draft, bill of exchange or other instrument was acquired by the corporation. The corporation is further authorized, upon such terms as it may prescribe, to purchase, sell or otherwise deal in acceptances, adequately secured, issued by banking corporations organized under section 25 (a) of the federal reserve act: Provided, That no purchase of acceptances of the said banking corporations shall be made except for the purpose of assisting the said banking corporations in financing the exportation of agricultural and manufactured products from the United States to foreign countries. No such acceptances shall be purchased which have a maturity at the time of such purchase of more than three years.

"Advances or purchases may be made under this section at any time prior to July 1, 1922.

"Sec. 25. The aggregate amount of all advances made under sections 21, 22 and 24, and of all notes, drafts, bills of exchange or other securities purchased under section 24 remaining unpaid, shall not at any one time exceed $1,000,000,000.

"Sec. 26. Whenever in this act the words 'bank, banker or trust company' are used they shall be deemed to include any reputable and responsible financing institution incorporated under the laws of any state or of the United States with resources adequate to the undertaking contemplated.

"Sec. 27. In order to enable the corporation to carry out the purposes of this act the comptroller of the currency is hereby authorized to furnish to the corporation for its confidential use such reports, records or other information as he may have available relating to financial condition of national banks to which the corporation has made or contemplates

making advances, and to make, through his examiners, for the confidential use of the corporation, examinations of banks, bankers or trust companies, other than national banks, to which the corporation has made or contemplates making advances: Provided, That no such examination shall be made without the consent of such bank, banker or trust company.

"Sec. 28. No person, bank, banker or trust company receiving money under the provisions of this act shall loan such money at a rate of interest greater than 2 per centum per annum in excess of the rate of interest charged or received by the corporation upon such money.

"Sec. 4. Section 21 of title I. of the war finance corporation act is hereby amended by striking out paragraphs (b) and (c) thereof, and by striking out at the beginning of the first paragraph the letter (a).

"Sec. 5. The first paragraph of section 12 of title I. of the war finance corporation act is hereby amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

"Sec. 12. That the corporation shall be empowered and authorized to issue and have outstanding at any one time its notes or bonds in an amount aggregating not more than three times its paid-in capital, such notes or bonds to mature not less than six months nor more than five years from the respective dates of issue, and may be redeemable before maturity at the option of the corporation, as may be stipulated in such notes or bonds, and to bear such rate or rates of interest as may be determined by the board of directors, but such rate or rates of interest shall be subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury. Such notes or bonds shall have a first and paramount floating charge on all the assets of the corporation, and the corporation shall not at any time mortgage or pledge any of its assets. Such notes or bonds may be issued at not less than par in payment of any advances authorized by this title, or may be offered for sale publicly or to any individual, firm, corporation or association at such price or prices at not less than par as the board of directors, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may determine."

The power of the corporation to issue notes or bonds may be exercised at any time prior to Jan. 1, 1925, but no notes or bonds shall mature later than July 1, 1925.

Sec. 6. Paragraph 1 of section 13 of title I. of the war finance corporation act is hereby amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

"That the federal reserve banks shall be authorized, subject to the maturity limitations of the federal reserve act and to regulations of the federal reserve board, to discount the direct obligation of member banks secured by such notes or bonds of the corporation and to rediscount notes or other negotiable instruments secured by such notes or bonds and indorsed by a member bank. Discounts or rediscounts under this section shall be at an interest rate equal to the prevailing rate for eligible commercial paper of corresponding maturities."

Sec. 7. That section 15 of title I. of the war finance corporation act be amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

"Sec. 15. That all moneys of the corporation not otherwise employed may be kept on deposit, subject to check, with the treasurer of the United States, or in any of the federal reserve banks, or may, upon the direction of the board of directors of the corporation, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be invested in bonds or other obligations of the United States issued or converted after Sept. 24, 1917, or upon like direction and approval may be used from time to time in the purchase or redemption of any bonds issued by the corporation.

"The federal reserve banks are hereby authorized to act as depositories for and as fiscal agents of the corporation in the general performance of the powers conferred by this title.

"Beginning July 1, 1922, the directors of the corporation shall proceed to liquidate its assets and wind up its affairs, except as specifically provided in this title; but the directors of the corporation in their discretion may, from time to time prior to such liquidation, sell and dispose of any securities or other property acquired by the corporation.

"After July 1, 1922, the corporation may, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, deposit with the treasurer of the United States, as a special deposit, out of money belonging to the corporation, or from time to time received by it in the course of liquidation or otherwise, an amount equal to the aggregate amount of all outstanding bonds or notes of the corporation, including principal and interest to maturity. Moneys so deposited shall constitute a special fund for the payment of principal and interest of such bonds or notes, or for the purchase or redemption of such bonds or notes at not more than par and accrued interest, and may be drawn upon or paid out for no other purpose.

"Whenever there shall have been deposited in such special fund an amount equal to the aggregate amount of all bonds or notes of the corporation then outstanding, including principal and interest to maturity, the corporation may, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, pay into the treasury of the United States, as miscellaneous receipts, any moneys belonging to the corporation, or received from time to time in the course of liquidation or otherwise, in excess of a reasonable reserve to meet all liabilities and expenses during liquidation. Whenever any such payment is made an amount of capital stock of the corporation equal in par value to the amount so paid in shall be canceled and retired.

"All net earnings of the corporation not required for its operations shall be accumulated as a reserve fund until such time as the corporation liquidates under the terms of this title.

"Any balance remaining after the payment of all the corporation's debts, and after the retirement of all its capital stock as herein provided, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, and thereupon the corporation shall be dissolved." (Approved Aug. 24, 1921.)

NAME OF GRAND RIVER CHANGED.

From and after the passage of this act the river heretofore known as the Grand river, from its source in the Rocky Mountain National park in Colorado to the point where it joins the Green river in the state of Utah and forms the Colorado river, shall be known and designated on the public records as the Colorado river.

The change in the name of the river shall in no wise affect the rights of the state of Colorado, the state of Utah or of any county, municipality, corporation, association or person; and all records, surveys, maps and public documents of the United States in which the river is mentioned or referred to under the name of the Grand river shall be held to refer to the river under the name of the Colorado river. (Approved July 25, 1921.)

TO CO-OPERATE IN REORGANIZATION.

The president of the United States is authorized to appoint a representative of the execu-

tive to co-operate with the joint committee on reorganization created under the joint resolution of Dec. 17, 1920, entitled a "Joint resolution to create a joint committee on the reorganization of the administrative branch of the government," who shall receive an annual salary of $7,500, payable monthly, such salary to be paid in equal parts from the contingent funds of the senate and house of representatives as from time to time may be duly authorized by resolutions of those bodies. (Approved May 5, 1921.)

FARM LOAN BONDS.

The first paragraph of section 20 of the federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 20. That bonds provided for in this act shall be issued in denominations of $40, $100, $500, $1,000 and such larger denominations as the federal farm loan board may authorize; they shall run for specified minimum and maximum periods, subject to payment and retirement, at the option of the land bank, at any time after the minimum period specified in the bonds, which shall not be longer than ten years from the date of their issue. They shall have interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually, and shall be issued in series of not less than $50,000, the amount and terms to be fixed by the federal farm loan board. They shall bear a rate of interest not to exceed 5½ per centum per annum, but no bonds issued or sold after June 30, 1923, shall bear a rate of interest to exceed 5 per centum per annum." (Approved Aug. 13, 1921.)

CANADIAN PULP EXPORT CONFERENCE.

The president of the United States is authorized to appoint a commission of five persons and, by appropriate authority, to confer on this commission the power, on behalf of the administration and the congress, to negotiate with said dominion government, also with the provincial governments thereof, in respect to the cancellation of said restrictive orders in council, and as well any other restrictions on the exportation of pulp wood and newsprint and other printing paper composed of mechanical and chemical products of pulp and pulp wood, from the dominion of Canada to the United States.

Sec 2. In the event the cancellation of the restrictive orders in council cannot be agreed to by mutual arrangement of the governments of the United States of America and the dominion of Canada, the commission shall investigate, consider and report to the president, on or before Dec. 1, 1921, what action in its opinion should be taken by the congress that will aid in securing the cancellation of the restrictive orders in council, so that they may not continue to militate against the interests of the people of the United States.

Sec. 3. For the necessary expenses of the commission the sum of $10,000 is appropriated: Provided, however, That the members of the commission shall serve without compensation. (Approved Aug. 15, 1921.)

DYE AND CHEMICAL CONTROL ACT AMENDED.

Be it enacted, etc., That subdivision (a) of section 501 of the dye and chemical control act, approved May 27, 1921, is amended by striking out the words "three months" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "six months."

Sec. 2. That all furniture, file cases, typewriters and other office appliances in use by the war trade section of the department of state on May 28, 1921, shall be transferred to and become the property of the treasury department. (Approved Aug. 24, 1921.)

HONORS FOR UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

The president of the United States is authorized to bestow with appropriate ceremonies, military and civil, the congressional medal of honor and the distinguished service cross upon the unknown, unidentified American to be buried in the Memorial amphitheater of the National cemetery at Arlington, Va., on Nov. 11, 1921. (Approved Aug. 24, 1921.)

PORT OF NEW YORK.

The consent of congress is given to an agreement between the states of New York and New Jersey for the creation of the port of New York district and the establishment of the port of New York authority for the comprehensive development of the port of New York. The compact defines the area of the district and provides that the port authority shall consist of six commissioners, three from each state, two to be residents of New York city and two of the New Jersey portion of the district. The port authority is to have full power to purchase, construct, lease and (or) operate any terminal or transportation facility within the district, and to make charges for the use thereof, and for any of such purposes to own, hold, lease and (or) operate real or personal property, to borrow money and secure the same by bonds or by mortgages upon any property held or to be held by it. (Approved Aug. 23, 1921.)

EXPOSITION AT PORTLAND, ORE.

The president of the United States is authorized and requested to invite foreign countries to participate in an exposition to be held in the city of Portland, state of Oregon, in the year 1925, to celebrate the completion of transcontinental and Pacific highways, the centennial of the invention of the electromagnet and to exemplify the development of hydro-electric energy. Provided, That the United States government shall be put to no expense by reason of the extending of the invitation. (Approved Aug. 10, 1921.)

DISASTROUS FLOOD IN PUEBLO, COL.

The city of Pueblo, Col., was visited by a flood late on the afternoon of June 3, 1921, which caused a loss of more than 100 lives and of property valued at between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. The Arkansas river, which flows through the town, was already at a high stage, caused by rains in the foothills and mountains, when a cloudburst occurred about fifteen miles to the west. This caused a sudden rise of several feet and the waters overflowed the banks and swept onward at a rate of about seven miles an hour. The city's fire whistles gave the alarm at 5 o'clock in the afternoon that floods were coming down the Arkansas river from the west and the Fountain river from the north. This gave many a chance to escape to the hills around the town, but others failed to heed the warning and they either were drowned or had narrow escapes from death. The floods reached the city proper at 7 o'clock and soon the bridges were swept away, small houses were set afloat and the street cars and electric lights put out of business. Two trains near the union station were wrecked and some of the passengers lost their lives. Lightning started several fires and a number of houses were burned.

Most of the casualties occurred in the Grove street district to the southeast, but the heaviest property loss was in the business district.

Every store within six blocks of Main street was inundated, some of them to the second story. The newspaper offices were flooded and publication had to be suspended. Connection with the outside world was cut off by the destruction of telegraph and telephone poles and it was not until June 5 that people in other places knew the details of the disaster.

The flooded area extended through the Denver & Rio Grande yards to the south; on the north to 5th and Main streets, inundating eighteen blocks on Main street, twenty blocks on Santa Fe avenue and forty-five blocks in the Grove street district, the poorest in the city. All of the railroad yards, equivalent to forty blocks, were flooded. On the west the flood extended to the state asylum lowlands. The total number of city blocks under water was 125.

To prevent looting and to care for the homeless the city was placed under martial law and all kinds of relief agencies were established. All the able-bodied workers were called upon to clear the streets of debris and of the mud left by the flood waters of the Arkansas. As soon as railroad communication was restored supplies were rushed in from the north, east and west and it was not long before the business sections and the districts less seriously damaged were placed in their usual condition. Relief was sent to a number of smaller places along the Arkansas and Fountain rivers where there had been loss of life and property.

It was slow work to clear away the debris where most of the fatalities had occurred. A few bodies were recovered each day until the number recorded at the morgue reached forty-seven. There were on June 10 not fewer than 130 names on the official list of the missing. It was concluded that many of the bodies had been swept down the river and would never be recovered.

EASTER SUNDAY DATES.

1850	March 31	1884	April 13	1918	March 31
1851	April 20	1885	April 5	1919	April 20
1852	April 11	1886	April 25	1920	April 4
1853	March 27	1887	April 10	1921	March 27
1854	April 16	1888	April 1	1922	April 16
1855	April 8	1889	April 21	1923	April 1
1856	March 23	1890	April 6	1924	April 20
1857	April 12	1891	March 29	1925	April 12
1858	April 4	1892	April 17	1926	April 4
1859	April 24	1893	April 2	1927	April 17
1860	April 8	1894	March 25	1928	April 8
1861	March 31	1895	April 14	1929	March 31
1862	April 20	1896	April 5	1930	April 20
1863	April 5	1897	April 18	1931	April 5
1864	March 27	1898	April 10	1932	March 27
1865	April 16	1899	April 2	1933	April 16
1866	April 1	1900	April 15	1934	April 1
1867	April 21	1901	April 7		
1868	April 12	1902	March 30		
1869	March 28	1903	April 12		
1870	April 17	1904	April 3		
1871	April 9	1905	April 23		
1872	March 31	1906	April 15		
1873	April 13	1907	March 31		
1874	April 5	1908	April 19		
1875	March 28	1909	April 11		
1876	April 16	1910	March 27		
1877	April 1	1911	April 16		
1878	April 21	1912	April 7		
1879	April 13	1913	March 23		
1880	March 28	1914	April 12		
1881	April 17	1915	April 4		
1882	April 9	1916	April 23		
1883	March 25	1917	April 8		

1935	April 21		
1936	April 12		
1937	March 28		
1938	April 17		
1939	April 9		
1940	March 24		
1941	April 13		
1942	April 5		
1943	April 25		
1944	April 9		
1945	April 1		
1946	April 21		
1947	April 6		
1948	March 28		
1949	April 17		
1950	April 9		

The earliest date on which Easter Sunday has fallen in recent times was March 22, 1818. As will be seen from the above table, it fell on March 23 in 1856 and 1913. The time of the celebration of the principal church days which depend upon Easter is as follows:

Days.	Before Easter.
Septuagesima Sunday	9 weeks
First Sunday in Lent	6 weeks
Ash Wednesday (beginning of Lent)	46 days
Palm Sunday	8 days
	After Easter.
Rogation Sunday	5 weeks
Ascension Day (Holy Thursday)	40 days
Pentecost (Whitsunday)	7 weeks
Trinity Sunday	8 weeks

BUCK'S STOVE COMPANY BOYCOTT CASE.

Proceedings were brought in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia in August, 1907, against the officers of the American Federation of Labor to enjoin them from conducting a boycott against the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, Mo., by advertising that the concern was on the "unfair" and "we don't patronize" lists of the federation's official organ. The injunction was issued by Judge Gould Dec. 23, 1907. On the plea that the injunction was being violated proceedings for contempt of court were brought against Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation. They were declared guilty by Justice Wright of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia Dec. 23, 1908. Mr. Gompers was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, Mr. Mitchell to nine months' and Mr. Morrison to six months' imprisonment. They were admitted to bail and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, which tribunal decided Nov. 2, 1909, that the decree against them was valid.

An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme court, which on May 15, 1911, reversed the judgments of the lower courts and remanded the case. May 5, 1913, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia again affirmed the original findings in the contempt case, but reduced Mr. Gompers' sentence to thirty days in jail and held that Mitchell and Morrison should be exempt from prison sentences, but should each pay a fine of $500. June 19, 1913, Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court granted an appeal by the defendants that the case be heard again by the highest tribunal.

May 11, 1914, the United States Supreme court set aside the sentences imposed upon Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison on the ground that they were barred by the statute of limitations. Justice Holmes, who read the opinion, held that the contempt proceedings should have been begun within three years from the date of the offense.

CONSTITUTION OF THE FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC.

April 27, 1921.

PART I.

General Regulations.

1. The Far Eastern Republic is established as a democratic republic.

2. The republic is governed strictly according to the laws given in this constitution, equally obligatory without exceptions for all institutions, all officials and the citizens of other countries coming upon the territory of the republic.

3. The laws of the republic can be annulled and changed only by the force of laws enacted in the order fixed by the present constitution.

4. Ignorance of the laws of the republic cannot serve as a reason for their nonexecution or nonobservance or for transferring the responsibility for that nonexecution or nonobservance.

5. The laws of the republic ought not to conflict with the provisions of the present constitution.

6. The manner of publication and the date when the laws become operative is fixed by a special law.

PART II.

The Territory of the Republic.

7. All the territory of the former Russian empire to the east of the Selenga river and of Lake Baikal to the Pacific ocean, including therein the regions Pri-Baikal, Zai-Baikal, Amur, Maritime, Pri-Amur with the northern portion of Sakhalien, is defined as the independent Far Eastern Republic. All the rights and obligations of the Russian empire pass to the republic not only under the statement of territories named, but in addition relating to the treaties and agreements made with foreign nations by the established Russian government relative to the territories and waters of China and other countries which border on the frontiers of the republic.

8. The frontier between the Russian Socialistic Federative Soviet Republic and the Far Eastern Republic, according to their mutual treaty, is declared to be: The River Selenga from where it emerges from Mongolia to as far as the administrative boundary of the former districts of Selenga, Bargousin and Verkhne-Udinsk, the boundary of these districts as far as Lake Baikal, the middle of Lake Baikal, the old frontier between the regions of Yakoot, Zai-Baikal and Amur, as far as the watershed between the Kiran and Pesmoot rivers and the watershed of these rivers as far as the shores of the Okhotsk sea near Cape Medjelinda, thus including all the islands situated south of the parallel of the aforenamed cape.

PART III.

Chapter I.—The Civil Right.

9. The recognized citizens of the Far Eastern Republic are:

(1) All Russian citizens born on the territory of the republic within the boundaries fixed by the first part of the present constitution.

(2) All Russian citizens who at the time of the declaration of the independence of the republic (April 6, 1921,) were living on its territory.

(3) Russian citizens arriving within the territory of the republic after the declaration of independence as well as those who arrived in the republic after the promulgation of the present law and who are not registered according to the prescribed order as citizens of the Russian Socialistic Federative Soviet Republic.

(4) All Russian citizens who live within the territory of the line of demarcation of the Chinese Eastern railroad and who have not declared during the six months since the publication of the present law that they were subjects of some other nation and who have not presented during that term documents proving their citizenship of such other nation.

(5) All foreign subjects who have passed under the domination of the republic according to the method established by law.

10. From the number of citizens of the republic are excluded all the natives of the territory of the former Russian empire who within six months from the publication of the present law have presented a written declaration with the accompanying documents to prove their citizenship in the Russian Socialistic Federative Soviet Republic or of some other independent nation which is formed on the territory of the former Russian empire.

Chapter II.—The Rights of Citizens.

11. The equality of all citizens before the law is established independent of sex, occupations, nationality, religion or affiliation with one or another political party. All the divisions of citizens into classes and all the privileges are annulled as well as civil and military titles and grades.

12. All citizens are responsible for their crimes and misdemeanors only before the court according to the laws of the republic.

13. Full liberty of conscience is guaranteed to all citizens of the republic. The enjoyment of civil and political rights is entirely independent of religion and no person within the limits of the republic can be persecuted by any authority and limited in his rights on account of his religious convictions.

14. The church is separated from the state. Each citizen can profess any religion or none.

15. Only those acts by the civil authority which are worked out by the organs of competent civil authority according to the rules fixed by law have lawful power.

16. In the documents given by public institutions and officials to citizens no reference to their religion or whether they profess any religion shall be made.

17. Entire liberty of assembly, of the press and of speech is guaranteed to all citizens. Punishments for crimes committed by writings or speeches can be imposed only by the court. Citizens are not held responsible for the free expression of their personal opinions.

18. The springing up and the existence of societies and unions (among whose number also can be religious societies) is declared to be free so long as they do not have any purpose punishable by the criminal laws of the republic.

Note 1. The acquiring by societies and unions (among whose number can be religious societies) of juridical rights is fixed by the general civil law.

Note 2. The closing of a union or society can take place only after a decree of a court.

19. Workers have the liberty of combinations which are not subject to any restriction on the part of the state.

20. The person, the home and the correspondence of every citizen are inviolable.

21. No one can be punished without being tried and no one can be arrested, submitted to a search of home or person, or submitted to any restriction of liberty whatever without causes fixed by law and then entirely according to the specifications of the judicial authority, which must be presented to the person arrested. The only exception that can be made is when a culprit is taken in the act of committing a crime. One can arrest him then without legal papers, but the charge of the judicial authority must be presented to him within 24 hours.

22. Every prisoner as well as every citizen can demand the immediate statement of the charge against him or his release.

23. Entrance into a home without the consent of the householder is permitted only when a call for help comes from within the building, when there is some sort of accident or according to instructions from the judicial authority. The only possible exception is when a person is arrested in the act of committing a crime.

24. Censorship of mail, of telegraph and of telephone is not permitted.

25. Every citizen has the right freely to choose his occupations, his residence and has the right of unrestricted movement not only in the limits of the republic but abroad, except in cases provided for by law.

26. Bodily punishments and the penalty of death are banned forever.

27. Prohibition of ownership and of disposal of any kind of property or of a business or of any product of industry as well as restricting the right of possessing these can take place only through a judicial order and exclusively in case of the public interest.

28. All the small groups of people of other races which are included in the enumeration of the republic have the right of the larger body politic whose limits are fixed by law.

29. In the reports of public institutions and officials as well as official correspondence and commercial books, each citizen has the right to use his national language. A special law should specify the form and regulations which will define the use of the languages in the branches of the local government, the judiciary and official reports.

30. Foreigners living within the territory of the republic have the rights given to citizens of the republic except in cases which are specified by the appropriate laws.

PART IV.

Section I., Chapter I.—The Central Authority.

31. The supreme authority of government within the territory of the republic belongs only to the people of the far east.

32. The people achieve their supreme authority through the intermediary of the popular assembly and through the government selected by it.

Chapter II.—The Popular Assembly.

33. The popular assembly is selected by all the population of the republic by means of a general vote, just, equal and secret, by the proportional system of representation, for a term of two years, and is composed in the ratio of one deputy for each 15,000 citizens of the republic.

34. The popular assembly has full legislative authority.

35. All citizens of the republic without distinction as to sex, religion and nationality, who have reached the age of 18 years, who are in right mind and are not restricted in their rights by the court have the rights of election, active and passive, in the popular assembly.

36. Persons in military service have the electoral right in the popular assembly the same as all citizens and vote at elections with all the population. The only exception which can be made is for armies which are at the front or on the march.

37. All military or civilians who may be elected in the membership of the popular assembly are relieved of the duty of service for the time that they are members of the popular assembly.

38. Sessions of the popular assembly shall convene Feb. 1 and Nov. 1, of each year. The length of the sessions depends on the popular assembly, but they shall be suspended during the season for work in the fields. The popular assembly can be convened for extraordinary session on the initiative of the government or by the demand of half of the members of the popular assembly.

39. The power of each session of the popular assembly ceases with the opening of a popular assembly with a new membership.

40. A newly elected popular assembly is opened by the president of the membership of the former popular assembly or by his assistant. Immediately upon the opening of the session it shall choose the officials from its personnel by means of a secret ballot. The first meeting is regarded as legitimate when not less than two-thirds of the total number of members are present and the other meetings when more than one-half are present.

41. No member of the popular assembly can be arrested or forced to submit to judicial investigations without the order of the assembly itself, except when in the act of committing a crime. In the latter case the president must be informed not later than twenty-four hours after the arrest. The president can release the prisoner by his own authority, but in the next meeting of the popular assembly he must put his action to the question so that the assembly can make the decision.

42. The popular assembly decides the following questions:

(1) The discussion and approval of laws relative to all questions of the social life and of the state.

(2) The discussion and approval of all international treaties between the republic and foreign governments.

(3) The adoption of the budget of national revenues and expenses and the examination of the accounts which go to make up that budget, the granting of supplemental appropriations, the adoption of taxes, customs and duties, the discussion and approval of public bonds, the permission of issues, the approval of treaties of concessions except those which are delegated to the government and the council of ministers.

(4) The adoption and alteration of the system of coinage and money as well as the system of measures and weights in the territory of the republic.

(5) The adoption of the bases of organization for the armed forces of the republic.

(6) The supreme supervision over the method of governing.

(7) The granting of amnesty.

(8) The declaration of war and the conclusion of peace, and

(9) The deciding of all other questions which the popular assembly considers as necessary of consideration.

43. During an interval between sessions of the popular assembly the government has the authority to publish temporary laws in cases of emergency, effective until the calling together of the following session of the public assembly. Such temporary laws cannot change the constitution of the republic or suspend its action in full or in part and ought to include a reference to the present article. Laws published in this manner shall be examined and approved by the assembly immediately upon the renewal of its sessions. The popular assembly can stop the action of such laws before their examination.

Chapter III.—The Government.

44. The government of the republic consists of seven members and is elected by the assembly for the term of two years.

45. The elections of the government shall take place in a session of the popular assembly by secret ballot and shall be considered as accomplished when not less than two-thirds of all the members of the popular assembly are present at the meeting. Candidates balloted for are considered elected as members of the

government when they have received the votes of not less than half of all the members present during the meeting of the assembly.

46. Elections of the government before the specified term can take place only when four of its members have retired from the government.

47. Only citizens of the republic who have an electoral right in the assembly can be members of the government.

48. The government shall concern itself with:

(1) The nomination or dismissal of the president of the council of ministers and the controller of the state; of ministers and their assistants upon the presentation by the president of the council, as well as of other authorized agents whose nomination and dismissal depend upon the government.

(2) The national representation of the republic in its relations with foreign nations.

(3) The calling of the popular assembly for extraordinary sessions.

(4) The granting of amnesty.

(5) The publication of laws passed by the popular assembly.

(6) The issuance of temporary laws in the interval between sessions of the popular assembly according to article 43 of the present law.

(7) The annulling of any acts of the council of ministers which may be considered by the government to be contrary to the laws or the constitution.

49. The government acting with the council of ministers achieves the supreme executive authority in the territory of the republic which is concerned with:

(1) The general government of the country and the direction of its external and internal policies.

(2) The organization of the military forces of the republic.

(3) The preliminary decision on questions concerning the conclusion of peace and the defense of the territorial inviolability of the republic.

(4) The accepting or giving of bonds, the granting of concessions, making financial agreements or customs, commercial or other financial treaties, subject to the review and revision of the assembly, and

(5) The compiling of the preliminary estimate of revenues and expenses of the republic.

50. The government has the right to suspend the operation of laws, enacted by the popular assembly, in cases where they are considered contrary to the constitution. A law suspended by the government and returned to the popular assembly is considered adopted by the latter if more than two-thirds of the members present in the assembly vote for it again. Such a law, enacted for a second time by the assembly, cannot be suspended from operation by the government.

51. All acts of the government, as well as the temporary laws promulgated according to article 43, are effective only when they are approved by the council of ministers or by one of the ministers of the council of ministers, for whom all are responsible before the popular assembly for that approval.

52. Members of the government can be placed on trial by act of the popular assembly in case of treason to the state.

Chapter IV.—The Council of Ministers.

53. All the ministers compose the membership of the council of ministers. The number of ministers and their duties are defined by special laws creating their positions.

54. The president of the council of ministers may take a portfolio or continue as a minister without a portfolio.

55. The controller of the state assists at all sessions of the council of ministers and of the government, with the right of debate.

56. Only citizens of the republic who have the electoral right to the popular assembly can be ministers.

57. The office of minister is inconsistent with that of member of the government, but it is consistent with the title of member of the popular assembly.

58. All the ministers have the right to present questions which concern their departments to the popular assembly.

59. All the ministers, collectively and individually, are responsible before the popular assembly for all acts, orders and the conduct of the council of ministers in general, as well as of each minister individually, and for their approval of acts of the government. Except for political responsibility, the popular assembly has the right, regardless of the general rule, to place the ministers on trial for crimes committed in their official capacity.

60. In case the popular assembly expresses its opposition to the council of ministers, the latter is required to resign.

61. The ministers are required to answer all questions and all requests of the popular assembly.

Chapter V.—Legislative Initiative.

62. All citizens of the republic have the right to initiate legislation if they have the electoral right to the popular assembly. This right is realized under conditions detailed in the following article:

63. A petition for the enactment of a law or of any other action ought to be signed by 1,000 citizens. A draft of the law or action proposed for enactment ought to be included with the petition.

64. The council of ministers, acting as such, has the right to introduce legislation. The same right belongs to the government of the republic.

65. The members of the popular assembly have the right to introduce legislation. A petition for the enactment of a law or of any other action ought to be signed by at least five members of the popular assembly, and a draft of the law or other action proposed for enactment ought to be included with the petition.

Section II., Chapter I.—Organs of Local Authority.

66. The organs of local authority of the nation are autonomous organs, selected by all the population of the particular locality by a general vote, equal, just and secret, according to proportional representation.

67. The organs of local authority of the provinces, districts (counties), communes (townships) and villages manage the governmental affairs and local economy in the provinces, districts, cities, communes and villages, and in addition execute all the laws and decrees of the central authority of the state.

68. The organs of local authority manage the economic affairs of the local government independently; in accordance with the laws established by national authority and under the control established by the law they have the power to promulgate, without violating the constitution, regulations which are obligatory on all persons and institutions the same as national decrees. The local decrees, though suitably published, can be suspended and annulled by the government if they conflict with the interests of the republic.

69. The carrying out of the laws, regulations and orders of the central authority ought to be conducted by the organs of local authority in accordance with the directions of the central authority, holding themselves liable for all legitimate responsibility for the improper execution of these orders and regulations.

70. For the carrying out of national affairs which demand a strict centralization (mili-

tary affairs, railroads, etc.), as well as for the administration of lands, of buildings and other enterprises administered by the central authority, this latter shall be conducted by the representative organs of central authority in the localities. The law defines the manner and the basis for the participation of the organs of local authority in the aforesaid affairs of state.

Chapter II.—The Organs of Provincial Authority—The Provincial Assembly.

71. The supreme organ of national authority in the province is the assembly of provincial delegates elected by the population of the province by a general vote, equal, just and secret, according to the proportional system of representation for a period of two years.

72. Elections to the provincial assembly conform to the election laws of the popular assembly of the republic, counting one delegate for each 2,500 citizens.

73. Elections to the provincial assembly before the sessions are made either according to the regulations of the national legislative authority or according to the decrees of the provincial assembly or upon the request of one-third of the electors of the particular province. New elections of delegates before the session can be established only according to the request of one-third of the electors of the particular electoral district.

74. The provincial assembly is convened for indefinite sessions for periods fixed by itself, but not less often than twice each year. Special sessions of the provincial assembly are called by the provincial government, or by its own initiative, or on the request of not less than one-third of the members of the provincial assembly.

75. The provincial assembly concerns itself with:

(a) The election of the provincial government.

(b) The control of all organs of provincial authority.

(c) The deciding of questions of local government and provincial economy.

(d) The putting into execution of the laws, orders and regulations of the national central authority.

(e) The deciding of all other questions specified by a special law regarding the special subjects within the jurisdiction of the provincial assembly as well as those questions which concern the province and which the provincial assembly wishes to consider without violating the constitution and the laws of the republic.

76. In order to execute the duties imposed on the provincial assembly the latter has the right of:

(a) The promulgation of regulations concerning all subjects within the jurisdiction of the provincial assembly.

(b) The establishing of taxes and duties in accordance with the national legislation.

(c) The discussion and approval of the budget.

(d) The creation of plans for enforcing all the laws, regulations and decrees of the provincial authority in the province.

(e) The approval of the system of provincial government activity as well as the discussion and approval of the report of its activity, and

(f) The taking of all necessary steps for the carrying out of provincial government affairs.

The Provincial Government.

77. The provincial government is elected by the popular assembly of the province for a term of two years.

78. The provincial assembly can elect a new provincial government before the term has expired the same as it has the right to put its members on trial in cases of violations. The central government also has the right to bring up the question of provincial government elections before the term, for which purpose it must convene the provincial assembly in a special session.

79. The provincial government shall organize the following departments: Administration, labor, justice, public safety, public welfare, education, finance, agriculture, supplies, commerce, industry, health, etc.

80. The provincial department shall be under the proper ministers through the intermediary of the provincial government, which is responsible for the work of all the departments.

81. Within the circle of government jurisdiction enters:

(a) The carrying out of all the regulations and orders of the central authority.

(b) The execution of all the regulations and decrees of the provincial assembly.

(c) The organization, observation and guidance of all the authorized organs under the provincial government.

(d) Taking steps to fight against crime.

(e) Making up the preliminary budget.

(f) Calling the provincial assembly and in case of default the district assembly.

(g) The settling of such other questions as are placed by particular laws within the jurisdiction of the provincial government.

82. The provincial government has the power to promulgate compulsory regulations in the interval between sessions of the provincial assembly, presenting all these regulations without fail for the review of the provincial assembly at its next session.

83. Regulations and orders of the provincial assembly and of the provincial government, in case they conflict with the laws and regulations of the central government, may be vetoed by the representatives of the central authority. The individuals and institutions interested also can protest against them in the manner specified by a particular law.

Chapter III.—The Emissars of the Provincial Government.

84. For the purpose of establishing liaison between the central authority of the nation and the organs of local authority as well as to establish legality and democratic order, a temporary institute of emissars of the government is created.

85. The provincial emissar is named by the national government and is its representative in the province.

86. The provincial emissar should observe and direct the carrying out of the laws, orders and regulations of the national government through the organs of local authority as well as through the institutions and agents of the central authority.

Chapter IV.—District, City, Commune and Village Organs of Authority.

87. The organs of authority prevail within the limits of a district, city, commune or village according to the order and establishment explained in the preceding chapters of this constitution under the heading of provincial organs of authority. The commune organs of authority in their relations with those of the village; the district organs of authority in their relations with those of the commune and village, as well as the provincial organs of authority in their relations with those of the district and city, have the same powers as the government has in its relations with the provincial organs of authority.

88. Cities with a population of more than 20,000 have the rights of independent districts. Others are embraced in the district organization with the rights of communes.

89. District as well city (having more than 20,000 population) assemblies having the authority in that district are elected for the period of two years in the same manner as that of the province, in the ratio of one delegate for 1,000 citizens, on condition, however, that the total delegates from each district shall not be less than thirty nor more than 150.

90. Commune as well as city (having less than 20,000 population) assemblies having the authority in that commune are elected for the period of one year in the same manner as for provincial and district assemblies in the ratio of one delegate for 100 citizens, on condition, however, that the total number of delegates shall not be less than twenty nor more than 100, while the city assembly cannot have more than fifty.

91. District, city and commune assemblies are convened by the method established for those of the provinces, with the especial condition that the city assembly shall hold not less than twelve sessions a year and the commune not less than three.

92. The village assembly consists of all the citizens of the particular village who have the electoral rights in the popular assembly and is convened according to necessity.

93. The village assembly elects from its membership a village committee for a period of not less than six months or more than one year.

Section III.—The Judiciary.

94. The only tribunal existing within the territory of the republic is the independent people's court.

95. The court is independent of other authorities and dispenses justice in the name of the people of the republic.

96. The courts of justice are the protectors of the law in the republic and their authority extends over all the territory and all the population of the republic. The membership, the circle of jurisdiction and the manner of procedure of the courts of justice are established by specific law.

97. Judges are elected from the ranks of those citizens who are able to fulfill all the conditions established by law, for a term defined by law, and they cannot be removed before its expiration except by conviction.

98. Citizens of the republic take part in the administration of justice as assessors who equally with the judges decide cases. The method and the basis for the citizens' participation in the administration of justice are fixed by a specific law.

99. In the administration of justice the judges are to be guided by the laws in force and by the dictates of their conscience.

100. Arguments, sentences and decisions are to be made in public. Arguments behind closed doors can take place only in accordance with rulings of the court based on the law.

101. The organization of special courts as well as the matters within the jurisdiction of such tribunals shall be strictly defined by law.

102. The entering of an appeal is abolished. Only the cassation of sentences is permitted; the agency for cassation has the right to annul sentences if they are manifestly unjust.

Section IV.—The People's Control.

103. The people's control is independent and subordinate only to the legislative authority as to the limits of its authority.

104. Included in the personnel of the national people's control are:

(1) The people's national controller of the state and his two assistants, named by the government.

(2) The college of the people's controller.

(3) The councilor of the people's controller.

(4) The central people's control.

(5) The local civil institutions of the people's control, and

(6) The military field institutions of the people's control.

105. Included in the organization of the central college of the people's controller are: The people's national controller (who is the president of the college), his two assistants and five members of the college, the latter elected, one by the workers' union of the far east, three by the peasants' union and one by the native populations of the republic. The absolute power of the elected members is formally approved by legislative authority.

106. The provincial college of people's control shall consist of a manager (who is the president of the college) and his assistant named by the central college and three members elected by the provincial assembly for the term of its power.

107. The district colleges of the people's control shall consist of a governor (who is the president of the college) appointed by the central college and two members elected by the district assembly for the term of its power.

108. The people's national controller shall assist at all meetings of the ministry and government with the right of debate.

109. The people's control shall:

(a) Watch the legality and expediency of all actions of national institutions, of individuals or public organizations, of private undertakings within the people's sphere of economy.

(Note—Public organizations and private undertakings are subject to revision by the people's control if they receive aid or are financed or subsidized by the government or if they act under orders of the government or when there is a government guarantee and only under these conditions.)

(b) Observe the impartial and unvarying execution of the laws and regulations in capital and country and official orders issued concerning the people's economy.

(c) Verify the regularity of the distribution of the products of industry and of all supplies.

(d) Examine the different lines of the people's economy and publish the result of the examination to the legislative branches.

(e) Examine the budget, the proposals, the estimates of revenues and expenses and publish its conclusions in regard to these lists to the legislative branches at the same time as the budget is presented to the popular assembly.

(f) Observe the regularity of the voting of credits.

(g) Give its opinion on all sorts of financial and economic plans and proposals of the disbursing institutions, the same as it gives its opinion on all plans and projects which are advanced by all the departments for the approval of legislative authority and which suggest new expenses for the treasury or any change in the financial and economic policy of the republic.

(h) In extraordinary cases which threaten to cause a manifest loss to the people it can suspend the corresponding plans of the disbursing institutions.

(i) Prepare an account of the public property and make an annual report on its standing and circulation for presentation to the legislative institution at the times established for presentation of the budget.

(j) The closest scrutiny on the activity of all the departments, of their local branches, and in general on all the organs of authority.

(k) Bring officials to trial for administrative crimes and neglect of duty, as well as private individuals for crimes which cause loss to the public treasury, and to announce the dismissal of such officials to the organs of the corresponding authority.

110. For the achievement of the tasks outlined, the great bulk of the population is invited to participate with the control in its unending work and in its acts of special revision.

111. A bureau of complaints is established in each institution of the people's control to receive complaints and charges against irregular acts, abuses and shortcomings of officials of all departments.

112. The military field institutions of the people's control, which are included among the institutions of the people's control, are subordinate only to the central college of the people's control and by it to the legislative authority.

Section V., Chapter I.—The National Autonomies.

113. All the native populations and all the national minorities within the territory of the republic have the right to autonomy to the largest degree.

114. The organs of national autonomy shall be guided by the laws of the republic in their activities.

115. A minister of national affairs with the corresponding national departments is created for the control and administration of the activity of the organs of national autonomy.

Chapter II.—The Autonomy of the Buriat-Mongol Nationality.

116. All the territory populated by the Buriats and Mongols shall form a definite province, named "the Autonomous Province of the Buriats and Mongols," whose boundaries are established by law.

117. The territorial relations of the Buriat-Mongol population with the neighboring Russian population for the purpose of preventing mutual encroachments are regulated by a special commission created by the government of the republic in which the representatives of both parties have equal membership.

118. The population of "the Autonomous Province of the Buriats and Mongols" is subject to the general laws of the republic, but within the limits of the province it is independent in the field of organization, of justice, of administrative and economic life as well as in its national civilization.

119. "The Autonomous Province of the Buriat-Mongols" within the limits of its jurisdiction is governed according to the general laws of the republic by an assembly of delegates, which elects an executive organ—the provincial government. The assembly of delegates has the right within the limits of independence mentioned in article 118 of the present law to promulgate local laws for the province not contradicting the general laws of the republic.

120. All national laws, orders and regulations of the central government are executed within the territory of the Buriat-Mongol autonomy by the government of the province.

Chapter III.—The Autonomy of National Minorities.

121. All national minorities which live within the territory of the republic have the autonomy of their national civilization.

122. The autonomy of national civilization is realized by the organs of national government, elected by general vote, equal, just and secret, according to proportional representation.

123. The national autonomies are publicly authorized organs and the sphere of their competence is limited to the area of the cultural life of the particular nationality.

124. In the smaller scattered cultural autonomies the language of the particular nationality can be employed: Tatar, Yiddish, Korean, Little Russian, etc.

125. Satisfying the necessities of civilization of each nationality, conforming to its special needs, is guaranteed by a proportional part of the state budget.

PART V.

Section 1. Fundamentals of the National Economic Organization.—The Land.

126. All ownership of land, what is beneath the surface, the forests, the waters and their riches within the limits of the republic is annulled for all time.

127. All the land, regardless of previous use or ownership, is declared to be property of the toilers. The land is occupied without any payment to the former proprietors and is held as public domain.

128. The manner of exploiting the land, its underground depths, the forests and waters and their riches is provided for in a specific law.

129. The setting aside of lands which are important to the rural economy for development by workers is made according to regulations established by the territorial organs of provincial autonomies, conforming to conditions of climate and soil.

130. Personal labor is the broad source and the foundation of the right to exploit land. Exceptions to this rule are permitted only in cases provided for by specific land laws. The right of exploitation cannot depend upon religion, nationality or sex.

131. The manner of exploitation can be collective, by groups or individuals, according to the wishes of the population itself.

Section II.—Labor.

132. Having for its end the organization of the national economy and the equal distribution of burdens for its reconstruction, the republic considers work to be the obligation of every citizen of the republic.

133. The length of working time for each worker cannot be greater than eight hours by day or six hours by night, having each week a rest of forty-two consecutive hours.

134. For individuals who have not reached the age of 18 years and for whom the work is too heavy and injurious to the health, the length of the working day shall not be more than six hours.

135. Overtime work shall be permitted only in exceptional cases and after the consent of the professional union and the local departments of labor.

136. In the tasks of rural economy, considering its peculiarities, overtime work is permitted and shall be paid for at the rate of eight hours per working day.

137. The valuation of the products of a peasant's labor, who cultivates the land by his individual efforts, is established in the legislative order according to the representation of the peasants' union, counting eight hours as a working day and including therein his necessary expenditures.

138. Overtime work which is especially difficult or injurious to the health is absolutely forbidden for all persons of either sex who have not reached the age of 18 years, the same as night work is absolutely forbidden for males who have not reached the age of 18 years and for all females.

139. Women are relieved from work during eight weeks before childbirth and during eight weeks after childbirth when they are engaged in physical labor. If they are not engaged in physical labor they are relieved for six weeks before childbirth and for six weeks after childbirth.

140. Employment of children who have not reached the age of 16 years is forbidden.

141. For the purpose of assuring the normal living minimum to workers, according to the workers' presentation through the central professional organs, the republic by legislative

act fixes the wage minimum obligatory for all enterprises in the state, public or private.

142. Workers through their professional and industrial unions are guaranteed the rights of participation, with the right of debate and vote, in all the economic organs of the state, in the administration of state enterprises, as well as in the state control of private enterprises.

143. The republic guarantees the greatest protection to work through enacting appropriate laws. Workers have a large participation by the inspection of labor, which is elected by the professional unions.

144. Social insurance is established, with the fullest participation of the workers, to care for all classes of occupational risks for everybody employed to work in undertakings and institutions in the state, public and private. Payment is imposed entirely on the employers without any deduction from the salaries of those who are insured.

145. Laborers and employes who have worked one year receive one month's vacation and those who have worked six months receive two weeks' vacation, their salaries continuing.

Section III., Chapter I.—The Economic Financial System.

146. The system of private property is preserved. The integrity of all goods, movable and immovable, is guaranteed to all citizens and private societies under the restrictions provided for by the constitution.

147. The reservation to individuals and private societies of the right temporarily to exploit their holdings of land, of forest wealth and of waters in the form of concessions shall be made in accordance with the terms of specific legislation, and the term of any type of concession cannot be for more than thirty-six years. Concessionary rights can be granted to foreign individuals and organizations, but in cases of competition, these privileges should be granted to citizens and organizations of the Far Eastern Republic and the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, all other conditions being equal. When private individuals and social institutions compete the privilege is given to the social institutions, all other conditions being equal.

148. The state asks all possible assistance to the task of village economy, and especially to the smallest economy, and it encourages all phases of collective economy for the purpose of developing its social organization.

Chapter II.—Taxes.

149. No person shall be relieved of the obligation of paying taxes, except in cases provided for by law.

150. Except in the cases which are definitely excluded by the law, no collections for the profit of the nation or of the local autonomies shall be demanded of citizens in any other form than of taxes.

151. No taxes, direct or indirect, nor charges shall be proposed or levied on the territory of the republic other than by the force of law.

152. The instituting of national taxes and charges is the prerogative of the legislative authority. The instituting of taxes, charges and collections by the organs of local autonomy shall be made in the manner indicated in Article 76 of the local autonomy.

153. Indirect taxes on food products in bulk are permitted only as a temporary measure and upon the basis and within the limits strictly defined by law. Indirect taxes on objects of luxury are permitted as a permanent measure which shall be reviewed each year in the legislative program.

Chapter III.—State Revenues and Expenses and the National Budget.

154. The fundamental revenues of the state should consist of progressive taxes on income, the tax on business, on inheritances, on the unearned increment of articles of value, on gifts, etc., and other incomes from state undertakings and monopolies. (Note—The minimum income which is exempt from taxation, as well as the minimum of land and of personal property which is exempt from taxation, is fixed by law.)

155. State monopolies—commercial and productive—and the proportion of their interests going to state benefit are fixed by legislative order.

156. All national revenues and expenses are to be included in the national budget.

157. The national budget shall be presented to the popular assembly for its approval at least two months before the beginning of the period of estimates. (Until the approval of the first budget the credits to cover national expenses shall be opened by the government according to legislative order for each specific occasion.)

158. If the national budget is not approved at the beginning of the period of estimates, the government, for supplying the necessities of the nation, can avail itself of the credits of the previous year's list, but not for a longer period than one-third of a year.

159. Not a single expenditure of national resources can be made unless the credit is established, or without the promulgation of a specific law.

160. No pension and no award taken from the funds in the national treasury can be made except by the authority of law.

161. Credits granted in conformity with the national budget are distributed immediately to their destinations within the limits of the subdivision and cannot be used for the satisisfying of any other necessities if there is no special decree of the government.

Chapter IV.—Public Bonds.

162. No public bonds, internal or external, no financial obligations which are a liability on the national treasury and no pledges can be concluded or made except by the authority of law. (Bonds, financial obligations and pledges concluded or made by the government of the republic prior to the acceptance of the present constitution are approved by the constitutional assembly and are recognized by the republic as binding and guaranteed the same as after the introduction of the constitution.)

Chapter V.—The Monetary System.

163. No system of circulation of money can be established, no depreciation, no withdrawal from circulation or issuing of new notes or coins can be effected except by legislative act.

164. The weight, alloy and value of the coinage shall be established by law. The control and supervision of everything which concerns coinage, the decision of debates regarding the alloy and the scrutiny of everything relative thereto as well as to the circulation of paper money are regulated by law.

PART VI.

The Defense of the Republic.

165. The armed populace is the sole defense of personal liberty. Consequently for the defense of the country, general military instruction on the principles of the militia system is established for men from 18 to 45 years of age.

166. The general instruction shall be held in the unions of territorial troops. It shall be so regulated that citizens can continue to

carry out their usual duties of productive social labor. (The division of the republic into territorial military districts as well as the plan of general instruction is established by legislative act.)

167. For the continuous defense of the country the regular army is created—the people's revolutionary army. The army is organized on the basis of general recruiting for all citizens of the republic and is composed of:

(1) Citizens who are called for their military service when they have reached the age of 20 years, for a period of two years, and

(2) Volunteers above the age of 18 years whose number is established by legislative act.

168. Military service for native populations of the republic is established by a special law.

169. The supreme authority directing the people's revolutionary army is the government of the republic.

170. The manner of the creation and organization of the people's revolutionary army is established in a legislative act.

171. In the interests of the defense of the republic the government has the right to command and mobilize all, or a part, of the citizens capable of carrying arms. The mobilization of all, or a part, of the citizens capable of bearing arms can be made only by legislative act.

172. The social insurance of citizens who are performing their military service, the manner of safeguarding their families, as well as the protection in society of citizens who have lost their aptitude for work while performing their military service, and of the families of those who have perished in defense of the republic, is established by law.

173. Every citizen while performing his military service preserves all civil rights and carries out his civil obligations the same as all other citizens of the republic.

PART VII.

Public Instruction.

174. The purpose of the republic is to give to all citizens and especially to the toiling masses thorough instruction.

175. The school is separated from the church. Religious teaching as well as religious worship is not permitted in state institutions or in public or private schools where other subjects are taught.

176. For all children of school age, the government makes instruction compulsory and free, supplying them with food and clothes.

177. The instruction shall be uniform and conducted for boys and girls together in all the schools of the republic.

178. Instruction and education in all the schools of the republic should present a single system uniform for the common purpose, consecutive in character and based on the principles of industrial education.

179. All the populations of the republic have the right to organize instruction in their national language.

PART VIII.

The Coat of Arms and Flag.

180. The coat of arms of the state is established; its description is as follows: Upon a red shield is a wreath of pine, at the bottom of which is designed the dawn with the sun starting to appear and above a five-pointed emblazoned star in silver. In the middle of the wreath across a sheaf of wheat is a crossed anchor and a pick of one blade with the point down. On the left side of the wreath of pine on a red background is the Russian letter D, on the right side the Russian letter V and below between the crossed branches of pine, the Russian letter R.

The National Flag.

181. The national flag is approved; its description is as follows: On a red field of which the length is one and a half times the width, in the upper corner half of the length and of the width is a blue square decorated with the letters "D. V. R." arranged in the form of a triangle.

PART IX.

Revision of the Constitution.

182. A proposal to revise or add to the present constitution, all or in part, can be brought up by the initiative of:

(1) One-third of all the members of the popular assembly who are present at its meetings.

(2) The provincial assembly of delegates.

(3) The government.

(4) The initiative of 10,000 citizens who have an electoral vote in the popular assembly.

183. Any change, addition or annulment, in whole or in part, of the present constitution can be made only according to law, accepted by the popular assembly with two-thirds of all the members present at the meeting and when there is a majority of not less than two-thirds of those participating voting for it.

PART X.

The First Popular Assembly and the Government.

184. The method and time of elections to the first popular assembly and the government are established by a special act of the constitutional assembly. (Signed):

President of the constitutional assembly, D. S. Shilov; chief assistant, V. A. Boradavkin; assistants, I. P. Klark, P. V. Lekhov, F. S. Manevetov, P. N. Dambikov, F. I. Fedotov; chief secretary, S. F. Sookhovy; assistants, M. I. Borodin, T. S. Iscenko, S. P. Nikiforov, S. S. Kirgizov, G. P. Baravinski.

TELEPHONES ON FARMS.

Telephones were reported on 2,508,002 farms, or 39.9 per cent of all the farms in the United States, in 1920, according to the federal census enumeration. The states having the largest number of farms with telephones were: Iowa, 183,852; Illinois, 173,647; Missouri, 163,543; Ohio, 159,478; Texas, 140,234; Indiana, 136,140. States in which more than one-half of the farms reported telephones were:

State.	Number.	*Per cent.
Iowa	183,852	86.1
Kansas	128,753	77.9
Nebraska	95,050	76.4
Illinois	173,647	73.2
Indiana	136,140	66.4
Missouri	163,543	62.2
Ohio	159,478	62.1
Minnesota	110,568	62.0
South Dakota	44,327	59.4
Wisconsin	111,798	59.1
Vermont	16,752	57.6
Connecticut	11,738	51.8
Massachusetts	16,537	51.7
Oregon	25,351	50.5

*Of all farms.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30.

	1920.	1921.
Civil war—Soldiers	243,520	218,775
Widows, etc	290,209	281,327
War with Spain—Soldiers	23,144	31,066
Widows, etc	7,288	8,216
Regular establishment—Soldiers	14,477	13,832
Widows, etc	4,554	4,081
World war—Soldiers	76	63
Widows, etc	52	32
Indian wars—Soldiers	3,745	3,784
Widows, etc	2,483	2,569
War with Mexico—Soldiers	148	109
Widows, etc	2,423	2,135
War of 1812—Widows, etc	71	64
By classes—Soldiers	285,110	267,629
Widows	299,363	290,955
Minors	2,273	2,163
Helpless children	913	919
Other dependents	4,422	4,285
Nurses	109	102
Total of all classes	592,190	566,053

DEATHS CIVIL WAR PENSIONERS.

	1920.	1921.
Soldiers	27,871	24,775
Widows, etc	20,874	19,451

OTHER PENSION INFORMATION.

	1920.	1921.
Paid to pensioners in foreign countries	$1,280,581	$1,342,022
Largest number of pensioners on the roll was in 1902		994,446
Largest number of civil war soldiers on the roll was in 1898		745,822
Total number of claims disposed of during fiscal year 1921		91,515
Average number of employes on pension work		818

Act of May 1, 1920.

Soldiers—This act provides a rate of $50 per month to one who served ninety days in the civil war and was honorably discharged or having served less than ninety days, was discharged for disability incurred in service in line of duty, or is on the roll as a civil war veteran. Where it is shown that such veteran has become helpless or blind or so nearly helpless or blind as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person, a monthly rate of $72 is allowed.

Widows—The widow of such veteran who was married to him prior to June 27, 1905, and is his legal widow, may be allowed a monthly rate of $30. Where the soldier left children under 16 years of age, an additional $6 per month for each is granted.

Remarried Widows—If such a widow has remarried since the death of the soldier and it can be shown that the subsequent marriage, or marriages, was dissolved by death or divorce without fault on her part, a pension of $30 per month may be allowed.

Minors—If there is no widow who has title to pension, the children of the deceased veteran who are under 16 years of age may be entitled to $30 per month with $6 additional for each child.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS BY YEARS SINCE 1866.

	Paid as pensions.	*Total.	No. of pensioners.
1866	$15,450,549.88	$15,857,714.88	126,722
1867	20,784,789.69	21,275,767.04	155,474
1868	23,101,509.36	23,654,529.70	169,643
1869	28,513,247.27	29,077,774.08	187,963
1870	29,351,488.78	29,952,486.64	198,686
1871	28,518,792.62	29,381,871.62	207,495
1872	29,752,746.81	30,703,999.81	232,229
1873	26,982,063.89	27,985,264.53	238,411
1874	30,206,778.99	31,173,573.12	236,241
1875	29,270,404.76	30,253,100.11	234,821
1876	27,936,209.53	28,951,288.34	232,137
1877	28,182,821.72	29,217,281.05	232,104
1878	26,786,009.44	27,818,509.53	223,998
1879	32,664,428.92	34,502,163.06	242,755
1880	56,689,229.08	57,624,256.36	250,802
1881	50,583,405.35	51,655,464.99	268,830
1882	54,313,172.05	55,779,408.06	285,697
1883	60,427,573.81	63,019,222.10	303,658
1884	57,912,387.47	60,747,568.47	322,756
1885	65,171,937.12	68,564,513.46	345,125
1886	64,091,142.90	67,336,159.51	365,783
1887	73,752,997.08	77,506,397.99	406,007
1888	78,950,501.67	82,465,558.94	452,557
1889	88,842,720.58	92,309,688.98	489,725
1890	106,093,850.39	109,620,232.52	537,944
1891	117,312,690.50	122,013,326.94	676,160
1892	139,394,147.11	144,292,812.91	876,068
1893	156,906,637.94	161,774,372.36	966,012
1894	139,986,726.17	143,950,702.48	969,544
1895	139,812,294.30	144,150,314.51	970,524
1896	138,220,704.46	142,212,080.07	970,678
1897	139,949,717.35	143,937,500.42	976,014
1898	144,651,879.80	148,765,971.26	993,714
1899	138,355,052.95	142,502,570.68	991,519
1900	138,462,130.65	142,303,887.39	993,529
1901	138,531,483.84	142,400,279.28	997,735
1902	137,504,267.99	141,335,646.95	999,446
1903	137,759,653.71	141,752,870.50	996,545
1904	141,093,571.49	144,942,937.74	994,762
1905	141,142,861.33	144,864,694.15	998,441
1906	139,000,288.25	142,523,557.76	985,971
1907	138,155,412.46	141,464,522.90	967,371
1908	153,093,086.27	155,894,049.63	951,687
1909	161,973,703.77	164,826,287.50	946,194
1910	159,974,056.08	162,631,729.94	921,083
1911	157,325,160.35	159,842,287.41	892,098
1912	152,986,433.72	155,435,291.03	860,294
1913	174,171,660.80	176,714,907.39	820,200
1914	172,417,546.26	174,484,053.41	785,239
1915	165,518,266.14	167,298,126.44	748,147
1916	159,155,090.00	160,811,812.33	709,572
1917	160,895,054.00	162,457,908.90	673,111
1918	179,835,328.75	181,362,944.36	646,895
1919	222,159,292.70	223,592,484.37	624,427
1920	213,295,314.65	214,690,328.74	592,190
1921	258,715,842.00	.....	566,053

*Includes expenses.

Total paid as pensions from 1866 to 1921, inclusive, $5,993,086,114.00.

FLOOD DISASTER IN SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

San Antonio, Tex., was visited by the worst flood in its history Sept. 10, 1921. A heavy rainstorm on the previous evening was attended by what amounted to a cloudburst which caused the San Antonio river and Alazan and San Pedro creeks suddenly to overflow their banks and inundate the adjacent residence districts as well as a large part of the city's business district. Houses were swept away before the sleeping occupants could make their escape, the height of the flood occurring at 2 o'clock in the morning. The loss of life was consequently heavy. Fifty bodies were recovered and it was feared that others had perished and been buried in the debris. The damage to property in the city was estimated at $3,000,000.

The flood extended beyond San Antonio and there was heavy loss of life and property in Williamson and Milman counties and elsewhere in Texas. Something like 10,000 square miles were inundated and the total damage was estimated at $10,000,000. The number of dead was not definitely ascertained, but was given as approximately 250.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC.

Adopted by the national assembly of that country on Feb. 29, 1920, and approved by President Thomas G. Masaryk on March 5, 1920.

[Translated by Anthony Czarnecki.]

Preamble: We, the Czecho-Slovak nation, in order to form a more perfect union of our nation, to establish justice and order in the republic, to insure peaceful development of our Czecho-Slovak homeland, to promote the general welfare of all the citizens of this state and to secure the blessings of liberty to coming generations, have adopted in our national assembly on this 29th day of February, A. D. 1920, the constitution of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, the text of which here follows. On this occasion we, the Czecho-Slovak nation, declare that we shall endeavor to have this constitution, together with all the laws of our land, carried out in the spirit of our history as well as in the spirit of those modern principles embodied in the doctrine of self-determination; for we desire to join the society of nations as an enlightened peace loving, democratic and progressive member.

Laws Adopted Feb. 29, 1920, Creating the Constitution of the Czecho-Slovak Republic—Enabling Provisions;

Article 1. Laws in conflict with the constitution, with the fundamental enactments which are a part thereof, and with the laws which may supplement or amend it are void. The constitution and the fundamental enactments which are a part thereof may be changed or supplemented only by laws designated as constitutional laws.

Art. 2. The constitutional court shall decide as to whether the laws of the Czecho-Slovak Republic and the laws of the diet of Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia) conform with article 1.

Art. 3. The Constitutional court shall consist of seven members. The Supreme Court of Administration and the Supreme Court of Justice shall each designate two members. The remaining two members and the presiding judge shall be named by the president of the republic. Regulation of the manner in which the two above mentioned courts appoint members of the constitutional court, the tenure of office, its functions, its rules of procedure and the definition of its jurisdiction or the effects of its judgments shall be determined by law (by a specific enactment of law).

Art. 4. The present national assembly shall remain in session until the house of representatives and the senate are organized. Laws enacted by the present national assembly but not proclaimed by the day when the house of representatives and the senate are organized shall not go into effect if returned by the president of the republic to the national assembly. As to the term or period for the exercise of the right of the president of the republic fixed by the provisional constitution according to section 11 thereof and for the duty to proclaim the adopted law, the laws enacted by the existing national assembly shall be governed by the provisional constitution.

Art. 5. The present president remains in office until a new election has taken place. From the day upon which this constitution goes into effect he shall possess the right herein provided.

Art. 6. Until there is elected the full number of members of the house of representatives and the senate as provided for in the constitution the number of members actually elected shall be applied to determine the quorum of representatives and senators required by the constitution for the enactment of legislation.

Art. 7. Provisions of articles 1, 2, 3 (paragraph 1) and 6 form a part of the constitution as set forth and in accordance with section 33 of this instrument. The enabling provisions referred to in the constitution are not a part of this instrument except as expressly provided by this constitution.

Art. 8. The constitution hereto attached shall go into force and effect on the day of its proclamation. But article 20 does not apply to members of the present national assembly.

Art. 9. On the day designated in paragraph 1 of article 8 all laws, regulations and ordinances in conflict with the constitution and the republican form of government, as well as all former constitutional laws, even though some of their provisions are not in conflict with the fundamental laws of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, shall become void.

Art. 10. This law (enabling provisions) goes into effect simultaneously with the constitution and the government (cabinet of ministers) of the Czecho-Slovak Republic as hereby charged with carrying out this law and the constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC.

Section 1—General Provisions.

Article 1. The people are the sole source of all state authority in the Czecho-Slovak Republic. The constitution determines through what organs the sovereign people express their will in laws, carry them out and find justice. The constitution also imposes the limitations beyond which these organs may not go, so that the rights of citizens guaranteed by the constitution may be protected and preserved.

Art. 2. The Czecho-Slovak state is a democratic republic, at the head of which is an elected president.

Art. 3. The territory of the Czecho-Slovak Republic forms a united and indivisible whole, the frontiers of which may be altered only by the constitutional or fundamental law. An inseparable part of this whole on the basis of voluntary union in accordance with the treaty between the allied and associated powers and the Czecho-Slovak Republic on Sept. 10, 1919, in Saint-Germain-en-Laye shall be and is the autonomous territory of Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia), which shall receive the widest measure of self-government compatible with the unity of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia) shall have its own diet, which shall elect its own presiding and other officers. The diet of Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia) shall legislate in the matter of language, education, religion, local administration and in such other matters as may be assigned to it by the laws of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. Laws enacted by the diet of Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia) and signed by the president of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, shall be proclaimed in a separate series and shall also be signed by the governor of Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia). Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia) shall be represented in the national assembly of the Czecho-Slovak Republic by the proper number of representatives and senators in accordance with the election laws of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

A governor appointed by the president of the Czecho-Slovak Republic on the recommendation by the government (cabinet) shall be at the head of Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia) and he shall be responsible also to the diet of Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia). Public officials or functionaries of Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia) shall as far as possible be selected from its own citizenship. Details, especially as to the right of suffrage and the right or eligibility to be elected to the diet, shall be regulated by special enactments. The law of the national assembly determining the boundaries of Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia) shall form a part of the constitution.

Art. 4. The citizenship of the Czecho-Slovak Republic is equal, uniform and single. Conditions governing the acquisition, duties, obligations and rights and the termination of citizenship of the Czecho-Slovak Republic are

determined by law. A citizen or subject of a foreign state cannot simultaneously be a citizen of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

Art. 5. Prague is the capital of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. The colors of the republic are white, red and blue. State emblems and flags are prescribed by laws.

Sec. 2—Legislative Authority. Composition and Jurisdiction of the National Assembly and of Both Its Houses.

Art. 6. Legislative power of the whole Czecho-Slovak Republic shall be exercised by the national assembly, which shall consist of two houses—the house of representatives and the senate. Both houses shall meet in Prague. In cases of absolute urgent necessity they may be called to meet temporarily in some other place in the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

Art. 7. Legislative and administrative powers of the land diets which existed heretofore are hereby abolished. Unless a law adopted by the national assembly provides otherwise, it applies to the entire territory of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

Art. 8. The house of representatives shall consist of 300 members, elected by a general, equal, uniform, direct and secret suffrage in accordance with the principle of proportionate representation. Elections shall be held on Sundays.

Art. 9. The right to vote for members of the house of representatives belongs to all citizens of the Czecho-Slovak Republic without distinction of sex who are above 21 years of age and who comply with all other requirements of the law governing elections to choose members of the house of representatives and electoral regulations.

Art. 10. All citizens of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, without distinction of sex, who have attained at least the age of 30 years and who comply with all other requirements and conditions of the law governing elections of members to the house of representatives and electoral regulations, are eligible for election as members of the house of representatives.

Art. 11. The term for which the house of representatives is elected shall be six years.

Art. 12. Details of the exercise of right to vote and election rules and regulations are contained and set forth in the law governing elections to the house of representatives.

Art. 13. The senate shall consist of 150 members elected by a general, equal, uniform, direct and secret suffrage in accordance with the principle of proportionate representation. Elections shall be held on Sundays.

Art. 14. The right to vote for members of the senate belongs to all citizens of the Czecho-Slovak Republic without distinction of sex, who are above 26 years of age and who comply with all other requirements of the law as to the composition and jurisdiction of the senate.

Art. 15. All citizens of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, without distinction of sex, who have attained the age of 45 years and who comply with all other requirements of the law as to the composition and jurisdiction of the senate, are eligible for election as members of the senate.

Art. 16. The term for which senators are elected is eight years.

Art. 17. Details of the exercise of the right to vote, the election rules and regulations and manner of conducting elections are contained and set forth in the law as to the composition and jurisdiction of the senate.

Art. 18. No person may be a member of both houses at the same time.

Art. 19. Contested validity of elections to the house of representatives and to the senate shall be passed upon and decided by the court of elections. Details shall be regulated and settled by law.

Art. 20. An employe of the state who is elected and qualifies as member of the national assembly shall automatically receive (or be granted) a leave of absence for the duration of his term as member of the assembly, shall be entitled to his regular salary, but without any local or active allowances, additions or supplements, and shall be entitled to retain his right to seniority promotions. University professors are entitled to leave of absence; if they make use of this right the same provisions apply to them as to other state servants or employes. All other public servants are entitled to leave of absence while they are members of the national assembly. Members of the national assembly may receive a salaried state position or appointment only after the expiration of one year from the time they cease to be members of the national assembly. This provision does not apply to ministers. The time limit of one year contained in the previous paragraph does not apply to representatives and senators who were in the service or employment of the state before and at their election to the national assembly if they remain in the same department of service or employment. County and district executives may not be members of the national assembly. Members of the constitutional court, associate members of the court of elections and members of county assemblies cannot at the same time be members of the national assembly.

Article 21. Members of either house may resign their mandates or membership at any time.

Art. 22. Members of the national assembly shall perform their duties and carry out their mandates in person. They may not receive or take orders from any one.

They shall not address to public authorities any requests or intervene in the personal interest of individuals or party interests. This prohibition does not apply to members of the national assembly in so far as the request or intervention with the public authorities is a part of their regular duties. In the first meeting of the house the members of the national assembly, whether of the senate or house of representatives, shall take the following pledge: "I promise that I will be faithful to the Czecho-Slovak Republic; that I will observe and uphold its laws, and that I will execute my trust and carry out my mandate to the best of my knowledge and conscience." Refusal of making this pledge or the making of any reservation thereto shall automatically carry with it loss of mandate.

Art. 23. Members of the national assembly cannot be molested or prosecuted for the exercise of their vote as members in the house or in committees thereof. For anything they may say in the exercise of their mandate as members they shall be amenable only to the disciplinary power and regulations of their respective house.

Art. 24. Before any member of the national assembly may be prosecuted or disciplined, civilly or criminally, for other acts or omissions, the consent of the respective house must be obtained. If the house refuses its consent, such prosecution shall be for all times null and void. These provisions do not apply to criminal liability which a member of the national assembly may incur as responsible editor.

Art. 25. If a member of either house is arrested in the commission of a criminal offense, the court or other authority having jurisdiction shall inform the president of the house at once of the arrest. Unless the house, or during adjournment of the national assembly the commission elected in accordance with article 54, signifies within fourteen days its consent to further imprisonment, such imprisonment ceases forthwith. Should the commission give its consent, the house itself shall decide the question of further imprisonment within fourteen days of its convening.

Art. 26. Members of both houses shall have the right to refuse to give testimony in reference to matters confided to them as members of the house even after they have ceased to be members. This does not apply to charges

of attempting to corrupt a member to abuse his trust.

Art. 27. Members of both houses shall receive compensation, the amount of which shall be provided by law.

Art. 28. The president of the republic shall summon both houses into two regular sessions annually in the spring and in the fall of each year, the spring session to commence in March and the fall session to commence in October. He may also call the houses into special or extraordinary sessions whenever necessary. If a majority of either house makes a demand for a special or extraordinary session upon the president of the government (cabinet), stating the nature of the special business, the president of the republic shall cause the houses to meet within fourteen days from the date of the demand. In case of his failure to act the houses shall convene simultaneously within the following fourteen days at the call of their presiding officers. If no less than four months have elapsed since the last regular session the president of the republic shall, upon demand of two-fifths of the membership of either house, call the houses to meet in session not later than fourteen days from the date of the demand. In case of his failure to do so the houses shall meet within an additional fourteen days upon the call of their presiding officers.

Art. 29. The sessions of both houses shall open and close at the same time.

Art. 30. The president of the republic shall declare the session of the national assembly closed. He may prorogue the houses for no longer than one month and not oftener than once a year.

Art. 31. The president shall have the right to dissolve both houses. He may not exercise this right within the last six months of his term of office. At the expiration of the term of either house or at the dissolution of either house new elections shall take place within sixty days. Dissolution of the senate does not stay criminal proceedings inaugurated and that may be pending before the senate in accordance with articles 67 and 79.

Article 32. The quorum of either house, except where otherwise provided for herein, is one-third of its entire membership; all acts to be valid must receive a majority vote of those present.

Art. 33. Declaration of war, amendment of the constitution and the fundamental laws which are a part thereof shall require an affirmative vote of three-fifths of all members of both houses.

Art. 34. To make a decision or indictment for the impeachment of the president of the republic, the president of the government (cabinet) and other members of the government (cabinet), a two-thirds majority in the presence of two-thirds of the full membership of the house of representatives by an affirmative vote shall be required. Proceedings before the senate sitting as a high criminal court shall be regulated by law.

Art. 35. Each house shall elect its own president, its officers and other functionaries.

Art. 36. Sessions of the house of representatives and of the senate shall be public. Executive sessions may be held only in cases provided for in the rules of procedure.

Art. 37. The fundamental or basic principles of the relations of both houses to each other, to the government (cabinet) and to the public and to all outside of them, shall be regulated by special law within the limits set by and conforming to the constitutional provisions. For the transaction of its business and for its internal order each house shall adopt and be regulated by its own rules. Until the house of representatives and the senate adopt their own rules the rules of the existing national assembly shall apply to and be binding upon them.

Art. 38. Whenever both houses meet as the national assembly in joint session the rules of the house or house of representatives shall apply and govern. (Articles 56, 59, 61 and 65.) Such a joint session is called by the president of the government (cabinet) and shall be presided over by the president of the house of representatives. The presiding officer or president of the senate shall be his alternate.

Art. 39. Ministers shall have the right to participate at any time in the meetings of either house and of all committees. They shall be given the floor whenever they desire to speak.

Art. 40. At the request of either house or its committee the minister shall attend and appear before such house or committee. Otherwise the minister may be represented by officials of his department authorized by him.

Art. 41. Bills or legislation may be submitted and originated either by the government (cabinet) or by either house of the national assembly. A bill or legislation submitted by members of either house shall be accompanied by a statement of expenses or financial issue involved therein and by recommendations as to how they shall be defrayed and met. Government (cabinet) proposals for financial budget and army bills must first be presented and laid before the house of representatives.

Art. 42. A constitutional law requires the concurrence of both houses to be valid. This applies also to other laws, except as otherwise provided in articles 43, 44 and 48.

Art. 43. The senate is obliged to act on a bill affecting a law proposed and passed by the house of representatives within six weeks; on financial, budget and army bills within one month. The house of representatives is obliged to act on a bill affecting a law adopted by the senate within three months. These periods or time limits are computed from the day when the printed act or bill of one house of the national assembly is delivered to the other house; by mutual consent of both houses these time limits may be altered, extended or shortened. The limit of one month within which the senate must take action in all cases of financial, budget and army bills cannot be extended. If during the time limit the term of the house which is to take action on the bill of the other house expires, or if the house is dissolved, prorogued or its session closed, the time limit begins to be reckoned or counted anew from its next meeting. If the second house of either body of the national assembly does not take action or give its decision within the above designated time limits, such failure shall be considered and have the effect equivalent to approval of the decision of the first house.

Art. 44. A measure passed by the house of representatives shall become law notwithstanding the dissent or adverse decision of the senate if the house of representatives by a vote of the majority of the entire membership of such house of representatives reaffirms its original or first decision or action. Should the senate reject a bill by a three-fourths majority of the entire membership of the senate which was passed by the house of representatives by a majority of all its members, the bill becomes law only if reaffirmed or passed again by the house of representatives by a majority of three-fifths of the entire membership of such house of representatives. Proposals of the senate shall be referred and submitted to the house of representatives. If the house of representatives should reject a senate proposal or bill, and if the senate re-enacts its bill or reaffirms its original vote by a majority vote of the senate's entire membership, such bill shall be resubmitted to the house of representatives. If the house of representatives should reject such senate bill or proposal for the second time by a majority vote of the entire membership of the house of representatives, the bill fails and shall not become law. Bills so rejected or thus failed in passage cannot be resubmitted to either house before the expiration of one full year. Amendment of a bill passed by one house when submitted in the other house of the national assembly shall be equivalent to a rejection of the bill.

Art. 45. If either house should have under consideration for the second time a bill which it once passed, or consider for the second time a bill passed by the other house (article 44, paragraph 2), and should the house be dissolved or its term expire before such a reconsideration or action has been taken, the action of the new house on the bill shall be considered as its second action in the meaning of and in accordance with article 44.

Art. 46. If the national assembly rejects a government (cabinet) bill the government (cabinet) may order or proclaim a referendum by all the citizens to be taken on the question whether the rejected government (cabinet) bill shall become a law. But such a decision and action on the part of the government (cabinet) must be unanimous. All who are entitled to vote for members of the house of representatives shall have the right and are qualified to vote at the referendum. Details and method of the referendum shall be determined and regulated by law. Referendum vote does not apply to governmental (cabinet) proposals for changing or amending the constitution and the fundamental laws which are a part of it.

Art. 47. The president of the republic shall have the right to return with his objections a law passed by the national assembly within one month from the day on which it was delivered or presented to the government (cabinet).

Art. 48. If both houses should by ballot taken with a roll call reaffirm their vote by a majority of their entire membership, the measure shall be promulgated a law. If such concurrent majority of both houses is not reached, the measure will nevertheless become law if in a new ballot in a roll call the house of representatives votes for it by three-fifths of its entire membership. If the measure in question is one which requires larger quorum and greater majority, then the returned measure must be adopted in the presence of such larger quorum by the required and specified greater majority. Provisions of article 45 are also applicable here.

Art. 49. No law goes into effect until it is proclaimed in the manner prescribed by law. Laws are proclaimed by this clause or preamble: "The national assembly of the Czecho-Slovak Republic adopted the following law." Laws shall be proclaimed within eight days, exclusive of Sundays, from the time limit fixed in article 47. If the president of the republic exercises his right therein referred to (in article 47), then the law shall be proclaimed within eight days, exclusive of Sundays, from the day when the re-enactment by the national assembly is communicated to the government (cabinet).

Art. 50. Every law must specify which member of the government (cabinet) is charged with its execution.

Art. 51. The law shall be signed by the president of the republic, by the president of the government (cabinet) and the minister charged with its execution. If the president of the republic is disabled, incapacitated or ill and there is no acting president, the president of the government (cabinet) signs in his behalf. The president of the government (cabinet) may be represented in the signing of laws in the manner provided for in article 71.

Art. 52. Each house shall have the right to interpellate or put questions to the president of the government (cabinet) and other members of the government (cabinet) on all matters within the scope of their jurisdiction, to inquire into administrative acts of the government (cabinet), to appoint committees to which the ministers shall submit and provide information and to adopt addresses and resolutions. The president of the government (cabinet) and the members of the government (cabinet) shall answer the interpellations or questions of the members of the houses put to them.

Art. 53. The manner in which state financial economy and administration and the state debt are controlled shall be regulated by law.

Art. 54. During the period between the dissolution of either house and its reassemblage, or between the expiration of its term and the next convening of both houses, and also during the time when the session of the two houses is prorogued or closed, a commission of twenty-four members may enact urgent measures which shall have the force of law and shall exercise supervision over the government (cabinet) and executive powers. The house of representatives shall choose sixteen members, with sixteen alternates, for this commission, and the senate shall choose eight members and eight alternates for it all for the term of one year. Each alternate takes the place of a definite member of the commission. First elections shall take place immediately after both houses are organized. Presidents and deputy or vice-presidents of both houses participate in voting. When a new house has been elected it shall choose new members of the commission even though the one-year term of the sitting members of the commission of twenty-four has not expired. The principle of proportionate representation shall be applied in these elections. Parties may combine. If all parties should agree on the candidates, the members of the commission may be selected from the body of the house. This may be done if objectors thereto do not exceed twenty representatives or ten senators. Members of the commission remain in office until their successors are elected. Alternates take the place of members who temporarily or permanently are unable to carry out their duties. If there is a vacancy of either member or alternate of the commission supplementary election shall be held to fill such post for the balance of the term. Such newly elected member or alternate must belong to the same group as the former member or alternate, unless the group in question should fail to nominate a candidate or should refuse to participate in the voting or election. A member of the government (cabinet) shall not be a member or alternate of the commission of twenty-four. As soon as the commission is elected it shall organize itself by choosing its president and second vice-president, from among its members of the house of representatives and the first vice-president from among its senate members. Articles 23 to 27 of the constitution shall be applicable and binding as to members of the commission of twenty-four. The commission shall act in all matters that come within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction and power of the national assembly, but it cannot

(a) Elect the president of the republic or the acting president thereof;

(b) Amend the constitution or fundamental laws (see article 1 of the enabling provisions) or change the jurisdiction of public officials or authorities, except that it may add new duties to existing authorities if it be a question of widening the scope of their activities;

(c) Impose by its measures upon citizens in the Czecho-Slovak state new and permanent or lasting financial obligations, increase the military obligation, burden permanently the state finances or dispose of or alienate state property;

(d) Give its consent to declaration of war.

A measure of the commission to have the effect of law or one which authorizes expenditures not provided for in the budget requires the approval by a majority of the entire membership of the commission. In all other cases the commission may act in the presence of one-half of its entire membership and by a majority vote of those present. The president of the commission shall vote only to cast the decisive vote to break the tie. Emergency measures which are in the nature of law may be adopted only on the recommendation of the government (cabinet) approved by the president of the republic. Acts of the commission referred to in the preceding paragraph shall have temporarily the

effect of law only if they are proclaimed with reference to articles of the constitution in the series of laws and ordinances, and if they are signed by the president of the republic, president of the government (cabinet) or his deputy and by at least one-half of the ministers. Acts which are not signed by the president of the republic may not be proclaimed.

The constitutional court shall have jurisdiction over measures of the commission which are in the nature of law; these shall be submitted to the court by the government (cabinet) simultaneously at the time of their proclamation in the series of laws and ordinances. The constitutional court decides whether measures submitted to it comply with above paragraph. President of the commission and its vice-presidents shall at the earliest of first sessions of the house of representatives and the senate submit to them reports of the actions of the commission, even though they may have ceased to be members of the national assembly.

Measures of the commission not approved by both houses within two months of their convening shall thereafter be null and void.

Sec. III.—Governmental and Executive Power.

Art. 55. Ordinances shall be issued only for the purpose of carrying out of a definite law and within its specific terms.

President of the Republic.

I.

Article 56. The president of the republic shall be elected by the national assembly. (Article 38). He shall be a citizen of the Czecho-Slovak republic, qualified and eligible to be a member of the house of representatives, and not less than 35 years of age. (Article 67.)

Art. 57. Election shall be valid only when held in the presence of the majority of the total membership of both houses of the national assembly and upon a vote of three-fifths of those present which are necessary. If two ballots should result in no choice the next or third balloting shall be limited to the two highest candidates at the previous balloting. The candidate who then obtains the largest number of votes or a plurality shall be elected. In case of a tie vote the decision shall be made by lot. Details shall be determined and governed by law.

Art. 58. The term of office shall begin on the day when the newly elected president takes his oath, according to article 65. The term of office of the president of the republic shall be seven years. Election shall be held during the last four weeks of an expiring term of office of the president. No one shall be elected for more than two successive terms. A person who has served as an elected president of the republic for two successive terms cannot be re-elected until after seven years shall have elapsed from the expiration of his last term of office. This provision, however, does not apply to the first president of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. The president of the Czecho-Slovak Republic continues in office until the new president is elected.

Art. 58. Should the president die or resign his position during his term of office, a new election shall be held in accordance with provisions of articles 56 and 57 and such election shall be for a term of seven years. The national assembly shall be convened for this purpose within fourteen days.

Art. 60. Until the new president is elected (article 59) or if the president is unable and prevented by ill health or other cause from performing his office, his authority shall be exercised by the government (cabinet), which may intrust definite functions to its own president of the government (cabinet).

Art. 61. If the president of the republic is ill or incapacitated so as to be unable to execute the duties of his office for more than six months (article 60) and if the government (cabinet) should so decide in the presence of three-quarters of its membership the national assembly will elect an acting president who will serve as president of the republic until the impediment is removed. When a person is not eligible or if he is disqualified to be president of the Czecho-Slovak Republic in accordance with article 58 he cannot during that period be acting president.

Art. 62. The election of acting president shall be governed by the same provisions which apply to the election of president of the republic.

Art. 63. The president of the republic shall not at the same time be a member of the national assembly. If a member of the national assembly is elected acting president he shall not during the time he is serving in the office of president execute his mandate as a member of the national assembly. The official residence of the president of the Czecho-Slovak Republic shall be in Prague.

Art. 64. The president of the republic—

II.

(1) Shall represent the state in its foreign relations; shall negotiate and ratify international treaties. Commercial treaties and treaties which entail or impose upon the state or upon the citizens financial or personal burdens, especially military burdens, and treaties which affect the boundaries of the state shall require the consent of the national assembly. In case of change of boundaries of the state the consent of the national assembly must take the form of a constitutional law (article 1 of enabling provisions);

(2) Shall receive and accredit diplomatic representatives;

(3) Shall proclaim the existence of a state of war; shall declare war after previously obtaining the consent of the national assembly and shall submit to the national assembly the negotiated treaty of peace for its approval;

(4) Shall convene, prorogue and dissolve the national assembly (articles 28 to 31) and shall declare the sessions of the houses closed;

(5) Shall have the right to and he may return bills or measures with his objections (article 47) which the national assembly enacted; shall sign laws enacted by national assembly (article 51), also those enacted by the diet of the Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia (article 3), and also the ordinances of the commission of twenty-four (article 54).

(6) Shall give the national assembly oral or written information and reports of the state of the republic and shall recommend to its consideration such measures as may be deemed necessary, useful and expedient;

(7) Shall appoint and dismiss ministers and he shall determine their number;

(8) Shall appoint all professors of universities, and all judges, civil and military officials of the sixth class or grade and those higher;

(9) Shall grant donations, gifts and pensions in special cases upon motion of the government (cabinet);

(10) Shall be commander in chief of all armed forces of the republic;

(11) Shall grant pardons in accordance with article 103.

All governmental and executive power, in so far as the constitution and laws of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, adopted after Nov. 15, 1918, do not or shall not expressly reserve or intrust it to the president of the republic, shall be exercised and reserved by the government (cabinet) (article 70).

Art. 65. The president of the republic shall take a pledge before the national assembly (article 38) upon his honor and conscience that he will look after and care for the welfare of the republic and the people and that he shall abide by and observe the constitution and other laws.

Art. 66. The president of the republic shall not be answerable or responsible at law for the conduct of his office. For his official utterances as president the government (cabinet) shall be responsible and answerable.

Art. 67. He may be prosecuted only for high treason before the senate upon impeachment or indictment of him by the house of representatives (article 34). The punishment

shall be only the loss of his office and permanent disqualification to ever hold it again. Details shall be determined by law.

Art. 68. Every act of the president in the exercise of his governmental or executive powers is valid only when countersigned by the proper responsible member of the government (cabinet).

Art. 69. The same provisions which apply to the president of the republic shall also apply to the acting president (article 61).

The Government (Cabinet of Ministers).

Art. 70. The president of the government (cabinet) and members of the government (cabinet) of ministers are appointed and dismissed by the president of the republic. The official seat of the government (cabinet) shall be in Prague (article 6).

Art. 71. The government (cabinet) shall elect from its membership its deputy president, who may take its president's place. Should this deputy fail or be unable to act the oldest member of the government (cabinet) in years shall then act as its president.

Art. 72. The president of the republic shall determine over which department each member of government (cabinet) shall have charge.

Art. 73. Members of the government (cabinet) shall take a pledge before the president of the republic, upon their honor and conscience, that they will conscientiously and impartially perform their duties and abide by and observe the constitution and all other laws of the republic.

Art. 74. No member of the government (cabinet) shall be or sit as a member of the board of directors or act as a representative of a corporation, stock company or firm which is engaged in business for profit.

Art. 75. The government (cabinet) shall be responsible to the house of representatives, which may vote its lack of confidence in the government (cabinet). This shall be done and valid by a majority vote upon a roll call with the majority of the entire membership present.

Art. 76. Every motion for a vote to declare lack of confidence shall be signed by at least 100 deputies and shall be referred to a committee, which must submit its report within eight days.

Art. 77. The government (cabinet) may ask the house of representatives for a vote of confidence. Such motion or proposal shall be acted upon by the house of representatives without being referred to a committee.

Art. 78. If the house of representatives should declare and vote its lack of confidence in the government (cabinet), or if it should reject the motion of the government (cabinet) for a vote of confidence, the government (cabinet) shall hand in its resignation to the president of the republic, who shall then designate the persons who are to carry on the affairs of the government (cabinet) until a new government (cabinet) is formed. If the government (cabinet) should resign at a time when there is neither a president of the republic nor an acting president, the commission of twenty-four provided for in article 54 shall accept the resignation and shall take steps to have the affairs of the government (cabinet) carried on.

Art. 79. If the president of the government (cabinet) or any other member of the government (cabinet) should by their official acts either intentionally, knowingly, willfully or from gross negligence, violate the constitution or other laws they shall be responsible criminally. The right to prosecute or impeach shall be reserved to the house of representatives and the trial shall be held before the senate. Details are regulated by law.

Art. 80. The government (cabinet) acts as a college competent to make decisions only in the presence of the president of the government (cabinet), of the acting president of the government (cabinet), and a majority of all the ministers.

Art. 81. The government (cabinet) shall decide in session as a body or college, in particular—

(a) Government (cabinet) measures or bills for the national assembly; government (cabinet) ordinances (article 84) and recommendations or proposals to the president of the republic for the use of the power given him under article 47.

(b) All matters of a political nature.

(c) Appointments of judges, state officials and military officers of the eighth grade and of higher grades in so far as such appointments are under the jurisdiction of the central authorities; and nominations of officials or functionaries who are appointed by the president of the republic (article 64, paragraph 8).

Art. 82. The president of the republic shall have the right to and may attend and preside over the meetings of the government (cabinet); and he shall have the right to and may require of the government (cabinet) and its members written reports on any matter within their jurisdiction.

Art. 83. The president of the republic shall have the right to call the government (cabinet) or its members to conference.

Art. 84. Every government (cabinet) ordinance shall be signed by the president or acting president of the government (cabinet), or the acting president, and also by the minister charged with its execution. It must also be signed by at least half of the members of the government (cabinet).

Ministries and Subordinate Administrative Offices.

Art. 85. The jurisdiction of the ministries is regulated by law.

Art. 86. In the subordinate administrative state offices the citizen element shall as far as possible be represented and the widest protection of the rights and interests of the citizens shall be effectively provided and assured (administrative judicature).

Art. 87. No one may hold at the same time an elective membership of office of a subordinate administrative organ and also of an organ which is superior to or exercises jurisdiction over the former. Exceptions to this may be made by law.

Art. 88. Judicial protection against administrative organs shall be provided by the Supreme Administrative court, composed of independent judges, with jurisdiction over the territory of the entire republic. Details shall be regulated by law.

Art. 89. The nature and authority of the subordinate organs of state administration shall be defined in principle by law which may provide that details shall be determined by ordinances of the government (cabinet).

Art. 90. State offices or organs which are charged or intrusted with economic or financial functions only but without exercising the sovereign authority of the state shall be established and organized by government (cabinet) ordinances.

Art. 91. The nature, constitution and jurisdiction of local autonomous governing bodies or organs shall be regulated and fixed by special laws.

Art. 92. To what extent the state shall be responsible for unlawful execution of public authority shall be determined by law.

Art. 93. Public employes shall abide by and observe in all their official acts the constitution and other laws. This applies also to citizen members of administrative bodies.

Section IV.—Judicial Powers.

Art. 94. The judicial power shall be exercised by state courts; the law shall prescribe their organization, their jurisdiction and their procedure. No one shall be brought before any other judge or tribunal except the one who has jurisdiction by law. Only in criminal matters may extraordinary courts be introduced or established, and then in cases prescribed by law in advance and for a limited period.

Art. 95. Judicial power in civil cases shall belong to civil courts, either ordinary courts or extraordinary and arbitration courts. Judicial power in criminal matters shall belong to ordinary criminal courts, in so far as it is not reserved or assigned by special law to military criminal courts or in so far as such matters or cases may be dealt with in criminal proceedings by the police or the financial authorities in accordance with general regulations. For the entire territory of the Czecho-Slovak republic there shall be one Supreme court. The jurisdiction and functions of juries shall be determined by special laws. Trials by jury may be temporarily suspended in cases provided for by law. The jurisdiction of military courts may be extended to the civilian population in accordance with provisions of law only in times of war and for acts committed during the war.

Art. 96. Judicial power shall in all courts and instances be separated from administrative power. Conflicts or disputes of jurisdiction between courts and administrative authorities shall be regulated and determined by law.

Art. 97. Qualifications of judges shall be determined by law. The status of judges in the service of the state is regulated by special law.

Art. 98. All judges shall perform the duties of their office independent of all considerations except the law. Judges shall take an oath of office that they will observe and abide by the laws.

Art. 99. Professional judges shall be appointed permanently; they may not be transferred, demoted or pensioned against their will, except there be a new organization of courts, and then only during and for the period provided for by law or by virtue of proper and lawful disciplinary proceedings and finding; they may also be pensioned by a proper finding when they have reached the legal retirement age. Details shall be determined by law, which shall also prescribe the conditions under which judges may be suspended from office. Judicial senates in tribunals of the first and second instance shall be in session throughout the year, unless exception is made by law.

Art. 100. Professional judges shall not perform any other paid functions, permanent or temporary, except as otherwise provided by law.

Art. 101. Judgments shall be pronounced in the name of the republic. Proceedings of courts shall be conducted orally and in public; judgments in criminal cases shall be declared in public; the public may be excluded from court proceedings only in cases defined by law. In trials of criminal cases the principle of accusation shall apply.

Art. 102. Judges in passing upon a legal question shall have the right and may inquire into the validity of any governmental (cabinet) ordinances; as to a law, they may only inquire as to whether it was properly promulgated (article 51).

Art. 103. The president of the republic shall have the power to declare and grant amnesty; to grant pardons or commute and mitigate punishments and legal effects of sentences by criminal courts, in particular to restore the right to vote for the national assembly and other elected bodies; he shall also have the right to suspend all criminal prosecution with the exception of such criminal proceedings wherein a private individual is the complainant. These powers of the president shall not apply to members of the government, impeached, accused or sentenced in accordance with article 79.

Art. 104. Liability of the state and of judges for damages caused by illegal execution of official authority shall be defined by law.

Art. 105. In all cases in which an administrative organ in accordance with particular laws passes upon private property rights, the party affected after exhausting his remedies with higher authorities may demand relief through the courts. Details shall be regulated by law.

Section V.—Rights, Liberties and Duties of Citizens.

Art. 106. Equality—Privileges due to sex, birth or calling shall not be recognized. All inhabitants of the Czecho-Slovak Republic shall enjoy in its territory equally with the citizens of the Czecho-Slovak Republic full, complete and absolute security of life and liberty, without regard to origin, nationality, language, race or religion. Exceptions to this principle may be made only so far as is compatible with international law. Titles may only be conferred as designating an office or calling; this shall in no way affect or apply to academic degrees.

Freedom of Person and Property.

Art. 107. Personal freedom is guaranteed. Details shall be regulated by a law which is a part of this constitution. Personal freedom may be restricted or taken away only in conformity with law; likewise public authorities may compel a citizen to perform personal acts only in conformity with the law.

Art. 108. Every Czecho-Slovak citizen may take up his abode in any part of the Czecho-Slovak republic; may acquire real property there and may engage in a gainful occupation within the limits of general legal provisions. This right shall be restricted only by law in the public interest.

Art. 109. Private ownership may only be restricted by law. Expropriation may be accomplished only in compliance with law, and compensation shall be paid, except where the law specifically provides that compensation shall not be paid.

Art. 110. The right to emigrate may only be restricted by law.

Art. 111. Taxes and public burdens may be imposed only in conformity with law. Likewise warnings and the imposition of fines and punishments shall be provided and inflicted only in conformity with law.

Art. 112. Freedom of the Home—The rights of the home shall be inviolable. Details are regulated by a law which is a part of this constitution.

Art. 113. Freedom of the Press—The right of free assembly and association; freedom of the press as well as the right to assemble peacefully and without arms and to form associations is guaranteed. It is therefore not allowed as a matter of principle to subject the press to censorship before publication. The manner in which the right of free assembly and of association shall be exercised shall be determined by law. An association may be dissolved only when its activity violates the criminal law or public peace and order. The law may impose restrictions upon assemblies in places which serve as public thoroughfares; upon the establishment of associations for profit and upon the participation of foreigners in political associations. The law may also impose limitations upon the foregoing principles in time of war or of domestic disorders which may menace substantially the republican form of government, the constitution or public peace and order.

Art. 114. The right of association for the protecting and improvement of conditions of employment and economic interests is guaranteed. All acts of individuals or associations which seem to constitute an intentional violation of this right are prohibited.

Art. 115. The Right of Petition—The right of petition shall be enjoyed by and is inherent in every person; legal persons, corporations and societies shall enjoy this right only within the scope of their activity.

Art. 116. Postal Inviolability—Secrecy of the mails is guaranteed. Details shall be regulated by law.

Art. 117. Liberty of Instruction and of Conscience. Freedom of Expressing Opinion—Every person may, within the limits of the

law, express his or her opinion by word, writing, press, picture, etc. This applies to legal persons within their scope of action. No one shall suffer in the sphere of his or her work or employment for exercising this right.

Art. 118. Scientific investigation and publication of its results, as well as art, shall have full freedom as long as it does not violate the criminal law.

Art. 119. Public instruction shall be so conducted and given as not to be in conflict with the results of scientific investigation.

Art. 120. Establishment of private schools is permitted only within the limits of the law. The state administration shall have the supreme authority and control of all instruction and education.

Art. 121. Liberty of conscience and of profession (religion) is guaranteed.

Art. 122. All inhabitants of the Czecho-Slovak Republic have equally with the citizens of the Czecho-Slovak Republic the right to profess and to practice in public or in private any profession, religion or faith whatsoever, as long as the practice of the same is not in conflict with public law and order and good morals.

Art. 123. No one may be compelled either directly or indirectly to participate in any religious act, rite or ceremony whatsoever. This does not affect the rights and authority of parent or guardian.

Art. 124. All religious beliefs are equal before the law.

Art. 125. The performance of definite or specific religious acts or rites may be forbidden if they are in conflict with public order or public morality.

Art. 126. Marriage and Family—Wedlock, family and motherhood shall be under and have the special protection of the laws.

Art. 127. Military Service—Every able-bodied citizen of the Czecho-Slovak Republic shall submit to military training and shall obey the summons to defend the state. Details shall be regulated by law.

Section VI.—Protection of National, Religious and Racial Minorities.

Art. 128. All citizens of the Czecho-Slovak Republic are in all respects fully equal before the law and shall enjoy equal civil and political rights regardless of their race, their language or their religion. Difference of religion, faith, confession or language shall not be a bar to any citizen of the Czecho-Slovak republic within the limits of the general laws, particularly in regard to admission into public services, offices and honors, or to the pursuit of any trade or calling. Citizens of the Czecho-Slovak Republic may within the limits of the general laws freely use any language they choose in private or business relations, in matters pertaining to religion, in the press or any publications, or in public assemblies of the people. This, however, shall not affect rights which belong to the organs of the state in accordance with any present or future laws based on considerations of public order, safety of the state and efficient control.

Art. 129. The principles on which the rights as to the use of a definite language within the Czecho-Slovak Republic are founded shall be regulated and determined by a special law which shall form a part of this constitution.

Art. 130. In so far as citizens of the Czecho-Slovak Republic are entitled to and may in or under the general laws establish, direct and administer at their own expense charitable, religious or social institutions, schools and educational institutions, all citizens regardless of their nationality, language, religion and race shall be equal and may in such institutions freely use their own language and practice their own religion.

Art. 131. In towns, cities and districts in which there lives a considerable fraction of Czecho-Slovak citizens of other than the Czecho-Slovak language the children of such Czecho-Slovak citizens shall receive suitable opportunity to be taught in their own language in public schools within the limits of the general laws governing education and public instruction, but the teaching of the Czecho-Slovak language at the same time may be made a compulsory subject of instruction.

Art. 132. Wherever in cities, towns and districts in which there lives a considerable fraction of the Czecho-Slovak citizens belonging to some religious, national and language minorities, definite sums of money are to be expended from public funds on the basis of state, local (municipal) or other public budgets for education, religion or charity. Such minorities are hereby guaranteed within the limits of general laws and regulations applicable to public administration a proportionate share in the expenditure of such public funds.

Art. 133. Principles embodied in articles of section 130, 131 and 132, especially the definition of the term "considerable fraction," shall be determined and carried out by special laws.

Art. 134. Every form or manner of forcible denationalization is forbidden. Violation of this principle may be by law declared criminal and punishable.

Rights of Languages.

Act dated Feb. 29, 1920, pursuant to article 129 of the constitution, establishing the principles of the rights of languages in the Czecho-Slovak republic.

Article 1. The Czecho-Slovak language shall be the state, official language of the republic (Article 7 of the treaty between principal allied and associated powers and the Czecho-Slovak Republic, made and signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on Sept. 10, 1919).

The Czecho-Slovak language is therefore specifically the language:

(1) In which shall be conducted the work of all the courts, offices, institutions, undertakings and organs of the republic, in which they shall issue their proclamations, notices and decrees, as well as their inscriptions and designations. The exceptions to this provision are laid down in article 2 and article 5, as well as in article or section 6 relating to Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia).

(2) In which the principal text on state moneys, obligations and other bank notes shall be printed.

(3) Which shall be used by the military forces of the country for the purpose of command and as the language of the service; however, in dealings with men and companies in such service who do not know the Czecho-Slovak language, their mother tongue may also be used.

Detailed regulations as to the duty of state officials and employes, as well as of officials and employes of state institutions and undertakings, to know the Czecho-Slovak language shall be issued.

Art. 2. The following rules shall apply with reference to national and language minorities (chapter 1, treaty of St. Germain) or with reference to national and language minorities (chapter 1, treaty of St. Germain):

It shall be the duty of courts, offices and organs of the republic whose authority relates to a jurisdictional district in which under the latest census it appears that at least 20 per cent of the citizens speak the same language, and that language not the Czecho-Slovak, but another language, to accept and receive (in all matters which they have to settle because of their authority applying in such districts) from any member of this minority any plaints in his or her language and to deal with plaints not only in the Czecho-Slovak language but also in the language in which the plaint itself is presented. Where in one community there are several district courts that whole community shall be considered as a single jurisdictional district. Laws and regulations shall prescribe as to what extent and for what courts and offices it will be possible to restrict to the language of the parties themselves the settlement of or dealing with cases. These courts

and offices are those whose jurisdiction is limited to one district—namely, a district with such national or language minority, as well as courts and offices immediately subordinate to them.

Under such conditions it is the duty of the public prosecutor to formulate and present the charges against an accused speaking another language also in such language of the accused or even in such language exclusively. The executive authority shall determine in such cases what language shall be used. If the party to any proceeding is not the initiator of the proceedings he or she shall (if other conditions of article or section 2 are fulfilled) be entitled on the same principles to have his or her case dealt with also in his or her own language, or in such language alone so far as that language is known, or otherwise at his or her request. In districts where there lives a national minority within the provisions of article or section 2 the language of the national minority shall be used concurrently with the Czecho-Slovak language in proclamations, notices and decrees issued by the state courts, offices and organs and for their inscriptions and designations.

Art. 3. It is the duty of autonomic (self-governing) offices, representative councils and all public corporations in the state whatsoever to accept and to deal with oral and written presentations made in the Czecho-Slovak language.

It shall always be allowable to make use of the Czecho-Slovak language in meetings and conferences; all proposals and suggestions put forward in this language must be considered. The state executive authority shall determine upon the language to be used for all public proclamations and notices and inscriptions and designations for which the autonomic (self-governing) offices are responsible. It is the duty of autonomic (self-governing) offices, representative councils and public corporations to receive and consider under provisions of article 2 all matters presented to them in a language other than Czecho-Slovak and to deal with the same, and also to permit the use of another language than the Czecho-Slovak in meetings and conferences.

Art. 4. The state offices, using the state official language, in their official acts and proceedings, when in those parts of the Czecho-Slovak Republic which prior to Oct. 28, 1918, belonged to the kingdoms and lands which were represented in the imperial (Austrian) parliament or to the kingdom of Prussia, shall use regularly the Czech language, while in Slovakia they shall use regularly the Slovak language. Matters presented or proceedings in the Czech language and officially dealt with in the Slovak language, or presented in the Slovak language and dealt with in the Czech language, shall be deemed and considered as having been dealt with in the language in which they were presented.

Art. 5. Instruction in all schools established for members of a national minority shall be given (furnished) in their language and likewise all educational and cultural institutions maintained for them shall be administered in their language. (Article 9. treaty of St. Germain.)

Art. 6. The diet which shall be brought into existence for Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia) shall have the right reserved to it of settling the language question for the territory of Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia) in a manner in harmony and compatible with the unity of the Czecho-Slovak state. (Article 10. treaty of St. Germain.) Until this settlement for the territory of Carpathian Ruthenia (Russinia) is made, this act (establishing the principles of the rights of languages in the Czecho-Slovak Republic) shall apply, due regard, however, being given to the special circumstances of that territory with respect to the language.

Art. 7. Disputes regarding the use of a language in the courts, offices, institutions, undertakings and organs of the state as well as in the autonomic (self-governing) offices and public corporations shall be settled by the competent (proper) organs or authorities of state control as if they were questions or matters of state administration separate and distinct from the causes out of which they arose.

Art. 8. Details of the carrying out of this law shall be fixed by the state executive authority which shall in the spirit of this act prescribe rules and ordinances regulating the use of languages for (autonomic) self-governing offices, representative bodies and public corporations as well as for those offices and public organs whose authority extends to districts which are less than jurisdictional districts, or organs which have no district of their own. These rules and ordinances shall also prescribe what measures shall be taken toward facilitating the dealings of officials with persons who do not speak the language in which the court, office or organ conducts its business (in the meaning of this law). Exceptions to the terms of this act which are necessary for conducting undisturbed administration may also be made by regulation or ordinance for a period of five years, commencing from the day on which this law comes into force and effect. Finally rules shall be prescribed which are necessary for securing the successful carrying out of this law.

Art. 9. This law shall come into force and effect on the day on which it is promulgated. It abrogates all rules and enactments relating to language which were in force prior to Oct. 28, 1918. All ministers are intrusted with the execution of this law.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE.

Act of Feb. 29, 1920, governing the constitution and jurisdiction of the senate.

Section 1.

Article 1. The senate of the Czecho-Slovak republic shall consist of 150 elected members. No person may be a member of the house of representatives and of the senate at the same time. No person may be a candidate for both houses if the elections to one house follow within four weeks at the latest after the elections to the other house. Election of a candidate in disregard and defiance of this enactment or provision is invalid. In every other instance or case except as provded and described in the foregoing paragraph any person who being a member of the house of representatives is elected senator, or who being a senator is elected as a member of the house of representatives, shall be a member and take his seat in that house of the national assembly to which he has been last elected.

Art. 2. The rules of suffrage prescribed for election to the house of representatives shall also be applicable to elections for the senate except as otherwise provided in this act.

Art. 3. All citizens who have the right to vote at elections to the house of representatives are also entitled to vote at elections to the senate if they have attained the age of 26 years on the day of the publication of the standing lists of voters. (Law of Dec. 9, 1919. No. 663. Code of Laws and Regulations of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.)

Art. 4. All citizens of the Czecho-Slovak Republic without regard to sex may be elected to the senate if they have attained the age of 45 years on the day of election if they have been citizens of the Czecho-Slovak republic for a period of at least ten years and if they are not excluded or disqualified from the franchise of citizenship. The requirement of ten years' citizenship shall not be in effect for elections which shall take place to the senate up to the end of the year 1928.

Art. 5. The senate shall be elected for a period of eight years.

Art. 6. Whenever the elections to the senate are held within four weeks at latest of the day on which elections to the house of representatives took place, the polling committees of the constituencies or districts and the central or general polling committee which

had charge of the elections held to the house of representatives shall also take charge of the elections to the senate. Except in the case stated in the foregoing paragraph the polling committees of the constituencies or districts and the central or general polling committee must be constituted anew. Representatives of parties who have not put forward valid lists of candidates for the senate may not be members of these committees: on the contrary these committees shall be composed of representatives of those parties which failed to put forward candidates for the house of representatives but which presented valid lists of candidates for the senate. Article or section 9 and article 11 of the rules of suffrage for elections to the house of representatives shall be hereto applied.

Art. 7. In every constituency or district which elects members to the senate there shall be constituted a district polling committee. The rules of suffrage or franchise for elections to the house of representatives which relate to district polling committees apply also by analogy to the herein aforementioned district polling committee. A district polling committee for election to the senate has the same jurisdiction and authority in the matter of such senate elections that a district committee constituted in accordance with article 10 of the rules of suffrage for election to the house of representatives has in respect to such elections to the house of representatives.

Art. 8. Citizens who are not entitled to vote at the senate elections under conditions governed by the provision of the paragraph in article 6 of this act may be members of a committee which has charge of elections to the senate.

Art. 9. The constituencies electing senators shall be composed of constituencies which also elect members to the house of representatives.

(Here follows an enumeration of the various electoral districts. There are in all thirteen senatorial constituencies which elect respectively 23. 11. 15. 14. 15. 17. 16. 10. 7. 5. 9. 4 and 4 senators.)

Art. 10. The minister of the interior shall cause new elections to take place within sixty days whenever the senate is dissolved by the president of the republic or the term for which it was elected expires.

Art. 11. The minister of the interior shall issue a letter of credentials to every elected senator which shall entitle him to enter the floor of the senate and to take part in all its proceedings. This right shall terminate and become null and void should the election of the senater be declared invalid or void by the electoral court.

Art. 12. At the first assembly of the senate, which shall be opened by the president of the government (cabinet) and which shall be presided over by the senior senator, the senate shall from among its membership elect a president and two deputy presidents. The proceedings of the senate shall be governed and regulated by the provisions of the laws relating to rules of procedure and by regulations which the senate itself determines. Until the time that such regulations and rules are determined upon and adopted the rules of procedure passed heretofore by the present national assembly shall be in force and effect.

Art. 13. At the first assembly of the senate and before the same elects its president and deputy presidents the senators shall take the oath or vow in the presence of the president of the government (cabinet) as provided in article 22 of the constitution Refusal to take the pledge as required or the taking of it with reservation shall automatically result in the loss of his senate seat and mandate by the member (article 22 of the constitution). The same applies to senators who subsequently to the first assembly enter the senate; these shall take the pledge in the presence of the president of the senate.

Art. 14. Senators are entitled to compensation, the amount of which shall be fixed by law.

The Jurisdiction of the Senate.

Art. 15. The senate shall co-operate in the exercise of legislative authority in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

Art. 16. The senate shall have the right to sit in and pass judgment upon charges or proceedings brought by the house of representatives—

(1) Against the president of the republic for high treason. (Article 67 of the constitution.)

(2) Against members of the government (cabinet) for violation of the constitution and other laws. (Article 79 of the constitution.)

Section 2.

The first elections to the senate of the Czecho-Slovak Republic shall take place to the exclusion of all of the 12th and 13th constituencies as well as to the exclusion of the district of Hlucin from the 7th constituency, the district of Vitoraz from the 5th constituency, the district of Valcice from the 6th constituency and to the exclusion of the territories of Spis and Orava, which are the subject of a plebiscite. Without regard to elections in these last mentioned districts the second and third authoritative examinations of poll lists and other requirements of the suffrage law shall take place. All the territories herein excluded from the first elections shall for the first period of the senate elect their senators later in a manner to be prescribed by regulation and law. The government shall take steps to secure for the Czecho-Slovak legionaries the exercise of their franchise rights and shall assign to them seats which may be found to be superfluous in some of the electoral districts.

Section 3.

This law shall be in force and effect simultaneously with the enabling provisions of the constitution. Its execution is intrusted to the minister of the interior.

MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Name.	Elected.
Haussonville, Comte de, b. 1843	1888
Freycinet, Charles de, b. 1828	1890
Loti-Viaud, Pierre, b. 1850	1891
Lavisse, Ernest, b. 1842	1892
Bourget, Paul, b. 1852	1894
France, Anatole, b. 1844	1896
Hanotaux, Gabriel, b. 1853	1897
Lavedan, Henri, b. 1859	1898
Deschanel, Paul, b. 1856	1899
Bazin, Rene, b. 1853	1903
Masson, Frederick, b. 1847	1903
Lamy, Etienne, b. 1845	1905
Ribot, Alexandre, b. 1842	1905
Barres, Maurice, b. 1862	1906
Donnay, Maurice, b. 1866	1907
Richepin, Jean, b. 1849	1908
Doumic, Rene, b. 1860	1909
Prevost, Marcel, b. 1862	1909
Aicard, Jean, b. 1848	1909
Brieux, Eugene, b. 1858	1909
Poincare, Raymond, b. 1850	1909
Duchesne, Mgr., b. 1848	1910
Regnier, Henri de, b. 1864	1911
Cochin, Denys, b. 1851	1911
Lyautey, Louis, b. 1854	1912
Bergson, Henri L., b. 1859	1914
Capus, Alfred, b. 1858	1914
Gorce, Pierre de la, b. 1846	1914
Joffre, Joseph J. C., b. 1852	1918
Barthou, Louis, b. 1862	1918
Baudrillart, Alfred	1918
Cambon, Jules, b. 1845	1918
Boisleseve, Rene, b. 1867	1918
Curel, Francis de, b. 1854	1918
Foch, Ferdinand, b. 1851	1919
Clemenceau, Georges, b. 1841	1919
Bordeaux, Henri, b. 1849	1919
Flers, Robert de	1921

The Academie Francaise, or French Academy, was instituted in 1635. It is a part of the Institute of France and its particular function is to conserve the French language, foster literature and encourage genius.

NOTABLE ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENT HARDING.

AT HOBOKEN, N. J.

On the occasion of the return of 5,212 bodies of soldiers, sailors and marines who lost their lives in the great war President Harding made the following address at Hoboken, N. J., May 23, 1921:

"There grows on me the realization of the unusual character of this occasion. Our republic has been at war before; it has asked and received the supreme sacrifices of its sons and daughters, and faith in America has been justified. Many sons and daughters made the sublime offering and went to hallowed graves as the nation's defenders. But we never before sent so many to battle under the flag in foreign lands; never before was there the impressive spectacle of thousands of dead returned, to find eternal resting place in the beloved homeland. The incident is without any parallel in history that I know.

"These dead know nothing of our ceremony to-day. They sense nothing of the sentiment or the tenderness which brings their wasted bodies to the homeland for burial close to kin and friends and cherished associations. These poor bodies are but the clay tenements once possessed of souls which flamed in patriotic devotion, lighted new hopes on the battle grounds of civilization, and in their sacrifices sped on to accuse autocracy before the court of eternal justice.

"We are not met for them, though we love and honor and speak a grateful tribute. It would be futile to speak to those who do not hear or to sorrow for those who cannot sense it or to exalt those who can not know. But we can speak for country, we can reach those who sorrowed and sacrificed through their service, who suffered through their going, who glory with the republic through their heroic achievements, who rejoice in the civilization their heroism preserved. Every funeral, every memorial, every tribute is for the living—an offering in compensation of sorrow. When the light of life goes out there is a new radiance in eternity, and somehow the glow of it relieves the darkness which is left behind.

"Never a death but somewhere a new life; never a sacrifice but somewhere an atonement; never a service but somewhere and somehow an achievement. These had served, which is the supreme inspiration in living. They have earned everlasting gratitude, which is the supreme solace in dying.

"No one may measure the vast and varied affections and sorrows on this priceless cargo of bodies—once living, fighting for and finally dying for the republic. One's words fail, his understanding is halted, his emotions are stirred beyond control when contemplating these thousands of beloved dead. I find a hundred thousand sorrows touching my heart, and there is ringing in my ears, like an admonition eternal, an insistent call, 'It must not be again! It must not be again!' God grant that it will not be, and let a practical people join in co-operation with God to the end that it shall not be.

"I would not wish a nation for which men are not willing to fight and, if need be, to die, but I do wish for a nation where it is not necessary to ask that sacrifice. I do not pretend that millennial days have come, but I can believe in the possibility of a nation being so righteous as never to make a war of conquest and a nation so powerful in righteousness that none will dare invoke her wrath. I wish for us such an America. These heroes were sacrificed in the supreme conflict of all human history. They saw democracy challenged and defended it. They saw civilization threatened and rescued it. They saw America affronted and resented it. They saw our nation's rights imperiled and stamped those rights with a new sanctity and renewed security.

"They gave all which men and women can give. We shall give our most and best if we make certain that they did not die in vain. We shall not forget, no matter whether they lie amid the sweetness and the bloom of the homeland or sleep in the soil they crimsoned. Our mindfulness, our gratitude, our reverence shall be in the preserved republic and the maintained liberties and the supreme justice for which they died."

AT NEW YORK COMMERCIAL DINNER.

In an address at the dinner in celebration of the 125th anniversary of the New York Commercial at the Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y., on the evening of May 23, 1921, President Harding said in part:

"Justice, like charity, must begin at home. We must be just to ourselves and to our own first of all. This is not selfish, for selfishness seeks more than a fair share; we seek only that which is rightfully our own and then to preserve that to ourselves and our posterity. The war sadly disjointed things in the world, and we are now seeking to restore the proper balance. In our efforts to do this, to achieve justice without selfishness, we will do well to cling to our firm foundations. I believe in the inspired beginning. There we will find that national greatness was founded on agriculture, that later we developed industry, and ultimately commerce, both domestic and foreign.

"We will do well to keep in mind at this time the fundamental importance of agriculture, and in every possible way insure justice to it. Surely we have done all that could be expected of us in carrying the burdens of others, and there is no regret, but our just concern now is for our America, because our own restoration is our first service to a world turning to us for aid and inspiration. The country has emerged from the hectic prosperity following the war, and is suffering from depression. We are confronted by the need to place our own house in order, and no more important feature of that effort can be visioned than to place our agricultural industry on a sound basis, and provide machinery and facilities for financing and distributing crops. If we do this we merely will be providing the farmer with facilities similar to those enjoyed by the business community generally. The farmer is entitled to all the help the government can give him without injustice to others, because it is of the utmost importance that the agricultural community be contented and prosperous. This must be accomplished not at the expense of any other section of the community but by processes which will insure real justice among all elements in the community. Agriculture has been laboring under several handicaps, and is entitled to have facilities placed at its disposal which will remove these.

"Turning to industry, our policy must be to give it every facility possible, but to keep government outside of participation in business on its own account. It is not necessary for the government to intrude itself in the business activities which are better conducted through private instrumentalities merely in order to demonstrate that the government is more powerful than anything else in this country. The time has passed when any man or group of men are likely to indulge the idea of being more powerful than the government.

There is no need for the government to engage in business in order to enforce justice and fair dealing in business. Nor is there need for the government to engage in business to deplete the treasury. The government's part in business should be no more than to insure adherence to the principles of common honesty and to establish regulations that will enable it to sail a safe course. There has been some tendency to regard business as dishonest until it should prove itself honest and to regard bigness in business as a crime. But almost all business to-day is conducted on a scale which, though we have come to regard it as commonplace, would have made our forefathers gasp; and I prefer to assume it is honest until proven dishonest. If they had attempted to limit business in size and scope they would have prevented even the little business of to-day being as great as it is. So I speak for the least possible measure of government interference with business, but for the largest co-operation with properly conducted business and the most effective measures to insure that, whether it be big or little, business shall be honest and fair.

"In our effort at establishing industrial justice we must see that the wage earner is placed in an economically sound position. His lowest wage must be enough for comfort, enough to make his house a home, enough to insure that the struggle for existence shall not crowd out the things truly worth existing for. There must be provision for education, for recreation and a margin for savings. There must be such freedom of action as will insure full play to the individual's abilities. On the other side, the wage earner must do justice to society. He must render services fully equal in value to the compensation he is paid. And finally, both employer and employe owe to the public such efficiency as will insure that cost of service or production shall not be higher than the public can fairly pay.

"Assuming that these things may be laid down as fundamental, it is for us all to get back to work. That is what made our country great; it is what will put the whole world back on the right track. We must have, the world must have, confidence that things will come out right. We have dealt with the greatest problem that humanity ever confronted in carrying on the war. We will have no problem hereafter greater or more difficult than that was. Therefore we are entitled to every confidence that we will cope successfully with the problems which yet lie ahead of us."

AT VALLEY FORGE.

Following are excerpts from an address made by President Harding at Valley Forge, Pa., June 6, 1921:

"It is good to come to this shrine of liberty, not alone to offer willing tribute to those who perished but to rededicate ourselves to the patriotism which suffered and sacrificed here in order that our new standards of freedom and democracy should abide.

"Valley Forge tested the heroic resolution of the new world contenders for liberty. In the crucible of suffering they blended the conflicting elements of the colonies and revealed the metal of the republic.

"They proved that lofty heroism is not always tragic, but develops its supreme offering in the dull prolonged suffering which glorifies abiding faith and unalterable resolution.

"We Americans have wrought so marvelously and so seemingly easily that it brings us to a new appreciation to stand amid the scenes of the dearly purchased republic. We need to know the making of an inheritance to measure our own responsibility in its preservation.

"Our supreme task is to preserve the fundamentals of our new world liberty and guard against the abuses and injustices which have sought to attach themselves to the established order since the world began. The rational work of every civilization is to cure without destroying and guard against the enemies of liberty which come to us cloaked in pretended helpfulness.

"Here is the chief difficulty of the world to-day. In the turbulence and upheaval of world war, when all humanity was distracted and distressed, the vandals who operate amid calamity have sought to loot suffering civilization. But an America dedicated to its standards at Valley Forge will hold fast and suffer if need be until our inherited institutions are justified and guaranteed anew to this generation and all posterity.

"If we could only bring all America to the shrine, if we could bring those who are the natural inheritors and those who come to share our inheritance, we should effect a realization which would strengthen the American resolution."

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CONGRESSIONAL MEDALS FOR UNKNOWN DEAD WARRIORS.

FRENCH SOLDIER HONORED.

In Paris, France, Oct. 2, 1921, Gen. John J. Pershing decorated the grave of an unknown French soldier at the Arc de Triomphe with the congressional medal of honor and said in part:

"Unknown soldier, to you of whom thousands of mothers ask, 'Is it my son?'; to your tomb which is for France the altar of the country, I bring the love and affection of the American soldiers who fought beside you and the valiant soldiers of France."

The ceremonies were witnessed by 50,000 spectators. Ten thousand French troops were in line and the United States was represented by a fine battalion from the army of occupation in Coblenz. President Millerand, Marshal Foch, Gen. Pershing and United States Ambassador Myron T. Herrick reviewed the parade.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH SOLDIER.

Similar ceremonies were carried out in Westminster abbey, London, on Oct. 17, 1921, when Gen. Pershing laid the congressional medal on the grave of an unknown dead British warrior. Outside the abbey were drawn up 500 American soldiers from the Rhine army and picked detachments from the British forces. Gen. Pershing was accompanied by the duke of Connaught, the king's uncle, and the two were received at the abbey by many high British officials, including the first lord of the admiralty and the secretaries for war and of the air. Inside every available seat was taken and thousands were gathered on the outside of the famous structure.

The main speech of presentation was made by the American ambassador, George Harvey.

"The congressional medal corresponds to the Victoria cross and can be awarded only to an American warrior who achieved distinction at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty," Ambassador Harvey said. "A special act of congress was required to permit the placing of it upon the tomb of a British soldier.'

"The significance of this presentation, therefore, is twofold. It comprises, in addition to the highest military tribute, a message of fraternity direct from the American people through their chosen representatives in congress to the people of the British empire.

"The incentives of the American and British soldiers who fought side by side were identical. They were patriot warriors, sworn to the defense and preservation of the countries which they loved beyond their own lives. Each realized that the downfall of his own free land would presage the destruction of all liberty. Both were conscious of the blessings that had flowed from the English magna charta and the American constitution. Well they knew that the obliteration of either would involve the extinguishment of the other."

Gen. Pershing made a short address, stepped forward and reverently laid the medal on the grave and stood with silent bowed head for a few minutes. Dean Ryle of Westminster abbey followed with a speech of acceptance. Prime Minister Lloyd George also made a speech accepting the medal.

"It is my special privilege," he said, "on behalf of the government and of the people of this country to express their profound gratitude to the president and to the congress of the United States of America for this striking act of homage to our valiant dead.

"This empire to its remotest corners will not miss the deep significance of this deed and of this day. We feel we are taking part in no idle pageant. The warrior who rests in this sacred tomb is but the representative of nearly 1,000,000 British dead.

"The cause for which they fell America espoused in a critical hour and helped to carry to victory, so that the homage laid to-day on this grave will remain an emblem of common sacrifice for a common purpose. It will be a reminder not only to this generation but for all generations to come that the fundamental aims of these two democracies are the same and will be interpreted as a solemn pledge given to the valiant dead that these two mighty peoples who were comrades in the great war have resolved to remain comrades to guarantee a great peace."

At the conclusion of the speeches and the prayers recited by the dean, the whole congregation, led by the band of the Scots guard, joined in singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

MESSAGE FROM KING GEORGE.

King George was not present at the abbey services, but marked the occasion by sending the following message to President Harding:

"I wish to express to you and to congress and the people of the United States the warm appreciation felt throughout this country at the tribute which you are paying to-day to our unknown warrior. The gift of your medal of honor to the British comrade in arms, whose tomb in Westminster abbey stands for all our best endeavor and hardest sacrifice in war, is a gesture of friendly sympathy and good will which we will not forget.

"On armistice day representatives of the British empire in Washington will join you in the ceremony to be held to honor the splendid record of your own troops. I greatly wish on that occasion to confer upon your unknown warrior our highest decoration for valor—the Victoria cross. It has never yet been bestowed upon the subject of another state, and I trust that you and the American people will accept the gift in order that the British empire may thus fitly pay its tribute to the tomb which symbolizes every deed of conscious valor performed by the men of your great fighting forces, whether by land or sea, upon the western front.

"I also send my heartfelt good wishes to the great international conference which opens by your initiative upon that day. My ministers will, I know, strive as wholeheartedly as yours to make the congress a sterling success. May they, in common with yours, do all that practical statesmanship can achieve to perpetuate the comradeship of war in the maintenance of peace. GEORGE R. I."

PRESIDENT HARDING'S REPLY.

In reply to King George President Harding on Oct. 18 sent the following message:

"On behalf of the congress and the people of the United States I wish to acknowledge with heartfelt thanks your generous message. It was with deep respect and appreciation of the superb valor and steadfastness of the British land and sea forces and the British nation in the war that Gen. Pershing made the gift of the congressional medal of honor to the unknown British warrior.

"I now hear with keenest emotion of your desire to confer upon the unknown American soldier your highest decoration for valor, the Victoria cross, that medal which for years has denoted recognition of the most self-sacrificing, patriotic service.

"I am sure that the American people will join with me in grateful acceptance of this bestowal, so fully expressing in this noble tribute the British appreciation of the high and courageous purpose of the young American who stood beside your valiant soldiers in the battle line on land and sea.

"I greatly prize this opportunity also to thank you for your good wishes for the suc-

cess of the conference on the limitation of armaments. I believe with you that the British and American representatives will cordially co-operate along with other nations to bring about such international understanding as will make possible and desirable a reduction of the burden of armaments through diminishing possible causes of war."

FEDERAL COMPENSATION FOR WORLD WAR VETERANS.

The subject of federal aid for veterans of the world war, popularly known as the soldiers' bonus plan, received much attention in the United States senate in the summer of 1921. A bill was reported by Senator Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota from the finance committee and was debated extensively in June and the early part of July. According to a statement made by Mr. McCumber the total cost if every veteran should accept the cash plan of the measure would be by the end of 1924 $1,560,166,330, and if every veteran should accept the certificate plan, $5,273,345,563 by the end of 1943. In view of the unsettled state of business and the economic crisis resulting from the war opposition to the bill developed, though there was a general feeling that the government should do something for all ex-service men as well as for those disabled in the great struggle by wounds, accidents or disease.

On July 12, 1921, President Harding went before the United States senate in person and urged it to defer the pending soldiers' bonus bill for an indefinite period. He said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate: There has come to my attention the pending unfinished business before the senate, and it is an imperative duty to convey to you the probable effect of the passage at this time of the proposed act, providing for adjusted compensation to our service men in the world war.

"If this measure could be made effective at the present time without disaster to the nation's finances and without hindrance to imperative readjustment of our taxes, it would present an entirely different question from that which is before you.

"In a personal as well as a public manner, which ought to be a plight of good faith, I have commended the policy of generous treatment of the nation's defenders, not as a part of any contract, not as the payment of a debt which is owing, but as a mark of the nation's gratitude.

"Every obligation is to the disabled and dependent. In such reference as has been made to general compensation there has been a reservation as to the earliest consistent time for such action if it is taken. Even without such reservation, however, a modified view would be wholly justifiable at the present moment, because the enactment of the compensation bill in the midst of the struggle for readjustment and restoration would hinder every effort and greatly imperil the financial stability of our country.

"More, this menacing effort to expend billions in gratuities will imperil our capacity to discharge our first obligation to those we must not fail to aid.

"I am addressing the senate directly because the problem is immediately yours, as your unfinished business, but the executive branch of the government owes it to both houses of congress and to the country frankly to state the difficulties we daily are called upon to meet, and the added peril this measure would bring.

"Our land has its share of the financial chaos and the industrial depression of the world. We little heeded the growth of indebtedness or the limits of expenditure during the war because we could not stop to count the cost. Our one thought then was the winning of the war and the survival of the nation.

"We borrowed and loaned—individuals to the nation and the government to other governments, and to those who served the nation—with little thought of settlement. It was relatively easy then, because national life was at stake.

"In the sober aftermath we face the order of reason, rather than act amid the passions of war, and our own land and the world are facing problems never solved before. There can be no solution unless we face the grim truths and seek to solve them in resolute devotion to duty.

"After a survey of more than four months, contemplating conditions which would stagger all of us were it not for our abiding faith in America, I am fully persuaded that three things are essential to the very beginning of the restored order of things.

"These are the revision, including reduction, of our internal taxation, the refunding of our war debt and the adjustment of our foreign loans. It is vitally necessary to settle these problems before adding to our treasury any such burden as is contemplated in the pending bill.

"It is unthinkable to expect business revival and the resumption of the normal ways of peace while maintaining the excessive taxes of war. It is quite as unthinkable to reduce our tax burdens while committing our treasury to an additional obligation which ranges from three to five billions of dollars. The precise figures no one can give.

"If it is conceivably true that only two hundred millions a year will be drawn annually from the treasury in the few years immediately before us, the bestowal is too inconsequential to be of real value to the nation's defenders; and, if the exercise of the option should call for cash running into billions, the depression in finance and industry would be so marked that vastly more harm than good would attend.

"Our government must undertake no obligation which it does not intend to meet. No government fiat will pay our bills. The exchanges of the world testify to-day to that erroneous theory.

"We may rely on the sacrifices of patriotism in war, but to-day we face markets and the effects of supply and demand and the inexorable laws of credits in time of peace.

"At the very moment we are obliged to pay 5¾ per cent interest for government short time loans to care for our floating indebtedness, a rate on government borrowing, in spite of tax exemption, which ought to prevail in private transactions for the normal interest charges in financing our industry and commerce.

"Definite obligations amounting to seven and a half billions in war savings certificates, Victory bonds and certificates covering floating indebtedness are to mature in the two years immediately following, and the overburdening of the treasury now means positive disaster in the years immediately before us. Merest prudence calls out in warning.

"Our greatest necessity is a return to the normal ways of peace activities. A modest offering to the millions of service men is a poor palliative to more millions who may be out of employment. Stabilized finance and well established confidence are both essential to restored industry and commerce.

"The slump which is now upon us is an inevitable part of war's aftermath. It has

followed in the wake of war since the world began. There was the unavoidable readjustment, the inevitable charge-off, the unfailing attendance of losses in the wake of high prices, the inexorable deflation which inflation had preceded.

"It has been wholly proper to seek to apply government relief to minimize the hardships, and the government has aided wherever possible and is aiding now; but all the special acts ever dreamed of, all the particular favors ever conceived, will not avoid all the distresses nor ward off all the losses.

"The proper mental state of our people will commit us resolutely and confidently to our tasks, and definite assurances as to taxation and expenditure will contribute to that helpful mental order. The only sure way to normalcy is over the paths nature has marked throughout all human experience.

"With the approval of congress the executive branch of government has been driving toward that decreased expenditure which is the most practical assurance of diminished taxation. With enthusiastic resolution your administrative agents are making not only conscientious effort to reduce the call for appropriations but to reduce the cost of government far below the appropriations you have already provided.

"It is easy to believe that the only way to diminish the burdens which the people must pay is to cut the outlay in which public moneys are expended. War is not wholly responsible for staggering costs; it has merely accentuated the menace which lies in mounting cost of government and excesses in expenditure which a successful private business would not tolerate.

"I can make you no definite promise in figures to-day, but I can pledge you a most conscientious drive to reduce government cost by many millions. It would be most discouraging to those who are bending their energies to save millions to have congress add billions to our burdens at the very beginning.

"Even were there not the threatened paralysis of our treasury, with its fatal reflexes on all our activities which concern our prosperity, would it not be better to await the settlement of our foreign loans? At such a time it would be a bestowal on the part of our government when it is able to bestow.

"The United States participates in none of the distributable awards of war, but the world owes us heavily, and will pay when restoration is wrought. If the restoration fails, world bankruptcy attends. I believe the world restoration is possible, but only with honest, diligent work in productivity on the one hand and honest and diligent opposition to needless public expenditure on the other.

"If the suggested recommitment of this measure bore the merest suggestion of neglect or a hint of national ingratitude, I would not urge it. It has been my privilege to speak to congress on our obligations to the disabled and dependent soldiers and the government's deep desire to prove its concern for their welfare.

"I should be ashamed of the republic if it failed in its duty to them. Neither armistice nor permanent peace puts an end to the obligations of the government to its defenders or the obligations of citizens to the government. Mindful of these things, the administrative branch of the government has not only spoken, it has acted and has accomplished.

"In view of some of the things which have been said, and very carelessly said, perhaps I ought to report officially some of the things which have been done. In the department of war risk insurance there have been filed up to July 7, 1921, compensation and insurance claims numbering 813,442. Of these 747,786 have been adjudicated at an expenditure of $471,946,762.

"There were 200,000 claims pending when the war risk department was reorganized late in April this year, and the number of pending claims has been reduced by 134,344. All work in this department will be current by the 21st of this July; that is to say, all action which the bureau may take on a given case will be current, though new claims are being filed at the rate of 700 per day.

"There have been requested 887,614 medical examinations, and less than 14,000 await medical action. Up to July 7 there have been 26,237 disabled soldiers hospitalized and in government controlled hospitals to-day there are 6,000 available beds without occupants.

"You are already aware of the progress made toward the construction of additional government hospitals, not because we are not meeting all demands, but to better meet them and the better to specialize in the treatment of those who come under our care.

"There has been paid out in allotment and allowances the sum of $578,465,658 and nearly $4,000,000,000 of government insurance is in force.

"In vocational training and rehabilitation of disabled soldiers there have been enrolled to date 107,824 men. To-day there are 75,812 men who are training with pay, at the maximum cost of $160 per month; 8,208 training without pay, but at a tuition and supply outlay of $35 per month.

"Four thousand disabled men have completed their training and have been returned to gainful employment. These earned an average of $1,051 per year before entering the army, and are earning to-day, in spite of their war disability and in spite of diminished wage or salary levels, an average of $1,550 per annum.

"With the increase of availability to training, as recently urged upon congress, the estimated additional expenditure will be $468,000,000 per annum, until the pledge of training is discharged.

"These figures suggest neither neglect nor ingratitude. It is more than the entire cost of federal government for many years following the civil war, and challenges every charge of failure to deal considerately with our nation's defenders.

"I do not recite the figures to suggest that it is all we may do, or ultimately ought to do. It is inevitable that our obligations will grow and grow enormously. We never have neglected and never will neglect the dependent soldier, and there is no way to avoid time's remorseless classifications.

"Contemplating the tremendous liability, which the government will never shirk, I would be remiss in my duty if I failed to ask congress to pause at this particular time, rather than break down our treasury, from which so much is later on to be expected.

"It is an interesting revelation and a fine achievement, attended by both abuses and triumphs. Congress has appropriated $65,000,000 for this noble work for the current year, but the estimated acceptance of training for the year before us contemplates an average of 95,000 disabled men, and the cost will be in excess of $163,000,000, or nearly $100,000,000 more than congress has provided. This additional sum must be made available.

"The defenders of the republic amid the perils of war would be the last of our citizenship to wish its stability menaced by an individual pittance of peace.

"I know the feelings of my own breast and those of yours and the grateful people of this

republic. But no thoughtful person, possessed with all the facts, is ready for added compensation for the healthy, self-reliant masses of our great armies at the cost of a treasury breakdown which will bring its hardships to all the citizens of the republic.

"Its enactment now in all probability would so add to our interest rates that the added interest charge on new and refunded indebtedness may alone exceed the sum it is proposed to bestow.

"When congress was called in extraordinary session I called your attention to the urgent measures which I thought demanded your consideration. You promptly provided the emergency tariff and good progress has been made toward the much needed and more deliberate revision of our tariff schedules.

"There is confessed disappointment that so little progress has been made in the readjustment and reduction of the war time taxes. I believe you share with me the earnest wish for early accomplishment.

"It is not expected that congress will sit and ignore other problems of legislation. There are often urgent problems which must enlist your attention. I have not come to speak of them, though the reorganization of the war risk and vocational training, now pending, would hasten the efficient discharge of our willing obligations to the disabled soldiers.

"But I want to emphasize the suggestion that the accomplishment of the major tasks for which you were asked to sit in extraordinary session will have a reassuring effect on the entire country and speed our resumption of normal activities and their rewards which tend to make a prosperous and happy people."

In accordance with the president's desire, the bill was indefinitely postponed on July 15 by a vote of forty-seven to twenty-nine. The senate by a unanimous vote on July 20 passed the Sweet bill creating a veterans' bureau. This measure, which became a law, will be found elsewhere in this volume.

THE CASE OF VICTOR L. BERGER AND OTHERS.

In Chicago on Feb. 2, 1918, a federal grand jury indicted Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, Wis., and Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Kruse and Irwin St. John Tucker of Chicago, all leading members of the socialist party, for their opposition to the draft and other alleged efforts to defeat the government policies in connection with the war in Europe. The defendants were accused of disloyalty, obstruction of recruiting work and of interfering with the military plans of the United States. The indictments set forth twenty-six overt acts alleged to have been done in furtherance of a conspiracy against the United States.

The defendants were brought to trial in the United States Circuit court, Chicago, before Judge Kenesaw M. Landis Dec. 6, 1918. The testimony was concluded Jan. 4, 1919, and the case was given to jury on Jan. 9. On the same day the jurymen returned a verdict finding all the defendants guilty as charged. Pending the hearing of a motion for a new trial they were released under bonds. On Feb. 20 Judge Landis denied a writ for a supersedeas and sentenced each of the defendants to twenty years' imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas. After remaining a few hours in the custody of a United States marshal they were released on $25,000 bonds each by Judge Samuel Alschuler in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, to which they had appealed on a writ of error. In that court it was claimed by counsel for Victor L. Berger that Judge Landis had no lawful right or power to preside at the trial for the reason that he was accused of bias and prejudice against the defendant. Affidavits to this effect had been filed by the defendants before they came to trial.

When the case was carried to the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals that tribunal propounded these three questions to the United States Supreme court:

"1. Is the aforesaid affidavit of prejudice sufficient to invoke the operation of the act which provides for filing of an affidavit of prejudice of a judge?

"2. Did Landis have a right to pass upon the sufficiency of the said affidavit of his prejudice or upon any question arising out of the filing of said affidavit?

"3. Upon the filing of the said affidavit did the said judge have lawful right and power to preside as judge on the trial of plaintiffs in error on said indictment?"

The Supreme court on Jan. 31, 1921, responded to these questions in the following language:

"To the first question we answer yes; that is, that the affidavit of prejudice is sufficient to invoke the operation of the act.

"To the second we answer to the extent we have indicated that Judge Landis had a lawful right to pass upon the sufficiency of the affidavit.

"To the third we answer no; that is, that Judge Landis had no lawful right or power to preside as judge on the trial of defendants upon the indictment."

The majority opinion was rendered by Justice McKenna, with Chief Justice White and Justices Holmes, Van Devanter, Brandeis and Clarke concurring. The dissenting justices were McReynolds, Day and Pitney, who stoutly defended Judge Landis. In the majority opinion, which dealt almost exclusively with the legal technicalities involved, the court said:

"We are of opinion that an affidavit upon information and belief satisfies the section, and that upon its filing if it show the objectionable inclination or disposition of the judge, which we have said is an essential condition, it is his duty to 'proceed no further' in the case.

"And in this there is no serious detriment to the administration of justice nor inconvenience worthy of mention, for of what concern is it to a judge to preside in a particular case; of what concern to other parties to have him so preside, and any serious delay of trial is avoided by the requirement that the affidavit must be filed not less than ten days before the commencement of the term."

Justice McReynolds took issue with the majority.

"I am unable to follow the reasoning of the opinion approved by the majority or to feel fairly certain of its scope and consequence," he said.

"Of course, no judge should preside if he entertains actual personal prejudice toward any party. Intense dislike of a class does not render the judge incapable of administering complete justice to one of its members. A public officer who entertained no aversion toward disloyal German immigrants during the late war was simply unfit for his place. And, while 'an overspeaking judge is no well tuned cymbal,' neither is an amorphous dummy unspotted by human emotions a becoming receptacle for judicial power."

FEDERATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Representatives of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica signed a treaty of federation at San Jose, Costa Rica, Jan. 19, 1921. To become effective the treaty required ratification by three of the four signatory republics and this occurred April 8 when the national legislative assembly of Guatemala formally gave its assent to the treaty. Honduras and Salvador had already ratified. Following is a digest of the treaty:

The republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica join in a perpetual and indissoluble union constituting a sovereign and independent nation to be named the Federation of Central America. The duty of the federal power is to maintain the union and internal order in the states. The four states will convene a constituent national assembly to frame a constitution which is to be accepted as the supreme law.

Each state will preserve its autonomy and independence in the handling and direction of its domestic affairs.

The constituent national assembly, in framing the federal constitution, will respect the following bases:

(a) There shall be a federal district under the direct rule of the federal government. The assembly will designate the territory to be included in the district and the town or place that is to be the capital of the federation.

(b) The government of the federation will be republican, popular, representative and responsible. Sovereignty will reside in the nation. There will be three powers—the executive, legislative and judiciary.

(c) The executive power shall be exercised by a federal council composed of delegates elected by the people. Each state will elect a principal and an alternate of 40 years or more and native citizens of the states which elect them. The council will elect from among the delegates a president and vice-president, whose terms of office will be one year. The president of the council will be regarded as the president of the federation, but will always act in the name and by resolution or direction of the federal council. The constitution will determine the form in which foreign relations are to be conducted.

(d) The legislative power will be vested in two houses—a senate and a chamber of deputies. The senate will consist of three senators from each state elected by the congress thereof. The senators shall be 40 years of age or more and citizens of any one of the states. Their terms shall be six years. The chamber of deputies will consist of representatives elected by the people, one deputy for every 100,000 inhabitants or fraction of more than 50,000. Senators and deputies may be re-elected indefinitely. To make a law valid requires a plurality vote in the chamber and a two-thirds vote in the senate.

(e) The judicial power shall be exercised by a supreme court of justice and by lower courts to be established by law. The members of the supreme court are to be elected by the senate.

(f) The federation guarantees to every inhabitant freedom of thought and conscience. There shall be no legislation on religious subjects.

(g) The federation recognizes the principle that human life is inviolable as to political and like offenses and guarantees all men equality before the law and the protection that the states must grant to destitute classes as also to the proletariat.

(h) The federation guarantees the freedom of teaching. Primary instruction is to be compulsory in free public schools.

(i) The federation guarantees in every state respect for individual rights, freedom of suffrage and rotation in power.

(j) The army is intended for national defense and the maintenance of peace and public order. It is to be exclusively under the orders of the federal council and the states may not maintain any armed forces except for police purposes.

(k) (Omitted from translation of treaty.)

(l) The federal government will administer the national public finances and will establish federal revenues and taxes by law.

(m) The states will continue the service of their present domestic and foreign debts, but henceforth no state shall contract for or issue foreign loans without being authorized to do so by federal law.

(n) The federation shall not contract for or issue foreign loans without being authorized to do so by law approved by two-thirds of the votes in the chamber and three-fourths of the vote in the senate.

(o) The constitution may fix a term after which ability to read and write may be set up as an essential requisite for the exercise of the right of suffrage in the election of federal authorities.

(p) The constitution will prescribe the method of its amendment, but if basic changes are made the legislatures of all the states must give their consent.

(q) The constitution will determine what are matters exclusively for federal legislation.

The constituent national assembly will consist of fifteen deputies from each state to be elected by their respective congresses. To be a deputy one must be 25 years old or more and a citizen of one of the states of Central America.

For carrying out the measures preliminary to the organization of the federation and of the national assembly and the promulgation of the constitution a provisional federal council is created consisting of one delegate from each state.

FATAL THEATER FIRES AND PANICS.

Theater or hall and date.	Lives lost.
Banquet theater, Oporto, March 21, 1888.	200
Barnsley, England (hall), Jan. 11, 1908..	16
Barraque theater, Belgium, Dec. 22, 1912.	12
Bologoé, Russia, March 6, 1911.....	120
Canonsburg, Pa., opera house, Aug. 26, 1911	26
Carlsruhe theater, Petrograd, 1847.....	200
Central theater, Philadelphia, April 28, 1892	6
Conway's theater, Brooklyn, Dec. 5, 1876	295
Diana theater, Milan, March 23, 1921....	31
Exeter theater, England, Sept. 5, 1887....	200
Flores theater, Acapulco, Mex., Feb. 14, 1909	250
Front street theater, Baltimore, Dec. 8, 1895	23
Houston Street theater, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1913	2
Iroquois, Chicago, Dec. 30, 1903.....	575
Italian hall, Calumet, Mich., Dec. 24, 1913	72
Lehman's theater, Petrograd, 1836.....	700
Mayaguez, Porto Rico, June 19, 1919.....	60
Opera-Comique, Paris, May 25, 1887.....	75
Rhode's opera house, Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 13, 1908.....	170
Richmond (Va.) theater, Dec. 26, 1811..	70
Ring theater, Vienna, Dec. 8, 1881.....	640
Surabaya theater, Java, Jan. 26, 1914....	75
Valence-sur-Rhone, France, June 1, 1919	80
Vervins, France, March 9, 1913.....	10
Villareal theater, Spain, May 27, 1912....	80

PEACE BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

On the evening of Oct. 18, 1921, a treaty of peace between the United States and Germany was ratified by the senate in Washington, thus bringing legally as well as actually an end to the war begun April 6, 1917. The treaty of Versailles was laid before the senate by President Wilson July 10, 1919 but it met with strong opposition and was rejected on Nov. 19. It was brought before the senate again in 1920 with fifteen amendments or reservations, but was rejected on March 19 by a vote of 49 yeas to 35 nays, the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the senators present and voting being required to pass the resolution of ratification. The treaty of Versailles was thereupon sent back to the president.

On March 31, 1920, Representative Stephen G. Porter introduced a joint resolution in the house terminating the state of war with Germany. This was adopted by a vote of 242 yeas to 150 nays. In the senate the resolution was redrafted by Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania and in its amended form was passed by the senate by a vote of 43 to 38. This was what became known as the Knox peace resolution. It was concurred in by the house by a vote of 288 to 139 on May 21. It was vetoed by President Wilson on May 27. The house made an unsuccessful attempt to pass it over the veto on May 28. No action was taken by the senate.

On April 13, 1921, Senator Knox reintroduced his peace resolution and on April 30 it was adopted by the senate by a vote of 49 to 23. In the house the Porter resolution was adopted on June 13 by a vote of 305 to 61. Of the negative votes sixty were cast by democrats and one by a republican. In conference a compromise was reached and the report of the committee was adopted June 30 by the house by a vote of 263 to 59, 108 not voting; on July 1 it was adopted by the senate by a vote of 38 to 19.

President Harding signed the peace resolution at the home of Senator Frelinghuysen at Raritan, N. J., July 2. The text of the resolution as finally adopted and approved follows:

Joint resolution terminating the state of war between the imperial German government and the United States of America and between the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and the United States of America.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the state of war declared to exist between the imperial German government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of congress approved April 6, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

Sec. 2. That in making this declaration, and as a part of it, there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it or they have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed Nov 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof; or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or which, under the treaty of Versailles, have been stipulated for its or their benefit; or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of congress, or otherwise.

Sec. 3. That the state of war declared to exist between the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of congress approved Dec. 7, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

Sec. 4. That in making this declaration, and as a part of it, there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it or they have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed Nov. 3, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof; or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or which, under the treaty of Saint Germain-en-Laye or the treaty of Trianon, have been stipulated for its or their benefit; or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of congress, or otherwise.

Sec. 5. All property of the imperial German government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was, on April 6, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or of any of its officers, agents, or employes, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all Austro-Hungarian nationals which was on Dec. 17, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or any of its officers, agents, or employes, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by the United States of America and no disposition thereof made, except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law until such time as the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or their successor or successors, shall have respectively made suitable provision for the satisfaction of all claims against said governments, respectively, of all persons, whereso-ever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered, through the acts of the imperial German government, or its agents, or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its agents, since July 31, 1914, loss, damage, or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, Austro-Hungarian, American, or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also shall have granted to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America most-favored-nation treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce and industrial property rights, and until the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or their successor or successors, shall have respectively confirmed to the United States of America all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States of America during the war, whether in respect to the property of the imperial German government or German nationals, or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or Austro-Hungarian

nationals, and shall have waived any and all pecuniary claims against the United States of America.

Sec. 6. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, modify or amend the provisions of the joint resolution "declaring that certain acts of congress, joint resolutions and proclamations shall be construed as if the war had ended and the present or existing emergency expired," approved March 3, 1921, or the passport control provisions of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922," approved March 2, 1921; nor to be effective to terminate the military status of any person now in desertion from the military or naval service of the United States, nor to terminate the liability to prosecution and punishment under the selective service law, approved May 18, 1917, of any person who failed to comply with the provisions of said act, or of acts amendatory thereof. (Approved July 2, 1921).

TREATY WITH GERMANY.

Negotiations for a treaty restoring the friendly relations between the United States and Germany were begun and resulted in the signing of such a convention in Berlin on Aug. 25, 1921, by Dr. Friedrich Rosen, German minister of foreign affairs, and Ellis Loring Dresel, commissioner of the United States to Germany. On Sept. 21 President Harding submitted the document to the senate for ratification. Following is the full text of the treaty as transmitted by the president and referred to the senate committee on foreign relations:

Considering that the United States, acting in conjunction with its cobelligerents, entered into an armistice with Germany on Nov. 11, 1918, in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded;

Considering that the treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919, and came into force according to the terms of its article 440, but has not been ratified by the United States;

Considering that the congress of the United States passed a joint resolution, approved by the president July 2, 1921, which reads, in part, as follows:

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the state of war declared to exist between the imperial German government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of congress approved April 6, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

"Sec. 2. That in making this declaration, and as a part of it, there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it or they have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed Nov. 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof; or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or which, under the treaty of Versailles, have been stipulated for its or their benefit; or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of congress, or otherwise.

"Sec. 5. All property of the imperial German government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals, which was, on April 6, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or of any of its officers, agents, or employes, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all Austro-Hungarian nationals which was on Dec. 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or any of its officers, agents, or employes, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by the United States of America and no disposition thereof made, except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law until such time as the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or their successor or successors, shall have respectively made suitable provisions for the satisfaction of all claims against said governments, respectively, of all persons, wheresoever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered, through the acts of the imperial German government or its agents or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or its agents, since July 31, 1914, loss, damage, or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, Austro-Hungarian, American, or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also shall have granted to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America most-favored-nation treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce and industrial property rights, and until the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or their successor or successors, shall have, respectively, confirmed to the United States of America all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States of America during the war, whether in respect to the property of the imperial German government or German nationals or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or Austro-Hungarian nationals, and shall have waived any and all pecuniary claims against the United States of America."

Being desirous of restoring the friendly relations existing between the two nations prior to the outbreak of war,

Have for that purpose appointed their plenipotentiaries:

The president of the German empire,

Dr. Friedrich Rosen, minister for foreign affairs, and

The president of the United States of America,

Ellis Loring Dresel, commissioner of the United States of America to Germany,

Who, having communicated their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1.

Germany undertakes to accord to the United States, and the United States shall have and enjoy, all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages specified in the aforesaid joint resolution of the congress of the United States of July 2, 1921, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the treaty of Versailles which the United States shall fully enjoy notwithstanding the fact that such treaty has not been ratified by the United States.

Article II.

With a view to defining more particularly the obligations of Germany under the foregoing article with respect to certain provisions in the treaty of Versailles, it is understood and agreed between the high contracting parties:

(1) That the rights and advantages stipulated in that treaty for the benefit of the United States, which it is intended the United States shall have and enjoy, are those defined in section 1, of part IV., and parts V., VI., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIV. and XV.

The United States in availing itself of the rights and advantages stipulated in the provisions of that treaty mentioned in this paragraph will do so in a manner consistent with the rights accorded to Germany under such provisions.

(2) That the United States shall not be bound by the provisions of part I. of that treaty, nor by any provisions of that treaty including those mentioned in paragraph (1) of this article, which relate to the covenant of the league of nations, nor shall the United States be bound by any action taken by the league of nations or by the council or by the assembly thereof, unless the United States shall expressly give its assent to such action.

(3) That the United States assumes no obligations under or with respect to the provisions of part II., part III., sections 2 to 8 inclusive, of part IV. and part XIII. of that treaty.

(4) That, while the United States is privileged to participate in the reparation commission, according to the terms of part VIII. of that treaty, and in any other commission established under the treaty or under any agreement supplemental thereto, the United States is not bound to participate in any such commission unless it shall elect to do so.

(5) That the periods of time to which reference is made in article 440 of the treaty of Versailles shall run with respect to any act or election on the part of the United States from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

Article III.

The present treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional forms of the high contracting parties and shall take effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place as soon as possible at Berlin.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate in Berlin this 25th day of August, 1921.

(Seal.) ROSEN.
(Seal.) ELLIS LORING DRESEL.

RATIFIED WITH RESERVATIONS.

The committee on foreign relations reported the treaty to the senate on Sept. 23 with the following resolution of ratification and reservations:

"Resolved (two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein), That the senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Germany, signed at Berlin Aug. 25, 1921, to restore the friendly relations existing between the two nations prior to the outbreak of war, subject to the understanding, which is hereby made a part of this resolution of ratification, that the United States shall not be represented or participate in any body, agency or commission, nor shall any person represent the United States as a member of any body, agency or commission in which the United States is authorized to participate by this treaty, unless and until an act of the congress of the United States shall provide for such representation or participation; and subject to the further understanding, which is hereby made a part of this resolution of ratification, that the rights and advantages which the United States is entitled to have and enjoy under this treaty embrace the rights and advantages of nationals of the United States specified in the joint resolution or in the provisions of the treaty of Versailles, to which this treaty refers."

The committee at the same time reported treaties with Austria and Hungary with the same form of ratification and reservations except as to the name of the country concerned. The debate on the treaty was in open session and continued intermittently from Sept. 24 to Oct. 18, when the resolution of ratification of the three treaties was adopted by the following vote:

For Ratification.

Republicans.

Ball	Hale	Norbeck
Brandegee	Harreld	Oddie
Bursum	Johnson	Page
Calder	Kellogg	Penrose
Cameron	Kenyon	Poindexter
Capper	Keyes	Shortridge
Colt	Lenroot	Smoot
Cummins	Lodge	Spencer
Curtis	McCormick	Sterling
Dillingham	McCumber	Sutherland
Du Pont	McKinley	Townsend
Edge	McLean	Wadsworth
Elkins	McNary	Warren
Ernst	Moses	Watson (Ind.)
Fernald	Nelson	Weller
France	New	Willis
Frelinghuysen	Newberry	Total—52.
Gooding	Nicholson	

Democrats.

Ashurst	Kendrick	Shields
Broussard	Myers	Trammell
Dial	Owen	Underwood
Fletcher	Pomerene	Walsh (Mass.)
Gerry	Ransdell	Total—14.

Against Ratification.

Republicans.

Borah	LaFollette	Total—2.

Democrats.

Caraway	King	Simmons
Culberson	McKellar	Stanley
Glass	Overman	Walsh (Mont.)
Harris	Pittman	Watson (Ga.)
Harrison	Reed	Williams
Heflin	Sheppard	Total—18.
Jones (N. M.)		

Announcement was made that Senator Norris of Nebraska, republican, and Senators Swanson and Robinson, democrats, were "paired" against the treaty, with six absent republicans favoring it, making the division of the full senate on the treaty 72 for it and 23 against it.

The treaty was ratified by the German reichstag Sept. 20. Only the communists voted against it.

TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

Following is the full text of the treaty with Austria, which was signed in Vienna, Austria, Aug. 24, 1921, and ratified by the United States senate Oct. 18, 1921:

Considering that the United States, acting in conjunction with its cobelligerents, entered into an armistice with Austria-Hungary on Nov. 3, 1918, in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded;

Considering that the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy ceased to exist and was replaced in Austria by a republican government;

Considering that the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, to which Austria is a party, was signed on Sept. 10, 1919, and came into force

according to the terms of its article 381, but has not been ratified by the United States;

Considering that the congress of the United States passed a joint resolution approved by the president July 2, 1921, which reads in part as follows:

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,

"That the state of war declared to exist between the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of congress approved Dec. 7, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

"Sec. 4. That in making this declaration and as a part of it there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it or they have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed Nov. 3, 1918, or any extension or modifications thereof; or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or which under the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye or the treaty of Trianon have been stipulated for its or their benefit; or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of congress, or otherwise.

"Sec. 5. All property of the imperial German government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on April 6, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or of any of its officers, agents, or employes, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all Austro-Hungarian nationals which was on Dec. 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or any of its officers, agents, or employes, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by the United States of America and no disposition thereof made, except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law, until such time as the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or their successor or successors, shall have respectively made suitable provision for the satisfaction of all claims against said governments, respectively, of all persons, wheresoever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered, through the acts of the imperial German government or its agents, or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or its agents, since July 31, 1914, loss, damage or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, Austro-Hungarian, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also shall have granted to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America most-favored-nation treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce and industrial property rights and until the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or its successor or successors shall have respectively confirmed to the United States of America all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States of America during the war, whether in respect to the property of the imperial German government or German nationals or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or Austro-Hungarian nationals, and shall have waived any and all pecuniary claims against the United States of America."

Being desirous of establishing securely friendly relations between the two nations;

Have for that purpose appointed their plenipotentiaries; the president of the United States of America, Arthur Hugh Frazier, and the federal president of the republic of Austria, Johann Schober, who, having communicated their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I.

Austria undertakes to accord to the United States, and the United States shall have and enjoy, all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages specified in the aforesaid joint resolution of the congress of the United States of July 2, 1921, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, which the United States shall fully enjoy, notwithstanding the fact that such treaty has not been ratified by the United States. The United States, in availing itself of the rights and advantages stipulated in the provisions of that treaty, will do so in a manner consistent with the rights accorded to Austria under such provisions.

Article II.

With a view to defining more particularly the obligations of Austria under the foregoing article with respect to certain provisions in the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, it is understood and agreed between the high contracting parties:

(1) That the rights and advantages stipulated in that treaty for the benefit of the United States which it is intended the United States shall have and enjoy are those defined in parts, V., VI., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII. and XIV.

(2) That the United States shall not be bound by the provisions of part I of that treaty, nor by any provisions of that treaty, including those mentioned in paragraph (1) of this article, which relate to the covenant of the league of nations, nor shall the United States be bound by any action taken by the league of nations or by the council or by the assembly thereof, unless the United States shall expressly give its assent to such action.

(3) That the United States assumes no obligations under or with respect to the provisions of part II., part III., part IV. and part XIII. of that treaty.

(4) That while the United States is privileged to participate in the reparation commission, according to the terms of part VIII. of that treaty, and in any other commission established under the treaty or under any agreement supplemental thereto, the United States is not bound to participate in any such commission unless it shall elect to do so.

(5) That the periods of time to which reference is made in article 381 of the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye shall run, with respect to any act or election on the part of the United States, from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

Article III.

The present treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional forms of the high contracting parties and shall take effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications.

which shall take place as soon as possible at Vienna.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate in Vienna this 24th day of August, 1921.

(Seal.) ARTHUR HUGH FRAZIER.
(Seal.) SCHOBER.

TREATY WITH HUNGARY.

Following is the full text of the treaty with Hungary which was signed at Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 29, 1921, and ratified by the United States senate Oct. 18, 1921:

Considering that the United States, acting in conjunction with its cobelligerents, entered into an armistice with Austria-Hungary on Nov. 3, 1918, in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded;

Considering that the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy ceased to exist and was replaced in Hungary by a national Hungarian government;

Considering that the treaty of Trianon, to which Hungary is a party, was signed on June 4, 1920, and came into force according to the terms of its article 364, but has not been ratified by the United States;

Considering that the congress of the United States passed a joint resolution, approved by the president July 2, 1921, which reads in part as follows:

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the state of war declared to exist between the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of congress approved Dec. 7, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

"Sec. 4. That in making this declaration, and as a part of it, there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it or they have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed Nov. 3, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof; or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or which, under the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye or the treaty of Trianon, have been stipulated for its or their benefit, or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of congress, or otherwise.

"Sec. 5. All property of the imperial German government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on April 6, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or of any of its officers, agents or employes, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor, or successors, and of all Austro-Hungarian nationals which was on Dec. 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under the control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America, or any of its officers, agents or employes, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by the United States of America, Arthur Hugh Frazier, and the except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law, until such time as the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or their successor or successors, shall have respectively made suitable provision for the satisfaction of all claims against said governments respectively, of all persons, wheresoever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered, through the acts of the imperial German government or its agents, or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or its agents, since July 31, 1914, loss, damage or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, Austro-Hungarian, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also shall have granted to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America most-favored-nation treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce and industrial property rights, and until the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or their successor or successors, shall have respectively confirmed to the United States of America all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States of America during the war, whether in respect to the property of the imperial German government or German nationals, or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or Austro-Hungarian nationals, and shall have waived any and all pecuniary claims against the United States of America."

Being desirous of restoring the friendly relations between the two nations;

Have for that purpose appointed their plenipotentiaries:

The president of the United States of America, U. Grant Smith, commissioner of the United States of America to Hungary; and Hungary, Count Nicholas Banffy, royal Hungarian minister for foreign affairs.

Who, having communicated their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I.

Hungary undertakes to accord to the United States, and the United States shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages specified in the aforesaid joint resolution of the congress of the United States of July 2, 1921, including all the rights and advantage stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the treaty of Trianon, which the United States shall fully enjoy, notwithstanding the fact that such treaty has not been ratified by the United States. The United States, in availing itself of the rights and advantages stipulated in the provisions of that treaty, will do so in a manner consistent with the rights accorded to Hungary under such provisions.

Article II.

With a view to defining more particularly the obligations of Hungary under the foregoing article with respect to certain provisions in the treaty of Trianon, it is understood and agreed between the high contracting parties:

(1) That the rights and advantages stipulated in that treaty for the benefit of the United States, which it is intended the United States shall have and enjoy, are those defined in parts V., VI., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII. and XIV.

(2) That the United States shall not be bound by the provisions of part I. of that treaty, nor by any provisions of that treaty, including those mentioned in paragraph (1) of this article, which relate to the covenant

of the league of nations, nor shall the United States be bound by any action taken by the league of nations or by the council or by the assembly thereof, unless the United States shall expressly give its assent to such action.

(3) That the United States assumes no obligations under or with respect to the provisions of part II., part III., part IV. and part XIII. of that treaty.

(4) That while the United States is privileged to participate in the reparation commission, according to the terms of part VIII. of that treaty, and in any other commission established under the treaty or under any agreement supplemental thereto, the United States is not bound to participate in any such commission unless it shall elect to do so.

(5) That the periods of time to which reference is made in article 364 of the treaty of Trianon shall run, with respect to any act or election on the part of the United States, from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

Article III.

The present treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional forms of the high contracting parties and shall take effect immediately on the exchange of the ratifications, which shall take place as soon as possible at Budapest.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate in Budapest this 29th day of August, 1921.

(Seal.) U. GRANT SMITH.
Commissioner of the United States to Hungary.

(Seal.) COUNT NICHOLAS BANFFY.
Royal Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE EUGENE V. DEBS CASE.

Eugene V. Debs, five times socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, was arrested in Cleveland, O., June 20, 1918, on a federal warrant in connection with Debs' speech at the socialist state convention in Canton, O., on June 16. He was brought to trial and on Sept. 12 was found guilty by a federal jury. Of the original ten counts of the indictment only four remained when the jury retired to consider the evidence. He was found guilty of attempting to incite insubordination, disloyalty, etc., in the military and naval forces; attempting to obstruct recruiting and uttering language tending to incite, provoke and encourage resistance to the United States, and to promote the cause of the enemy. The count on which he was adjudged innocent charged that he opposed the cause of the United States.

On Sept. 14 Debs was sentenced to ten years in the Moundsville (W. Va.) penitentiary on each of three counts of the indictment by Federal Judge D. C. Westenhaver. The sentences were to run concurrently. Motion for a new trial was overruled and an exception on behalf of the defendant was allowed. A motion for arrest of the sentence was also overruled. The court admitted Debs to $10,000 bail, with permission to leave the northern federal district of Ohio only to go to and remain at his home.

The case was carried to the United States Supreme court, which on March 10, 1919, sustained the conviction and sentence by the lower court. The constitutionality of the espionage act itself was not passed upon, but the members of the court were unanimous in holding the enlistment section valid and in declaring that the act did not interfere with the right of free speech.

Mr. Debs asked for a rehearing by the Supreme court on March 27, but his petition was denied March 31. Debs began serving his sentence in the West Virginia penitentiary at Moundsville April 13, 1919. He was later transferred to the penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

In 1920, while still in prison, he was again made the candidate of the socialist party for president of the United States and received nearly 900,000 votes. Early in 1921 his case was taken up by a special commission investigating all convictions under the espionage act and the recommendation was made to the department of justice that Debs' sentence be commuted on Feb. 12. The recommendation was favorably indorsed by the department, but President Wilson on Jan. 31 refused to commute the sentence on the ground that Debs had sought to handicap the selective service act and that the granting of clemency in this case might induce similar contempt for law in the event of another war.

DISTANCE OF VISIBILITY OF OBJECTS ON THE LAKES.

[From "List of Lights and Fog Signals" issued by the United States lighthouse board.]

Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.
5	2.96	55	9.81	110	13.87	450	28.06	600	32.40	800	37.42
10	4.18	60	10.25	120	14.49	500	29.58	650	33.73	900	39.69
15	5.12	65	10.67	130	15.08	550	31.02	700	35.00	1,000	41.83
20	5.92	70	11.07	140	15.65						
25	6.61	75	11.46	150	16.20						
30	7.25	80	11.83	200	18.71						
35	7.83	85	12.20	250	20.92						
40	8.37	90	12.55	300	22.91						
45	8.87	95	12.89	350	24 75						
50	9.35	100	13.23	400	26.46						

The distances of visibility given in the above table are those from which an object may be seen by an observer whose eye is at the lake level; in practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these a distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above lake level.

VERDICT AGAINST COMMUNISTS CONFIRMED.

The verdict of the jury which on Aug. 2, 1920, sentenced William Bross Lloyd of Winnetka, Ill., and nineteen other communists to prison terms and fines for advocating the overthrow of the American government by force and violence, was upheld by Judge Oscar Hebel of the Cook county Criminal court Jan. 21, 1921, when he overruled the motion for a new trial. In his decision the judge held that it was unlawful for any person to do the acts of which the defendants were found guilty. He also declared unlawful the organizing, aiding or becoming a member of any society or association which has in view the purposes openly admitted to have been those of the communist labor party and condemned the use of the red flag or any similar emblem of the advocacy of force or anarchy. A motion in arrest of judgment was granted to allow the defendants to appeal to the Supreme court.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

DOMESTIC RATES.

First-Class Matter.

Rates of postage—Letters and other first-class matter 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Postcards and postal cards, 1 cent each.

"Drop letters," addressed for delivery at the office where mailed, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof when deposited at postoffices where letter carrier service is not established. There is no drop rate on mail other than letters.

Airplane mail, first-class only, 2 cents an ounce. Special stamps not required.

The limit of weight of first-class matter is four pounds.

First-class matter includes written matter, namely, letters, postal cards, postcards (private mailing cards) and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same and the writing authorized by law on matter of other classes). Also matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

Second-Class Matter.

Rates of postage—Newspapers and periodical publications of the second class, when sent unsealed by others than the publisher or a news agent, 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof on each separately addressed copy or package of unaddressed copies.

Second-class matter includes newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of entry as second-class matter. No limit of weight is prescribed.

On and after July 1, 1918, the rate of postage on publications entered as second-class matter, when sent by the publisher or a news agent to subscribers or to other agents for the purpose of sale, on the portion of a publication devoted to other matter than advertisements, shall be 1¼ cents per pound or fraction thereof until July 1, 1919; after that 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof; on the portion of a publication devoted to advertisements the rates per pound or fraction thereof for delivery within the several zones devoted to fourth class matter shall be: From July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, for the 1st and 2d zones, 1¼ cents; 3d zone, 1½ cents; 4th zone, 2 cents; 5th zone, 2¼ cents; 6th zone, 2½ cents; 7th zone, 3 cents; 8th zone, 3¼ cents; between July 1, 1919, and July 1, 1920, for 1st and 2d zones, 1½ cents; 3d zone, 2 cents; 4th zone, 3 cents; 5th zone, 3½ cents; 6th zone, 4 cents; 7th zone, 5 cents; 8th zone, 5½ cents; from July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921, for 1st and 2d zones, 1¾ cents; 3d zone, 2½ cents; 4th zone, 4 cents; 5th zone, 4¾ cents; 6th zone, 5½ cents; 7th zone, 7 cents; 8th zone, 7¾ cents; after July 1, 1921, for the 1st and 2d zones, 2 cents; 3d zone, 3 cents; 4th zone, 5 cents; 5th zone, 6 cents; 7th zone, 9 cents; 8th zone, 10 cents.

In the case of newspapers entitled to be entered as second-class matter and published in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations, not organized for profit, the rates, irrespective of the zone in which delivered (except where the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carrier, in which case the old rate prevails), shall be 1⅛ cents a pound or fraction thereof between July 1, 1918, and July 1, 1919, and after that 1¼ cents.

Third-Class Matter.

Rate of postage—On unsealed third-class matter the rate is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof on each individually addressed piece or package.

Third-class matter embraces circulars, newspapers and periodicals not admitted to the second class, nor embraced in the term "book," miscellaneous printed matter on paper not having the nature of an actual personal correspondence, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, and matter in point print or raised character used by the blind. (Books are included in fourth-class or parcel post mail.)

The limit of weight of third-class matter is four pounds.

Fourth-Class Matter (Domestic Parcel Post).

Weight in lbs.	Local.	1st. Up to 50 miles.	2d. 50 to 150 miles.	3d. 150 to 300 miles.	4th. 300 to 600 miles.	5th. 600 to 1000 miles.	6th. 1000 to 1400 miles.	7th. 1400 to 1800 miles.	8th. Over 1800 miles.
		Zones.							
1...	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.10	$0.11	$0.12
2...	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3...	.06	.07	.08	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4...	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5...	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6...	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7...	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8...	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9...	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10...	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11...	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12...	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13...	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14...	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15...	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16...	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17...	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18...	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19...	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20...	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21...	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22...	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23...	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24...	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25...	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26...	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27...	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28...	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29...	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30...	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31...	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32...	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33...	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34...	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35...	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36...	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37...	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38...	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39...	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40...	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41...	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42...	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43...	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44...	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45...	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46...	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47...	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48...	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49...	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50...	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51...	.30	.55	.55	1.06					
52...	.31	.56	.56	1.08					
53...	.31	.57	.57	1.10					
54...	.32	.58	.58	1.12					
55...	.32	.59	.59	1.14					
56...	.33	.60	.60	1.16					
57...	.33	.61	.61	1.18					
58...	.34	.62	.62	1.20					
59...	.34	.63	.63	1.22					
60...	.35	.64	.64	1.24					
61...	.35	.65	.65	1.26					
62...	.36	.66	.66	1.28					
63...	.36	.67	.67	1.30					
64...	.37	.68	.68	1.32					
65...	.37	.69	.69	1.34					
66...	.38	.70	.70	1.36					
67...	.38	.71	.71	1.38					
68...	.39	.72	.72	1.40					
69...	.39	.73	.73	1.42					
70...	.40	.74	.74	1.44					

Fourth-class matter embraces that known as domestic parcel post mail and includes farm and factory products (and books) not now embraced by law in either the first or second class or (with the exception of books) in the third class, not exceeding seventy pounds in weight (when mailed for delivery within the first or second zones, nor exceeding seventy pounds in weight when mailed for delivery within any

of the other zones), nor greater in size than 84 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

Rates of postage—to be fully prepaid—unsealed:

(a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(b) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the zone table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

Zones—Parcel Post Guide and Maps.

For parcel post purposes the United States is divided into units of area thirty minutes square. Such units form the basis of the eight postal zones. To ascertain in which zone a postoffice is located from the office of mailing, a parcel post guide, costing 55 cents, and map, costing 20 cents, are jointly used. The guide applies to all offices, but a separate map is required for each unit. A zone key is furnished with the guide for use in the units of area in which some of the largest postoffices are located, and makes the map for those units unnecessary. The guide and maps may be purchased by sending a money order to the third assistant postmaster-general, Washington, D. C. Stamps are not accepted.

Insurance of Fourth-Class Mail.

Fees and conditions—Fourth-class or domestic parcel post mail (but no other) may not be registered but may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $5 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed $25 on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed $50 on payment of a fee of 10 cents, or not to exceed $100 on payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed.

Collect-on-Delivery Service.

Conditions and fee—Parcels of fourth-class or parcel post matter (but no other) may be sent C. O. D. from one domestic money order postoffice to another, including those in the Canal Zone, on payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid with stamps affixed. The amount to be collected and remitted to the sender must not exceed $100. The remittance is made by postoffice money order, the fee therefor being included in the amount collected from the addressee. A C. O. D. tag furnished by the postmaster must be filled in by the sender and attached to the parcel. The C. O. D. fee also covers insurance against loss up to $50.

Postal Cards.

Postal cards are furnished at the postage value represented by the stamp impressed thereon; single postal cards for domestic and foreign correspondence at 1 cent and 2 cents each, respectively, and reply (double postal cards at 2 cents and 4 cents each, respectively.

Special Delivery Service.

Special delivery service is the prompt delivery of mail by messenger during prescribed hours to persons who reside within the carrier limits of city delivery offices, to patrons of rural service who reside more than one mile from postoffices but within one-half mile of rural routes, and to residents within one mile of any postoffice.

This service is obtained by placing on any letter or article of mail a special delivery stamp or 10 cents' worth of ordinary stamps in addition to the lawful postage. When ordinary stamps are used the words "Special Delivery" must be placed on the envelope or wrapper, directly under but never on the stamps; otherwise the letter or article will not be accorded special delivery service.

Registry System.

Any matter, properly addressed and bearing the name and address of the sender, admissible to the domestic mails (except fourth-class mail, which may be insured), or to the postal union mails (except foreign "parcel post" packages for Barbados, Curacao, Dutch Guiana, France, Great Britain, Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Netherlands and Uruguay), may be registered. Foreign "parcel post" mail must be taken to the postffice to be registered, but other mail may be registered at any postoffice or postoffice station by rural carriers, and, when sealed and not cumbersome, by city carriers in residential districts.

The registry fee for each separate article, foreign or domestic, is 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be fully prepaid.

Indemnity for lost registered mail will be paid as follows:

Domestic mail, first class (sealed), up to $50, actual value; third class (unsealed), up to $25, actual value.

Foreign mail, amount claimed within limit of 50 francs ($9.65), for total loss (not partial loss of rifling) of a registered article exchanged between the United States and a postal union country, except foreign parcel post matter, and losses beyond control ("force majeure").

Application for a money order must be made on a form furnished for that purpose and be presented at the money order window of the postoffice or one of its stations. Money orders are issued for any desired amount from 1 cent to $100 and when a larger sum than $100 is to be sent any number of additional orders may be obtained. Applications may be made through rural carriers, who will furnish the necessary forms and give receipts for the amounts.

International money orders, payable in almost any part of the world, may be obtained at all of the larger postoffices and at many of the smaller ones.

Fees for money orders payable in the United States (which includes Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Virgin islands) and its possessions, comprising the Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines and Tutuila, Samoa; also for orders payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, at the United States postal agency at Shanghai (China), in the Bahama islands and in certain other islands in the West Indies:

For orders from $0.01 to $2.50	3 cents
For orders from 2.51 to 5.00	5 cents
For orders from 5.01 to 10.00	8 cents
For orders from 10.01 to 20.00	10 cents
For orders from 20.01 to 30.00	12 cents
For orders from 30.01 to 40.00	15 cents
For orders from 40.01 to 50.00	18 cents
For orders from 50.01 to 60.00	20 cents
For orders from 60.01 to 75.00	25 cents
For orders from 75.01 to 100.00	30 cents

The fees for foreign money orders payable in any country on which a money order may be drawn, other than those named above, may be ascertained upon inquiry at the postoffice.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER.

Rates of Postage.

The rates of postage applicable to articles for foreign countries are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, city of Shanghai (China), England, Ireland, Newfoundland, Santo Domingo, Scotland, Wales, the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dutch West Indies, Leeward islands, New Zealand, Trinidad (including Tobago) and the Windward islands (including Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and St. Lucia), Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru, per ounce	2
Letters for Germany by direct steamers, per ounce	2
Letters for all other foreign countries, and Germany when not dispatched by direct steamers:	
For the first ounce or fraction of an ounce	5
For each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce	3
Single postcards (including souvenir cards), each	2
Reply postal cards, each	4
Printed matter of all kinds, for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Commercial papers, for the first ten ounces or less	5
For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Samples of merchandise, for the first four ounces or less	2
For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Registration fee in addition to postage	10

Foreign Parcel Post.

Postage rate—Postage must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound. Registry fee 10 cents in addition to postage.

Dimensions—To all countries named packages are limited to three and one-half feet in length and to six feet in length and girth combined, except that packages for Colombia and Mexico are limited to two feet in length and four feet in girth.

Weight—Packages to certain postoffices in Mexico must not exceed four pounds six ounces in weight, but those for all other countries named may weigh up to but not exceeding eleven pounds.

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES (1920 AND 1910).

The term "illiterate" as used by the census bureau signifies inability of persons 10 years or more of age to write in any language, not necessarily English. In general the illiterate class comprises only those persons who have had no schooling whatever.

ILLITERATES BY STATES.

State.	1920 Number.	1920 Pct.	1910 Number.	1910 Pct.
Maine	20,240	3.3	24,554	4.1
New Hampshire	15,788	4.4	16,386	4.6
Vermont	8,488	3.0	10,806	3.7
Massachusetts	146,607	4.7	141,541	5.2
Rhode Island	31,312	6.5	33,854	7.7
Connecticut	67,265	6.2	53,665	6.0
New York	425,022	5.1	406,020	5.5
New Jersey	127,661	5.1	113,502	5.6
Pennsylvania	312,699	4.6	354,290	5.9
Ohio	131,006	2.8	124,774	3.2
Indiana	52,034	2.2	66,213	3.1
Illinois	173,987	3.4	168,294	3.7
Michigan	88,046	3.0	74,800	3.3
Wisconsin	50,397	2.4	57,769	3.2
Minnesota	34,487	1.8	49,336	3.0
Iowa	20,680	1.1	29,889	1.7
Missouri	83,403	3.0	111,116	4.3
North Dakota	9,937	2.1	13,070	3.1
South Dakota	8,109	1.7	12,750	2.9
Nebraska	13,784	1.4	18,009	1.9
Kansas	22,821	1.6	28,968	2.2
Delaware	10,508	5.9	13,240	8.1
Maryland	64,434	5.6	73,397	7.2
Dist. of Colum.	10,509	2.8	13,812	4.9
Virginia	195,159	11.2	232,911	15.2
West Virginia	69,413	6.4	74,866	8.3
North Carolina	241,603	13.1	291,497	18.5
South Carolina	220,667	18.1	276,980	25.7
Georgia	328,838	15.3	389,775	20.7
Florida	71,811	9.6	77,816	13.8
Kentucky	155,014	8.4	208,084	12.1
Tennessee	182,629	10.3	221,071	13.6
Alabama	278,082	16.1	352,710	22.9
Mississippi	229,734	17.2	290,235	22.4
Arkansas	121,837	9.4	142,954	12.6
Louisiana	299,092	21.0	352,179	29.0
Oklahoma	56,864	3.8	67,567	5.6
Texas	295,844	8.3	282,904	9.9
Montana	9,544	2.3	14,457	4.8
Idaho	4,924	1.5	5,453	2.2
Wyoming	3,149	2.1	3,874	3.3
Colorado	24,208	3.2	23,780	3.7
New Mexico	41,637	15.6	48,697	20.2
Arizona	39,131	15.3	32,953	20.9
Utah	6,264	1.9	6,821	2.5
Nevada	3,802	5.9	4,702	6.7
Washington	18,526	1.7	18,416	2.0
Oregon	9,317	1.5	10,504	1.9
California	95,592	3.3	74,902	3.7
Divisions.				
New England	289,700	4.9	280,806	5.3
Middle Atlantic	865,382	4.9	873,812	5.7
E. North Central	495,470	2.9	491,850	3.4
W. North Central	193,221	2.0	263,138	2.9
South Atlantic	1,212,942	11.5	1,444,294	16.0
E. South Central	845,459	12.7	1,072,100	17.4
W. South Central	773,637	10.0	845,604	13.2
Mountain	132,659	5.2	140,737	6.9
Pacific	123,435	2.7	103,822	3.0
United States	4,931,905	6.0	5,516,163	7.7

HARDING BARS U. S. TROOPS IN IRISH PARADE.

On March 17, 1921, President Harding received a message from John F. Harrigan, president of the Massachusetts council of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, demanding the revocation of orders from Gen. Ruckman and Admiral Dunn forbidding the appearance in the Evacuation day parade in Boston of federal troops, as it would constitute a serious breach of international amity. Considering the tone of the Harrigan telegram discourteous, the president directed his secretary, George B. Christian, Jr., to sign the following reply:

"Your telegram has been called to the attention of the president and he directs me to say in reply that army and navy commanders have authority to direct the forces under their command. The government raises no issues about the fitness of your celebration of Evacuation day and the spirit of St. Patrick's day is felt throughout our country; but the naval and military forces of the nation can have no part in any demonstration which may be construed as influencing the foreign relations of the republic."

DATES OF RECENT HISTORICAL EVENTS.

Aguinaldo captured, March 23, 1901.
Alaska boundary award made, Oct. 17, 1903.
Albert I. ascended throne of Belgium, Dec. 17, 1909.
Alfonso XIII. ascended throne of Spain, May 17, 1902; attempted assassination of, in Paris, June 1, 1906; shot at by anarchist in Madrid, April 13, 1913.
Amundsen, Roald, completes northwest passage, 1906; reaches south pole, Dec. 16, 1911.
Anarchists, Chicago, hanged, Nov. 11, 1887.
Anarchists pardoned by Altgeld, June 26, 1893.
Andree began arctic balloon trip, July 11, 1897.
Anglo-American arbitration treaty signed, Jan. 11, 1897.
Anglo-Boer war began, Oct. 10, 1899; ended May 31, 1902.
Anglo-Japanese treaty signed, Jan 30, 1902.
Arabic sunk, Aug. 19, 1915.
Archbald, Robert W., judge of United States Circuit court, impeached and removed from office, Jan. 13, 1913.
Arizona admitted as a state, Feb. 14, 1912.
Armament, conference on limitation of, began Nov. 12, 1921.
Armenian massacres began in 1890; culminated in 1895, 1896 and 1897.
Atlanta, Ga. (Cotton States and Industrial) exposition, Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, 1895.
Australian commonwealth inaugurated, Jan. 1, 1901.
Austria surrenders to allies, Nov. 3, 1918; signs peace treaty, Sept. 10, 1919.
Balkan-Bulgarian war began, May 23, 1913; ended, Aug. 10, 1913.
Balkan-Turkish war began Oct. 8, 1912; ended, May 30, 1913.
Balloon disaster, Chicago, July 21, 1919.
Baltimore fire, Feb. 7, 1904.
Battle ship cruise, American, Dec. 16, 1907, to Feb. 22, 1909.
Bennington gunboat disaster, July 21, 1905.
Bering sea seal treaty signed, Nov. 8, 1897.
Bismarck resigned chancellorship, March 18, 1890; died July 30, 1898.
Borda, President, assassinated, Aug. 25, 1897.
Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed by Austria, Oct. 6, 1908.
Boxer outbreak in China began, May, 1900.
Boyertown (Pa.) theater fire and panic, Jan. 13, 1908.
Brazil proclaimed a republic, Nov. 15, 1889.
Brest-Litovsk peace treaty signed, March 3, 1918.
Buffalo (Pan-American) exposition, May 1 to Nov. 2, 1901.
Bulgaria proclaims independence, Oct. 5, 1908; surrender to allies, Sept. 29, 1918.
Cable, Pacific, laying of, begun at San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1902.
California Midwinter exposition, Jan. 1 to July 4, 1894.
Calumet (Mich.) hall panic, Dec. 24, 1913.
Campanile in Venice fell, July 14, 1902.
Canadian reciprocity bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21.
Carlos I., king of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
Carnot, President, assassinated, June 24, 1894.
Cartago, Costa Rica, destroyed by earthquake, May 5, 1910.
Caroline islands bought by Germany, Oct. 1, 1899.
Charles I. of Austria-Hungary abdicates, Nov. 11, 1918.
Charleston, S. C. (Interstate and West Indian) exposition, Dec. 1, 1901, to May 20, 1902.
Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12, 1908.
Cherry (Ill.) mine disaster, Nov. 13, 1909.
Chicago race riots, July 27-Aug. 2, 1919.
China, revolution begins Sept. 7, 1911; republic proclaimed Dec. 29, 1911; Manchu dynasty abdicates Feb. 12, 1912.
Cholera epidemic in Hamburg, Germany, August, 1892; in Russia and Italy, summer of 1910.
Christian IX., king of Denmark, died Jan. 29, 1906.
Christian X. proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15, 1912.
Coal (anthracite) strike began, May 12, 1902; ended, Oct. 21, 1902.
Constantine, king of Greece, deposed, June 12, 1917.
Constitution, U. S., 16th amendment to, proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913; 17th amendment to, proclaimed, May 31, 1913; 18th amendment to, proclaimed, Jan. 16, 1919; 19th amendment to, proclaimed, Aug. 26, 1920.
Corinth ship canal opened, Aug. 6, 1893.
Corpus Christi (Tex.) storm and tidal wave, Sept. 14, 1919.
Courriere mine disaster, March 10, 1906.
Crib disaster, Chicago, Jan. 20, 1909.
Cronin murder, Chicago, May 4, 1889.
Cuba under sovereignty of United States, Jan. 1, 1899.
Cuban constitution signed, Feb. 21, 1901.
Cuban-United States reciprocity treaty ratified, March 19, 1903; bill to carry treaty into effect passed by congress, Dec. 16, 1903.
Cuban republic inaugurated, May 20, 1902; President Palma and cabinet resigned and American control established, Sept. 29, 1906; Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez elected president, Nov. 14, 1908; American control relinquished, Jan. 28, 1909.
Cuban revolt began, Feb. 24, 1895.
Currency law enacted, Dec. 23, 1913.
Czolgosz, McKinley's assassin, tried and sentenced, Sept. 24, 1901; executed, Oct. 29, 1901.
De Lesseps, Ferdinand, convicted of Panama fraud, Feb. 9, 1893.
Delyannis, Grecian premier, assassinated, June 13, 1905.
Deschanel, Paul, elected president of France, Jan. 17, 1920; disabled, May 23, 1920; resigned, Sept. 16, 1920.
Dewey's victory at Manila, May 1, 1898.
Diaz, Porfirio, forced by revolutionists to resign presidency of Mexico, May 25, 1911.
Dingley tariff bill signed, July 24, 1897.
Disarmament conference proposed to powers by President Harding, June 10, 1921.
Dom Pedro exiled from Brazil, Nov. 16, 1889.
Draft for American national army; registration day June 5, 1917; numbers drawn July 20, 1917.
Dreyfus, Capt., degraded and sent to Devil's island, Jan. 4, 1895; brought back to France, July 3, 1899; new trial begun, Aug. 7; found guilty, Sept. 9; pardoned, Sept. 19, 1899; restored to rank in army, July 12, 1906, by decision of Supreme court of France; decorated with cross of Legion of Honor, July 21, 1906.
Earthquake in India, April 4, 1905; in Calabria, Italy, Sept. 8, 1905, Dec. 28, 1908, and Sept. 7, 1920. (See also San Francisco, Valparaiso, Kingston, Messina and Cartago.)
Eastland steamship disaster in Chicago, July 24, 1915.
Edward VII. proclaimed king, Jan. 24, 1901; crowned, Aug. 9, 1902; died, May 6, 1910.
Elizabeth, empress of Austria, assassinated, Sept. 10, 1898.
Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29, 1914.
Eugenie, ex-Empress, died July 11, 1920.
European war began, Aug. 1, 1914; armistice signed, Nov. 11, 1918.
Fallieres, C. A., elected president of France, Jan. 17, 1906.
Ferrer, Francisco, executed in Spain, Oct. 13, 1909.

Field, Marshall, died, Jan. 16, 1906.
Fisheries (Atlantic) dispute settled by the Hague court, June 1, 1910.
Floods in Ohio and Indiana, March 25-27, 1913.
Formosa transferred to Japan, June 4, 1895.
Francis Ferdinand, Archduke, and consort assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914.
Frederick VIII. succeeded to throne of Denmark, Jan. 29, 1906; died, May 14, 1912.
Galveston tornado, Sept. 8, 1900.
General Slocum disaster, June 15, 1904.
George I., king of Greece, assassinated in Saloniki, Macedonia, March 18, 1913.
George V. succeeded to British throne, May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
Germany, revolution in, Nov. 9, 1918; new constitution proclaimed, Aug. 13, 1919, signs peace treaty, June 28, 1919; Versailles treaty ratified, Jan. 10, 1920; Kapp-Luettwitz revolt, March 12, 1920.
Gladstone resigned premiership, March 2, 1894; died May 19, 1898.
Goebel, Gov. William, shot, Jan. 30, 1900; died Feb. 2.
Greco-Turkish war began, April 16, 1897; ended, May 11, 1897; peace treaty signed, Sept. 18, 1897.
Haiti—President Lecomte and 400 persons killed by explosion in palace, Aug. 8, 1912.
Halifax disaster, Dec. 6, 1917.
Harding, Warren G., elected president of the United States Nov. 2, 1920; inaugurated March 4, 1921.
Harriman, E. H., died, Sept. 9, 1909.
Harrison, Benjamin, died, March 13, 1901.
Harrison, Carter, Sr., assassinated, Oct. 28, 1893.
Hawaii made a republic, July 4, 1894; annexed to United States, Aug. 12, 1896; made a territory, June 14, 1900.
Haymarket riot, Chicago, May 4, 1886.
Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty signed, Nov. 18, 1901.
Homestead (Pa.) labor riot, July 6, 1892.
Humbert, King, assassinated, July 29, 1900.
Idaho admitted as a state, July 3, 1890.
Income tax amendment to constitution of the United States proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913.
Irish land purchase law in force, Nov. 1, 1903.
Iroquois theater fire, Dec. 30, 1903; lives lost, 575.
Italian army routed in Abyssinia, March 1, 1896.
Italian prisoners lynched in New Orleans, March 14, 1891.
Italy declares war on Turkey over Tripoli dispute, Sept. 29, 1911; formally annexes Tripoli, Feb. 23, 1912; war ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
Ito, Prince, assassinated, Oct. 26, 1909.
Jameson raiders in Transvaal routed, Jan. 2, 1896.
Jamestown (Va.) tercentennial exposition, April 26 to Nov. 30, 1907.
Japan, battle of Sea of, May 27-28, 1905.
Japan declared war on China, Aug. 1, 1894; war ended, April 17, 1895.
Japan-Russia war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
Jerusalem captured by British, Dec. 11, 1917.
Joan of Arc canonized, May 16, 1920.
Johnstown flood, May 31, 1889.
Jutland naval battle, May 31-June 1, 1916.
Ketteler, Baron von, killed in Peking, June 30, 1900.
Kingston (Jamaica) earthquake and fire, Jan. 14, 1907.
Kishinev massacre, April 20, 1903.
Kitchener, Lord, drowned June 5, 1916.
Koch's lymph cure announced, Nov. 17, 1890.
Kongo Free State annexed by Belgium, Aug. 20, 1908.
Korea annexed by Japan, Aug. 29, 1910.
Kossuth, Louis, died, March 20, 1894.
Labor department (U. S.) created March 4, 1913.
Lawton, Gen. H. W., killed, Dec. 19, 1899.
League of nations council organized, Jan. 16, 1920.
Leiter wheat deal collapsed, June 13, 1898.
Leopold II., king of the Belgians, died, Dec. 17, 1909.
Liliuokalani, queen of Hawaii, deposed, Jan. 16, 1893; died Nov. 11, 1917.
Louisville tornado, March 27, 1890.
Luiz Philippe, crown prince of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
Lusitania sunk, May 7, 1915.
Madagascar annexed to France, Jan. 23, 1896.
Maine blown up, Feb. 15, 1898; raised in 1911-1912 and sunk in the open sea off Havana, March 16, 1912.
Manuel II., king of Portugal, deposed, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
Marconi signals letter "S" across Atlantic, Dec. 11, 1901.
Messina destroyed by earthquake, Dec. 28, 1908.
Mexico—Revolution, Nov. 18, 1910, to May 25, 1911; President Diaz forced to resign, May 25, 1911; President Madero assassinated, Feb. 23, 1913; President Carranza killed, May 20, 1920.
Mexican-American crisis; Americans occupy Vera Cruz, April 21, 1914; eighteen Americans killed by Villa bandits, Jan. 10, 1916; Villa raids Columbus, N. M., and kills seventeen persons, March 9, 1916. American troops invade Mexico from north.
Meyerbeer centenary celebrated in Berlin, Sept. 5, 1891.
Morocco conference began, Jan. 16, 1906.
Morgan, J. P., explosion near New York office of, Sept. 16, 1920.
Mukden, battle of, Feb. 24-March 12, 1905.
McKinley, President, shot by anarchist Sept. 6, 1901; died, Sept. 14, 1901.
Nansen arctic expedition started, July 21, 1893; returned Aug. 13, 1896.
Nashville, Tenn. (Tennessee Centennial), exposition, May 1 to Oct. 31, 1897.
Neuilly, treaty of, signed Nov. 27, 1919.
New Mexico admitted as a state, Jan. 6, 1912.
Nicholas II. proclaimed czar of Russia, Nov. 2, 1894; crowned, May 26, 1896; attempted assassination of, Jan. 19, 1905; deposed, March 15, 1917; put to death, July 16, 1918.
Norge disaster, June 28, 1904.
North Collinwood (O.) school disaster, March 4, 1908.
North pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, April 6, 1909.
North sea naval battle (see Jutland).
Norway dissolved union with Sweden, June 7, 1905.
Oklahoma and Indian Territory admitted to union as state of Oklahoma, Nov. 16, 1907.
Omaha race riots, Sept. 28, 1919.
Omaha tornado, March 23, 1913.
Omdurman, battle of, Sept. 4, 1898.
Oppau disaster, Sept. 21, 1921.
Oscar II., king of Sweden, died, Dec. 8, 1907.
Otto, insane king of Bavaria, deposed Nov. 5, 1913; died, Oct. 11, 1916.
Panama canal property bought by the United States, Feb. 16, 1903.
Panama fraud trials in Paris, Jan. 10 to March 21, 1893.
Panama revolution, Nov. 3, 1903.
Pan-American congress, first, began, Oct. 2, 1889; second, Oct. 23, 1902.
Parcel post established in United States, Jan. 1, 1913.
Paris exposition, 1878, 1889, 1900.
Paris flood, Jan. 20-Feb. 1, 1910.
Peace conference called by czar, Aug. 24, 1898; opened at The Hague, May 18, 1899; closed, July 29, 1899; second peace conference, June 15-Oct. 18, 1907.

Peace conference in Paris and Versailles, France, began Jan. 18, 1919; German peace treaty signed June 28, 1919, and ratified Jan. 10, 1920; Austrian peace treaty signed, Sept. 10, 1919.
Peace palace at The Hague dedicated, Aug. 28, 1913.
Peace resolution passed by American congress, July 2, 1921; peace treaty with Germany ratified by senate, Oct. 18, 1921.
Peking captured by the allies, Aug. 15, 1900.
Petrograd riots, Jan. 22, 1905.
Philippine-American war began, Feb. 4, 1899; ended April 30, 1902.
Philippines ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
Pope Benedict XV. elected, Sept. 3, 1914.
Pope Leo XIII. died, July 20, 1903.
Pope Pius X. elected, Aug. 4, 1903; died, Aug. 20, 1914.
Portland, Ore. (Lewis and Clark), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 14, 1905.
Port Arthur captured by the Japanese from the Chinese, Nov. 21, 1894; from Russians, Jan. 1, 1905.
Porto Rico ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
Porto Rico hurricane, Aug. 8, 1899.
Portugal—King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908; Manuel II. deposed and republic declared, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
Postage between United States and Britain reduced to 2 cents, Oct. 1, 1908.
Postal banks established in United States, Jan. 3, 1911.
Preparedness campaign in United States, 1915-1916.
Pretoria captured by British, June 4, 1900.
Prohibition amendment to United States constitution proclaimed Jan. 29, 1919.
Pueblo (Col.) flood, June 3, 1921.
Pullman strike began, May 11, 1894; boycott began, June 26; rioting in Chicago and vicinity, June and July; strike and boycott ended, August.
Race riots, Chicago, July 27-Aug. 2, 1919; Omaha, Sept. 28, 1919; Washington, D. C., July 19-22, 1919.
Railroads in United States placed under government control, Dec. 28, 1917; turned back to private control, March 1, 1920.
Reciprocity (with Canada) bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21, 1911.
Rhodes, Cecil, died, March 26, 1902.
Roentgen ray discovery made public, Feb. 1, 1896.
Roosevelt, Theodore, became president of the United States on death of McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901; elected to same office, Nov. 8, 1904; attempted assassination of, Oct. 14, 1912; died Jan. 6, 1919.
Rural free delivery established in United States, 1896-1897.
Russia-Japan war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
Russian revolution overthrows czarism, March 12, 1917.
Sakurajima, eruption of, Jan. 11-13, 1914.
Salem (Mass.) fire, June 25, 1914.
Salisbury, Premier, resigned, July 13, 1902; died, Aug. 22, 1903.
St. Germain, treaty of, signed, Sept. 10, 1919.
St. Louis clubhouse (Missouri Athletic) fire, March 9, 1914; lives lost, thirty.
St. Louis cyclone, May 27, 1896.
St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase) exposition, April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904.
St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed, May 8, 1902.
San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-20, 1906.
San Juan and El Caney, battles of, July 1, 1898.
Santiago de Cuba, naval battle of, July 3, 1898.
Santiago de Cuba surrendered, July 17, 1898.
Schley inquiry ordered, July 26, 1901; began, Sept. 20; ended, Nov. 7; verdict announced, Dec. 13.
Schurz, Carl, died, May 14, 1906.
Scott, Robert F., explorer, perished in blizzard after reaching south pole, March 29, 1913.
Seattle, Wash. (Alaska-Yukon), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 16, 1909.
Senators, U. S., direct election amendment proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
Sergius, Grand Duke, assassinated, Feb. 17, 1905.
Serbia, king and queen of, assassinated, June 11, 1903.
Sevres, treaty of, signed, Aug. 10, 1920.
Shah of Persia assassinated, May 1, 1896.
Simplon tunnel completed, Feb. 25, 1905.
Skager-Rak naval battle (see Jutland).
Socialists barred from New York assembly, Jan. 7, 1920.
Somme, battle of, began July 1, 1916.
South pole reached by Capt. Roald Amundsen, Dec. 16, 1911; reached by Capt. Robert F. Scott, Jan. 17, 1912.
Spanish-American war began, April 25, 1898; peace protocol signed, Aug. 12, 1898; Paris peace treaty signed, Dec. 12; peace treaty ratified, Feb. 6, 1899.
Springfield (Ill.) riots and lynchings, Aug. 14-15, 1908.
Standard Oil decision by United States Supreme court, May 15, 1911.
Stolypin, premier of Russia, shot by assassin, Sept. 14, 1911; died Sept. 18.
Stone, Ellen M., captured by brigands, Sept. 3, 1901; released, Feb. 23, 1902.
Suffrage (see Woman Suffage).
Sulzer, William, governor of New York, impeached and removed from office, Oct. 17, 1913.
Sussex sunk, March 24, 1916.
Taft, William H., elected president of the United States, Nov. 3, 1908; appointed justice of the United States Supreme court, June 30, 1921; sworn in, July 11, 1921.
Tariff (Payne-Aldrich) act approved, Aug. 5, 1909; Underwood-Simmons act approved, Oct. 3, 1913.
Titanic steamship sunk, April 15, 1912.
Tobacco trust decision, May 29, 1911.
Transvaal republic annexed to Great Britain, Sept. 1, 1900.
Trianon, treaty of, signed, June 4, 1920.
Turkey, sultan of, proclaimed constitution, July 24, 1908; Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed, April 27, 1909.
Turkey—War with Italy over Tripoli began, Sept. 29, 1911; ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
Turkey—War with Balkan states began, Oct. 8, 1912; Nazim Pasha assassinated, Jan. 23, 1913; surrenders to allies Oct. 30, 1919.
Union of South Africa proclaimed, May 31, 1910.
United States entered European war, April 6, 1917.
Utah admitted as a state, Feb. 4, 1896.
Valparaiso earthquake, Aug. 16, 1906.
Venezuelan blockade by England, Germany and Italy began in first part of December, 1902; ended, Feb. 13, 1903.
Verdun, battle of, began, Feb. 22, 1916.
Versailles treaty signed, June 28, 1919; ratified, Jan. 10, 1920.
Vesuvius, great eruption of, April 1-10, 1906.
Victor Emmanuel III., king of Italy, crowned, Aug. 11, 1902; attempt to assassinate, March 14, 1912
Victoria, queen of England, died, Jan. 22, 1901.
Victory parade in London, England, July 19, 1919; in Paris, France, July 14, 1919.
Volturno disaster, Oct. 9, 1913.
Wall street bomb explosion, New York, Sept. 26, 1920.

War, great European, began, Aug. 1, 1914; United States entered, April 6, 1917; armistice signed, Nov. 11, 1918; peace treaty signed, June 28, 1919, and ratified, Jan. 10, 1920.
Washington, D. C., race riots, July 19-22, 1919.
Washington limitation of armament conference began, Nov. 11, 1921.
Wilhelmina proclaimed queen of Holland, Aug. 31, 1898.
William II., emperor of Germany, flees to Holland Nov. 10, 1919; abdicates Nov. 28, 1919.
Wilson, Woodrow, elected president of the United States, Nov. 5, 1912; re-elected, Nov. 7, 1916; severe illness began, Sept. 28, 1919.
Windsor hotel, New York, burned, March 17, 1899.
Woman suffrage amendment to constitution approved by congress and submitted to the states for ratification, June 4, 1919; ratified, Aug. 26, 1920.
World's Fair in Chicago opened, May 1, 1893; ended, Oct. 30, 1893.

GENERAL ELECTION CALENDAR.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

STATE.

Gubernatorial if not otherwise specified.

Alabama—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Arizona—Biennially: first Tuesday after first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Arkansas—Biennially: second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 11, 1922.
California—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Colorado—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Connecticut—State officers except attorney-general biennially; attorney-general quadrennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Delaware—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.
Florida—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.
Georgia—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Idaho—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Illinois—Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Indiana—Governor, every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924. Other state officers biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Iowa—Governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of instruction, one justice of the Supreme court and one railroad commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Kansas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Kentucky—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.
Louisiana—Every fourth year; third Tuesday in April. Next election April 15, 1924.
Maine—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 11, 1922.
Maryland—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.
Massachusetts—Annually. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Michigan—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Minnesota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Mississippi—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.
Missouri—Principal state officers every fourth year. Next election of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general Nov. 4, 1924.
Montana—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.
Nebraska—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Nevada — Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
New Hampshire — Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
New Jersey—Governor every third year, other officers appointed. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
New Mexico—Every fourth year, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.
New York—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
North Carolina—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.
North Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Ohio — Governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer and attorney-general biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Oklahoma—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Oregon—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Pennsylvania — Governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of internal affairs every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Rhode Island—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
South Carolina—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
South Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Tennessee—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Texas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Utah—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.
Vermont—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 3, 1925.
Washington—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.
West Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.
Wisconsin—Biennially. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.
Wyoming—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1924.

PORTAL OF PEACE.

On Sept. 5, 1921, there was dedicated in Blaine, Wash., a massive concrete structure in the form of a gateway and called "Portal of Peace" in honor of the peace between the United States and Canada which had lasted for more than 100 years without a break. The structure, which cost $40,000, stands 100 yards from the international boundary where the 49th parallel meets Boundary bay. Across the plinth on the United States side is the inscription, "Children of a Common Mother," and on the Canadian side, "Brethren Dwelling Together in Unity." Ten thousand Canadians and Americans attended the dedication ceremonies.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES JUNE 30, 1921.

INTEREST BEARING DEBT.

	Amount issued.	Amount retired.	Amount outstanding.
Bonds—2% consols of 1930	$646,250,150.00	$46,526,100.00	$599,724,050.00
4% loan of 1925	162,315,400.00	43,825,500.00	118,489,900.00
2% Panamas of 1916-36	54,631,980.00	5,677,800.00	48,954,180.00
2% Panamas of 1918-38	30,000,000.00	4,052,600.00	25,947,400.00
3% Panamas of 1961	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00
3% conversion bonds of 1946-47	28,894,500.00		28,894,500.00
2½% postal savings bonds (1st to 20th series)	11,718,240.00		11,718,240.00
			883,728,270.00
First liberty loan	1,989,455,550.00	37,196,750.00	
3½% bonds of 1932-47			1,410,074,250.00
Converted 4% bonds of 1932-47			17,982,800.00
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47			520,709,600.00
Second converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47			3,492,150.00
			1,952,258,800.00
Second liberty loan	3,807,865,000.00	491,328,450.00	
4% bonds of 1927-42			77,870,150.00
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1927-42			3,238,666,400.00
			3,316,536,550.00
Third liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1928	4,175,650,050.00	564,089,750.00	3,611,560,300.00
Fourth liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1933-38	6,964,581,100.00	609,720,750.00	6,354,860,350.00
			15,235,216,000.00
Notes—Victory liberty loan	4,495,374,300.00	581,593,950.00	
4¾% notes of 1922-23			3,272,852,350.00
3¾% notes of 1922-23			640,928,000.00
			3,913,780,350.00
Treasury notes—Series A-1924	311,191,600.00		311,191,600.00
			311,191,600.00
Certificates of indebtedness—Tax:			
Series TS-1921	341,969,500.00		341,969,500.00
Series TD-1921	401,557,500.00	12,000,000.00	389,557,500.00
Series TS-2-1921	193,302,000.00		193,302,000.00
Series TM-1922	288,501,000.00		288,501,000.00
Series TJ-1922	314,184,000.00		314,184,000.00
			1,527,514,000.00
Loan: Series C-1921	157,654,500.00	2,162,000.00	155,492,500.00
Series F-1921	192,026,500.00		192,026,500.00
Series G-1921	132,886,500.00	4,000,000.00	128,886,500.00
Series H-1921	190,511,500.00		190,511,500.00
Series A-1922	256,170,000.00		256,170,000.00
			923,087,000.00
Pittman act	259,375,000.00	43,500,000.00	215,875,000.00
Special	32,854,450.00		32,854,450.00
			2,699,330,450.00
War saving securities—War savings certificates, Series 1918	1,022,111,069.18	441,935,485.16	580,175,584.02
War savings certificates, series 1919	102,647,331.49	40,156,390.11	62,490,941.38
War savings certificates, series 1920	41,997,762.43	13,071,965.37	28,925,797.06
War savings certificates, series 1921	13,271,909.32	1,406,461.41	11,865,447.91
Thrift stamps, unclassified sales, etc.	10,647,753.00	113.00	10,647,640.00
			694,105,410.37
Total interest bearing debt outstanding			23,737,352,080.37

MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

Payable on presentation.

Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2%, called for redemption May 18, 1900, interest ceased Aug. 18, 1900	1,000.00
Funded loan of 1891, matured Sept. 2, 1891	19,800.00
Loan of 1904, matured Feb. 2, 1904	13,050.00
Funded loan of 1907, matured July 2, 1907	380,800.00
Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907	10,350.00
Old debt matured at various dates prior to Jan. 1, 1891, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861	893,960.26
Certificates of indebtedness, at various interest rates, matured	9,244,000.00
Loan of 1908-18	376,660.00
Total matured debt outstanding on which interest has ceased	10,939,620.26

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Payable on presentation.

Obligations required to be reissued when redeemed: United States notes...	$346,681,016.00
Less gold reserve	152,979,025.63
	193,701,990.37
Obligations that will be retired on presentation: Old demand notes	53,012.50
National bank notes and federal reserve bank notes assumed by the United States on deposit of lawful money for their retirement	32,204,594.00
Fractional currency	1,999,310.90
Total debt bearing no interest outstanding	227,958,907.77
†Total gross debt	23,976,250,608.40
Matured interest obligations, etc: Matured interest obligations outstanding	99,497,510.22
Discount accrued (partly estimated) on war savings securities, series of 1918‡	95,273,993.11
Discount accrued (partly estimated) on war savings securities, series of 1919‡	6,640,184.50
Treasury warrants outstanding	21,584,162.21
Disbursing officers' checks outstanding	147,199,302.25
	370,195,152.29
	24,346,445,760.69
Balance held by the treasurer of the United States as per daily treasury statement for June 30, 1921	549,678,105.76
Deduct: Net excess of disbursements over receipts in June reports subsequently received	16,779,775.99
	532,898,329.77
Net debt, including matured interest obligations, etc.§	23,813,547,430.92

*Amounts issued of the series of 1918 and 1919 are on basis of reports of sales; amounts issued of the series of 1920 and 1921 are on basis of cash receipts by treasurer of the United States and include receipts from sales of thrift stamps and treasury savings stamps. †The total gross debt June 30, 1921, on the basis of daily treasury statements, was $23,977,450,552.54, and the net amount of public debt redemptions and receipts in transit, etc., was $1,199,944.14. ‡Accrued discount calculated on basis of exact accrual at rate of 4 per cent per annum compounded quarterly, with due allowance for cash redemptions to date. §No deduction is made on account of obligations of foreign governments or other investments. Issues of soldiers' and sailors' civil relief bonds not included in the above: Total issue to June 30, 1921, was $195,500, of which $141,700 has been retired.

DETAIL OUTSTANDING INTEREST BEARING ISSUES AS SHOWN ABOVE.

Title and authorizing act.	Rate.	When redeemable or payable.	Interest payable.
Pre-war loans—Consols of 1930 (Mar. 14, 1900)	2%	Apr. 1, 1930	Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
Loan of 1925 (Jan. 14, 1875)	4%	Feb. 1, 1925	Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1.
Panama canal loan of 1936 (June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905)	2%	Aug. 1, 1916; Aug. 1, 1936	
Panama canal loan of 1938 (June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905)	2%	Nov. 1, 1918; Nov. 1, 1938	
Panama canal loan of 1961 (Aug. 5, 1909; Feb. 4, 1910, and Mar. 2, 1911)	3%	June 1, 1961	Mar. 1, June 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1.
Conversion bonds (Dec. 23, 1913)	3%	30 years from issue	Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
Postal savings bonds, 1st to 20th series (June 25, 1910)	2½%	1 year from issue; 20 years from issue	Jan. 1, July 1.
War loans—First liberty loan—3½% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917)	3½%	June 15, 1932; June 15, 1947	June 15, Dec. 15.
Converted 4% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917; Sept. 24, 1917)	4%		
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917; Sept. 24, 1917)	4¼%		
Second converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47 (Apr. 24, 1917; Sept. 24, 1917)	4¼%		
Second liberty loan—4% bonds of 1927-42 (Sept. 24, 1917)	4%	Nov. 15, 1927; Nov. 15, 1942	May 15, Nov. 15.
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1927-42 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%		
Third liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1928 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	Sept. 15, 1928	Mar. 15, Sept. 15.
Fourth liberty loan—4¼% bonds of 1933-38 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¼%	Oct. 15, 1933; Oct. 15, 1938	Apr. 15, Oct. 15.
Victory liberty loan—4¾% Victory notes of 1922-23 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	4¾%	June 15 or Dec. 15, 1922	June 15, Dec. 15.
3¾% Victory notes of 1922-23 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	3¾%	May 20, 1923	
Treasury notes—Series A-1924 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	5¾%	June 15, 1924	Dec. 15, June 15.
Certificates of indebtedness: Loan—Series C-1921 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	6%	Aug. 16, 1921	Feb. 16, Aug. 16.

Title and authorizing act.	Rate.	When redeemable or payable.	Interest payable.
Series F-1921 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	5¾%	Oct. 15, 1921	At maturity.
Series G-1921 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	5½%	July 15, 1921	At maturity.
Series H-1921 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	5½%	Oct. 15, 1921	At maturity.
Series A-1922 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	5½%	Feb. 16, 1922	Nov. 16, Feb. 16.
Tax—Series TS-1921 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	6%	Sept. 15, 1921	Mar. 15, Sept. 15.
Series TD-1921 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	6%	Dec. 15, 1921	June 15, Dec. 15.
Series TS-2-1921 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	5½%	Sept. 15, 1921	At maturity.
Series TM-1922 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	5¾%	Mar. 15, 1922	Sept. 15, Mar. 15.
Series TJ-1922 (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	5½%	June 15, 1922	Dec. 15, June 15.
Pittman act (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended, and Apr. 23, 1918)	2%	1 year from issue or renewal	Jan. 1, July 1.
Special issues (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	Var.	At maturity	At maturity.

War savings securities (Sept. 24, 1917, as amended)	*4%	Jan. 1, 1923	At maturity.
		Jan. 1, 1924	At maturity.
		Jan. 1, 1925	At maturity.
		Jan. 1, 1926	At maturity.
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief bonds (Mar. 8, 1918)	3½%	July 1, 1928; may be called 1 year after termination of war.	Jan. 1, July 1.

*If held to maturity war savings securities yield interest at rate 4 per cent per annum compounded quarterly for the average period to maturity on the average issue price. Thrift stamps and treasury savings stamps do not bear interest.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, SEPT. 30, 1921.

On the basis of daily treasury statements.

Total gross debt Aug. 31, 1921	$23,922,329,666.47
Public-debt receipts Sept. 1 to 30, 1921	1,175,621,202.12
Public-debt disbursements Sept. 1 to 30, 1921	1,173,842,743.53
Increase for period	1,778,458.59
Total gross debt Sept. 30, 1921	23,924,108,125.06

Note—Total gross debt before deduction of the balance held by the treasurer free of current obligations, and without any deduction on account of obligations of foreign governments or other investments, was as follows:

Bonds—Consols of 1930	$599,724,040.00
Loan of 1925	118,489,900.00
Panamas of 1916-1936	48,954,180.00
Panamas of 1918-1938	$25,947,400.00
Panamas of 1961	50,000,000.00
Conversion bonds	28,894,500.00
Postal savings bonds	11,774,020.00
	883,784,050.00

First liberty loan	1,952,198,250.00
Second liberty loan	3,314,686,700.00
Third liberty loan	3,609,801,450.00
Fourth liberty loan	6,352,406,050.00
	15,229,092,450.00
Total bonds	16,112,876,500.00
Notes: Victory liberty loan.	3,709,106,600.00
Treasury notes—	
Series A-1924	311,191,600.00
Series B-1924	390,706,100.00
	701,897,700.00
Treasury certificates—Tax	1,416,576,500.00
Loan	890,861,000.00
Pittman act	172,375,000.00
	2,479,812,500.00
War savings securities (net cash receipts)	672,331,447.97
Total interest-bearing debt	23,676,024,747.97
Debt on which interest has ceased	15,713,140.26
Noninterest-bearing debt	232,370,236.83
Total gross debt	23,924,108,125.06

OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC DEBT.

On Jan. 1 of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on July 1 of each year since.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1791	$75,463,476.52	1811	$48,005,587.76	1831	$39,123,191.68
1792	77,227,924.66	1812	45,209,737.90	1832	24,322,235.18
1793	80,358,634.04	1813	55,962,827.57	1833	7,001,698.83
1794	78,427,404.77	1814	81,487,846.24	1834	4,760,082.08
1795	80,747,587.39	1815	99,833,660.15	1835	33,733.05
1796	83,762,172.07	1816	127,334,933.74	1836	37,513.05
1797	82,064,479.33	1817	123,491,965.16	1837	336,957.83
1798	79,228,529.12	1818	103,466,633.83	1838	3,308,124.07
1799	78,408,669.77	1819	95,529,648.28	1839	10,434,221.14
1800	82,976,294.35	1820	91,015,566.15	1840	3,573,343.32
1801	83,038,050.80	1821	89,987,427.66	1841	5,250,875.54
1802	80,712,632.25	1822	93,546,676.98	1842	13,594,480.73
1803	77,054,686.40	1823	90,875,877.28	1843	20,201,226.27
1804	86,427,120.88	1824	90,269,777.77	1843	32,742,922.00
1805	82,312,150.50	1825	83,788,332.71	1844	23,461,652.50
1806	75,723,270.66	1826	81,955,059.99	1845	15,925,303.01
1807	69,218,398.64	1827	73,987,357.20	1846	15,550,202.97
1808	65,196,317.97	1828	67,475,043.87	1847	38,826,534.77
1809	57,023,192.09	1829	58,421,413.67	1848	47,044,862.23
1810	53,173,217.52	1830	48,565,406.50	1849	63,061,858.69

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1850	$63,452,773.55	1874	$2,251,690,468.43	1898	$1,796,531,995.90
1851	68,304,796.02	1875	2,232,284,531.95	1899	1,991,927,306.92
1852	66,199,341.71	1876	2,180,395,067.15	1900	2,136,961,091.67
1853	59,803,117.70	1877	2,205,301,392.10	1901	2,143,326,933.89
1854	42,242,222.42	1878	2,256,205,892.53	1902	2,158,610,445.39
1855	35,586,956.56	1879	2,340,567,232.04	1903	2,202,464,781.89
1856	31,932,537.90	1880	2,120,415,370.63	1904	2,264,003,585.14
1857	28,699,831.85	1881	2,069,013,569.58	1905	2,274,615,063.84
1858	44,911,881.03	1882	1,918,312,994.03	1906	2,337,161,839.04
1859	58,496,837.88	1883	1,884,171,728.07	1907	2,457,188,061.54
1860	64,842,287.88	1884	1,830,528,923.57	1908	2,626,806,271.54
1861	90,580,873.72	1885	1,863,964,873.14	1909	2,639,546,241.04
1862	524,176,412.13	1886	1,775,063,013.78	1910	2,652,665,838.04
1863	1,119,772,138.63	1887	1,657,602,592.63	1911	2,765,600,606.69
1864	1,815,784,370.57	1888	1,692,858,984.58	1912	2,868,373,874.16
1865	2,680,647,869.74	1889	1,619,052,922.23	1913	2,916,204,913.66
1866	2,773,236,173.69	1890	1,552,140,204.73	1914	2,912,499,269.16
1867	2,678,126,103.87	1891	1,545,996,591.61	1915	3,058,136,873.16
1868	2,611,687,851.19	1892	1,588,464,144.63	1916	3,609,244,262.16
1869	2,588,452,213.94	1893	1,545,985,686.13	1917	5,717,770,279.52
1870	2,480,672,427.81	1894	1,632,253,636.68	1918	14,592,161,414.00
1871	2,353,211,332.32	1895	1,676,120,983.25	1919	27,390,970,113.12
1872	2,253,251,328.78	1896	1,769,840,323.40	1920	25,952,456,406.16
1873	2,234,482,993.20	1897	1,817,672,665.90		

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

JULY 1.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.*	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the treasury.	Total of debt less cash in treasury.	Population of the United States.	Debt per capita.	Interest per capita.
1890	$1,815,805.26	$825,011,289.47	$1,552,140,204.73	$661,355,834.20	$924,465,218.53	62,947,714	$14.22	$0.47
1891	1,614,705.26	953,852,766.35	1,545,996,591.61	694,083,839.83	851,912,751.78	63,844,000	13.34	.37
1892	2,785,875.26	1,000,648,939.37	1,558,464,144.63	746,937,681.03	841,526,463.60	65,086,000	12.93	.35
1893	2,094,060.26	958,854,525.87	1,545,985,686.13	707,016,210.89	838,969,475.75	66,349,000	12.64	.35
1894	1,851,240.26	995,360,506.42	1,632,253,636.68	732,940,256.13	899,313,380.55	67,632,000	13.30	.38
1895	1,721,590.26	958,197,331.99	1,675,120,983.25	811,061,686.46	864,059,314.78	68,934,000	13.08	.42
1896	1,600,890.26	920,839,543.14	1,769,840,323.40	853,905,635.51	915,934,687.89	70,254,000	13.60	.49
1897	1,346,880.26	968,960,655.64	1,817,672,665.90	825,649,765.87	992,022,900.03	71,592,900	13.78	.48
1898	1,262,680.26	947,901,845.64	1,796,531,995.90	769,446,503.76	1,027,085,492.14	72,947,000	14.08	.47
1899	1,218,300.26	944,660,256.66	1,991,927,306.92	836,607,071.73	1,155,320,235.19	74,318,000	15.55	.54
1900	1,176,320.26	1,112,305,911.41	2,136,961,091.67	1,029,249,333.78	1,107,711,257.89	75,994,575	14.58	.44
1901	1,415,620.26	1,154,770,273.63	2,143,326,933.89	1,038,587,813.92	1,044,739,119.97	77,612,569	13.46	.38
1902	1,280,860.26	1,226,259,245.63	2,158,610,445.89	1,189,153,204.85	969,457,241.04	79,230,563	12.24	.35
1903	1,205,040.26	1,286,718,281.63	2,202,464,781.89	1,277,453,144.58	925,011,637.31	80,848,557	11.44	.32
1904	1,970,920.26	1,366,875,224.88	2,264,003,585.14	1,296,771,811.39	967,231,773.75	82,466,551	11.73	.29
1905	1,370,245.26	1,378,086,478.58	2,274,615,063.84	1,305,467,439.06	969,147,624.78	84,084,545	11.77	.29
1906	1,128,135.26	1,440,874,563.78	2,337,161,839.04	1,372,795,159.25	964,435,686.79	85,702,539	11.25	.27
1907	1,086,815.26	1,561,266,966.00	2,457,188,061.54	1,578,591,306.51	878,596,755.03	87,320,533	10.06	.25
1908	4,130,015.26	1,725,172,266.28	2,626,806,271.54	1,688,673,863.16	938,132,409.38	88,938,527	10.55	.24
1909	2,883,855.26	1,723,344,895.78	2,639,546,241.04	1,615,684,710.25	1,023,861,530.79	90,556,521	11.31	.23
1910	2,124,895.26	1,737,223,452.78	2,652,665,838.04	1,606,216,652.79	1,046,449,185.25	92,174,515	11.35	.23
1911	1,879,830.26	1,848,367,586.43	2,765,600,606.69	1,749,816,268.23	1,015,884,338.46	93,792,509	10.83	.23
1912	1,760,450.26	1,902,836,653.90	2,868,373,874.16	1,840,799,176.88	1,027,574,697.28	95,410,503	10.77	.24
1913	1,659,550.26	1,948,618,753.40	2,916,204,913.66	1,887,640,858.52	1,028,564,055.14	97,337,000	10.60	.24
1914	1,552,580.26	1,942,993,398.90	2,912,499,269.16	1,885,242,259.60	1,027,257,009.56	98,646,491	10.41	.23
1915	1,507,260.26	2,086,570,522.90	3,058,136,873.16	1,967,988,867.16	1,090,148,006.00	100,264,485	10.87	.23
1916	1,473,100.26	2,636,208,571.90	3,609,244,262.16	2,620,024,640.31	989,219,621.85	100,757,735	9.71	.23
1917	14,232,230.26	2,990,988,572.65	5,717,770,279.52	3,861,916,226.31	1,908,635,223.82	102,172,845	18.44	.81
1918	20,242,550.26	2,586,036,427.32	14,592,161,414.00	4,033,462,274.84	10,924,281,355.23	103,587,955	103.92	4.44
1919	11,109,370.26	2,145,364,469.32	27,390,970,113.12	3,135,100,629.89	24,479,302,376.49	105,003,065	229.34	9.86
1920	6,747,700.26	1,184,613,344.54	25,952,456,406.16	2,014,485,014.96	24,330,889,731.20	106,418,175	228.63	9.55

*Includes certificates issued against gold, silver and currency deposited in the treasury.

I. W. W. CONVICTIONS UPHELD.

The convictions of William D. Haywood and ninety-three other members of the Industrial Workers of the World on charges of conspiracy to violate the selective service and espionage acts were affirmed in a decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago Oct. 5, 1920. The case was then taken to the United States Supreme court, which on April 11, 1921, refused to review the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals and the convicted men were ordered back to prison. It was made public on April 21 that W. D. Haywood had secretly left the United States and had gone to Russia.

The defendants were arrested Sept. 2, 1917, when great quantities of documents, printed and written, were seized. These showed the kind of propaganda the I. W. W. organization was engaged in and had much to do with influencing the court and jury in the trial. The defendants were found guilty in the United States District court in Chicago, Aug. 17, 1918, and were sentenced by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis to serve various terms in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas., and to pay fines ranging from $5,000 to $10,000 each. Some of them completed their terms, while others, including Haywood, the secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., were given their liberty on bail pending the result of the appeal.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL RAILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1914	3,502,789	1918	2,204,203
1915	1,945,095	1919	2,540,892
1916	2,204,203	1920	2,203,843
1917	2,854,518		

THE CONTROVERSY OVER YAP.

When Japan, in May, 1919, was given a mandate over the former German islands in the Pacific ocean north of the equator it was understood by President Wilson that the little group of islets called Yap, which had been used by the Germans as a cable station, was reserved and therefore exempt from the same treatment as the other islands. He had asked that Yap should be internationalized so that the United States and other nations might use it in common as a cable station. In addition, Secretary of State Robert Lansing served formal notice on the Japanese peace delegates in Paris that the United States understood Yap to be specially reserved for disposition by the communications conference. On May 7, however, the supreme council allocated the islands to Japan without making any exception of Yap. On Dec. 17, 1920, the league of nations' council in Geneva perfected the mandate as it had been shaped by the supreme council.

FIRST NOTES EXCHANGED.

On Nov. 12, 1920, the United States charge d'affaires in Tokyo addressed the following note to the Japanese foreign office:

"During recent session of the communications conference some question has arisen in regard to the disposition of the island of Yap by the supreme council. It is contended that this island was included in the islands north of equator which were offered by action of the supreme council of May 7, 1919, under mandate to Japan. It was clear understanding of the government of the United States that, for reasons vitally affecting international communications, the supreme council at the previous request of President Wilson reserved for future consideration the final disposition of the island of Yap in the hope that some agreement might be reached by the allied and associated governments to place the island under international control and thus render it available as an international cable station. For this reason it is the understanding of the government of the United States that the island of Yap was not included in the action of the supreme council on May 7, 1919."

To this note the Japanese foreign office on Nov. 19, 1920, returned the following reply:

"According to the definite understanding of the Japanese government the supreme council of May 7, 1919, came to the final decision to place under mandate of Japan the whole of the German islands north of equator. The decision involved no reservation whatever in regard to the island of Yap. For above-mentioned reasons the department of foreign affairs begs to inform the United States embassy that the Japanese government would not be able to consent to any proposition which, reversing the decision of the supreme council, would exclude the island of Yap from the territory committed to their charge."

THE DAVIS NOTE TO JAPAN.

On Dec. 6, 1920, Norman H. Davis, the then acting secretary of state, sent the following reply to the Japanese government:

"There would appear to be no difference of opinion with regard to the reservation made by President Wilson and Mr. Lansing with respect to the island of Yap during various discussions of the supreme council and the council of foreign ministers at the peace conference. On April 21 President Wilson, in reporting his conversation of that morning with Baron Makino and Count Chinda, stated, among other things, that he had reminded the Japanese delegates that it had been understood that Japan was to have the mandate for the islands in the North Pacific, although he had made a reservation in the case of the island of Yap, which he considered should be international. At the meeting of foreign ministers held on April 30, 3 p. m., 1919, in a discussion relating to cables, Mr. Lansing stated that there was a relevant question which he would like, on future occasion, to discuss—namely, whether in the interests of cable communications it would not be desirable that the island of Yap be internationalized and administered by an international commission in control of cable lines. He suggested that it was not necessary to maintain that all the islands should have the same status, but that the island of Yap should be held to constitute a special case. Baron Makino took the position that the status of the island of Yap should be decided before the question of cables.

"At a meeting on May 1 President Wilson stated that as the cables' lines all alike passed through the island of Yap it thus became a general distributing center for lines of communication for the northern Pacific and that Yap should not pass into the hands of one power. In the meeting of May 6, in the discussion regarding the allotment of mandates in the Pacific, Mr. Lloyd George expressed his understanding that the Japanese should receive a mandate for certain islands north of the equator. According to the record, President Wilson consented in principle to this, with an explanatory statement that with respect to mandates the policy of the open door would have to be applied, and that there must be equal opportunity for the trade and commerce of other members of the league. The island of Yap, having been previously cited as a special case for particular further consideration, was not intended to be included among the 'certain islands' designated as available to Japan under mandate.

"There is attached, as an appendix to the minutes of the meeting of May 7, 4:15 p. m., a memorandum which obviously purports to be a codification of the agreement reached in the meeting of May 6 with reference to the North Pacific islands. Upon this, my government understands, is based the assertion that Yap was assigned under mandate to Japan. Even that, however, does not expressly include all the islands in this particular category, although the qualifying word 'certain' is omitted. According to the minutes of this meeting, there was no discussion whatever on May 7 in respect to mandates; the minutes quoted the memorandum with the statement merely that 'the following decisions were reached.'

"The erroneous publications of such a decision of which my government was not aware would not validate it. The president recollects no proposal offered in this meeting to change the decision of May 6, and it is certain he agreed to no variants of the original proposition. He understood it was generally agreed that the island of Yap has been previously excluded and reserved for future determination in connection with the consideration of cable communications.

"Furthermore, attention is called to the fact that the draft mandate covering ex-German islands north of the equator, submitted to the meeting of the heads of delegations on Dec. 24, 1919, contemplates that the question is a question as to what islands north of the equator should be allocated under mandate to Japan. Article 4 reads as follows:

"'If any dispute should arise as to whether particular island is or not covered by the above mandate, the matter shall be submitted to the council of the league of nations, whose decisions shall be final.'

"The draft was not accepted primarily on account of objections raised by the Japanese, which, however, did not relate to this particular provision. The point is cited merely as

indicating an understanding that the definite agreement had not yet been reached as to the final disposition of all the islands north of the equator.

"I am directed by the president to inform you that the government of the United States cannot agree that the island of Yap was included in the decision of May 7 or in any other agreement of the supreme council, and in addition that as the island of Yap must form an indispensable part of the international communications it is essential that its free and unhampered use for such purpose should not be limited or controlled by any one power.

"Even on the assumption that the island of Yap should be included among the islands held by mandate by Japan, it is not conceivable that other powers should not have free and unhampered access and use of the island for the landing and operation of cables. This is a right which the United States would be disposed to grant upon any of its unfortified islands which may be essential for such purposes."

JAPAN'S REPLY.

On Feb. 26, 1921, the secretary of state, Bainbridge Colby, received the following note from the Japanese minister of foreign affairs:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 10th December last on the status of the island of Yap in reply to the memorandum of the imperial department of foreign affairs, dated the 12th November last, and to state candidly herewith the opinion of the imperial government on the views of the government of the United States propounded in this said note.

"In support of the argument advanced by the government of the United States the following points are enumerated in your note: First, that in the course of the various discussions in the supreme council and the council of foreign ministers at the peace conference (namely, at the meeting of the supreme council on April 21, 1919, and at the meeting of foreign ministers on April 30 and on May 1, 1919), the president and Mr. Lansing, the then secretary of state of the United States, respectively, gave utmost dispatch to a view that the island of Yap should be internationalized or that it should not pass into the hands of any one power; next, that at the meeting of the supreme council held on May 6, 1919, Mr. Lloyd-George employed the words 'certain islands' in giving expression to what he understood to be the territories to be committed to the charge of Japan; and lastly, that according to the minutes of the meeting of the supreme council of May 7, 1919, no discussion took place on that day in respect to mandates, and that although there exists a memorandum appended to the minutes of the meeting of May 7 which purports to be a codification of the agreement reached at the meeting of May 6 with reference to the North Pacific islands, such memorandum does not expressly include all the islands in the North Pacific.

"Of the meetings referred to it must be noted that the imperial delegates were not present at the meeting of the supreme council of April 21, May 6 and May 7, and in consequence the imperial government have no means of ascertaining what views were expressed by the American delegates at those meetings. Assuming, however, that President Wilson did in fact give utterance at those meetings to such views as are ascribed to him this cannot warrant the United States as against the imperial government in going beyond asserting as a fact that President Wilson or Mr. Lansing gave it as his opinion before the supreme council and the council of foreign ministers at some time previous to May 1, 1919, that the island of Yap should be internationalized or that it should not pass into the hands of any one power.

"In the opinion of the imperial government such a fact argues in no way in favor of the contention of the American government that the island of Yap stands outside the islands that it was decided should be held under the mandate by Japan unless they can establish at the same time the further fact that the representations of President Wilson and Mr. Lansing were accepted by the council and the latter decided to exclude Yap from the mandatory territories assigned to Japan. In order to maintain successfully therefore that the island of Yap is not included in the mandatory territories assigned to Japan the imperial government considers it necessary for the American government to prove not merely the fact that the particular line of views was stated at the meetings but also that the meeting decided in favor of those views.

"Further, in this same connection the imperial government would point out that views expressed by the delegates previous to arriving at a decision are not necessarily to be interpreted as reservations naturally attached to the decision. It follows that the question whether the island of Yap is excluded from the mandatory territories assigned to Japan must be judged from the decision of May 7, by which the mandatory powers and their mandatory territories were for the first time and at the same time finally decided upon, and it must be concluded that whatever utterances may have been made previous to that date were only preliminary conversations that took place before the decisions were reached and in themselves possess no such cogency as to qualify the meaning or limit the application of the decisions.

"This conclusion is the more irrefutable since the imperial delegation never expressed their agreement, whether at any meeting of the councils or elsewhere, with the above stated views of President Wilson or of Mr. Lansing. Furthermore, Viscount, then Baron, Makino announced distinctly his agreement with them at the meeting of foreign ministers held on April 30, 1919.

"2. A view is advanced further in the note under reply that if Yap was meant to be included among the islands assigned under the mandate to Japan then the decision of May 7, 1919, should have been drafted in more specific language than is the case. In the opinion of the imperial government, however, it is more in accordance with sound principles of interpretation to say that the fact should have been set down with especial clearness if exclusion were meant, as an exception always requires to be stated definitely. To assert that the fact of nonexclusion should have been specifically mentioned in a decision of this kind could only be regarded as an extraordinary and even an unreasonable contention with which no one is likely to concur.

"It must also be remembered that if a decision in favor of exclusion of the island of Yap—a question of grave concern to Japan and one on which the Japanese delegation invariably maintained a firm attitude—had really been made, as it is implied by the argument of the United States government, at the meeting of May 7, at which Japan was not represented, it could not but have been regarded as an act of entirely bad faith. It is therefore inconceivable to the imperial government that such a decision could have been reached at a meeting at which no Japanese delegation was present.

"Since the decision under consideration says on the one hand 'German islands' and on the other does not make any exception of Yap, the imperial government regard it as perfectly clear that the ex-German Pacific islands north

of the Aleutians, with no exception whatever, all belong to the mandatory territories allocated to Japan. Nor are the imperial government alone and unsupported in their interpretation of the decision, for they are in receipt of authentic information that the governments of Great Britain and France, being of the same opinion as the Japanese government on the matter, made statements to that effect in their replies to the American note in November last.

"If the decision incorporated in the memorandum appended to the minutes for May 7 be one which was really reached at the meeting of the supreme council held on May 6 as represented in the note under reply, then the inevitable conclusion will be that inasmuch as the meeting held on the latter date, that is, May 6, was that of the heads of delegations of the United States, Great Britain and France, the contention of the American government is tantamount to saying that President Wilson by himself arrived at an understanding which differed from that of all others present, a conclusion difficult to understand.

"Again, a reference is made to the use of words 'certain islands' by Mr. Lloyd George at the meeting of the supreme council held on May 6, 1919, tending to prove the exclusion of the island of Yap. Granting for the sake of argumeut that the words 'certain islands' occur in the minutes for May 6, the use of such phrase is perfectly natural and easy to understand without supposing it to refer to the exclusion of Yap. There are other islands in the South Pacific north of the equator which did not belong to Germany and it does not appear how better Mr. Lloyd George could succinctly describe the islands to be allotted to the Japanese mandate in that region than as 'certain islands.' 'Certain' is a word which is far from meaning 'all but one,' and had he had the exclusion of a single island such as Yap in mind he would have been almost sure to have explicitly mentioned it.

"Seeing that the British government adopts the interpretation that it was decided at that time that all the ex-German Pacific islands north of the equator were to be assigned under the mandate to Japan, it is obvious that in employing the words Mr. Lloyd George cannot have intended to signify the exclusion of the island of Yap.

"To sum up, since in a matter of such a grave nature as the establishment of mandatory territories only what appears on the face of the decisions should be accepted as authoritative, the imperial government cannot agree in giving an extraordinary and unusual interpretation to the decision on a vague ground that certain thoughts and intentions not expressed in the text thereof existed in the mind of the delegate of one power only.

"3. The decision of May 7, 1919, was made public on the following day, the 8th. If the published text of the decision differed in sense from what was understood by the government of the United States to be its meaning the latter should have and would naturally have been expected to have entered an immediate protest. No such step was taken, however, at the time and the imperial government fail to understand the reason why the American government should have allowed more than a year and a half to pass by before electing to question the decision.

"The note under reply refers to the fact that President Wilson's statement before the senate committee on foreign relations on Aug. 19, 1919, called forth no comment by any nations and points to this absence of contrary opinion as amounting to evidence to prove that no power found anything in the president's view to which it could take exception. The imperial government are quite unable to follow contentions of this kind. In the one case we must protest publication of an international agreement in which the American representative participated whereas the other was essentially a purely domestic affair.

"As to the former, in case the published text would be found to differ from what was understood by one party it was incumbent upon him forthwith to lodge a protest and have the errors, if any, rectified. In the latter case, however, no third power is called upon to make any refutation or correction and consequently the fact that there was no nation which took it upon itself to make any adverse comment has no bearing whatever on the matter under consideration.

"4. On the strength of article 3 of the mandate covering ex-German islands in the Pacific north of the equator submitted to the supreme council on Dec. 24, 1919, it is contended in the note under reply that no definite agreement had yet been reached as to the final disposition of all the ex-German islands in the Pacific north of the equator. The imperial government would point out that this article was intended solely to provide a means of settlement in view of any dispute that may arise as to boundaries or the assignment of lands. Such provisions were by no means confined to the particular draft in question, but there were also found similar provisions in all original draft mandates covering other territories which were simultaneously submitted to the same meeting. If the American contention in this connection is to be upheld it must needs follow that all the mandatory territories are liable to be honeycombed by exceptions or exclusions. But such a conclusion is wholly at variance with facts and cannot be thought by any one to be convincing. Consequently the reference made to it in the note under reply tends, in the opinion of the imperial government, in no way to strengthen the contentions of the United States government.

"5. In the concluding part of the note under reply it is observed that even on the assumption that the island of Yap should be included among the islands held under the mandate by Japan it is not conceivable that other powers should not have free and unhampered access to and use of the island for the landing and operation of cables. If this observation is put forth irrespective of the fact that the island is within the mandatory territory then the question seems to be one which should be freely settled by the nation which has the charge of the place—namely, Japan.

"If this meaning be, however, that owing to the nature of the mandate the island should have its doors kept open the imperial government would draw attention to the extract of the meeting of the commission on mandates held on July 8, 1919. Col. House opposed Viscount Chinda's claim that the same equal opportunities for commerce and trade should be guaranteed in territories belonging to the C class as in those belonging to the B class. In view of the position thus taken by the American delegate the imperial government feel obliged to state that in their opinion the American government cannot with justice contend for the open door in the class C territories, at least as against Japan, and to inform the United States government at the same time that they cannot consider themselves bound in any way to recognize the freedom of other nations in the manner insisted upon by the American government in regard to the landing and operation of cables even in places where the principle of the open door is to be guaranteed."

COLBY NOTES TO LEAGUE.

On Feb. 21, 1921, Bainbridge Colby, then secretary of state of the United States, addressed the following note to the president

and the members of the league of nations:

"I. The government of the United States has received information that the council of the league of nations, at its meeting which is to be held in Paris on this date, proposes to consider at length the subject of mandates, including their terms, provisions and allocation, and accordingly takes this opportunity to deliver to the council of the league of nations a copy of its note addressed, under date of Nov. 20, 1920, to his excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, in which the views of the United States are fully set forth regarding the nature of the responsibilities of mandatory powers.

"The attention of the council of the league of nations is particularly invited to the request therein made on behalf of this government that the draft mandate forms intended to be submitted to the league of nations be communicated to this government for its consideration before submission to the council of the league, in order that the council might thus have before it an expression of the opinion of the government of the United States on the form of such mandates and a clear indication of the basis upon which the approval of this government, which is essential to the validity of any determinations which may be reached, might be anticipated and received.

"It was furthermore stated in said note that the establishment of the mandate principle, a new principle in international relations, and one in which the public opinion of the world is taking especial interest, would seem to require the frankest discussion from all pertinent points of view, and the opinion was expressed that suitable publicity should be given to the drafts of mandates which it is the intention to submit to the council in order that the fullest opportunity might be afforded to consider their terms in relation to the obligations assumed by the mandatory powers and the respective interests of all governments who deem themselves concerned or affected.

"A copy of this note was transmitted to the governments of France and Italy, requesting an interpretation by each government of the provisions of the agreement between Great Britain, Italy and France, signed at Sevres on Aug. 10, 1920, relating to the creation of spheres of special interests in Anatolia, in the light of this government's note to the British government of Nov. 20, 1920. A reply has thus far been received only from the French government, in which attention is directed to article 10 of the so-called Sevres treaty, which provides in favor of nationals of third powers for all economic purposes free access to the so-called zones of special interest.

MANDATE TO JAPAN.

"II. This government is also in receipt of information that the council of the league of nations, at its meeting at Geneva on Dec. 17 last, approved, among other mandates, a mandate to Japan embracing 'All the former German islands situated in the Pacific ocean and lying north of the equator.' The text of this mandate to Japan, which was received by this government and which, according to available information, was approved by the council, contains the following statement: 'Whereas the principal allied and associated powers agreed that, in accordance with article 22, part 1 (covenant of the league of nations) of the said treaty, a mandate should be conferred upon his majesty the emperor of Japan to administer the said islands, and have proposed that the mandate should be formulated in the following terms,' etc.

"The government of the United States takes this opportunity respectfully and in the most friendly spirit to submit to the president and members of the council of the league that the statement above quoted is incorrect and is not an accurate recital of the facts. On the contrary, the United States, which is distinctly included in the very definite and constantly used descriptive phrase, 'the principal allied and associated powers,' has not agreed to the terms or provisions of the mandate which is embodied in this text, nor has it agreed that a mandate should be conferred upon Japan covering all the former German islands situated in the Pacific ocean and lying north of the equator.

"The United States has never given its consent to the inclusion of the island of Yap in any proposed mandate to Japan, but, on the other hand, at the time of a discussion of a mandate covering the former German islands in the Pacific ocean north of the equator, and in the course of the said discussion, President Wilson, acting on behalf of the government, was particular to stipulate that the question of the disposition of the island of Yap should be reserved for future consideration. Subsequently this government was informed that certain of 'the principal allied and associated powers' were under the impression that the reported decision of the supreme council, sometimes described as the 'council of four,' taken at its meeting of May 7, 1919, included or inserted the island of Yap in the proposed mandate to Japan.

"This government, in notes addressed to the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, has set forth at length its contention that Yap had in fact been excepted from this proposed mandate and was not to be included therein. Furthermore, by direction of President Wilson, the respective governments above mentioned were informed that the government of the United States could not concur in the reported decision of May 7, 1919, of the supreme council. The information was further conveyed that the reservations which had previously been made by this government regarding the island of Yap were based on the view that the island of Yap necessarily constitutes an indispensable part of any scheme or practicable arrangement of cable communication in the Pacific and that its free and unhampered use should not be limited or controlled by any one power.

UNITED STATES POSITION CLEAR.

"While this government has never assented to the inclusion of the island of Yap in the proposed mandate to Japan, it may be pointed out that even if one or more of the other principal allied and associated powers were under a misapprehension as to the inclusion of this island in the reported decision of May 7, 1919, nevertheless the notes above mentioned of the government of the United States make clear the position of this government in the matter.

"At the time when the several notes were addressed to the respective governments above mentioned, a final agreement had not been reached as to the terms and allocation of mandates covering the former German islands in the Pacific. Therefore the position taken in the matter by the president on behalf of this government, and clearly set forth in the notes referred to, necessarily had the result of effectively withdrawing any suggestion of implication of assent mistakenly imputed to this government long before Dec. 17, 1920, the date of the council's meeting at Geneva.

"As one of the principal allied and associated powers, the United States has an equal concern and an inseparable interest with the other principal allied and associated powers in the overseas possessions of Germany, and

concededly an equal voice in their disposition, which it is respectfully submitted cannot be undertaken or effected without its assent. The government of the United States therefore respectfully states that it cannot regard itself as bound by the terms and provisions of the said mandate, and desires to record its protest against the reported decision of Dec. 17 last of the council of the league of nations in relation thereto, and at the same time to request that the council, having obviously acted under a misapprehension of the facts, should reopen the question for the further consideration which the proper settlement of it clearly requires.

"BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

REPLY OF THE LEAGUE.

The council of the league of nations published its reply to the Colby note in Paris March 2. It refrained from treating the issue in a controversial way, preferring to "examine the subject from the broad basis of international co-operation and friendship, in the belief that this course would appeal to the spirit of justice of the government and people of the United States."

In regard to the American contention that the approval of the United States was "essential to the validity of any determination which may be reached" on mandates, the council said that the rights acquired by the United States by the part she played during the war and in the making of peace "are not likely to be challenged in any quarter," but the council's reply added: "The American government will itself recognize that the situation is complicated by the fact that the United States, for reasons which the council would be the last to question, has so far abstained from ratifying the peace treaty and has not taken her seat on the council of the league of nations."

The council invited the United States to come into the next discussions upon "A" and "B" mandates. It was explained that the council had already decided before the receipt of the American note to postpone the consideration of the "A" mandates (for the former Turkish possessions, including Mesopotamia), and that in deference to the views put forward by the United States government the further consideration of the "B" mandates (for the former central African colonies of Germany), which the council had expected to approve finally at the present session, would also be postponed until the next session, which should take place in May or June.

In inviting the United States to take part in these discussions on the "A" and "B" mandates the council remarked: "A problem so intricate and involved as that of mandates can hardly be handled by an interchange of formal notes. It can only be satisfactorily solved by personal contact and by direct exchange of opinion. Not only do such direct negotiations, which correspond to the true spirit of the league of nations, effect an increase of freedom, flexibility and speed, but they create a spirit of mutual good will and co-operation among people meeting around the same table."

In regard to the American protest about Yap, the council pointed out that the American complaint lay not against the council of the league but against the principal allied powers. However, in order once more to show its good will and to hasten matters, the council had already forwarded the American note to the French, British, Italian and Japanese governments. The note closed with an expression of hope that "reciprocal good will will find a solution in harmony with the generous spirit which inspired the principle of mandates."

SECRETARY HUGHES' ARGUMENT.

On March 4, 1921, Mr. Colby was succeeded by Charles Evans Hughes, who was appointed secretary of state by President Harding. Secretary Hughes took up the Yap issue and on April 6 made public the following identic note sent by him to Great Britain, France and Italy, with one of similar tenor to Japan:

"With respect to the mandate to Japan, purporting to have been confirmed and defined in its terms by the supreme council of the league of nations, of the German possessions in the Pacific ocean lying north of the equator, this government deems it appropriate to state the fundamental basis of its representations and the principles which, in its view, are determinative.

"It will not be questioned that the right to dispose of the overseas possessions of Germany was acquired only through victory of the allied and associated powers, and it is also believed that there is no disposition on the part of the British government to deny the participation of the United States in that victory.

"It would seem to follow necessarily that the right accruing to the allied and associated powers through the common victory is shared by the United States and that there could be no valid or effective disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany, now under consideration, without the assent of the United States.

"This government must, therefore, point out that as the United States has never vested either the supreme council or the league of nations with any authority to bind the United States or to act on its behalf, there has been no opportunity for any decision which could be deemed to affect the rights of the United States.

"It may also be observed that the right accruing to the United States, through the victory in which it has participated, could not be regarded as in any way ceded or surrendered to Japan, or to other nations, except by treaty, and that no such treaty has been made.

"The fact that the United States has not ratified the treaty of Versailles cannot detract from rights which the United States had already acquired, and it is hardly necessary to suggest that a treaty to which the United States is not a party could not affect these rights.

"But it should be noted that the treaty of Versailles did not purport to secure to Japan or to any other nations any right in the overseas possessions of Germany, save as an equal right therein should be secured to the United States. On the contrary, article 119 of the treaty of Versailles provides:

" 'Germany renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions.'

"It will not be questioned that one of the 'principal allied and associated powers' in whose favor Germany renounces her rights and titles is the United States.

"Thus, not only could the position of the government of Japan derive no strength from the treaty of Versailles or from any discussions preliminary thereto, but the terms of that treaty confirm the position of the government of the United States.

"Further, the draft convention relating to the mandate for the German concessions in the Pacific ocean north of the equator, which was subsequently proposed, proceeded in the same view, purporting on behalf of the United States, as one of the grantors, to confer the mandate upon Japan, thus recognizing the right and interest of the United States and the fact that the proposed action could not be effective without the agreement of the United

States as one of the principal allied and associated powers.

"As the United States did not enter into this convention, or into any treaty relating to the subject, this government is unable to understand upon what grounds it was thereafter attempted to confer the mandate without the agreement of the United States.

"It is manifest that the league of nations was without any authority to bind the United States, and that the confirmation of the mandate in question and the definition of its terms by the council of the league of nations in December, 1920, cannot be regarded as having efficacy with respect to the United States.

"It should be noted that this mandate not only recites article 119 of the treaty of Versailles, to the effect that 'Germany renounced in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights over her overseas possessions, including therein the groups of islands in the Pacific ocean lying north of the equator,' but also recites that 'the principal allied and associated powers agreed that in accordance with article 22, part 1 (covenant of the league of nations), of the said treaty, a mandate should be conferred upon his majesty the emperor of Japan to administer the said islands and have proposed that the mandate should be formulated,' as set forth.

"While this last quoted recital, as has already been pointed out in previous communications by this government, is inaccurate in its terms, inasmuch as the United States as one of the principal allied and associated powers had not so agreed and proposed, the recital again recognizes the necessity of the participation of the United States in order to make the proposed disposition effective.

"As, in the absence of any treaty with the United States relating to the matter, there was no decision on May 7, 1919, binding the United States, it is deemed to be unnecessary again to examine the brief minutes of the meeting of the supreme council on that date.

"It may, however, be proper to say that the minutes of this meeting, although obviously without any finality, could not properly be construed without due regard to the other proceedings of the supreme council and without taking account of the reservations which President Wilson had already made in the previous meetings of the supreme council on April 21, April 30 and May 1, 1919.

"The attitude of President Wilson is sufficiently shown by the following statement which he made to the department of state on March 3, 1921:

"'I beg to return the note received yesterday from the Japanese government, which I have read, in relation to the proposed mandate covering the island of Yap.

"'My first information of a contention that the so-called decision of May 7, 1919, by the council of four, assigned to Japan a mandate for the island of Yap was conveyed to me by Mr. Norman Davis in October last. I then informed him that I had never consented to the assignment of the island of Yap to Japan.

"'I had not previously given particular attention to the wording of the council's minutes of May 7, 1919, which were only recently called to my attention.

"'I had on several occasions prior to the date mentioned made specific reservations regarding the island of Yap and had taken the position that it should not be assigned under mandate to any one power, but should be internationalized for cable purposes.

"'I assumed that this position would be duly considered in connection with the settlement of the cable question and that it therefore was no longer a matter for consideration in connection with the peace negotiations.

"'I never abandoned or modified this position in respect to the island of Yap, and I did not agree on May 7, 1919, or at any other time, that the island of Yap should be included in the assignment of mandates to Japan.

"'As a matter of fact, all agreements arrived at regarding the assignment of mandates were conditional upon a subsequent agreement being reached as to the specific terms of the mandates, and, further, upon their acceptance by each of the principal allied and associated powers.

"'The consent of the United States is essential both as to assignments of mandates and the terms and provisions of the mandates, after agreement as to their assignment or allocation.

"'The consent of the United States, as you know, has never been given on either point as to the island of Yap.'

"Apart from the expressed purpose of President Wilson in relation to the island of Yap, inasmuch as the proceedings of the supreme council on May 7, 1919, did not, and, in the nature of things, could not, have finality, this government is unable to perceive any ground for the contention that it was the duty of this government to make immediate protest with respect to the so called decision of May 7, 1919, and certainly it cannot be said that an omission to do so operated as a cession of its rights.

"It may be added, however, that when the matter was brought to the attention of this government, in connection with the conference on communications in October last, this government informed the government of Japan and other governments (by notes of Nov. 9, 1920) that it was the understanding of this government that the island of Yap was not included in the action of May 7, 1919. Its position was subsequently stated at length.

"It is a cause of regret to this government that after and despite this protest there should have been any attempt to pass upon drafts of mandates purporting to deal with the Pacific islands, including Yap, and that a mandate should have been approved, or attempted to be put into effect, which, while purporting to be made in the name of the United States, was without the assent of the United States.

"This government trusts that this action, which it must assume was taken under a misapprehension, will be reconsidered.

"In particular, as no treaty has ever been concluded with the United States relating to the island of Yap, and as no one has ever been authorized to cede or surrender the right or interest of the United States in the island, this government must insist that it has not lost its right or interest as it existed prior to any action of the supreme council or of the league of nations, and cannot recognize the allocation of the island or the validity of the mandate to Japan.

"In this view this government deems it to be unnecessary at this time to consider the terms of the so called 'D' mandates or the discussion with respect thereto.

"This government, as has been clearly stated in previous communications, seeks no exclusive interest in the island of Yap and has no desire to secure any privileges without having similar privileges accorded to other powers, including, of course, Japan, and relying upon the sense of justice of the government of Japan and of the governments of the other allied and associated powers, this government looks with confidence to a disposition of the matter whereby the just interests of all may be properly conserved."

FRENCH VIEW GIVEN.

On April 7 M. Briand, the French premier, addressed a note to the American ambassador in Paris saying that as the American memorandum had been addressed to the governments of France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan a reply could be sent only after an agreement had been reached by those powers. "I may, however," the Briand note continued, "at once declare that when this question comes before the supreme council the representatives of France will enter upon its examination with the keenest desire to find a solution which will give the United States every satisfaction. The government of the republic has already done everything that depended upon it to lend the American government its aid in this affair.

"In a note of Feb. 18, after placing on record that the decision of May 7, 1919, involved no reduction as regarded the mandate attributed to Japan over the islands in the northern Pacific, my department stated to your ambassador that, according to President Wilson, Mr. Lansing had at a previous meeting formulated in the presence of the representative of Japan a categorical reservation in regard to the island of Yap, that Baron Makino had not refused to allow the question raised by the representatives of the United States to come under discussion, and that consequently the Japanese government was aware of the American reservations. The note drew the conclusion that there were here elements for a resumption of the conversations between the United States and Japan and that the government of the republic would be happy to see a satisfactory result achieved. This note was the same day communicated to the Japanese ambassador in Paris, and your excellency was so good as to express to the department your lively satisfaction at this communication, which you assured it would be particularly appreciated at Washington."

ITALY AGREES WITH UNITED STATES.

On April 29 the Italian ambassador in Washington addressed the following note to Secretary of State Hughes:

"Italy is fully convinced that the United States is not asking for any privilege in the island of Yap which is not equally granted to every other nation, including Japan. Italy is also convinced that the United States intends to protect its interests in the island of Yap with full consideration for the interests of other nations. Italy therefore has not hesitated to express herself in a way which completely agrees with the text of the American note of the 5th of April inst., concerning the equality of rights among mandatories in the exercise of their mandates.

"Italy wishes and trusts that the just rights of everybody concerned be recognized always and everywhere, in the island of Yap as well as in every other place and circumstance, with perfect equality and justice.

"Italy seconded the Anglo-French proposal which confided the study of the Yap question to the juridical committee and the conference of the ambassadors in Paris and she now expects that the conference will pronounce itself with equanimity in such a way as to eliminate every possibility of disagreement and to conciliate all conflicting interests.

"Italy is particularly glad whenever the moral policies of the two governments and the material interests of the two nations agree in such way as to put Italy and the United States in a position to co-operate toward the attainment of the common end, which consists in the realization of an era of serene peace and prosperity for the civilized world."

WHERE AND WHAT YAP IS.

Under the Spanish and German administrations Yap was the headquarters for the government of the western Carolines. It is about 500 miles from the Philippines and the center of the cable lines from Guam, Menado and Shanghai, connecting the north and south Pacific. It is only 250 miles from Palau islands, which are the new naval headquarters for Japan's mandatory in the south seas. Instead of being a single island, Yap is a cluster of four high volcanic islands, surrounded by a coral atoll extending fifteen miles northeast and southwest and four and one-half miles across its widest point. Epp, which is the native name for Yap, is the southern and largest, the others being Torei, Map and Rumond. The northern end of Epp has hills 1,050 feet high, while the lower or southern end is fertile and cultivated. Yap is the name of the village which is used as a port.

NOTABLE GIFTS AND BEQUESTS IN 1921.

Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank, New York, by will to charitable institutions; about $2,500,000.

Carnegie corporation, New York, N. Y., to Carnegie institute of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Institute of Technology; $17,400,000.

Converse, Edmund C., New York, by will to educational and other institutions; $2,000,000.

Dreicer, Michael, New York, by will to the Metropolitan Museum of Art; an art collection valued at $1,000,000.

Kimball, Mrs. Evaline M., Chicago, by will to the Chicago Art institute; paintings and other art objects valued at more than $2,000,000; to charities, $200,000.

McKinlock, George A., Sr., Chicago, to Northwestern university, $250,000; to Art institute, Chicago, $200,000.

Page, Mrs. Florence Lathrop, by will to the Chicago Orchestral association; $50,000 for school of music.

Pullman, Mrs. George M., Chicago, by will to Pullman Free School of Manual Training; $250,000.

Rockefeller fund, New York, to University of Brussels medical school; 43,000,000 francs (normally about $8,600,000).

Rockefeller, John D., Jr., New York, to destitute women and children of Europe, $3,000,000; to colleges for women in orient, $1,000,000 (conditional); to China relief fund, $500,000.

Sweet, William H., Chicago, by will to educational institutions; $175,000.

Treat, C. M., Pasadena, Cal., to the American Baptist Home Mission society; $1,650,000.

Waller, Mrs. Robert A., Chicago, by will to charitable, religious and educational institutions; $125,000.

Ward Marcus L., Newark, N. J., by will; $5,000,000 to home for old men.

Wieboldt, William A., Chicago, to Chicago Charitable corporation; property valued at $4,500,000.

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1895	171	1909	87
1896	131	1910	74
1897	106	1911	71
1898	127	1912	64
1899	107	1913	48
1900	115	1914	59
1901	135	1915	69
1902	96	1916	55
1903	104	1917	38
1904	87	1918	67
1905	66	1919	84
1906	60	1920	61
1907	63	1921 (To Oct. 15)	21
1908	100		

Sporting Records.

BASEBALL SEASON OF 1921.

In the National baseball league the championship for 1921 was won by the New York ("Giants") team. In the American league the winning team was the New York ("Yankees") club.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	16	11	13	10	14	14	16	94	.614
Pittsburgh	6	..	10	13	12	14	17	17	90	.588
St. Louis	11	11	..	12	14	10	14	15	87	.569
Boston	8	9	10	..	11	13	14	14	79	.516
Brooklyn	12	10	8	11	..	10	10	16	77	.507
Cincinnati	8	8	12	9	11	..	9	13	70	.458
Chicago	8	5	8	8	11	13	..	11	64	.418
Philadelphia	6	4	7	..	6	9	11	..	51	.331
Lost	59	63	66	74	75	83	89	102		

Summary.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	153	94	59	.614
Pittsburgh	153	90	63	.588
St. Louis	153	87	66	.569
Boston	153	79	74	.515
Brooklyn	152	77	75	.507
Cincinnati	153	70	83	.458
Chicago	153	64	89	.418
Philadelphia	153	51	102	.331

Twenty-Five Leading Batsmen in 1921.
Playing in forty games or more.

Player and club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	Pct.
Hornsby, St. Louis	154	591	131	236	13	.399
Twombly, Chicago	85	168	21	63	2	.375
Roush, Cincinnati	112	417	68	147	19	.353
Mueller, St. Louis	55	176	25	62	1	.352
Ruether, Brooklyn	49	97	12	34	1	.351
McHenry, St. Louis	152	571	94	200	9	.350
Cruise, Boston	108	344	46	120	11	.349
E. Meusel, New York	147	586	95	201	12	.343
Fournier, St. Louis	146	575	104	197	18	.343
Christy, Boston	61	126	34	44	3	.341
Frisch, New York	153	620	121	211	47	.340
Cutshaw, Pittsburgh	99	350	47	119	13	.340
Scott, Boston	50	89	14	30	0	.337
E. Smith, New York	89	230	35	77	4	.335
Killefer, Chicago	45	132	11	44	3	.333
J. Smith, St. Louis	113	407	86	135	4	.332
Groh, Cincinnati	97	358	54	118	20	.330
Bigbee, Pittsburgh	145	628	101	205	19	.327
Nicholson, Boston	83	248	36	81	5	.327
Young, New York	141	503	90	164	21	.326
Johnston, Brooklyn	52	624	104	202	26	.324
Snyder, New York	107	307	36	99	2	.322
R. Grimes, Chicago	147	530	91	170	6	.321
Mann, St. Louis	96	252	56	81	5	.321
Sullivan, Chicago	81	243	28	78	3	.321

Champion Batters Since 1876.

Batter and club.	Average.
1876—Barnes, Chicago	.403
1877—White, Boston	.385
1878—Dalrymple, Milwaukee	.380
1879—Anson, Chicago	.407
1880—Gore, Chicago	.365
1881—Anson, Chicago	.393
1882—Brouthers, Buffalo	.367
1883—Brouthers, Buffalo	.371
1884—O'Rourke, Buffalo	.350
1885—Connor, New York	.371
1886—Kelly, Chicago	.388
1887—Maul, Philadelphia	.343
1888—Anson, Chicago	.343
1889—Brouthers, Boston	.313
1890—Luby, Chicago	.342
1891—Hamilton, Boston	.338
1892—Brouthers, Boston	.335
1893—Stenzel, Pittsburgh	.409
1894—Duffy, Boston	.438
1895—Burkett, Cleveland	.438
1896—Burkett, Cleveland	.419
1897—Keeler, Baltimore	.417
1898—Keeler, Baltimore	.387
1899—Delehanty, Philadelphia	.408
1900—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.384
1901—Burkett, St. Louis	.382
1902—Beaumont, Pittsburgh	.367
1903—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.355
1904—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.349
1905—Seymour, Cincinnati	.377
1906—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.339
1907—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.350
1908—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.354
1909—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.341
1910—Magee, Philadelphia	.331
1911—Wagner, Pittsburgh	.334
1912—Zimmerman, Chicago	.372
1913—Daubert, Brooklyn	.350
1914—Daubert, Brooklyn	.329
1915—Doyle, New York	.320
1916—Chase, Cincinnati	.339
1917—Roush, Cincinnati	.341
1918—Wheat, Brooklyn	.335
1919—Roush, Cincinnati	.321
1920—Hornsby, St. Louis	.370
1921—Hornsby, St. Louis	.399

Championship Record.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1876—Chicago	52	14	.788
1877—Boston	31	17	.648
1878—Boston	41	19	.707
1879—Providence	55	23	.705
1880—Chicago	67	17	.798
1881—Chicago	56	28	.667
1882—Chicago	55	29	.655
1883—Boston	63	35	.643
1884—Providence	84	28	.750
1885—Chicago	87	25	.776
1886—Chicago	90	34	.725
1887—Detroit	79	45	.637
1888—New York	84	47	.641
1889—New York	83	43	.659
1890—Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891—Boston	87	51	.630
1892—Boston	102	48	.680
1893—Boston	86	44	.662
1894—Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895—Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896—Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897—Boston	93	39	.795
1898—Boston	91	47	.659
1899—Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1900—Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1901—Pittsburgh	90	49	.647
1902—Pittsburgh	103	36	.741
1903—Pittsburgh	91	49	.650
1904—New York	106	47	.693
1905—New York	105	48	.686
1906—Chicago	116	36	.763
1907—Chicago	107	45	.704
1908—Chicago	99	55	.643
1909—Pittsburgh	110	42	.725
1910—Chicago	104	50	.675
1911—New York	99	54	.647
1912—New York	103	48	.682
1913—New York	101	51	.664
1914—Boston	94	59	.614
1915—Philadelphia	90	62	.592
1916—Brooklyn	94	60	.610
1917—New York	98	56	.636
1918—Chicago	84	45	.651
1919—Cincinnati	96	44	.686
1920—Brooklyn	93	61	.604
1921—New York	94	59	.614

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	New York.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Washing't'n	Boston.	Detroit.	Chicago.	Phila.	Won.	Percentage
New York	..	14	13	13	15	17	15	17	98	.641
Cleveland	8	..	17	12	14	13	9	15	94	.610
St. Louis	8	5	..	12	14	10	15	15	81	.526
Washington	8	10	10	..	13	12	16	11	80	.523
Boston	7	8	9	9	..	15	15	12	75	.487
Detroit	5	9	12	10	7	..	14	14	71	.464
Chicago	13	7	7	6	7	8	..	14	62	.403
Philadelphia	5	7	5	11	10	7	8	..	53	.346
Lost	55	60	73	73	79	82	92	100		

Summary.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	153	98	55	.641
Cleveland	154	94	60	.610
St. Louis	154	81	73	.527
Washington	153	80	73	.523
Boston	154	75	79	.487
Detroit	153	71	82	.464
Chicago	154	62	92	.403
Philadelphia	153	53	100	.346

Twenty-Five Leading Batsmen in 1921.

Playing in forty games or more.

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	Pct.
Cobb, Detroit	128	505	122	197	19	.390
Heilman, Detroit	149	602	112	233	2	.387
Ruth, New York	152	541	178	204	15	.377
Sisler, St. Louis	138	585	124	217	32	.371
Burns, Cleveland	84	244	51	89	3	.365
Woodall, Detroit	47	83	11	30	1	.361
Nunamaker, Clev	46	131	16	47	1	.360
Speaker, Cleveland	132	507	107	182	3	.359
Jacobson, St. Louis	151	599	81	212	9	.354
Wood, Cleveland	67	198	32	70	2	.354
Tobin, St. Louis	150	670	132	235	7	.351
Williams, St. Louis	146	550	115	190	23	.345
Mays, New York	51	142	18	49	0	.345
E. Collins, Chicago	139	528	78	178	12	.337
Evans, Cleveland	58	152	37	51	3	.336
Veach, Detroit	150	612	109	205	14	.335
Strunk, Chicago	121	403	67	134	8	.333
Rice, Washington	143	562	83	186	24	.331
J. Bush, Boston	51	124	20	41	1	.331
Stephenson, Clev	65	206	45	68	4	.330
Pratt, Boston	135	518	81	169	9	.326
Gardner, Cleveland	153	575	101	187	5	.325
Severeid, St. Louis	143	474	66	152	8	.321
O'Neil, Cleveland	106	336	39	108	1	.321
Meusel, New York	149	597	104	101	16	.320

Champion Batters Since 1900.

Batter and club.	Average.
1900—Dungan, Kansas City	.337
1901—Lajoie, Philadelphia	.422
1902—Delehanty, Washington	.376
1903—Lajoie, Cleveland	.355
1904—Lajoie, Cleveland	.381
1905—Lajoie, Cleveland	.329
1906—Stone, St. Louis	.358
1907—Cobb, Detroit	.350
1908—Criss, St. Louis	.354
1909—Cobb, Detroit	.375
1910—Cobb, Detroit	.385
1911—Cobb, Detroit	.420
1912—Cobb, Detroit	.410
1913—Cobb, Detroit	.390
1914—Cobb, Detroit	.368
1915—Cobb, Detroit	.370
1916—Speaker, Boston	.386
1917—Cobb, Detroit	.383
1918—Cobb, Detroit	.382
1919—Cobb, Detroit	.384
1920—Sisler, St. Louis	.409
1921—Cobb, Detroit	.390

Championship Record.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1900—Chicago	82	53	.607
1901—Chicago	83	53	.610
1902—Philadelphia	83	53	.610
1903—Boston	91	47	.659
1904—Boston	95	59	.617
1905—Philadelphia	92	56	.622
1906—Chicago	93	58	.616
1907—Detroit	92	58	.613
1908—Detroit	90	63	.588
1909—Detroit	98	54	.645
1910—Philadelphia	102	48	.680
1911—Philadelphia	101	50	.669
1912—Boston	105	47	.691
1913—Philadelphia	96	57	.627
1914—Philadelphia	99	53	.651
1915—Boston	101	50	.669
1916—Boston	91	63	.591
1917—Chicago	100	54	.649
1918—Boston	75	51	.595
1919—Chicago	88	52	.629
1920—Cleveland	98	56	.636
1921—New York	98	55	.641

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

The New York National league team ("Giants") and the New York American league team ("Yanks") won the championship in their respective leagues in 1921 and played for the world's championship at the Polo grounds, New York, with the following result:

Oct. 5.

Yankees.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Miller, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peck'p'h, ss	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	9	0
Ruth, lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	0
R.Meusel, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pipp, 1b	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	17	0	0
Ward, 2b	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	5	0
McNally, 3b	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Schang, c	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Mays, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	28	3	7	8	4	3	2	27	18	0

Giants.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Burns, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bancroft, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Frisch, 3b	4	0	4	6	0	0	1	1	4	0
Young, rf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kelly, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	0
E.Meusel, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rawlings, 2b	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	6	0
Snyder, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
Douglas, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
*Smith	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnes, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	5	7	0	1	1†26	18	0	

*Batted for Douglas in eighth. †Schang out, hit by batted ball.

Yankees	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—3
Giants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two base hit—McNally. Three base hit—Frisch. Struck out—Mays, 1; Douglas, 6; Barnes, 1. Bases on balls—Douglas, 4. Double plays—Frisch-Rawlings-Kelly; Peckinpaugh-Ward-Pipp. Hits—Douglas, 5 in 8 innings; Barnes, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—Mays (Rawlings). Passed ball—Snyder. Time—1:39. Umpires—Rigler behind the plate; Moriarty at first; Quigley at second; Chill at third.

Oct. 6.

Giants.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Burns, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Bancroft, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	
Frisch, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	1
Young, rf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	0
E. Meusel, lf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rawlings, 2b	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Smith, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Nehf, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1
Total	27	0	2	2	5	0	0	24	13	3

Yankees.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Miller, cf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Peck'p'h, ss.	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
Ruth, lf.	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
R.Meusel, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	0	0
Ward, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	7	0
McNally, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Schang, c.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	0
Hoyt, p.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	26	3	3	3	7	0	3	27	15	0

Giants .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Yankees .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 *—3

Struck out—Hoyt, 5. Double plays—Frisch-Rawlings; Rawlings-Kelly-Smith; McNally-Ward-Pipp. Passed ball—Smith. Time—1:55. Umpires—Moriarty behind plate; Quigley at first; Chill at second; Rigler at third.

Oct. 7.

Yankees.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Miller, cf.	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Peck'p'h, ss.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	0
Ruth, lf.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Fewster, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R.Meusel, rf.	3	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	0
Ward, 2b.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	5	0
McNally, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Schang, c.	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0
Devormer, c.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Shawkey, p.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Collins, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rogers, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Baker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	8	9	4	1	0	24	13	0

Giants.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Burns, cf.	6	1	4	7	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bancroft, ss.	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	2	0
Frisch, 3b.	2	3	2	2	3	0	1	2	1	0
Young, rf.	3	2	2	5	2	0	0	0	1	0
Kelly, 1b.	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	7	1	0
E. Meusel, lf.	5	2	3	4	0	0	1	2	0	0
Rawlings, 2b.	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	5	0
Snyder, c.	5	1	4	4	0	0	0	8	2	0
Toney, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Barnes, p.	5	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	39	13	20	27	7	1	3	27	14	0

*Baker batted for Rogers in ninth.

Yankees .....0 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 0— 5
Giants .....0 0 4 0 0 0 3 1 *—13

Two base hits—R. Meusel, Young, E. Meusel, Burns. Three base hits—Burns, Young. Struck out—Toney, 1; Barnes, 7; Quinn, 2; Rogers, 1. Bases on balls—Shawkey, 4; Toney, 2; Barnes, 2; Quinn, 2; Collins, 1. Double plays—Ward-Pipp; Quinn-Peck-Pipp; Peck-Pipp. Hits—Off Toney, 4 in 2 innings (none out in third); Barnes, 4 in 7; Shawkey, 5 in 2 1-3; Quinn, 8 in 3 2-3; Collins, 4 in 2-3; Rogers, 3 in 1 1-3. Hit by pitcher—Barnes (McNally). Wild pitch—Barnes. Time—2:40. Umpires—Quigley at plate; Chill at first; Rigler at second; Moriarty at third.

Oct. 9.

Giants.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Burns, cf.	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bancroft, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1
Frisch, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Young, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kelly, 1b.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	9	0	0
E. Meusel, lf.	4	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rawlings, 2b.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	4	0
Snyder, c.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	10	2	0
Douglas, p.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Total	34	4	9	13	0	1	0	27	12	1

Yankees.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Miller, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Peck'p'h, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	6	1
Ruth, lf.	4	1	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
R.Meusel, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	17	0	0
Ward, 2b.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	0
McNally, 3b.	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Schang, c.	3	0	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Mays, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	31	2	7	12	0	1	0	27	19	1

Giants .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1—4
Yankees .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2

Two base hits—Burns, Kelly. Three base hits—Schang, E. Meusel. Home run—Ruth. Struck out—Douglas, 8; Mays, 1. Double play—Ward-Peckinpaugh-Pipp. Time—1:38. Umpires—Chill at plate; Rigler at first; Moriarty at second; Quigley at third.

Oct. 10.

Yankees.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Miller, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0
Peck'p'h, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
Ruth, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
R. Meusel, rf.	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	1	0
Ward, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	0
McNally, 3b.	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Schang, c.	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	1	0
Hoyt, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	29	3	6	9	1	3	0	27	12	1

Giants.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Burns, cf.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bancroft, ss.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Frisch, 3b.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	6	1
Young, rf.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kelly, 1b.	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	11	1	0
E. Meusel, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Rawlings, 2b.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Smith, c.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	0
Nehf, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
*Snyder	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	10	12	2	0	0	27	12	1

*Batted for Nehf in ninth.

Yankees .....0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—3
Giants .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two base hits—Schang, E. Meusel, R. Meusel, Miller, Rawlings. Struck out—Hoyt, 6; Nehf, 5. Double play—Schang-Ward. Time—1:50. Umpires—Rigler at plate; Moriarty at first; Quigley at second; Chill at third.

Oct. 11.

Giants.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Burns, cf.	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bancroft, ss.	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Frisch, 3b.	4	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0
Young, rf.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, 1b.	4	1	3	3	1	0	0	7	1	0
E. Meusel, lf.	4	1	2	5	1	0	0	2	0	0
Rawlings, 2b.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0
Snyder, c.	4	2	2	5	0	0	0	10	0	0
Toney, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnes, p.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	8	13	19	4	1	1	27	7	0

Yankees.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Fewster, lf.	3	2	1	4	2	0	0	5	0	0
Peck'p'h, ss.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Miller, cf.	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
R.Meusel, rf.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Ward, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	1
McNally, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
Schang, c.	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	8	3	0
Harper, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shawkey, p.	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Baker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piercy, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	7	10	5	0	1	27	5	2

*Batted for Shawkey in eighth.

Giants .....0 3 0 4 0 1 0 0 0—8
Yankees .....3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Home runs—E. Meusel, Snyder, Fewster. Struck out—Harper, 1; Barnes, 10; Shawkey, 5; Piercy, 2. Bases on balls—Toney, 1; Harper, 2; Barnes, 4; Shawkey, 2. Double plays—Schang-McNally; Schang-Ward. Hits—Off Toney, 3 in 2-3 innings; Barnes, 4 in

8 1-3 innings; Harper, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; Shawkey, 8 in 6 2-3 innings; Piercy, 2 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher—Barnes. Losing pitcher—Shawkey. Time—2:31. Umpires—Moriarty at plate; Quigley at first; Chill at second; Rigler at third.

Oct. 12.

Yankees.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Fewster, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peck'p'h, ss.	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Miller, cf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
R.Meusel, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pipp, 2b.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	13	0	0
Ward, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1
McNally, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Baker, 3b.	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Devormer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schang, c.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	0
Mays, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	33	1	8	10	1	1	0	24	13	1

*Ran for Baker in ninth.

Giants.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Burns, cf.	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bancroft, ss.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Frisch, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Young, rf.	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Kelly, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
E. Meusel, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rawlings, 2b	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Snyder, c.	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Douglas, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Total	30	2	6	10	0	0	1	27	14	0

Yankees	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Giants	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	*—2

Two base hits—Peckinpaugh, Bancroft, Pipp, Burns (2), Snyder. Struck out—Mays, 7; Douglas, 3. Wild pitch—Douglas. Time—1:40. Umpires—Quigley at plate; Chill at first; Rigler at second; Moriarty at third.

Oct. 13.

Giants.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Burns, cf.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0
Bancroft, ss.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Frisch, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Young, rf.	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Kelly, 1b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	0
E.Meusel, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rawlings, 2b.	4	0	3	5	0	0	0	4	4	0
Snyder, c.	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0
Nehf, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	6	8	4	2	1	27	12	0

Yankees.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Fewster, lf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Peck'p'h, ss.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	1
Miller, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
R.Meusel, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	0
*Ruth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward, 2b.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Baker, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0
Schang, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0
Hoyt, p.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	29	0	4	4	5	0	0	27	11	1

*Batted for Pipp in ninth.

Giants	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Yankees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two base hits—Rawlings, 2. Struck out—Nehf, 3; Hoyt, 7. Double plays—Bancroft-Rawlings-Kelly; Rawlings-Kelly-Frisch. Wild pitch—Nehf. Time—1:58. Umpires—Chill at plate; Rigler at first; Moriarty at second; Quigley at third.

Final Standing of Teams.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Giants	5	3	.625
Yankees	3	5	.375

Summary of Series.

Attendance	269,977
Receipts	$900,233
Players' share (5 games)	292,522
Giant club's share	$108,026
Yankee club's share	108,026
Commission's share	135,035
Pittsburgh players' share	21,939
Cleveland players' share	21,939
St. Louis (Nat.) players' share	14,626
St. Louis (Am.) players' share	14,626
Each Giant's share	5,265
Each Yankee's share	3,510
National league's share	128,310
American league's share	128,310

Attendance and Receipts, 1921.
Polo Grounds, New York, N. Y.

	Attendance.	Receipts.
Oct. 5	30,203	$103,965
Oct. 6	34,939	115,320
Oct. 7	36,509	119,007
Oct. 9	36,372	118,527
Oct. 10	35,758	116,754
Oct. 11	34,283	112,234
Oct. 12	36,503	118,974
Oct. 13	25,410	95,452
Total	269,977	900,233

Batting Averages.

Giants.	AB.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	Av.
Burns, cf.	34	11	4	1	0	17	.324
Bancroft, ss.	33	5	1	0	0	6	.152
Frisch, 3b.	30	9	0	1	0	11	.300
Young, rf.	25	7	1	1	0	10	.280
Kelly, 1b.	30	7	1	0	0	8	.233
E. Meusel, lf.	29	10	2	1	1	17	.345
Rawlings, 2b.	30	10	3	0	0	13	.333
Snyder, c.	22	8	1	0	1	12	.364
Smith, c.	7	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Nehf, p.	9	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Barnes, p.	9	4	0	0	0	4	.444
Douglas, p.	7	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Toney, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Total	265	71	13	4	2	98	.268

Yankees.	AB.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	Av.
Miller, cf.	31	5	1	0	0	6	.161
Peckinp'gh, ss.	28	5	1	0	0	6	.179
Ruth, lf.	16	5	0	0	1	8	.313
Pipp, 1b.	26	4	1	0	0	5	.154
R. Meusel, rf.	30	6	2	0	0	8	.200
Ward, 2b.	26	6	0	0	0	6	.231
McNally, 3b.	20	4	1	0	0	4	.200
Schang, c.	21	6	1	1	0	9	.286
Fewster, lf.	10	2	0	0	1	5	.200
Mays, p.	9	1	0	0	0	1	.111
Hoyt, p.	9	2	0	0	0	2	.222
Shawkey, p.	4	2	0	0	0	2	.500
Quinn, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Baker, 3b.	8	2	0	0	0	2	.250
Devormer, c.	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Rogers, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Harper, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Collins, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Piercy, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Total	241	50	7	1	2	64	.207

Attendance and Receipts by Years.

Year.		Attendance.	Receipts.	Players' pool.
1905	(5 games)	91,033	$68,405	$27,391
1906	(6 games)	99,864	106,550	22,401
1907	(5 games)	78,068	101,728	54,933
1908	(5 games)	62,232	95,975	46,173
1909	(7 games)	145,807	188,862	66,925
1910	(5 games)	124,222	179,980	79,072
1911	(6 games)	179,851	342,364	127,910
1912	(8 games)	252,237	490,833	147,572
1913	(5 games)	150,992	325,979	135,164
1914	(4 games)	111,009	225,739	121,899
1915	(5 games)	143,351	320,361	144,899
1916	(5 games)	162,359	385,590	162,927
1917	(6 games)	185,691	425,878	152,888
1918	(6 games)	128,483	179,619	69,527
1919	(8 games)	236,928	722,414	260,349
1920	(7 games)	178,357	564,788	214,876
1921	(8 games)	269,977	900,233	292,522

Record of World's Series.

1903—Games won: Boston Americans, 5; Pittsburgh Nationals, 3. Winning pitchers: Dinneen, 3; Young, 2; Philippi, 3.

1905—Games won: New York Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 1. Winning pitchers: Mathewson, 3; McGinnity, 1; Bender, 1.

1906—Games won: Chicago Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Walsh, 2; White, 1; Altrock, 1; Brown, 1; Reulbach, 1.

1907—Games won: Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 0; draw, 1. Winning pitchers: Brown, 2; Reulbach, 1; Overall, 1.

1908—Games won: Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 1. Winning pitchers: Brown, 2; Overall, 1; Reulbach, 1.

1909—Games won: Pittsburgh Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 3. Winning pitchers: Adams, 3; Willis, 1; Mullin, 2; Donovan, 1.

1910—Games won: Philadelphia Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers: Bender, 1; Coombs, 3; Cole, 1.

1911—Games won: Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Plank, 1; Coombs, 1; Bender, 2; Mathewson, 1; Crandall, 1.

1912—Games won: Boston Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 3; tied game, 1. Winning pitchers: Wood, 2; Bedient, 1; Collins, 1; Marquard, 2; Tesreau, 1.

1913—Games won: Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers: Bender, 2; Bush, 1; Plank, 1; Mathewson, 1.

1914—Games won: Boston Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 0. Winning pitchers: Rudolph, 2; Tyler, 1; James, 1.

1915—Games won: Boston Americans, 4; Philadelphia Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers: Alexander, 1; Foster, 2; Leonard, 1; Shore, 1.

1916—Games won: Boston Americans, 4; Brooklyn Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers: Shore, 2; Ruth, 1; Coombs, 1; Leonard, 1.

1917—Games won: Chicago Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Cicotte, 1; Faber, 3; Benton, 1; Schupp, 1.

1918—Games won: Boston Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Ruth, 2; Mays, 2; Vaughn, 1; Tyler, 1.

1919—Games won: Cincinnati Nationals, 5; Chicago Americans, 3. Winning pitchers: Ruether, 1; Sallee, 1; Ring, 1; Eller, 2; Kerr, 2; Cicotte, 1.

1920—Games won: Cleveland Americans, 5; Brooklyn Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers: Coveleskie, 3; Bagby, 1; Mails, 1; Grimes, 1; S. Smith, 1.

1921—Games won: New York Nationals, 5; New York Americans, 3. Winning pitchers, Douglas, 2; Nehf, 1; Barnes, 2; Mays, 1; Hoyt, 2.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

The National ("Cubs") and the American ("White Sox") teams at the close of the regular baseball season played a series of games for the championship of Chicago, with the following result:

South Side, Oct. 5.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Flack, rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
Hollocher, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Terry, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1
Kelleher, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Barber, lf	4	0	3	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Maisel, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grimes, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	9	2	0
O'Farrell, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1
Alexander, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	0	5	6	2	0	0	24	10	2

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Johnson, ss	4	1	3	5	0	0	0	4	6	0
Strunk, lf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 2b	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	5	0
Hooper, rf	4	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sheely, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	0
Mostil, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Mulligan, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Schalk, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Kerr, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	34	2	10	14	0	0	0	27	17	2

Two base hits—Johnson (2), Hooper (2).

Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
White Sox	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	*	—2

Barber. Struck out—By Kerr 2; by Alexander, 3. Double plays—Mulligan-Collins-Sheely; Collins-Johnson-Sheely. Wild pitch—Kerr. Time—1:30. Umpires—Hildebrand, Klem, Owens and McCormick.

North Side, Oct. 6.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Johnson, ss	5	1	3	5	0	0	0	1	3	0
Strunk, lf	5	2	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 2b	3	2	2	5	1	1	0	0	4	0
Hooper, rf	3	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0
Sheely, 1b	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	15	1	0
Mostil, cf	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	5	0	2
Mulligan, 3b	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Schalk, c	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0
Faber, p	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0
McWeeney, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	14	22	3	4	1	27	15	2

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Flack, rf	4	2	1	4	1	0	0	2	0	
Hollocher, ss	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	7	1
Terry, 2b	3	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	3	1
Kelleher, 3b	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Barber, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
Maisel, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grimes, 1b	3	1	2	3	1	0	0	11	0	0
Killefer, c	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
O'Farrell, c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Martin, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Freeman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
York, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Marriott	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Twombly	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
‡Deal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	9	13	3	4	1	27	14	4

*Marriott sacrificed for Killefer in seventh.
†Twombly flied out for Freeman in seventh.
‡Deal grounded for York in ninth.

White Sox	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	1	—8
Cubs	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	—5

Two base hits—Grimes, Collins, Johnson, (2), Strunk, Mulligan. Three base hit—Collins. Home run—Flack. Struck out—By Faber, 1; by Martin, 1; by York, 2. Double plays—Terry-Hollocher-Grimes, 2. Hits—Off Martin, 10 in 6 1-3 innings; off Freeman, 1 in 2-3 inning; off York, 3 in 2 innings; off Faber, 9 in 7 1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Martin, Mostil. Passed ball—Schalk. Time—2:09. Umpires—Klem, Owens, McCormick and Hildebrand.

South Side, Oct. 8.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Flack, rf	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hollocher, ss	5	1	2	2	0	0	1	4	6	0
Terry, 2b	5	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelleher, 3b	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	0
Barber, lf	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Maisel, cf	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Grimes, 1b	3	0	1	3	2	0	0	16	0	0
Killefer, c	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0
Jones, p	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Freeman, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	37	3	9	12	5	2	2*	29	16	1

*Two out when winning run was scored.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Johnson, ss.	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	6	0
Strunk, lf.	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1
Hooper, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sheely, 1b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	0	0
Mostil, cf.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Mulligan, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Schalk, c.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Yaryan, c.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Kerr, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
*Bratchi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
†McClellan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hodge, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	30	4	3	3	7	1	1	30	22	2

*Batted for Kerr in ninth. †Ran for Bratchi in ninth.

Cubs	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3
White Sox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1—4

Two-base hit—Terry. Three-base hit—Grimes. Struck out—Kerr, 1; Hodge, 1; Jones, 1. Bases on balls—Jones, 6; Freeman, 1; Kerr, 3; Hodge, 2. Double plays—Jones-Hollocher-Grimes (2); Johnson-Collins-Sheeley; Killefer-Hollocher. Hits—Off Kerr, 9 in 9 innings; Jones, 2 in 9 innings (one man up in tenth). Wild pitch—Kerr. Time—1:58. Umpires—Owens, McCormick, Hildebrand and Klem.

South Side, Oct. 9.

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Flack, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hollocher, ss.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	3	0
Terry, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1
Kelleher, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1
Barber, lf.	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Twombly, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grimes, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	1	1
O'Farrell, c.	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	4	0
Alexander, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Total	30	2	6	6	3	1	0	24	16	3

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Johnson, ss.	4	2	3	3	0	0	0	4	5	0
Strunk, lf., cf.	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 2b.	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Hooper, rf.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Sheely, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	2	0
Mostil, cf.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Falk, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Mulligan, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Yaryan, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Hodge, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Total	29	3	9	9	2	2	0	27	18	1

Cubs	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2
White Sox	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	*—3

Struck out—Alexander, 4. Double play—Alexander-Hollocher-Grimes. Time—1:25. Umpires—McCormick, Hildebrand, Klem, Owens.

North Side, Oct. 10.

White Sox.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Johnson, ss.	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	0
Strunk, cf.	4	2	2	5	1	0	0	3	0	0
Collins, 2b.	4	1	2	4	1	0	1	4	5	0
Hooper, rf.	5	2	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	0
Sheely, 1b.	4	1	2	5	1	0	0	8	0	0
Falk, lf.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Mulligan, 3b.	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Yaryan, c.	4	0	4	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Russell, p.	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr, p.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	39	9	14	23	4	0	2	27	12	0

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Flack, rf.	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Hollocher, ss.	3	1	2	3	1	1	0	3	5	0
Terry, 2b.	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	6	0
Kelleher, 3b.	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0
Barber, lf.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

Cubs.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Maisel, cf.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
Grimes, 1b.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	11	0	0
Killefer, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
Cheeves, p.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
York, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponder, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freeman, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†O'Farrell	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	7	8	7	2	1	27	15	0

*Deal flied out for York in fifth. Sullivan grounded for Ponder in seventh, and Daly fanned for Freeman in ninth. †O'Farrell walked for Killefer in ninth.

White Sox	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	1—9
Cubs	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—5

Two base hits—Strunk, Hollocher, Yaryan. Three base hits—Collins, Strunk. Home run—Sheeley. Struck out—By Russell, 1; by Kerr, 1; by Cheeves, 1; by Ponder, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cheeves, 1; off York, 1; off Ponder, 1; off Freeman, 1; off Russell, 2; off Kerr, 5. Double plays—Collins-Johnson-Sheely; Hollocher-Kelleher; Johnson-Collins-Sheely. Hits—Off Cheeves, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off York, 1 in 2-3 inning; off Ponder, 2 in 2 innings; off Freeman, 5 in 2 innings; off Russell, 5 in 5 innings (no one out in sixth); off Kerr, 2 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, 1 (Kelleher). Passed ball—Killefer. Time—1:53. Umpires—Hildebrand, Klem, Owens and McCormick.

Final Standing of Teams.

	W.	L.	Pct.
White Sox	5	0	1.000
Cubs	0	5	.000

Attendance and Receipts.

Attendance	76,848
Gross receipts	$71,338
Commissioners' share	11,700
Players' pool	36,392
Clubs' share	24,253

The players' pool was split sixty and forty to winner and loser, giving the Sox $21,835 and the Cubs $14,556. With twenty players to a team entitled to full shares, each Sox player received $1,091 and each Cub $727.

RESULTS IN OTHER LEAGUES.

American Association.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Louisville	98	70	.583	Milwaukee	81	86	.485
Minneapolis	92	73	.558	St. Paul	81	87	.479
Kansas City	84	80	.512	Toledo	80	88	.476
Indianapolis	83	85	.494	Columbus	67	96	.411

Championship Record.

1902—Ind'apolis	.682	1912—Min'apolis	.636
1903—St. Paul	.657	1913—Milwaukee	.590
1904—St. Paul	.646	1914—Milwaukee	.590
1905—Columbus	.658	1915—Min'apolis	.597
1906—Columbus	.615	1916—Louisville	.605
1907—Columbus	.584	1917—Ind'apolis	.588
1908—Ind'apolis	.601	1918—Kan. City	.595
1909—Louisville	.554	1919—St. Paul	.610
1910—Min'apolis	.637	1920—St. Paul	.701
1911—Min'apolis	.600	1921—Louisville	.583

International League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	119	47	.717	Newark	72	79	.433
Rochester	100	68	.595	Syracuse	71	96	.425
Buffalo	99	69	.589	Jersey City	59	106	.358
Toronto	89	77	.536	Reading	56	110	.337

Championship Record.

1892—Providence	.616	1901—Rochester	.645
Bing'ton	.667	1902—Toronto	.669
1893—Erie	.606	1903—Jersey City	.736
1894—Providence	.696	1904—Buffalo	.736
1895—Springfield	.687	1905—Providence	.638
1896—Providence	.602	1906—Buffalo	.607
1897—Syracuse	.632	1907—Toronto	.619
1898—Montreal	.586	1908—Baltimore	.593
1899—Rochester	.626	1909—Rochester	.596
1900—Providence	.623	1910—Rochester	.601

1911—Rochester..	.645	1917—Toronto....	.604
1912—Toronto....	.595	1918—Toronto....	.682
1913—Newark....	.625	1919—Baltimore..	.671
1914—Providence.	.617	1920—Baltimore.	.712
1915—Buffalo.....	.632	1921—Baltimore.	.717
1916—Buffalo.....	.586		

Western League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Wichita ..	106	61	.635	St. Joseph.	79	88	.473
Omaha ...	95	73	.565	Joplin	76	91	.455
Okla. City.	93	75	.554	Des Moines	71	92	.436
Sioux City.	81	83	.494	Tulsa	65	103	.387

Championship Record.

Year. Club.	Pct.	Year. Club.	Pct.
1900—Denver.....	.581	1911—Denver.....	.671
1901—Kan. City..	.648	1912—Denver.....	.611
1902—Kan. City..	.603	1913—Denver.....	.628
1903—Milwaukee.	.659	1914—Sioux City	.636
1904—Omaha.....	.600	1915—Des Moines	.621
1905—Des Moines	.646	1916—Omaha.....	.617
1906—Des Moines	.606	1917—Hutchinson	.571
1907—Omaha.....	.571	1918—Wichita....	.667
1908—Sioux City	.607	1919—St. Joseph.	.578
1909—Des Moines	.612	1920—Tulsa.....	.601
1910—Sioux City	.643	1921—Wichita ..	.635

Western Association (Second Half).

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Fort Smith.	48	27	.640	Okmulgee	43	38	.519
Springfield	44	32	.579	Enid	38	43	.469
Henryetta ..	42	34	.563	Chickasha	32	45	.416
Pawhuska	42	37	.519	Drumright	23	56	.291

Eastern League.

Pittsfield ..	92	59	.609	Hartford ..	73	78	.483
Worcester .	88	65	.575	Springfield	70	82	.461
Bridgeport .	85	66	.563	Waterbury .	64	85	.430
New Haven.	81	72	.529	Albany	52	98	.347

Three Eyes League.

Moline	78	56	.582	Evansville .	68	69	.496
Rockford ..	72	64	.529	Bloomington	65	69	.485
Terre Haute.	70	65	.519	Cedar Rap..	62	72	.463
Peoria	70	69	.504	Rock Island.	57	78	.422

South Atlantic League.

Columbia ..	94	54	.635	Greenville ..	70	76	.476
Charleston .	83	63	.569	Spartanburg	61	84	.421
Augusta ...	76	69	.524	Charlotte ..	53	90	.371

Central League.

Ludington .	87	42	.675	Muskegon .	64	66	.492
Kalamazoo .	69	58	.543	G'd Rapids.	59	71	.454
Lansing	65	63	.508	Ionia	43	86	.333

Southern League.

Club.	W.	L.	Pct.	Club.	W.	L.	Pct.
Memphis .	104	49	.679	Atlanta ..	73	78	.483
NewOrleans	97	57	.630	Nashville .	62	90	.409
Birmingham	90	63	.558	Mobile	58	94	.382
Little Rock	74	77	.490	Chat'no'ga	52	102	.338

Virginia League (Second Half).

Norfolk	45	27	.625	Rocky Mt..	38	32	.543
Portsmouth	44	28	.611	Suffolk	31	41	.431
Richmond .	42	27	.609	Newport N's	25	45	.357
Wilson	34	25	.576	Tarboro	17	52	.246

Texas League.

Fort Worth	107	51	.677	Shreveport .	74	84	.468
Houston ..	92	67	.578	Galveston ..	68	87	.438
Wichita F'ls	86	74	.537	Beaumont .	64	93	.407
Dallas	81	78	.509	San Antonio	60	98	.379

Southwestern League (Second Half).

Ind'pendence	54	20	.730	Sapulpa	36	39	.480
Muskogee .	52	25	.675	Bartlesville	34	40	.459
Coffeyville .	47	27	.635	Miami	27	45	.375
Pittsburg ..	39	28	.582	Cushing	10	64	.135

Piedmont League (Second Half).

High Point.	39	22	.639	Durham ...	27	34	.443
Raleigh	34	27	.557	Greensboro .	27	34	.443
Wi's'n-Salem	33	28	.541	Danville ...	23	38	.377

Dakota League (Second Half.)

Mitchell ...	65	32	.669	Madison ...	46	50	.479
Sioux Falls.	62	34	.646	Watertown .	43	54	.443
Wahpeton ..	55	43	.561	Aberdeen ..	35	63	.357
Redfield	47	47	.500	Huron	33	64	.340

Pacific Coast League.

Los Angeles	108	80	.574	Oakland .	101	85	.543
Sacramento	105	80	.568	Vernon ..	96	90	.516
San Fran..	106	82	.564	Salt Lake.	73	110	.399
Seattle	103	82	.557	Portland..	51	134	.276

NEW YORK VS. CHICAGO FIREMEN.

Baseball teams representing the New York and Chicago fire departments played a series of three championship games in Chicago Aug. 10, 11 and 12, 1921. The New York team won the first two contests by 3 to 1 and 5 to 2, while the Chicago team took the third contest by a score of 6 to 4. The first and third games were played at the White Sox park and the second game at the Cub park. The proceeds went to a fund of $100,000 being raised by the Firemen's Mutual Aid society, Chicago.

COLLEGE BASEBALL.

Conference Championship.

Illinois won the conference college championship in 1921 with a percentage of .900, having won ten games and lost one. Michigan played twelve games and lost two, giving a percentage of .833. Final standing of clubs in conference:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Illinois	10	1	.900	Purdue	4	7	.364
Michigan ..	10	2	.833	Chicago	3	9	.250
Wisconsin .	8	4	.667	Iowa	2	8	.200
Ohio	6	4	.600	Northwestern	2	9	.182
Indiana	5	6	.455				

Record of Games.

The following list contains the more important games played not only by the conference teams but by other clubs in the central west and in the east:

Illinois.	Op.	Ill.
Mar. 30—Miss. Aggies.	1	7
April 1—Alabama	5	6
April 2—Alabama	6	5
April 13—Northwestern	0	8
April 16—Ohio	2	3
April 23—Chicago	2	8
April 30—Iowa	2	12
May 2—Notre Dame..	2	5
May 3—Notre Dame..	1	3
May 7—Ohio	4	7
May 11—Chicago	1	11
May 16—Iowa	2	5
May 20—Wisconsin	0	5
May 21—Waseda	0	1
May 28—Michigan	2	3
June 4—Michigan	10	4

Michigan.	Op.	Mich.
April 11—Alabama	11	2
April 11—Alabama	5	6
April 13—Oglethorpe ..	8	16
April 23—Purdue	3	9
April 27—Kalamazoo .	0	2
April 30—Michigan ...	7	8
May 2—Purdue	0	5
May 4—West. Normal	0	8
May 7—Chicago	6	7
May 14—Iowa	4	9
May 16—Ohio	0	5
May 18—Notre Dame..	3	6
May 21—Chicago	3	12
May 30—Wisconsin ...	8	9
June 4—Illinois	4	10
June 6—Wisconsin	7	6

Wisconsin.	Op.	Wis.
April 13—Valparaiso ..	2	3
April 15—Notre Dame.	3	3
April 20—Milw. Normal	0	13
April 22—Indiana	1	0
April 29—Northwestern	1	7
April 30—Chicago	1	7
May 4—Ripon	5	15
May 7—Purdue	1	12
May 14—Illinois	9	8
May 20—Illinois	5	0
May 21—Northwestern.	4	9
May 27—Chicago	0	12
May 28—Purdue	2	8
May 30—Michigan	9	8
June 4—Notre Dame...	2	6
June 6—Michigan	6	7

Ohio.	Op.	Ohio.
April 16—Illinois	3	2
April 23—Northwestern	4	5
April 30—Indiana	1	2
April 30—Indiana	3	6
May 4—Chicago	5	20
May 13—Indiana	10	19
May 14—Indiana	2	4
May 16—Michigan	5	0
May 17—Illinois	7	4
May 19—Cincinnati	2	10
May 27—Michigan	4	3

Indiana.

	Op.	Ind.
April 4—Ala. Poly	10	4
April 5—Auburn	2	1
April 8—Tennessee	13	3
April 15—De Pauw	0	16
April 23—Wisconsin	2	0
April 30—Ohio	2	1
April 30—Ohio	6	3
May 3—Franklin	0	7
May 7—Northwestern	2	12
May 13—Ohio	19	10
May 14—Ohio	4	2
May 20—Iowa	4	5
May 21—Iowa	1	3
May 30—Notre Dame	15	4
June 6—Purdue	1	5
June 7—Purdue	3	2

Purdue.

	Op.	Pur.
April 3—De Pauw	1	3
April 5—Wabash	7	1
April 12—Butler	3	1
April 19—Notre Dame	4	1
April 23—Michigan	9	3
April 29—Iowa	3	5
May 2—Michigan	5	0
May 4—Northwestern	2	15
May 7—Wisconsin	12	2
May 13—Waseda	3	5
May 14—Chicago	1	2
May 17—Northwestern	7	4
May 21—Notre Dame	8	1
May 25—Wabash	2	10
May 28—Wisconsin	8	2
June 6—Indiana	5	1
June 7—Indiana	2	3

Chicago.

	Op.	Chi.
April 12—Armour	1	11
April 23—Illinois	8	2
April 26—Northwestern	0	5
April 30—Wisconsin	7	1
May 4—Ohio	20	5
May 7—Michigan	7	6
May 10—Waseda	2	4
May 11—Illinois	11	1
May 14—Purdue	2	1
May 18—Waseda	8	7
May 21—Michigan	12	3
May 24—Northwestern	10	9
May 27—Wisconsin	12	0
May 31—Purdue	12	13
June 3—Iowa	4	7
June 11—Waseda	5	7

Iowa.

	Op.	Iowa.
April 8—Rock Island	3	0
April 12—Moline	6	2
April 21—Northwestern	0	9
April 29—Purdue	5	3
April 30—Iowa	2	12
May 4—Cornell college	1	7
May 6—Notre Dame	4	2
May 14—Michigan	9	4
May 16—Illinois	5	2
May 20—Indiana	5	4
May 21—Indiana	3	1
May 28—Northwestern	2	4
June 3—Chicago	7	4

Northwestern.

	Op.	Nor.
April 13—Illinois	8	0
April 21—Iowa	9	0
April 23—Ohio	5	4
April 26—Chicago	5	0
May 7—Indiana	12	2
May 11—Waseda	17	1
May 14—Notre Dame	14	15
May 17—Purdue	4	7
May 21—Wisconsin	9	4
May 23—Chicago	9	10
May 25—Notre Dame	7	0
May 28—Ames	3	4

Notre Dame.

	Op.	N.D.
April 15—Wisconsin	3	3
April 19—Purdue	1	4
April 20—Kalamazoo	3	4
April 28—De Pauw	0	2
April 30—Michigan	8	7
May 2—Illinois	5	2
May 3—Illinois	3	1
May 6—Iowa	2	4
May 7—St. Viator	7	0
May 14—Northwestern	15	14
May 18—Michigan	6	3
May 21—Purdue	1	8
May 25—Northwestern	0	7
May 26—Mich. Aggies	8	4
May 28—Indiana	1	4
May 30—Indiana	4	15
June 4—Wisconsin	6	2

DePauw.

	Op.	D.P.
April 15—Indiana	16	0
April 28—Notre Dame	2	0
May 6—Rose Poly	10	2
May 17—Wabash	14	1
May 24—Armour	8	0

Lake Forest.

	Op.	L.F.
April 15—Lombard	4	4
April 29—Lombard	3	7
April 30—Armour	7	6
May 16—Armour (18 innings)	4	3
May 21—Beloit	4	5
May 25—Wheaton	0	9

Beloit.

	Op.	Bel.
April 18—Northwestern	8	0
May 21—Lake Forest	5	4
June 1—Ripon	2	3

Yale.

	Op.	Yale.
March 26—Alabama	6	8
March 29—Florida	11	12
April 1—Mercer	0	7
April 2—Georgia	2	1
April 9—Fordham	2	1
April 13—Columbia	3	8
April 16—Pennsylvania	2	4
April 27—Brown	5	11
May 4—Catholic univ.	1	2
May 7—Pennsylvania	1	5
May 14—Holy Cross	5	2
May 21—Cornell	1	4
May 27—Waseda	1	5
May 28—Cornell	1	3
May 30—Columbia	5	13
June 1—Holy Cross	3	7
June 4—Princeton	6	14
June 8—Tufts	1	6
June 11—Syracuse	6	13
June 15—Brown	4	5
June 18—Princeton	4	2
June 21—Harvard	4	2
June 22—Harvard	16	4
June 25—Princeton	4	13

Harvard.

	Op.	Har.
April 2—Northeast.col.	4	16
April 9—Bates	2	6
April 12—Boston univ.	1	5
April 20—Oglethorpe	2	5
April 27—Colby	2	5
May 2—Bowdoin	1	4
May 4—N. Hampshire	0	4
May 7—Dartmouth	9	2
May 16—Mass. A. C.	0	6
May 18—Amherst	8	0
May 21—Princeton	2	8
May 26—Waseda	5	6
May 28—Princeton	2	4
May 30—Brown	7	3
June 1—Williams	2	6
June 4—Pennsylvania	6	4
June 11—Holy Cross	12	6
June 15—Fordham	6	7
June 18—Tufts	4	11
June 21—Yale	2	4
June 22—Yale	4	16

Princeton.

	Op.	Pr.
March 26—Navy	3	2
March 30—Bowdoin	3	4
April 2—Holy Cross	4	3
April 6—Lafayette	2	5
April 9—Vermont	1	3
April 13—Villa Nova	1	3
April 16—Tufts	4	5
April 20—Wesleyan	1	2
April 23—Swarthmore	0	3
April 27—Stevens	1	4
May 3—Pennsylvania	4	6
May 11—Penn State	6	5
May 14—Williams	2	8
May 17—Dartmouth	2	0
May 18—Crescent A. C.	9	18
May 21—Harvard	8	2
May 28—Harvard	4	2
June 1—Colgate	2	10
June 4—Yale	14	0
June 11—Vanderbilt	2	3
June 15—St. Stephens	1	25
June 18—Yale	2	4
June 25—Yale	13	4

Pennsylvania.

	Op.	Pa.
March 29—Cath. univ.	3	4
March 30—Navy	10	6
April 6—Cath. univ.	1	6
April 9—Swarthmore	2	5
April 12—Williams	1	6
April 13—Cornell	6	7
April 16—Yale	4	2
April 20—Swarthmore	12	6
April 28—W. Virginia	3	8
May 7—Yale	5	1
May 11—Delaware	1	9
May 13—Vermont	6	4
May 14—Dartmouth	2	5
May 18—Dartmouth	10	5
May 21—Georgetown	7	9
May 28—Penn State	2	4
May 30—Waseda	3	5
June 4—Harvard	4	6
June 11—Dartmouth	6	8
June 18—Cornell	5	6

Dartmouth.

	Op.	Dar.
April 2—Johns Hopkins	3	6
April 4—Georgetown	9	4
April 6—Navy	6	13
April 8—Swarthmore	6	5
May 7—Harvard	2	9
May 14—Pennsylvania	5	2
May 17—Princeton	0	2
May 18—Pennsylvania	5	10
May 19—Rutgers	3	14
June 11—Pennsylvania	8	6

Navy.

	Op.	Navy.
March 26—Princeton	2	3
March 30—Pennsylvania	3	10
April 1—Penn State	4	1
April 9—Williams	1	15
April 20—Delaware	2	9
April 27—Georgia Tech.	2	2
May 7—W. Virginia	4	1
May 11—Maryland	8	11

Army.

	Op.	Army.
April 2—City college	3	8
April 9—New York	4	10
April 13—Union	2	14
April 16—Williams	4	9
April 20—Lafayette	9	5
April 27—Syracuse	3	6
May 7—Catholic univ.	7	4
May 11—Columbia	3	2
May 14—Colgate	4	5
May 18—Brown	6	5
May 21—Fordham	1	2
May 28—Navy	7	8

Cornell.

	Op.	Cor.
April 7—Virginia	1	2
April 9—Georgetown	10	7
April 11—Maryland	4	3
April 12—Cath. univ.	5	0
April 13—Pennsylvania	7	6
April 27—Rochester	2	12
May 4—Columbia	4	3
May 7—Detroit	3	7
May 13—Lafayette	1	4
May 19—Colgate	8	7
May 28—Yale	3	1
June 1—Columbia	12	3
June 4—Niagara	1	9
June 18—Pennsylvania	6	5

Columbia.	Op.	Col.
April 4—Vermont	8	5
April 9—Holy Cross..	11	1
April 13—Yale	8	3
May 4—Cornell	3	4
May 28—Dartmouth ..	12	1
May 30—Yale	13	5
June 1—Cornell	3	12

Brown.	Op.	Br.
April 13—Boston U....	3	7
April 16—R. I. State..	7	9
May 18—Army	5	6
May 21—Pittsburgh ..	2	3
May 30—Harvard	3	7
June 15—Yale	5	4

Holy Cross.	Op.	H.C.
March 3—Naval Base.	1	3
March 29—Georgetown.	4	4
April 2—Princeton ...	3	4
April 9—Columbia ...	1	11
April 13—Trinity	0	14
April 22—Boston U....	0	3
April 29—Lafayette ..	1	6
May 14—Yale	2	5
May 20—Pittsburgh ...	3	15
May 28—Georgetown ..	2	7
June 1—Yale	7	3
June 11—Harvard	6	12

LONGEST GAMES IN BIG LEAGUES.

National League.

Twenty-Six Innings.

May 1, 1920—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1.

Twenty-Two Innings.

Aug. 22, 1917—Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 5.

Twenty-One Innings.

July 17, 1914—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
July 17, 1918—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Aug. 1, 1918—Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 0.

Twenty Innings.

June 30, 1892—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 7.
Aug. 24, 1901—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
April 30, 1919—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 9.

Nineteen Innings.

June 22, 1902—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
July 31, 1912—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 6.
June 17, 1915—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
June 13, 1918—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 8.
May 3, 1920—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

Eighteen Innings.

Aug. 17, 1882—Providence, 1; Detroit, 0.
Aug. 17, 1902—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 7.
June 24, 1905—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.
June 28, 1916—Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2.
June 1, 1919—Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 9.

Seventeen Innings.

June 26, 1893—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 5.
Aug. 11, 1904—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Sept. 18, 1904—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
June 4, 1908—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1.
Aug. 22, 1908—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Sept. 2, 1908—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
July 26, 1909—New York, 3; Boston, 3.
May 28, 1913—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 7.
July 16, 1920—New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 0.
Aug. 27, 1920—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Oct. 1, 1920—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.
June 16, 1921—Pittsburgh, 6; Brooklyn, 5.

American League.

Twenty-Four Innings.

Sept. 1, 1906—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 1.

Twenty Innings.

July 4, 1905—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.

Nineteen Innings.

Sept. 27, 1912—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
June 24, 1915—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Aug. 9, 1921—St. Louis, 8; Washington, 6.

Eighteen Innings.

June 25, 1903—Chicago, 6; New York, 6.
July 19, 1909—Detroit, 0; Washington, 0.
May 15, 1918—Washington, 1; Chicago, 0.

Seventeen Innings.

Aug. 9, 1900—Milwaukee, 3; Chicago, 2.
Sept. 21, 1901—Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.
May 18, 1902—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2.
July 9, 1902—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.
Sept. 30, 1907—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 9.
May 13, 1909—Chicago, 1; Washington, 1.
May 25, 1912—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 4.
May 21, 1915—Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
July 14, 1916—Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.
July 10, 1917—New York, 7; St. Louis, 5.

In Other Leagues.

May 31, 1901—Three Eyes league: Decatur, 2; Bloomington, 1, twenty-six innings.
Sept. 10, 1911—Pacific Coast league; Portland, 1; Sacramento, 1, twenty-four innings.
April 10, 1921—Pacific Coast league; Seattle, 12; Los Angeles, 8, twenty-two innings.

RECORD OF NO-HIT GAMES.

1879—Richmond (Worcester) vs. Cleveland.
1880—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Boston.
Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Worcester.
1882—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Worcester.
1883—Radbourne (Providence) vs. Cleveland.
Daly (Cleveland) vs. Philadelphia.
1884—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Providence.
Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Detroit.
1885—Clarkson (Chicago) vs. Providence.
Ferguson (Philadelphia) vs. Providence.
1887—Seward (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
Weyhing (Philadelphia) vs. Baltimore.
1891—Lovett (Brooklyn) vs. New York.
Rusie (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
1892—Stivetts (Boston) vs. Brooklyn.
Jones (Pittsburgh) vs. Cincinnati.
1893—Hawke (Baltimore) vs. Washington.
1897—Young (Cleveland) vs. Cincinnati.
1898—Hughes (Baltimore) vs. Boston.
Breitenstein (Cincinnati) vs. Pittsburgh.
Donahue (Philadelphia) vs. Boston.
1899—Phillippi (Louisville) vs. Washington.
Willis (Boston) vs. New York.
1900—Hahn (Cincinnati) vs. Philadelphia.
1901—Mathewson (New York) vs. St. Louis.
1902—Callahan (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
1903—Fraser (Philadelphia) vs. Chicago.
1904—Young (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
Tannehill (Boston) vs. Chicago.
1905—Mathewson (New York) vs. Chicago.
Henley (Philadelphia) vs. St. Louis.
Smith (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
Dinneen (Boston) vs. Chicago.
1906—Eason (Brooklyn) vs. St. Louis.
Lush (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
1907—Pfeffer (Boston) vs. Cincinnati.
Maddox (Pittsburgh) vs. Brooklyn.
1908—Young (Boston) vs. New York.
Wiltse (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
Rucker (Brooklyn) vs. Boston.
Rhoades (Cleveland) vs. Boston.
Smith (Chicago) vs. Philadelphia.
Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
1910—Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
Bender (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.
1911—Wood (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
Walsh (Chicago) vs. Boston.
1912—Mullin (Detroit) vs. St. Louis.
Hamilton (St. Louis) vs. Detroit.
Tesreau (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
1914—Scott (Chicago) vs. Washington.
Benz (Chicago) vs. Cleveland.
Davis (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
1915—Marquard (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
Lavender (Chicago) vs. New York.
1916—Foster (Boston) vs. New York.
Hughes (Boston) vs. Pittsburgh.
Leonard (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
Bush (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.
1917—Toney (Cincinnati) vs. Chicago.
Cicotte (Chicago) vs. St. Louis.
Koob (St. Louis) vs. Chicago.
Leonard (Boston) vs. New York.
Groom (St. Louis) vs. Chicago.
Ruth (Boston) vs. Washington.
1918—Leonard (Boston) vs. Detroit.
1919—Eller (Cincinnati) vs. St. Louis.
Caldwell (Cleveland) vs. New York.
1920—Johnson (Washington) vs. Boston.

HOME-RUN RECORD.

1921—Babe Ruth, New York Americans....59
1920—Babe Ruth, New York Americans....54
1919—Babe Ruth, Boston Americans.....30
1884—Ed Williamson, Chicago Nationals....27
1899—Buck Freeman, Washington Nationals.25

SALES OF BALL PLAYERS.

1920—Babe Ruth, New York.....$130,000
1919—Arthur Nehf, New York..... 40,000
1915—E. Collins, Chicago..... 50,000
1914—Evers, Boston 35,000
1913—Chappell, White Sox..... 18,000
1911—Marty O'Toole, Pittsburgh..... 22,500
1910—"Lefty" Russell, Athletics..... 12,000
1910—Fred Hunter, Pittsburgh..... 10,000
1910—"Lena" Blackburne, White Sox. 10,000
1908—Rube Marquard, New York..... 11,000
1906—Spike Shannon, New York..... 10,000
1889—Clarkson and Kelly, Boston..... 20,000

SALES OF BASEBALL CLUBS.

The Boston National league baseball club was sold by James E. Gaffney and Robert Davis Jan. 8, 1915, to Percy D. Haughton and Arthur C. Wise for $500,000.

The Chicago National league baseball club (Cubs) was sold by Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati Jan. 5, 1916, to Charles H. Weeghman and partners of Chicago for $500,000 for 90 per cent of the stock.

The St. Louis American league baseball club (Browns) was sold by Robert Lee Hedges, Jan. 4, 1916, to Phil Ball, James W. Garneau and Otto Stifel for $525,000.

CONSECUTIVE VICTORIES.

1916—New York, National league.....26
1884—Providence, National league.....20

BASEBALL THROWING RECORD.

The world's record for the long distance throwing of a baseball was broken at Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10, 1910, when Sheldon Lejeune of the Evansville (Ind.) club, Central league, threw the sphere 426 feet 6¼ inches. The old record, made in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1872, by John Hatfield, was 400 feet 7½ inches.

BASEBALL OFFICIALS.

Commissioner—Kenesaw M. Landis (salary, $42,500).
Advisory Council—For major leagues: Kenesaw M. Landis, B. B. Johnson, John A. Heydler. For minor leagues: M. H. Sexton, J. H. Farrell.
Secretary-Treasurer (to commissioner and council)—Leslie M. O'Connor.
National League—President and secretary, John A. Heydler.
American League—President, B. B. Johnson; secretary, William Harridge.
Headquarters—Commissioner and advisory league, Peoples Gas building, 122 South Michigan avenue, Chicago; National league, 8 West 40th street, New York, N. Y.; American league, Fisher building, Chicago.

GOLF.

NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

James M. Barnes, professional, of the Pelham Country club, New York, won the open championship of the United States in the annual national tournament held July 19-22, 1921, on the Columbia Country club course, Washington, D. C. His score was 289 for the seventy-two holes. Walter C. Hagen of New York and Fred McLeod, Washington, were tied for second, with 298; Charles Evans, amateur, Chicago, was fourth, with 302, and Robert T. Jones, amateur, Atlanta, fifth, with 303. Winners of event to date:

1894—Willie Dunn (New York), St. Andrew's links, won by 2 up.
1895—H. Rawlins (Newport), Newport links, 173.
1896—James Foulis (Chicago), Shinnecock Hills, 152.
1897—Joe Floyd (Essex), Wheaton links, 162.
1898—Fred Herd (Washington Park), Myopia links, 328
1899—W. Smith (Midlothian), Baltimore links, 315.
1900—H. Vardon (Ganton, England), Wheaton links, 313.
1901—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield, Mass.), Myopia links, 313.
1902—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Garden City links, 307.
1903—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Baltusrol links, 307.
1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Glen View, 303.
1905—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Myopia links, 314.
1906—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Onwentsia links, 295.
1907—Alec Ross (Brae Burn), Philadelphia Cricket club, 302.
1908—Fred McLeod (Midlothian), Myopia Hunt club, 322.
1909—George Sargent (Hyde Manor), Englewood (N. J.) links, 290.
1910—Alexander Smith (Wykagyl), Philadelphia Cricket club, 298.
1911—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Chicago Golf club, 308.
1912—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Buffalo Country club, 294.
1913—Francis Ouimet (Woodland), Brookline Country club, 304.
1914—Walter C. Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Midlothian Country club, 290.
1915—Jerome D. Travers (Montclair, N. J.), Baltusrol Country club, 297.
1916—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Minikahda, Minneapolis, Minn., 286.
1917—J. Hutchison (Glen View), Whitemarsh Valley, Philadelphia, Pa., 292.
1918—Tournament omitted on account of war.
1919—Walter C. Hagen (Oakland Hills), Brae Burn Country club, West Newton, Mass., 301.
1920—Edward Ray (Oxney, England), Inverness club, Toledo, O., 295.
1921—James M. Barnes (Pelham, N. Y.), Columbia Country club, Washington, D. C., 289.

AMERICAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Jesse Guilford of the Woodland club, Boston, won the amateur golf championship of the United States in the annual tournament held on the links of the St. Louis (Mo.) Country club Sept. 17-24, 1921. Robert Gardner of Chicago, who was Guilford's opponent in the final, was defeated 7 and 6. Record of event to date:

1894—At Newport, R. I.—W. G. Lawrence, Newport, medal play, 188.
1895—At Newport Golf club—C. B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf club, won.
1896—At Shinnecock Hills Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 163.
1897—At Chicago Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 177.
1898—At Morris County, N. J.—F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, won. Low score in qualifying round, J. H. Choate, Jr., Stockbridge, 175.
1899—At Onwentsia—H. M. Harriman, Meadowbrook, won. Low score in qualifying round, C. B. Macdonald, Chicago, 168.
1900—At Garden City—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 166.
1901—At Atlantic City—W. J. Travis, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 157.
1902—At Glen View, Ill.—L. N. James, Glen View, won. Low score in qualifying round,

G. A. Ormiston, Pittsburgh, and W. J. Travis tied at 79, the latter winning the playoff.
1903—At Nassau, L. I.—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. All match play.
1904—At Short Hills, N. J.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor Country club, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. C. Egan, 242 for 54 holes.
1905—At Wheaton, Ill.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor, won. Low score in qualifying round, Dr. D. P. Fredericks, 155 for 36 holes.
1906—At Englewood, N. J.—Eben M. Byers of Pittsburgh, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 152 for 36 holes.
1907—At Cleveland, O.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 146 for 36 holes.
1908—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Walter J. Travis, 153 for 36 holes.
1909—At Chicago Golf club—Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., Thomas M. Sherman and Robert A. Gardner tied with 151 for 36 holes. Evans won the playoff.
1910—At Brookline, Mass.—W. C. Fownes, Pittsburgh, won. Low score in qualifying round, Fred Herreshoff, Ekwanok, 152 for 36 holes.
1911—At Rye, N. Y.—Harold H. Hilton, England, won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold H. Hilton, 150 for 36 holes.
1912—At Chicago Golf club—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold Hilton and Charles Evans, Jr., 152; in playoff, eighteen holes, Evans won, 72 to 75.
1913—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., 148 for 36 holes.
1914—At Manchester, Vt.—Francis Ouimet of Boston won. Low score in qualifying round, Rae G. Gorton and W. C. Fownes, 144 for 36 holes
1915—At Detroit, Mich.—Robert A. Gardner of Chicago won. Low score in qualifying round, Dudley Mudge of St. Paul, 152 for 36 holes.
1916—At Merion Cricket club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh, 153 for 36 holes.
1917—No contest on account of war.
1918—No contest on account of war.
1919—At Oakmont Country club, Pittsburgh—Davidson Herron of Pittsburgh won. Low score in qualifying round, J. S. Manion, St. Louis, D. Herron, Pittsburgh, and P. Tewkesbury, Aronimink, tied with 158.
1920—At Engineers' Country club, Roslyn, N. Y.—Charles Evans of Chicago won. Robert T. Jones of Atlanta and Fred J. Wright of the Albemarle Country club were tied in the qualifying round with 154.
1921—At St. Louis (Mo.) Country club—Jesse Guilford of Boston won. Low score in qualifying round, Francis Ouimet, Boston, 144.

WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Winners of western open golf championship to date:
1899—Will Smith (Midlothian), Glen View.
1900—No championship meet held.
1901—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Midlothian, 160.
1902—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield), Euclid, 299.
1903—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Milwaukee, 318 (72 holes).
1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Kent Country (Grand Rapids, Mich.), 304.
1905—Arthur Smith (Columbus, O.), Cincinnati, 278.
1907—Robert Simpson (Omaha), Hinsdale, Ill., 307.
1908—Willie Anderson (Onwentsia), St. Louis, 299.
1909—Willie Anderson (St. Louis), Chicago, 288.
1910—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Chicago, 151 (36 holes).
1911—Robert Simpson (Kenosha), Grand Rapids, 146 (36 holes).
1912—MacDonald Smith (Del Monte, Cal.), Idlewild, Chicago, 299.
1913—John J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Memphis, 295.
1914—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Interlachen, Minneapolis, 293.
1915—Thomas L. McNamara (Boston), Glen Oak, Chicago, 304.
1916—Walter C. Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Blue Mound, Milwaukee, 287.
1917—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Westmoreland, Chicago, 283.
1918—No tournament on account of war.
1919—James M. Barnes (St. Louis), Mayfield, Cleveland, O., 283.
1920—Jock Hutchison (Glen View), Olympia Field, Chicago, 296.
1921—Walter C. Hagen (New York), Oakwood, Cleveland, 287.

WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The annual western amateur golf championship tournament was held on the links of the Westmoreland club, Chicago, July 11-16, 1921. The winner of the title was Charles ("Chick") Evans of the Edgewater club, Chicago. In the thirty-six-hole final he defeated Rudy Knepper of Sioux City, the Iowa champion, 3 up and 2 to play. Championship record to date:
1899—David R. Forgan (Onwentsia), Glen View, 6 up.
1900—William Waller (Onwentsia), Lake Forest, 1 up.
1901—Phelps B. Hoyt (Glen View), Midlothian, 6 up.
1902—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 1 up.
1903—Walter E. Egan (Exmoor), Cleveland, 1 up.
1904—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Highland Park, 6 up, 5 to play.
1905—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Glen View, 3 up, 2 to play.
1906—D. E. Sawyer (Wheaton), Glen Echo, 5 up, 4 to play.
1907—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 5 up, 4 to play.
1908—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Rock Island, 6 up, 5 to play.
1909—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Flossmoor, 1 up.
1910—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Minikahda, 2 up, 1 to play.
1911—Albert Seckel (Riverside), Detroit, 8 up, 7 to play.
1912—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Denver, 1 up.
1913—Warren K. Wood (Homewood), Homewood, 4 up, 3 to play.
1914—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Grand Rapids, 11 up, 9 to play.
1915—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Cleveland, O., 7 up, 5 to play.
1916—Heinrich Schmidt (Claremont, Oakland, Cal.), Del Monte, Cal., 7 up, 6 to play.
1917—Francis Ouimet (Woodland), Midlothian, 1 up.
1918—No contest on account of war.
1919—Harry G. Legg (Minikahda), Sunset Hill, St. Louis, 2 up.
1920—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Memphis Country club, 5 up, 4 to play.
1921—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Westmoreland, Chicago, 3 up, 2 to play.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Marion Hollins of West Brook, L. I., won the women's national golf championship of 1921 at the tournament held on the links of the Hollywood Golf club at Deal, N. J., Oct. 3-8. The contest was made especially interesting from the fact that Miss Cecil Leitch, the British, French and Canadian champion, took part in the play. She was, however, defeated in the second round by Mrs. Frank C. Letts, Jr., of Chicago, 1 up. Miss Hollins' opponent in the final match was Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, Ga., holder of the title since 1916. Miss Hollins won 4 up and 3 to play. Championship record to date:

1895—Beatrix Hoyt, on Meadowbrook Country club links.
1896—Beatrix Hoyt, Morris Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1897—Beatrix Hoyt, Essex Country club, 5 up, 4 to play.
1898—Beatrix Hoyt, Ardsley club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1899—Ruth Underhill, Philadelphia Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1900—Frances Griscom, Shinnecock Hills, 6 up, 4 to play.
1901—Genevieve Hecker, Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1902—Genevieve Hecker, Brookline, 4 up, 3 to play.
1903—Bessie Anthony, Chicago Golf club, 7 up, 6 to play.
1904—Georgianna Bishop, Philadelphia, 5 up, 3 to play.
1905—Pauline Mackay, Oakley Country club, 1 up.
1906—Harriet S. Curtis, Brae Burn Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1907—Margaret Curtis, Midlothian, 7 up, 6 to play.
1908—Catherine C. Harley, Fall River, 6 up, 5 to play.
1909—Dorothy Campbell (North Berwick, Scotland), Merion Cricket club, 3 up, 1 to play.
1910—Dorothy Campbell (Hamilton, Ont.), Homewood County club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1911—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
1912—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Essex Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1913—Gladys Ravenscroft, Bromborough club, England, Wilmington (Del.) Country club, 2 up.
1914—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, Nassau Country club, 1 up.
1915—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck (Philadelphia), Onwentsia club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1916—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Belmont Springs Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1917-18—No contest on account of war.
1919—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Shawnee Country club, 6 up, 5 to play.
1920—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Mayfield club, 4 up and 3 to play.
1921—Miss Marion Hollins (West Brook, L. I.), Hollywood club, 4 up and 3 to play.

WOMEN'S WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. Melvin Jones of the Olympia Fields club won the twenty-first annual championship of the Women's Western Golf association on the links of the Westmoreland club, Evanston, Aug. 23-27, 1921, defeating in the deciding contest Mrs. W. J. Douglas of the Westmoreland club, 6 and 4. Winners of event:

1901—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 3 up, 1 to play.
1902—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 1 up.
1903—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Exmoor, 3 up, 2 to play.
1904—Miss Frances Everett (Exmoor), Glen View, 1 up.
1905—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Homewood, 4 up, 2 to play.
1906—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Exmoor, 1 up.
1907—Miss Lillian French (Windsor), Midlothian, 1 up.
1908—Mrs. W. Frances Anderson (Hinsdale), St. Louis Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1909—Miss Vida Llewellyn (LaGrange), Homewood, 6 up, 5 to play.
1910—Mrs. Thurston Harris (Westward Ho), Skokie, 3 up, 2 to play.
1911—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Midlothian, 3 up, 2 to play.
1912—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Hinsdale, 1 up.
1913—Miss Myra Helmer (Midlothian), Memphis, 5 up, 3 to play.
1914—Mrs. Harry D. Hammond (Highland, Indianapolis), Hinsdale, 5 up, 3 to play.
1915—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Ravisloe), Midlothian, 4 up, 3 to play.
1916—Mrs. Frank C. Letts (Cincinnati), Kent Country club, Grand Rapids, Mich., 4 up, 1 to play.
1917—Mrs. Frank C. Letts (Indian Hill, Chicago), Flossmoor, 5 up, 4 to play.
1918—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Ravisloe, Chicago), Indian Hill club, Winnetka, Ill., 4 up, 3 to play.
1919—Mrs. Perry Fisk, De Kalb, Ill., Detroit Country club, 3 up and 2 to play.
1920—Mrs. F. C. Letts (Onwentsia), Oak Park Country club, 3 up.
1921—Mrs. Melvin Jones (Olympia Fields), Westmoreland club, 6 up and 4 to play.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Walter C. Hagen of New York won the professional golf championship of the United States in the final contest of the tournament held on the links of the Inwood Country club, New York, Oct. 1, 1921. His opponent in the final was James Barnes of Pelham, N. Y., whom he defeated 3 and 2. Record of winners of event:

1916—James Barnes (Whitemarsh Valley) at Siwanoy links, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 1 up.
1917-1918—(No contests).
1919—James Barnes (Sunset Hill), at Engineers' club, Roslyn, N. Y., 6 up, 5 to play.
1920—Jock Hutchison (Glen View), at Flossmoor, near Chicago, 1 up.
1921—Walter C. Hagen (New York), at Inwood Country club, New York, 3 up, 2 to play.

OLYMPIC CUP.

Record of winners:

1904—At St. Louis, Western G. A., 1749.
1905—At Chicago, Western Pa. A., 655.
1906—At St. Louis, Western G. A., 635.
1907—At Cleveland, Metropolitan G. A., 641.
1908—At Rock Island, Western G. A., 632.
1909—At Chicago, Western G. A., 623.
1910—At Minneapolis, Western G. A., 615.
1911—At Detroit, Western G. A., 606.
1912—At Chicago, Western G. A., 622.
1913—At Chicago, Western G. A., 628.
1914—At Grand Rapids, Chicago Dist. G. A., 636.
1915—At Cleveland, Chicago Dist. G. A., 651.
1916—At Del Monte, California G. A., 588.
1917—At Chicago, Western G. A., 655.
1918—No contest.
1919—At St. Louis, St. Louis G. A., 321 (18 holes).
1920—No contest.
1921—At Chicago, Trans-Mississippi G. A., 627.

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

1890—John Ball, Jr.* (R. L. G. C.), Prestwick, 164.
1891—H. Kirkcaldy (St. Andrews), St. Andrews, 166.
1892—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, †305.

1893—W. Auchterlonie (St. Andrews), Prestwick, 322.
1894—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), Sandwich, 325.
1895—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), St. Andrews, 322.
1896—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Muirfield, 316.
1897—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, 305.
1898—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Prestwick, 307.
1899—H. Vardon (Ganton), Sandwich, 310.
1900—J. H. Taylor (Richmond), St. Andrews, 309.
1901—James Braid (Romford), Muirfield, 309.
1902—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield), Hoylake, 307.
1903—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield).
1904—J. White (Sunningdale), Sandwich, 296.
1905—James Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrews, 318.
1906—James Braid (Walton Heath), Muirfield, 300.
1907—Arnaud Massey (France), Hoylake, 317.
1908—James Braid (Walton Heath), Prestwick, 291.
1909—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Sandwich, 295.
1910—James Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrews, 299.
1911—H. Vardon (South Herts), Sandwich, 303.
1912—Edw. Ray (Ganton), Muirfield, 294.
1913—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Hoylake, 304.
1914—H. Vardon (South Herts), Prestwick, 306.
1915-1919—No contests.
1920—George Duncan (Hangerhill), Deal, 303.
1921—Jock Hutchison (Glen View, Chicago), St. Andrews, 296.
*Amateur. †Changed to 72 holes.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Some of the best golf players in the United States took part in the contest for the amateur golf championship of Britain at Hoylake, England, May 21-27, 1921. They made a good start, but were eliminated one by one, and the winner of the event was W. I. Hunter of Walmar and Kingsdown, who in the final round of thirty-six holes defeated his countryman, Allan Graham of the Royal Liverpool club. The American players lost out in the following order: First round—A. Manley, New York; Douglas Grant, San Francisco; Ray Thompson, New York. Second round—Jesse P. Guilford, Boston; Francis Ouimet, Boston. Third round—Charles Evans, Chicago; J. Hunt, Texas. Fourth round—Robert T. Jones, Atlanta; W. C. Fownes, Pittsburgh; J. H. Douglas, Jr., Chicago. Fifth round—Paul Hunter, Los Angeles. Sixth round—Fred J. Wright, Boston. In the preliminary foursomes and singles, played on Saturday, May 21, the Americans took nine out of twelve matches, as follows:

Foursomes.

Charles W. ("Chick") Evans and Robert (Bobby) Jones, America, defeated George O. Simpson and J. L. C. Jenkins, Britain, 5 and 3.

Francis Ouimet and Jesse P. Guilford, America, defeated Cyril Tolley and E. W. Holderness, Britain, 3 and 2.

Dr. Paul Hunter and J. Wood Platt, America, defeated R. H. De Montmorency and Roger Wethered, Britain, 1 up.

W. C. Fownes, Jr., and Frederick J. Wright, America, defeated C. C. Aylmer and T. D. Armour, Britain, 4 and 2.

Singles.

Cyril Tolley, Eastbourne, defeated Charles W. Evans, Chicago, 4 and 3.

Francis Ouimet, Boston, defeated J. L. C. Jenkins, Troon, 6 and 5.

T. D. Armour, Lothianburn, beat J. Wood Platt, Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

Frederick J. Wright, Boston, defeated E. W. Holderness, Walton Heath, 2 up.

Jesse P. Guilford, Boston, defeated George O. Simpson, Troon, 2 and 1.

Robert T. (Bobby) Jones, Atlanta, defeated R. H. De Montmorency, Worplesdon, 4 and 3.

C. C. Aylmer, Ranelagh, defeated Dr. Paul Hunter, Los Angeles, 2 and 1.

W. C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated Roger Wethered, Worplesdon, 3 and 1.

Championship Record.

Year.	Winner.	Runner up.
1886—H.	Hutchinson..	Henry Lamb....7 and 6
1887—H.	Hutchinson..	John Ball, Jr... 1 hole
1888—J.	Ball, Jr.....	J. E. Laidlay...5 and 4
1889—J.	E. Laidlay...	L. W. Balfour..2 and 1
1890—J.	Ball, Jr.....	J. E. Laidlay..4 and 3
1891—J.	E. Laidlay...	H. H. Hilton.....1 hole
1892—J.	Ball, Jr.....	H. H. Hilton....3 and 1
1893—Peter	Anderson..	J. E. Laidlay.....1 hole
1894—J.	Ball, Jr.....	S. M. Ferguson..1 hole
1895—L.	B. Melville...	J. Ball, Jr.....*1 hole
1896—F.	G. Tait.....	H. H. Hilton.....8 and 7
1897—A.	J. T. Allan...	J. Robb.....4 and 2
1898—F.	G. Tait.....	S. M. Ferguson.7 and 5
1899—J.	Ball, Jr.....	F. G. Tait.....*1 hole
1900—H.	H. Hilton...	J. Robb.....8 and 7
1901—H.	H. Hilton...	J. L. Low.....1 hole
1902—C.	Hutchings....	S. H. Fry.....1 up
1903—R.	Maxwell.....	H. Hutchinson..6 and 5
1904—W.	J. Travis....	E. Blackwell....4 and 3
1905—A.	G. Barry.....	Hon. O. Scott..3 and 2
1906—James	Robb.....	C. C. Lengen...4 and 3
1907—J.	Ball, Jr.....	A. Palmer.....6 and 4
1908—E.	A. Lassen.....	H. F. Taylor....7 and 6
1909—R.	Maxwell.....	C. K. Hutchinson.1 hole
1910—John	Ball.....	C. Aylmer.....10 and 9
1911—H.	H. Hilton....	F. A. Lassen....4 and 3
1912—John	Ball.....	H. A. Mitchell....1 hole
1913—H.	H. Hilton.....	R. Harris.....6 and 5
1914—J.	L. C. Jenkins..	C. L. Hezlet....3 and 2

1915-1919—No contests on account of war.
1920—Cyril Toley.....R. Gardner, *1 hole.
1921—W. I. Hunter....A. Graham..12 and 11
*After a tie.

BRITISH WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the British women's golf championship tournament held on the Turnberry course, in Scotland, May 30-June 3, 1921, Miss Cecil Leitch retained the title by defeating in the final round Miss Joyce Wethered 4 and 3. In the earlier rounds several American players, including Miss Alexa Stirling, Miss Edith Cummings and Mrs. R. H. Barlow, were defeated by Miss Leitch and other English experts. Miss Leitch defeated Miss Stirling in the first round, 3 up and 2 to play.

CHICAGO WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. Melvin Jones of Olympia Fields won the Chicago women's golf championship of the Women's Western Golf association at Flossmoor July 22, 1921, by defeating Mrs. E. E. Harwood, a clubmate, 3 and 2, in the final contest of the annual tournament.

COOK COUNTY OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

George Hackl, Jr., won the Cook county open golf championship July 22, 1921, by defeating Thomas Thompson, 2 and 1, in the final of the annual tournament.

OTHER GOLF WINNERS.

Alabama (amateur)—A. B. Harris.
British (professional)—Jock Hutchison.
California (amateur)—Paul M. Hunter.
California (open)—Eddie Loos.
Canadian (amateur)—Frank Thompson.
Canadian (open)—W. H. Trovinger.
Canadian (women)—Miss Cecil Leitch.
Chicago district (amateur)—T. J. Frainey.
Chicago district (team)—Onwentsia.
Cook county (municipal)—J. L. Davis.

Colorado (women)—Mrs. L. A. McLaughlin.
Connecticut (amateur)—Reginald M. Lewis.
Florida—George James.
Florida (women)—Mrs. Quentin Feitner.
France (amateur)—C. S. Lipscomb.
France (open)—Aubrey Boomer.
France (women)—Miss Cecil Leitch.
Indiana (amateur)—John Simpson.
Intercollegiate (east)—J. S. Dean.
Intercollegiate (west)—Ralph McKee.
Iowa—Rudy Knepper.
Kansas—Alex. Graham.
Kansas (women)—Mrs. H. E. Sterrett.
Kentucky—Paul Bagby.
Maine (amateur)—F. C. Dyson.
Massachusetts (amateur)—Jesse P. Guilford.
Michigan (open)—Walter Hagen.
Metropolitan (open)—Robert McDonald.
Metropolitan (amateur)—J. G. White.
Metropolitan (women)—Mrs. W. A. Gavin.
Michigan (women)—Miss Lucille Desenberg.
Minnesota (amateur)—H. Johnston.
Minnesota (open)—Jack Burke.
Minnesota (women)—Miss Mary Clark.
Mississippi—J. R. Newkirk.
Missouri—James Manion.
Missouri (women)—Miriam Burns.
Nebraska—Blaine Young.
New Jersey (amateur)—Newton C. Mair.
New Jersey (open)—Peter O'Hara.
North and south (amateur)—B. P. Merriman.
North and south (open)—Jock Hutchison.
North and south (women)—Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd.
North Dakota (amateur)—Jack Hintgen.
Northern California (amateur)—Norman MacBeth.
Ohio (amateur)—Harold Weber.
Oklahoma (women)—Mrs. Carl L. Wells.
Pacific northwest—George Von Elm.
Pennsylvania (amateur)—Max Marston.
Pennsylvania (open)—Cyril Walker.
South Dakota—Ed Meisenholder.
Southern (amateur)—Perry Adair.
Tennessee (open)—Will Brown.
Texas (amateur)—Charles L. Dexter.
Texas (women)—Mrs. J. H. Lapham.
Trans-Mississippi—George von Elm.
Wisconsin (amateur)—Gordon Guilbert.
Wisconsin (open)—James Mason.
Wisconsin (women)—Miss Bernice Wall.

PUBLIC GOLF COURSES IN CHICAGO PARKS.

Columbus Park—Nine hole course.
Jackson Park—Two separate courses, 18 holes and 9 holes. Courses are situated in park just off East 63d street and Stony Island avenue.
Marquette Park—One 18 hole course.
Garfield Park—9 hole course, situated in park about one block south of West Madison street and Hamlin avenue.
Lincoln Park—9 hole course, situated on lake shore, starting at Diversey boulevard.

GOLF OFFICIALS (1921).

United States Golf Association.

President—Howard F. Whitney, Nassau Country club.
Vice-Presidents—J. F. Byers, Allegheny Country club; Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale Golf club.
Secretary—Wynan D. Vanderpool, Morris County Golf club, Morristown, N. J.
Treasurer—Mortimer N. Buckner, Garden City Golf club, New York, N. Y.
Executive Committee—The officers and Albert D. Locke, Brae Burn Country club; Nelson M. Whitney, Audubon Golf club; Hugh I. Wilson, Merion Cricket club; James D. Standish, Lockmoor club.

Western Golf Association.

President—Albert R. Gates, Skokie Country club, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—Charles O. Pfeil, Memphis Country club, Memphis, Tenn.
Secretary—William W. Harless, South Shore club, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—Guy F. Gregg, Blue Mound Country club, Milwaukee, Wis.
Directors—James F. Nugent, Hillcrest, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Wadley, Texarkana, Tex.; Sam W. Reynolds, Omaha Field club; Fred S. Borton, Mayfield Country club, Cleveland, O.; A. D. S. Johnston, Los Angeles Country club.

Professional Golfers' Association.

President—George Sargent, Scioto Country club, Columbus, O.
Vice-President—George McLean, New York, N. Y.
Vice-President—Wilfred Reid, New York, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer—Ernest Anderson, New York, N. Y.

BOWLING.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.

Leading winners in the twenty-first annual tournament of the American Bowling congress held in Buffalo, N. Y., March 1-31, 1921:

Five-Man Teams.

Saunders, Toronto	3,066
A. H. Arnold & Bro., Chicago	3,047
Fleming Furniture, Cleveland	2,961
Lincoln Life Ins., Fort Wayne	2,936
Academy, Kenosha	2,927

Two-Man Teams.

Kallusch-Schieman, Rochester	1,314
Norton-Knoche, Madison	1 295
Pieper-Broell, Milwaukee	1,291
Blouin-Wolf, Chicago	1,287
Votel-Carrel, Cincinnati	1,280

Singles.

Fred S. Smith, Detroit	702
F. Snyder, Erie	686
J. Gilligan, Buffalo	683
J. Hanks, Chicago	681
W. Roloff, Milwaukee	679

All Events.

Archie Schieman, Rochester	1,909
Fred S. Smith, Detroit	1,889
O. Kallusch, Rochester	1,887
E. Schoenlaub, Marion, O.	1,881
J. Klingman, Dayton	1,874

Championship Records.

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1901—Standards, Chicago	2,720
1902—Fidelias, New York	2,792
1903—O'Learys, Chicago	2,819
1904—Ansons, Chicago	2,737
1905—Gunthers No. 2, Chicago	2,795
1906—Centurys No. 1, Chicago	2,794
1907—Furniture Citys, Grand Rapids	2,775
1908—Bonds, Columbus, O.	2,927
1909—Lipmans, Chicago	2,962
1910—Cosmos, Chicago	2,880
1911—Flenners, Chicago	2,924
1912—Brunswick All Stars, New York	2,904
1913—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	3,006
1914—Monko club, New Haven	2,944
1915—Barry-Kettelers, Chicago	2,907
1916—Commodore Barrys, Chicago	2,905
1917—Birk Brothers, Chicago	3,061
1918—Aquillas, St. Paul	3,022
1919—Athearn Hotel, Oshkosh	2,992
1920—Brucks No. 1, Chicago	3,096
1921—Saunders, Toronto	3,066

Two-Man Teams.

1901—Voorhees-Starr, New York	1,203
1902—McLean-Steers, Chicago	1,237
1903—Collins-Selbach, Columbus	1,227
1904—Kraus-Spies, Washington	1,184

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1905—Stretch-Rolfe, Chicago	1,213
1906—Hamilton-Husey, Philadelphia	1,268
1907—Richter-Bigley, Louisville	1,164
1908—Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago	1,254
1909—Schwoegler brothers, Madison, Wis.	1,304
1910—Daiker-Wetterman, Cincinnati	1,231
1911—Hartley-Seiler, East Liverpool, O.	1,246
1912—Owen-Sutton, Louisville, Ky.	1,259
1913—Schultz-Koster, Newark, N. J.	1,291
1914—Negley-Van Ness, Newark	1,245
1915—Allen-Allen, Detroit	1,297
1916—Thoma-Marino, Chicago	1,297
1917—Satorius-Holzschuh, Peoria, Ill.	1,346
1918—Steers-Thoma, Chicago	1,335
1919—Kallusch-Barnes, Rochester	1,305
1920—Erickson-Krems, Chicago	1,301
1921—Kallusch-Schieman, Rochester	1,314

Singles.

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago	648
1902—Fred Strong, Chicago	649
1903—David A. Jones, Milwaukee	683
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis	647
1905—C. Anderson, St. Paul	651
1906—Frank T. Favour, Oshkosh	669
1907—M. Levey, Indianapolis	624
1908—A. Wengler, Chicago	699
1909—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.	691
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit	705
1911—J. Blouin, Chicago	681
1912—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.	679
1913—F. Peterson, Columbus, O.	693
1914—William Miller, Detroit	675
1915—W. H. Pierce, Pueblo, Col.	711
1916—Sam Schliman, Toronto	685
1917—Otto Kallusch, Rochester, N. Y.	698
1918—C. Styles, Detroit	702
1919—H. Cavan, Pittsburgh	718
1920—J. Shaw, Chicago	713
1921—Fred S. Smith, Detroit	702

All Events (9 Games).

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago	1,737
1902—John Koster, New York	1,841
1903—Fred Strong, Chicago	1,896
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis	1,804
1905—J. G. Reilly, Chicago	1,791
1906—J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis	1,794
1907—Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids	1,767
1908—R. Crabe, East Liverpool, O.	1,910
1909—James Blouin, Chicago	1,909
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit	1,961
1911—James Smith, Buffalo	1,919
1912—P. Sutton, Louisville	1,843
1913—E. Herrman, Cleveland	1,972
1914—William Miller, Detroit	1,897
1915—Mattie Faetz, Chicago	1,876
1916—Frank Thoma, Chicago	1,919
1917—Henry Miller, Detroit	1,945
1918—H. Steers, Chicago	1,952
1919—H. Lindsey, New Haven	1,933
1920—J. Smith, Milwaukee	1,915
1921—Archie Schieman, Rochester	1,909

Officers of the American Bowling congress 1921-1922: President, John T. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, Abe Langworthy, Milwaukee, Wis.; treasurer, F. L. Pasdeloup, Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The International Bowling association tournament of 1921 was held in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 5-15 inclusive. Event winners to date:

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1903—Acmes, St. Paul	2,726
1904—Capitols, St. Paul	2,694
1905—Courts, St. Paul	2,820
1906—Capitols, St. Paul	2,746
1907—Pfisters, St. Paul	2,781
1908—Anheuser-Busch, St. Paul	2,789
1909—Doris, St. Paul	2,653
1910—Chalmers-Detroits, Chicago	2,760
1911—Capitols, St. Paul	2,849
1912—Americans, St. Paul	2,905
1913—Blatz, Chicago	2,916
1914—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	2,910
1915—Doris, St. Paul	3,014
1916—Centrals, Minneapolis	2,880
1917—Fiat, Minneapolis	2,822
1918—Schmidts, St. Paul	2,928
1919—Schmidts, St. Paul	2,815
1920—Centrals, Minneapolis	2,946
1921—Himes Cafe, St. Paul	2,939

Two-Man Teams.

1903—Alness-Wooley, Minneapolis	1,213
1904—Hansen-Parker, Minneapolis	1,174
1905—Wooley-Garland, Minneapolis	1,277
1906—Gosewich-Muggley, St. Paul	1,160
1907—Listy-Ferguson, Duluth	1,196
1908—Moshofsky-Hinderer, St. Paul	1,246
1909—Yost-Miller, St. Paul	1,195
1910—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1,243
1911—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1,308
1912—Lee-De Vos, Milwaukee	1,222
1913—Klaes-Klaes, Duluth	1,221
1914—Gibson-Robler, Winnipeg	1,258
1915—Tennyson-Newhouse, Minneapolis	1,265
1916—Miller-Nystrom, St. Paul	1,201
1917—Wagner-Karlicek, Chicago	1,234
1918—Wilke-Wolfe, Minneapolis	1,309
1919—Metcalf-Matak, St. Paul	1,204
1920—Anderson-Van Dyke, Minneapolis	1,227
1921—Devito-Luby, Chicago	1,303

Singles.

1903—Skorish, St. Paul	674
1904—Alness, Minneapolis	658
1905—Kampman, St. Paul	636
1906—G. Olson, Duluth	589
1906—Werner, Winona	589
1907—Wooley, Minneapolis	617
1908—Campbell, Duluth	622
1909—Dolan, Minneapolis	636
1910—Johnson, Minneapolis	618
1911—Con Sandblom, St. Paul	693
1912—F. L. Trainer, Sioux City	642
1913—Harry Steers, Chicago	654
1914—Victor Weber, Le Mars, Iowa	671
1915—H. Marino, Chicago	679
1916—W. C. Fust, Minneapolis	687
1917—J. N. Deller, Duluth	705
1918—Joe Shaw, Chicago	669
1919—E. Baumgarten, Chicago	631
1920—J. Williams, La Crosse	660
1921—W. Heerman, Chicago	675

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The twenty-fourth annual tournament of the Illinois Bowling association was held in Chicago April 30-May 29, 1921. The main event was taken by the Anderson and Drew five-man team of Chicago with a score of 3,015. Record of winners to date:

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1898—Interclub league, Chicago	2,425
1899—Interclub league, Chicago	2,581
1900—Chicago league, Chicago	2,574
1901—Chicago league, Chicago	2,944
1902—Chicago league, Chicago	2,900
1903—South Chicago league, Chicago	2,875
1904—Chicago league, Chicago	2,853
1905—W. Side Bus. Men's league, Chi.	2,855
1906—Bensingers, Chicago	2,882
1907—Lake View league, Chicago	2,920
1908—Howard Majors, Chicago	2,857
1909—Lincolns No. 1, Chicago	2,960
1910—Lipmans, Chicago	2,977
1911—Chalmers-Detroits	2,865
1912—Bruck's league, Chicago	2,884
1913—Concordia Reds, Chicago	2,878
1914—Blatz, Chicago	2,975
1915—Chalmers, Chicago	2,893
1916—Mendels, Chicago	2,955
1917—Blouin-Brucks, Chicago	2,964
1918—John Bergs, Chicago	2,915
1919—Americus, Chicago	2,956
1920—Bensingers, Chicago	2,952
1921—Anderson and Drew	3,015

Two-Man Teams.

Year. Team.	Score.
1904—O. W. Schmidt-H. Steers	1,269
1905—P. Ward-D. McGuire	1,216
1906—C. H. Wood-F. Bartsch	1,270
1907—F. Bomer-G. Bomer	1,223
1908—Jack Hoffenkamp-H. Glassner	1,339
1909—J. J. Zust-W. P. Gomph	1,249
1910—Phil Wolf-Jack Reilly	1,218
1911—Louis Levine-Fred Bliss	1,269
1912—Harry Ruth-Fred Collins	1,256
1913—James Stevens-John Rosendal	1,243
1914—Paul Holden-Peter Kerpen	1,273
1915—J. and F. Kartheiser	1,251
1916—Bob Wagner-Phil Wolf	1,313
1917—George Hansen-Edward Hunolt	1,209
1918—Edward Hanniford-Pat Mitchell	1,242
1919—E. Kelly-A. Toemmel	1,299
1920—E. Martens-L. Pflum	1,223
1921—Luby-De Vito	1,266

Singles.

1898—W. B. Hanna, Chicago	*172 5-6
1899—H. E. Shepard, Chicago	*190
1900—W. V. Thompson, Interclub	*197 11-12
1901—Fred Worden, Anson	*201 7-9
1902—J. E. Berlin, Sheridan	*201 7-9
1903—Fred Worden, Star	643
1904—Andrew Hall, Chicago	630
1905—R. Wienold, Monroe	711
1906—James Foley, Union	662
1907—C. Heitschmidt, Lake View	649
1908—Dan Ward, Tosettis	687
1909—Otto A. Kupfer, Southwest	678
1910—Andrew Hall, Chicago	725
1911—Arthur Anderson, Lake View	665
1912—George Haug, Chicago	671
1913—Arthur Lutz, Berghoffs	721
1914—Al Toemmel, Planters	684
1915—H. M. Lampert, Ellis	700
1916—Chris Kaad, Hotel Planters	694
1917—Al Gaul, Jewelers	680
1918—Al Toemmel, Planters	†695
1919—E. Paul, Peoria	679
1920—Frank Shaw, Chicago	679
1921—William Wernicke, Chicago	676

*Averages. †After roll-off with C. Mathiesen.

All Events.

1904—H. Steers, Chicago	1,803
1905—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,769
1906—D. Woodbury, Chicago	1,826
1907—August Trapp, Chicago	1,851
1908—Eddie Meyer, Indianapolis	1,854
1909—Sylvester A. Murray, Chicago	1,841
1910—Phil. Wolf, Chicago	1,836
1911—W. V. Thompson, Chicago	1,882
1912—Fred Collins, Chicago	1,826
1913—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,877
1914—George Ahrbeck, Cappers	1,883
1915—J. Danek, Flenners	1,855
1916—Jule Lellinger, Chicago	1,890
1917—Hank Marino, Jeffersons	1,849
1918—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,918
1919—Al Sindelar, Chicago	1,880
1920—Frank Shaw, Chicago	1,852
1921—Tom Remaier, Chicago	1,851

Officers Illinois Bowling association, 1921: President, Al Sindelar, Chicago; vice-presidents, William Moritz, Chicago; W. S. Laidlow, Peoria; Edward Wigand, Aurora, and R. L. Bell, Rockford; secretary, Jake Mueller; treasurer, James Hartwell; auditor, Roy Davis.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Year. Team. *Five-Man Teams.*	Score.
1904-5—Hoffmans	2,885
1905-6—Kloempkens	2,874
1906-7—Quirk No. 1	2,890
1907-8—Eclipse	2,827
1908-9—Lederers	2,865
1909-10—Boller Pianos	2,961
1910-11—Seng's Springs	2,899
1911 (December)—Goodfriends	2,990
1912—El Utilas	2,960
1913—O'Learys	2,876
1914—O'Learys	2,906
1915—Nienstadts	2,957
1916—Kleker Plumbers	2,983
1917—Birk Brothers	2,938
1918—Americus	2,908
1919—Bensingers	3,039
1920—Mineralites	2,970

Two-Man Teams.

1904-5—Meyer-Peterson	1,283
1905-6—Faetz-Schneider	1,221
1906-7—Woodbury-Stoike	1,246
1907-8—Ehlman-Weeks	1,240
1908-9—Peifer-Steers	1,250
1909-10—Flenner-Collier	1,298
1910-11—Nelson-Metcalf	1,303
1911 (December)—Blouin-Rolfe	1,312
1912—Toemmel-Kelly	1,310
1913—Meyer-Bangart	1,219
1914—Gaede-Arnhorst	1,225
1915—Hahn-Trapp	1,268
1916—Chabot-Siska	1,261
1917—Geiser-Trapp	1,236
1918—Kelly-Toemmel	1,251
1919—Smith-Hofherr	1,280
1920—Hoffman-Budinger	1,287

Singles.

1904-5—George A. Rost	671
1905-6—Robert Wienold	659
1906-7—James Hartwell	678
1907-8—Charles Nelson	684
1908-9—E. D. Peifer	659
1909-10—H. A. Walker	697
1910-11—R. Kirch	676
1911 (December)—Ned Nelson	711
1912—Joe Shaw	674
1913—Jay Thompson	673
1914—P. McGuire	676
1915—Frank Kafora	710
1916—John Brichetto	662
1917—Chris Kaad	677
1918—H. Lehmpuhl	737
1919—Al Toemmel	687
1920—John Krideth	681

All Events.

1905—Eddie Meyer	1,845
1906—Matt Faetz	1,876
1907—D. Woodbury	1,957
1908—James Blouin	1,912
1909—Charles Langmeyer	1,892
1910—H. A. Walker	1,942
1911—Al Toemmel	1,902
1911 (December)—Ned Nelson	1,870
1912—Al Toemmel	1,843
1913—William Metcalf	1,888
1914—M. Faetz	1,892
1915—Frank Kafora	1,895
1916—Marvin Erickson	1,875
1917—Chris Kaad	1,903
1918—F. Hoffman	1,870
1919—Harry Steers	1,890
1920—Henry Marino	1,879

WOMEN'S NATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual tournament of the Women's National Bowling association was held in Cleveland, O., April 28-May 6, 1921. The five-woman event was won by the Grand B. B. team of Rockford, Ill., with a score of 2,482 and the doubles event by Miss Grace Leggee and Mrs. Pearl Ley of Chicago with a score of 1,079. In the singles Mrs. Emma Jaeger of Detroit was the winner with the score of 579. She was also first in the all-events with a total of 1,557.

Championship Record.

Five-Woman Teams.

Year. Team.	Score.
1918—Leffingwell Ladies, Chicago	2,479
1919—Minor Butlers, Toledo	2,436
1920—Stein Juniors, St. Louis	2,454
1921—Grand B. B., Rockford, Ill.	2,482

Doubles.

1918—Mrs. Acker-Mrs. Reilley, Chicago	1,012
1919—Mrs. Butterworth-Mrs. Steib, Chi...	1,042

Year. Team.	Score.
1920—Mrs. Willig-Mrs. Walz, Chicago	1,043
1921—Miss Leggee-Mrs. Ley, Chicago	1,079

Singles.

1918—Mrs. F. Steid, Detroit	537
1919—Mrs. B. Husk, Newark, N. J.	594
1920—Mrs. T. Humphreys, St. Louis	559
1921—Mrs. E. Jaeger, Detroit	579

All-Events.

1920—Mrs. Leibrick, Chicago	1,605
1921—Mrs. Emma Jaeger, Detroit	1,557

INTERSTATE TOURNAMENT.

In an interstate bowling tournament held in South Bend, Ind., and ending Jan. 30, 1921, the winners in the various events were:
Five-man—Fritzi Scheffs, Chicago; 2,942.
Doubles—Kraft-Zucker, Fort Wayne; 1,246.
Singles—L. Levine, Chicago; 710.
All-events—M. O. Wisner, Chicago; 1,877.

INTERSTATE TOURNAMENT AT AURORA.

In the seventh interstate bowling tournament held in Aurora, Ill., and ending Feb. 28, 1921, the Fritzi Scheffs of Chicago won the five-man event with a score of 2,994. Chuck Collier and Sykes Thoma of Chicago took the doubles with 1,254, A. Horda of Chicago the singles with 699 and Eddy Kelly of Chicago the all-events with 1,890.

BLOUIN VS. SMITH.

In a special bowling match of sixty games ending April 29, 1921, Jimmy Blouin of Chicago defeated Jimmy Smith of Milwaukee, 12,259 to 11,914.

BILLIARDS.

NATIONAL 18-2 CHAMPIONSHIP.

Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., won the national amateur 18-2 championship in balk-line billiards at the tournament held in Cleveland, O., ending Feb. 15, 1921, by defeating in the final contest Percy N. Collins of Chicago by a score of 300 to 247 in thirty-six innings. Final standing of the players:

Player.	W.	L.	H.R.	Pct.
C. Heddon	5	1	139	.833
P. N. Collins	4	2	92	.667
E. T. Appleby	4	2	118	.667
F. S. Appleby	4	2	90	.667
R. M. Lord	2	4	55	.333
Dr. A. I. Brown	1	5	61	.167
E. Renner	1	5	67	.167

Championship List.

1901—A. R. Townsend.	1912—Morris Brown.
1902—E. W. Gardner.	1913—Joseph Mayer.
1903—W. P. Foss.	1914—E. W. Gardner.
1904—J.F.Poggenburg.	1915—Joseph Mayer.
1905—C. F. Conklin.	1916—E. W. Gardner.
1906—E. W. Gardner.	1917—Nathan Hall.
1907—C. Demarest.	1918—Corwin Huston.
1908—C. Demarest.	1919—D. McAndless.
1909—H. A. Wright.	1920—P. M. Collins.
1910—E. W. Gardner.	1921—Charles Heddon.
1911—J.F.Poggenburg.	

In 1909 the play was changed from 14-2 to 18-2 balkline.

AMATEUR 3-CUSHION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Earl W. Lookabaugh of Lindenwood, Ill., playing under the colors of the Illinois Athletic club, won the third annual national amateur three-cushion championship in a tournament held in Detroit, Mich., March 28-April 3, 1921. At the close of the regular schedule he was tied with Walter R. Brewer of Chicago, each having won six games and lost one. In the play-off Lookabaugh won by a score of 50 to 33. Final standing of the players:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
E. W. Lookabaugh, Chicago	7	1	.875
W. R. Brewer, Chicago	6	2	.750
Walker Calderwood, Detroit	5	2	.714
A. H. Hahn, Chicago	3	4	.429
H. B. Kuhn, Chicago	2	5	.286
H. W. Sutcliff, Chicago	2	5	.286
G. H. Laubach, New York	2	5	.286
L. A. Servatius, New York	1	6	.143

Championship List.

1919—Arthur Newman.
1920—William B. Huey.
1921—Earl W. Lookabaugh.

NATIONAL 3-CUSHION CHAMPIONSHIP.

In a tournament held in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 3-15, 1921, August Kieckhefer of Chicago won the national three-cushion championship with seven games won and two lost. The final standing of the players was:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Kieckhefer	7	2	.778	Weston	4	5	.444
Layton	6	3	.667	Heal	4	5	.444
De Oro	6	3	.667	Cannefax	3	6	.333
Maupome	5	4	.556	Denton	3	6	.333
McCourt	5	4	.556	Otis	2	7	.222

CHICAGO 3-CUSHION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Augie Kieckhefer won the 1921 three-cushion championship of the Chicago Billiard league in a schedule of games ending May 5 by winning twenty-one out of twenty-six matches. Charley Le Gros was second and Joe Capron third. Leonard Kenney was the winner in 1920. Final standing:

Player.	W.	L.	B.G.	H.R.
Kieckhefer	21	5	47	12
Le Gros	20	6	43	8
Capron	19	7	53	8
Kenney	17	9	54	10
Walker	17	9	42	6
Tredick	13	13	66	7
Steffanson	13	13	54	7
Engel	12	14	57	11
Lundgren	11	15	65	7
Carlin	11	15	59	5
Harris	8	18	63	8
Jacobs	8	18	75	5
Dougherty	7	19	68	7
Moreau	5	21	68	7

ILLINOIS 3-CUSHION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Earl Lookabaugh of Lindenwood, Ill., won the three-cushion billiard championship of Illinois in Chicago Feb. 28, 1921, when he defeated George Sunde of Chicago, the 1920 champion, by a score of 50 to 43 in 101 innings. He took three straight games in the final series, giving him a total of 150 points. Sunde was second and Otto Jensen third with 139 and 124 points respectively.

ILLINOIS 18-2 CHAMPIONSHIP.

Edwin Martin of Chicago defeated C. A. Gage of Champaign in the final round for the 18-2 amateur balkline billiard championship of Illinois at Champaign, Ill., April 16, 1921, by a score of 250 to 180.

SCHAEFER VS. HOREMANS.

Jake Schaefer of San Francisco defeated Edouard Horemans of Belgium in a 4,800 point 18-2 balkline match by winning the final block, 400 to 118, March 5, 1921, in New York city. The grand totals were: Schaefer, 4,800; Horemans, 4,481. The grand averages were: Schaefer, 47 53-101; Horemans, 44 81-100, both records for such a contest. Schaefer made a run of 436 on the afternoon of March 7, beating the former American record of 308, made by Willie Hoppe in New York in 1916. The world's record is 622, made by Hoppe in Paris in 1911.

In a series played in San Francisco and ending May 17, 1921, Schaefer defeated Horemans 4,000 to 2,352. Schaefer's grand average was 57 1-7.

COCHRAN VS. HOREMANS.

Welker Cochran of San Francisco defeated Edouard Horemans, European champion, in an 18-2 balkline billiard match in Detroit, Mich., ending March 12, 1921. The final score was 3,600 to 3,505.

In New York, N. Y., Horemans defeated Cochran by a score of 4,800 to 4,616 in a match ending March 26.

HOREMANS VS. ALBERT CUTLER.

In New York, N. Y., Horemans defeated Albert Cutler by a score of 2,400 to 1,467 in a block match ending March 30, 1921.

HOREMANS VS. SUTTON.

In Chicago, Ill., in a series of 18-2 balkline billiard games ending April 21, 1921, Horemans defeated Edward B. Sutton by a total score of 1,600 to 468. His average for the 1,600 points was 50.

HOREMANS VS. MORNINGSTAR.

In a 2,400 point match at 18-2 balkline billiards, Horemans defeated Ora Morningstar in San Diego, Cal., May 21, 1921. The final score was: Horemans, 2,400; Morningstar, 2,336. Grand averages: Horemans, 40 40-59; Morningstar, 39 35-59.

HORSE RACING.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

For 3-year-olds, Louisville, Ky. Distance changed in 1896 from 1½ to 1¼ miles.

1890—Riley, 118lbs. 2:45; $5,460.
1891—Kingman 122lbs. 2:52½, $4,680.
1892—Azra, 122lbs., 2:41¼; $4,230.
1893—Lookout, 122lbs, 2:39¼; $4,090.
1894—Chant, 122lbs, 2:41; $4,000.
1895—Halma, 122lbs., 2:37½.
1896—Ben Brush, 117lbs, 2:07¾.
1897—Typhoon II., 117lbs, 2:12½.
1898—Plaudit, 117lbs, 2:09.
1899—Manuel, 117lbs, 2:12.
1900—Lieut. Gibson, 117lbs, 2:06¼.
1901—His Eminence, 117lbs, 2:07¾.
1902—Alan-a-Dale, 117lbs, 2:08¾; $6,000.
1903—Judge Himes, 117lbs, 2:09; $6,000.
1904—Elwood, 117lbs, 1:08½; $5,000.
1905—Agile, 122lbs, 2:10⅘; $6,000.
1906—Sir Huon, 117lbs, 2:08⅗; $5,000.
1907—Pink Star, 117lbs, 2:12⅘; $5,000.
1908—Stone Street, 117lbs, 2:15⅖; $6,000.
1909—Wintergreen, 117lbs, 2:08⅕; $5,000.
1910—Donau, 112lbs, 2:06⅖; $6,000.
1911—Meridian, 117lbs, 2:05⅘; $6,000.
1912—Worth, 117lbs, 2:09⅘; $6,000.
1913—Donerail, 117lbs, 2:04⅘; $6,000.
1914—Old Rosebud, 114lbs, 2:03⅘; $13,350.
1915—Regret, 112lbs, 2:05⅘; $14,900.
1916—George Smith, 117lbs, 2:04; $9,750.
1917—Omar Khayyam, 117lbs, 2:04⅘; $16,600.
1918—Exterminator, 114lbs, 2:10⅘; $15,000.
1919—Sir Barton, 110lbs, 2:09¾; $20,825.
1920—Paul Jones, 126lbs., 2:09; $30,375.
1921—Behave Yourself, 126lbs., 2:04⅖; $38,450.

THE FUTURITY.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 6 furlongs. 2-year olds.

1890—Potomac, 1:14⅖; $77,000.
1891—His Highness, 1:15½; $72,000.
1892—Morello, 1:12⅖; $41,375.
1893—Domino, 1:12⅘; $45,000.
1894—Butterflies, 1:11; $63,830.
1895—Requital, 1:11⅘; $69,770.
1896—Ogden, 1:10; $56,970.
1897—L'Alouette, 1:11; $43,300.
1898—Martimas, 1:12⅘; $46,840.
1899—Chacornac, 1:10⅘; $41,000.
1900—Ballyhoo Bey, 1:10; $42,000.
1901—Yankee, 1:09⅕; $46,210.
1902—Savable, 1:14; $56,660.
1903—Hamburg Belle, 1:13; $46,550.
1904—Artful, 1:11⅘; $52,900.
1905—Ormondale, 1:11⅘; $43,680.
1906—Electioneer, 1:13⅘; $44,070.
1907—Colin, 1:11⅘; $32,930.
1908—Maskette, 1:11⅕; $33,360.
1909—Sweep, 1:11⅘; $33,660.
1910—Novelty, 1:12⅕; $25,360.
1913—Pennant, 1:15; $15,060.
1914—Trojan, 1:16⅘; $22,110.
1915—Thunderer, 1:11⅘; $16,500.
1916—Campfire, 1:13⅘; $22,950.
1917—Papp, 1:12; $15,450.
1918—Dunboyne, 1:12⅘; $30,280.
1919—Man o' War, 1:11⅘; $26,650.
1920—Step Lightly, 1:12⅕; $42,000.
1921—Bunting, 1:11⅘; $50,000.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 1 mile.

1903—Gunfire, 1:38⅕; $11,080.
1904—Irish Lad, 1:40; $10,880.
1905—Sysonby and Race King, 1:41⅘ (dead heat), $9,230.
1906—Grapple, 1:39; $10,850.
1907—Glorifier, 1:40⅘; $10,570.
1908—Jack Atkin, 1:38⅘; $9,620.
1909—King James, 1:40; $3,875.
1910—Fashion Plate, 1:37⅘; $5,000.
1911-1912—No race.
1913—Whisk Broom, 1:39; $3,475.
1914—Buskin, 1:37⅘; $4,100.
1915—Stromboli, 1:39⅘; $2,325.
1916—The Finn, 1:38; $3,500.
1917—Ormesdale, 1:39⅕; $5,000.
1918—Trompe-La-Morte, 1:38⅘; $5,000.
1919—Lanius, 1:45⅘; $3,865.
1920—Wildair, 1:38⅘; $3,865.
1921—Mad Hatter, 1:37⅘; $5,000.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

Gravesend, New York; distance, 1¼ miles.

1905—Delhi, 2:06⅘; $15,800.
1906—Tokalon, 2:05⅘; $15,800.
1907—Superman, 2:09; $15,800.
1908—Fair Play, 2:04⅘; $19,750.
1909—King James, 2:04; $3,850.
1910—Fitz Herbert, 2:05⅘; $6,000.
1913—Whisk Broom, 2:03⅘; $3,025.
1914*—Buckhorn, 2:08; $3,350.
1915†—Tartar, 1:50⅘; $3,950.
1916‡—Friar Rock, 1:50; $5,000.
1917‡—Borrow, 1:49⅘; $6,000.
1918§—Cudgel, 1:50⅘; $4,850.
1919†—Eternal, 1:49⅘; $4,850.
1920‡—Cirrus, 1:50; $5,850.
1921‡—Grey Lag, 1:49⅘; $7,600.

*Run at Belmont park, L. I. †Run at Belmont park, L. I.; distance, 1⅛ miles. ‡Run at Aqueduct, N. Y.; distance, 1⅛ miles. §Run at Queens County Jockey club track; distance, 1½ miles.

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 1¼ miles.

1900—Kinley Mack, 2:06⅘; $3,800.
1901—Alcedo, 2:05⅘; $7,800.
1902—Gold Heels, 2:05⅕; $7,800.
1903—Africander, 2:10⅘; $10,490.
1904—Hermis, 2:05; $16,800.
1905—Beldame, 2:05⅘; $16,800.
1906—Go Between, 2:05⅕; $16,800.
1907—Nealon, 2:06⅘; $16,800.
1908—Ballet, 2:03; $19,750.
1909—Fitz Herbert, 2:03⅘; $3,850.
1910—Olambala, 2:04⅖; $4,800.
1913—Whisk Broom II., 2:00; $3,000.
1915—Stromboli, 2:05⅘; $3,925.
1916—Friar Rock, 2:05; $3,450.
1917—Boots, 2:05⅕; $4,900.
1918—Johren, 2:06; $7,500.

1919—Corn Tassel, 2:02⅕; $5,200.
1920—Paul Jones, 2:09⅗; $5,000.
1921—Audacious, 2:02⅕; $8,100.

ENGLISH DERBY.

First race run at Epsom May 4, 1780. In 1784 distance was increased from 1 mile to 1½ miles.

1890—Sain Foin, by Springfield, 2:49¼.
1891—Common, by Isonomy, 2:56⅘.
1892—Sir Hugo, by Wisdom, 2:44.
1893—Isinglass, by Isonomy, 2:43.
1894—Ladas, by Hampton, 2:45¼.
1895—Sir Visto, by Barcaldine, 2:43⅗.
1896—Persimmon, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1897—Galtee Moore, by Kendal, 2:47.
1898—Jeddah, by Janissary, 2:37.
1899—Flying Fox, by Orme, 2:38⅘.
1900—Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1901—Volodyovski, by Florizel, 2:40⅘.
1902—Ard Patrick, by St. Florian, 2:42⅕.
1903—Rock Sand, by Sain Foin-Roquebrume.
1904—St. Amant, by Frusquin-Loverule, 2:45⅘.
1905—Cicero, by Cyllene, 2:39⅗.
1906—Spearmint, by Carbine, 2:36⅘.
1907—Orby, by Orme, 2:44.
1908—Signorinetta, by Chalereux-Signorina, 2:39⅘.
1909—Minoru, by Cyllene-Mother Siegel, 2:45⅗.
1910—Lemberg, by Cyllene-Galicia, 2:35⅕.
1911—Sunstar, by Sundridge-Norris, 2:36⅘.
1912—Tagalie, by Cyllene-Tagale, 2:38⅕.
1913—Aboyeur, by Desmond-Pawky, 2:37⅘.
1914—Durbar II., by Rabelais-Armenia, 2:38.
1915*—Pommern, by Polymelus-Merry Agnes; 2:32⅘.
1916*—Fifinella, 2:37.
1917*—Gay Crusader, 2:40⅘.
1918*—Gainsborough, 2:33⅕.
1919—Grand Parade, by Orby-Grand Geraldine; 2:35⅘.
1920—Spion Kop, by Spearmint-Hammerkof; 2:34⅕.
1921—Humorist, by Polymelus-Jest, 2:45.
*Run at Newmarket as substitute for regular Derby.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

First race run in 1863. Distance about 1 mile 7 furlongs, for 3-year-olds.

1901—Cheri, by St. Damien.
1902—Kizil-Kourgan.
1903—Quo Vadis.
1904—Ajax, by Flying Fox-Amie.
1905—Finasseur.
1906—Spearmint.
1907—Sans Souci II.
1908—Northeast (value of race $72,000).
1909—Verdun, $74,155.
1910—Nuage, $60,000.
1911—As d'Atout, $70,200.
1912—Houli, $73,000.
1913—Bruleur, $72,000.
1914—Sardanople, $60,000.
1915-1918—No racing.
1919—Galloper Light, $48,000.
1920—Comrade, $60,000.
1921—Lemonora, $80,000.

AMERICAN DERBY.

The American Derby, formerly run at the Washington park racetrack, was renewed in 1916 at the Hawthorne racetrack, when Dodge, carrying 126 pounds and ridden by F. Murphy, won in 2:04⅘. The value of the stake was $10,000, the winner getting $6,850. The record of winners in the American Derby, 1½ miles (1¼ in 1916), for 3-year-olds, is as follows—year, winner, weight, time and value of stake being given in order:

1884—Modesty, 117; 2:42¾; $10.700.
1885—Volante, 123; 2:49½; $9,570.
1886—Silver Cloud, 121; 2:37¼; $8,160.
1887—C. H. Todd, 118; 2:38½; $13,690.
1888—Emperor of Norfolk, 123; 2:40½; $14,340.
1889—Spokane, 121; 2:41¼; $15,440.
1890—Uncle Bob, 115½; 2:55¼; $15,200.
1891—Strathmeath, 122; 2:49¼; $18,610.
1892—Carlsbad, 122; 3:04¼; $16,930.
1893—Boundless, 122; 2:36; $49,500.
1894—Rey el Santa Anita, 122; 2:36; $19,750.
1895-1897—No racing.
1898—Pink Coat, 127; 2:42¾; $9,425.
1899—No race.
1900—Sidney Lucas, 122; 2:40½; $9,425.
1901—Robert Waddell, 119; 2:33; $19,325.
1902—Wyeth, 123; 2:40; $20,125.
1903—The Picket, 115; 2:33; $27,275.
1904—Highball 122; 2:33; $26,325.
1905-1915—No racing.
1916—Dodge, 126; 2:04⅘; $6,850.
No race since 1916.

OTHER RACING CLASSICS (1921).

Prix du President de la Republique, Paris, France, March 27—Won by Hertes XII.
The 2,000 Guineas, Newmarket, England, April 29—Won by Astor's Craig an Eran.
The Preakness, Pimlico, Md., May 16—Won by Broomspun in 1:54⅕; distance, 1 mile and 1 furlong; value of race to winner, $43,000.
Latonia Derby, Latonia, Ky., June 11—Won by Brother Batch in 2:47⅘; distance, 1½ miles; value of stake to winner, $12,000.
Belmont stakes, Belmont park, New York, June 11—Won by Grey Lag in 2:16⅘; distance, 1 mile 3 furlongs; $10,000 guaranteed.
Grand National steeplechase, Auteuil, France, June 19—Won by Roi Belge; distance, 4 miles 100 yards; value of stake, 200,000 francs ($40,000).
Dwyer stakes, Aqueduct, New York, July 7—Won by Grey Lag in 1:49; distance, 1 mile 1 furlong; value of stake, $7,700.
International handicap, Windsor, Ont., July 30—Won by Grey Lag in 1:50; distance, 1 mile 1 furlong; value of stake, $20,000.
North Randall sweepstakes, Cleveland, O., Aug. 11—Won by Periscope in 2:04½ and 2:06½ first and third heats; distance, 1 mile; value of stake, $15,000.
American Horse Breeders' Futurity, Readville, Mass., Aug. 31—Won by Favonian; value of stake, $5,660.
Charter Oak stake, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 8—Won by Grey Worthy in 2:02½, 2:03½, 2:05; value of stake, $10,000.
Kentucky Futurity for 2-year-olds, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4—Won by Helen Dillon in 2:10¾ and 2:10; value of stake, $7,000.

BEST TROTTING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:27, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1913.
½ mile—:55¾, Directum I. (paced by runner). Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1916; :58¾, Lou Dillon, at Cleveland, Sept. 17, 1904; in race, 1:01, Major Delmar, Memphis, Oct. 23, 1903; by 2-year-old, 1:02¾, Mr. Dudley, Cleveland, July 8, 1919.
1 mile—1:54½, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1913 (with running mate); 1:57¾, Peter Manning, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1921; 1:58, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1912 (without wind shield); 1:58½, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903 (with windshield). By a stallion, 1:58¼, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916.
1 mile, yearlings—Best mile by a filly, 2:19¼, Miss Stokes, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 17, 1909. Best mile by a colt, 2.15¾, Airdale, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1912. Race record, 2:26, Adbell, Woodland, Cal., Aug. 27, 1894.
1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:04¼, The Real Lady, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. Best mile by a gelding, 2:11¾, Henry Todd, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1914.

1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:03¼, Miss Bertha Dillon Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18, 1917. Fastest four heat race, 2:10¾, 2:09¾, 2:10, 2:10½, Day Star, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1919.
1 mile, 4-year-olds—1:59½, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1916, and Arion Guy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1921.
1 mile, 5-year-olds—1:58½, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903; by a gelding, 2:00¼, Peter Manning, Cleveland, O., Aug. 9, 1921.
1 mile, double-gaited horses—2:03¼, Prince Loree, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1920.
1 mile, fastest two-heat race—2:01¼, 2:01¾, Hamburg Belle, North Randall, O., Aug. 25, 1909. By a stallion, 2:02¼, 2:02½, Lu Princeton, at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 2, 1918.
1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:01¾, 2:04¾, 2:03, St. Frisco, Belmont, Pa., Aug. 16, 1918; by filly, 2:05¼, 2:03½, 2:04¼, Miss Bertha Dillon, Columbus, O., Sept. 25, 1917.
1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:03¼ (Billy Burke), 2:06¼, 2:04½, 2:06¾, Dudie Archdale, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.
1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:05¾, 2:03¼, 2:04¾, 2:05¼, 2:09, Mabel Trask, Columbus, O., Aug. 17, 1916. (St. Frisco won first two heats.)
1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:05½, 2:04¼, 2:04½, 2:06¾, 2:07¼, 2:06¾, Bertha McGuire, Toledo, O., July 24, 1918.
1 mile, fastest sixth heat, 2:05¼, Wilkes Brewer, Columbus, O., July 30, 1919.
1 mile, over half-mile track—2:02¾, Uhlan, Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1911.

Trotting to Wagon.

½ mile—:56¼, Uhlan (paced by runner), Cleveland, O., Aug. 11, 1911.
1 mile—2:00, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1903, and Uhlan, Cleveland, O., Aug. 8, 1911; by stallion, 2:02¾, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1916; by team, 2:10¼, Roy Miller and Lucy Van, at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1918.

Teams to Pole.

1 mile—2:03¼, Uhlan and Lewis Torrent, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1912.

Trotting to High Sulky.

1 mile—2:05, Lou Dillon, Cleveland, O., Sept. 11, 1903; 2:07, Major Delmar, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1904; 2:08¾, Maud, S., Glenville, 1885 (nonball-bearing sulky).

BEST PACING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:27½, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; :28, Star Pointer, Sept. 28, 1897 (against time, accompanied by a running horse).
½ mile—:56, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903 (against time).
¾ mile—1:26¼, Prince Alert (with wind shield), Empire track, New York, Sept. 23, 1903.
1 mile—1:55, Dan Patch, St. Paul, Sept. 8, 1906 (with dust shield, a runner in front and at one side); 1:56¾, Directum I. (without wind shield), Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915. Fastest in competition, 1:58, by Directum I., Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
1 mile, yearlings—2:20¾, Belle Acton, Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1882.
1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:07¾, Directly, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894.
1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:00¾, Anna Bradford, Columbus, O., Sept. 29, 1914; by colt, 2:03, Peter Look, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916; by gelding, 2:04¾, Rifle Grenade, at Columbus, O., July 28, 1920.
1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:00, William, Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 5, 1914; race record, 2:04½, Searchlight, Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1898; Be Sure, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 9, 1895, and Ananias, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29, 1897.
1 mile, 5-year-olds—2:02¼, Braden Direct, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1913.
1 mile, double-gaited horses, 2:02½, Prince Loree, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1920.
1 mile, fastest two-heat race—1:58, 2:00, Directum, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:02½, 2:00, 2:00. Directum, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1914.
1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:00¼, 2:00¼, 2:00½, 2:05¼, Russell Boy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. (Second heat taken by Braden Direct and third heat by Judge Ormonde.)
1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:01½, 2:03½, 2:01½, 2:03½, 2:04¾, Evelyn W. and Earl Jr., Columbus, O., Oct. 3, 1912. (Evelyn W. won the first, third and fourth heats.)
1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:03½, 2:03¼, 2:02½, 2:04¼, 2:03¼, 2:03¼, Russell Boy, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1915.
1 mile, fastest seven-heat race—2:00½, 2:02, 2:05¾, 2:08½, 2:06½, 2:06¼, 2:07½ (first two by Minor Heir, third by The Eel, fourth by Copa de Oro and last three by Jersey B.) Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1908.
1 mile, fastest third heat in race—1:59½, Directum I., Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1914.
1 mile, fastest seventh heat—2:05½, R. H. Brett, Columbus, O., Oct. 2, 1914.
1 mile, half-mile track—2:02, Dan Patch, Allentown, Pa., Sept. 21, 1905.

Pacing to Wagon.

1 mile—1:57¼, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; 1:59½, William, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1915 (amateur driving); best three heats in race, 2:06¼, 2:04½, 2:06¼, Angus Pointer, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1904 (Baron Grattan won first heat).

Teams to Pole.

¼ mile—:29¾, Hontas Crooke and Prince Direct, Cleveland, O., July 22, 1905.
½ mile—1:00¾, Prince Direct and Morning Star, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1904.
1 mile—2:02, Minor Heir and George Gano, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.

BEST RUNNING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:21¼, Bob Wade, 4yrs. Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890.
2½ furlongs—:29½, Nash Cash, 2yrs, 112lbs, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 5, 1912.
⅝ mile—:33½, Atoka, 6yrs, 105lbs, Butte, Mont., Sept. 7, 1906.
3½ furlongs—:39, Joe Blair, 5yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Feb, 5, 1916.
½ mile—:46, Geraldine, 4yrs, 122lbs. straight course, Morris Park, Aug. 30, 1899; :46¼, Donau, 2yrs, 115lbs, Los Angeles, Cal., March 13, 1909, and Amon, 2yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Feb. 9, 1911.
4½ furlongs—:51⅘, Tanya, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris Park, straight course, May 12, 1904.
5 furlongs—:56¾, Maid Marian, 4yrs, 111lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 9, 1894.
5½ furlongs—1:02⅘, Plater, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 21, 1902; 1:03⅘, Iron Mask, 6yrs, 150lbs, Juarez, Mex., March 8, 1914.
6 furlongs, less 170 feet (Futurity course)—1:08, Kingston, aged, 139lbs, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., June 22, 1891.
6 furlongs—1:08, Artful, 2yrs, 130lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 15, 1904; 1:09⅘, Iron Mask, 5yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Jan. 4, 1914.
6½ furlongs—1:16⅘, Lady Vera, 2yrs, 90lbs, Belmont park, straight track, Oct. 19, 1906.
⅞ mile—1:22, Roseben, 5yrs, 126lbs, Belmont park, New York, Oct. 16, 1906.
7½ furlongs—1:31⅘, Restigouche, 3yrs, 106lbs. Belmont park, May 29, 1908.
1 mile—1:35⅘, Man o' War, 3yrs., 118lbs., Belmont park, N. Y., May 29, 1920.

1 mile and 20 yds.—1:39, Froglegs, 4yrs, 107lbs, Churchill Downs, Ky., May 13, 1913, and Senator James, 8yrs, 103lbs, Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15, 1918.
1 mile and 25 yds.—1:45½, Ruperta, 3yrs, 107lbs, Latonia, Ky., July 4, 1890.
1 mile and 50 yds.—1:40⅘, Vox Populi, 4yrs., 104lbs, Seattle, Wash., Sept. 5, 1918.
1 mile and 70 yards—1:41⅘, Pif, Jr., 6yrs, 120lbs, Louisville, Ky., May 29, 1918.
1 mile and 100 yards—1:44⅘, Rapid Water, 6yrs, 114lbs, Oakland, Cal., Nov. 30, 1907.
1 1-16 miles—1:42⅘, Calesta, 4yrs, 108lbs, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1914.
1⅛ miles—1:49, Goaler, 5yrs., 94½lbs., Belmont Park, N. Y., June 10, 1921, and Grey Lag, 3yrs., 123lbs., Aqueduct, N. Y., July 7, 1921.
1 3-16 miles—1:55⅘, Sir Barton, 133lbs, 4yrs, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1920.
1¼ miles—2:00 (unofficial), Whisk Broom, 6yrs, 139lbs, Belmont park, New York, June 28, 1913.
1 mile and 500 yards—2:10⅘, Swiftwing, 5yrs, 100lbs, Latonia, Ky., July 8, 1905.
1 5-16 miles—2:09⅘, Ballot, 4yrs, 126lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 1, 1908.
1⅝ miles—2:14⅘, Man o' War, 3yrs., 126lbs., Belmont park, N. Y., June 12, 1920.
1½ miles—2:28⅘, Man o' War, 3yrs., 118lbs., Belmont park, N. Y., Sept, 11, 1920.
1⅝ miles—2:45, Fitz Herbert, 3yrs, 122lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 13, 1909; 2:45⅘, Africander, 3yrs, 126lbs, Sheepshead Bay, July 7, 1903.
1¾ miles—2:57, Major Daingerfield, 4yrs, 120 lbs, Morris park, Oct. 3, 1903.
1⅞ miles—3:17⅘, Orcagna, Oakland, Cal., March 2, 1909.
2 miles—3:21⅘, Exterminator, 5ys, 128lbs, Belmont park, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1920.
2⅛ miles—3:42, Joe Murphy, 4yrs, 99lbs, Harlem, Aug. 30, 1894.
2¼ miles—3:49, Ethelbert, 4yrs, 124lbs, Brighton Beach, Aug. 4, 1900.
2½ miles—4:24½, Kyrat, 3yrs, 88lbs, Newport, Ky., Nov. 8, 1899.
2⅝ miles—4:58½, Ten Broeck, 4yrs, 110lbs, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876.
2¾ miles—4:58⅘, Hubbard, 4yrs, 107lbs, Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873.
3 miles—5:19, Mamie Algol, 5yrs, 105lbs, City park, New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1907.
4 miles—7:10⅘, Sotemia, 119lbs, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7, 1912.
10 miles—26:18, Mr. Brown, 6yrs, 160lbs, Rancocas, N. J., March 2, 1880.

Heat Racing.

¼ mile—:21⅘, :22¼, Sleepy Dick, aged, Kiowa, Kas., Nov. 24, 1888.
½ mile—:47⅘, :47½, Quirt, 3yrs, 122lbs, Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 5, 1894; :48, :48, :48, Eclipse, Jr., 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1, 1890.
⅝ mile—1:00, 1:00, Kittie Pease, 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 2, 1887.
5½ furlongs—1:09, 1:08¼, 1:09, Dock Wick, 4yrs, 100lbs, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 5, 1891.
¾ mile—1:10½, 1:12¾, Tom Hayes, 4yrs, 107 lbs, Morris park, straight course, June 17, 1892; 1:13¼, 1:13¼, Lizzie S., 5yrs, 118 lbs, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1883.
1 mile—1:41½, 1:41, Guido, 4yrs, 117lbs, Washington park, July 11, 1891; 1:43, 1:44, 1:47⅘, L'Argentine, 6yrs, 115lbs, St. Louis, Mo., June, 1879.
1 1-16 miles—1:50½, 1:48, Slipalong, 5yrs, 115lbs, Washington park, Sept. 25, 1885.
1⅛ miles—1:56, 1:54⅘, What-er-Lou, 5yrs, 119lbs, San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1899.
1¼ miles—2:10, 2:14, Glenmore, 5yrs, 144lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 25, 1880.
1½ miles—2:41⅘, 2:41, Patsy Duffy, aged, 115 lbs. Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 17, 1884.
2 miles—3:33, 3:31¼, Miss Woodford, 4yrs, 107½lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 20, 1884.
3 miles—5:27½, 5:29⅘, Norfolk, 4yrs, 100lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 23, 1865.
4 miles—7:23½, 7:41, Ferida, 4yrs, 105lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 18, 1880.

Long-Distance Riding.

10 miles—20:02, Miss Belle Cook, 5 horses, changing five times, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10, 1882.
20 miles—40:59, Little Cricket, changing horses at will, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7, 1882.
50 miles—1:50:03½, Carl Pugh, ten horses, changing at will, match race, San Bernardino, Cal., July 7, 1883. Woman: 2:27:00, Miss Nellie Burke, Galveston, Tex., Feb. 24, 1884.
60 miles—2:33:00, George Osbaldiston, 11 horses, Newmarket, England, Nov. 5, 1831.
100 miles—4:19:40, George Osbaldiston, 16 horses, as above.

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Record of Races.

1851—Aug. 22. In this, the year of the great exhibition in London, the Royal Yacht Club of England offered a cup to the winner of a yacht race around the Isle of Wight. The course was 60 miles in length. The race was won by the schooner yacht America, designed by George Steers for John C. Stevens of the New York Yacht club. The America was 94 feet over all, 88 feet on the water line, 22½ feet beam and 11½ feet draft. There was no time allowance and the competing yachts ranged in size from a three-masted 392-ton schooner, the Brilliant, to the 47-ton cutter the Aurora, which came in second in the race. The time of the America was 10 hours and 34 minutes; that of the Aurora was 24 minutes slower. The cup after that became known as the America's cup and has ever since been successfully defended.
1870—Aug. 8. New York Yacht club course; Magic, 3:58:21; Cambria, 4:37:38.
1871—Oct. 16, New York Yacht club course: Columbia, 6:19:41; Livonia, 6:46:45. Oct. 18, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Columbia, 3:07:41⅘; Livonia, 3:18:15½. Columbia disabled in third race Oct. 19. Oct. 21, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Sappho, 5:39:02; Livonia, 6:09:23. Oct. 23, New York Yacht club course; Sappho, 4:16:17; Livonia, 5:11:55.
1876—Aug. 11, New York Yacht club course: Madeleine, 5:23:54; Countess of Dufferin, 5:34:53. Aug. 12, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Madeleine, 7:18:46; Countess of Dufferin, 7:46:00.
1881—Nov. 9, New York Yacht club course: Mischief, 4:17:00; Atalanta, 4:45:39¼. Nov. 10, 16 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook and return; Mischief, 4:54:53; Atalanta, 5:33:47.
1885—Sept. 14, New York Yacht club course; Puritan, 6:06:05; Genesta, 6:22:24. Sept. 16, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return; Puritan, 5:03:14; Genesta, 5:04:52.
1886—Sept. 9, New York Yacht club course; Mayflower, 5:26:41; Galatea, 5:38:43. Sept. 11, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return: Mayflower, 6:49:10; Galatea, 7:18:09.
1887—Sept. 27, New York Yacht club course: Volunteer, 4:53:18; Thistle, 5:12:41¾. Sept. 30, 20 miles to windward off Scotland light and return: Volunteer, 5:42:56½; Thistle, 5:54:45.

1893—Oct. 7, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return: Vigilant, 4:05:47; Valkyrie, 4:11:35. Oct. 9, triangular 30-mile course, first leg to windward; Vigilant, 3:25:01; Valkyrie, 3:35:36. Oct. 13, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return; Vigilant, 3:24:39; Valkyrie, 3:25:19.

1895—Sept. 7, 15 miles to windward and return, east by south off Point Seabright, N. J.; Defender, 4:57:55; Valkyrie III., 5:08:44. Sept. 11, triangular course, 10 miles to each leg: Valkyrie III., 3:55:09; Defender, 3:55:56; won by Defender on a foul. Sept. 13 Defender sailed over the course and claimed cup and race; claim allowed.

1899—Oct. 16, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:53:53; Shamrock, 5:04:07. Oct. 17, triangular course, 10 miles to a leg: Columbia, 3:37:00; Shamrock snapped its topmast. Oct. 20, 15 miles to leeward and return: Columbia, 3:38:09; Shamrock, 3:43:26.

1901—Sept. 28, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:30:24; Shamrock II., 4:31:44. Oct. 3, triangular course: Columbia, 3:12:35; Shamrock II., 3:16:10. Oct. 4, 15 miles to leeward and return: Columbia, 4:32:57; Shamrock II., 4:33:38.

1903—Aug. 22, 15 miles to leeward and return, off Sandy Hook: Reliance, 3:31:17; Shamrock III., 3:41:17. Aug. 25, triangular course, 10 miles to leg: Reliance, 3:14:54; Shamrock III., 3:18:10. Sept. 3, 15 miles to windward and return: Reliance, 4:28:04; Shamrock III. did not finish.

1920—July 15, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Shamrock IV., Royal Ulster Y. C., 4:24:48; Resolute, New York Y. C., disabled. July 17, 30 mile triangular course; race not finished within time limit. July 20, 30 mile triangular course: Shamrock 5:22:18; Resolute, 5:24:44 (corrected time). July 21, course south by west 30 miles; first leg 15 miles to windward, second leg return: Resolute, 3:56:05; Shamrock, 4:03:06 (corrected time). July 23, course 10 miles south-southwest, 10 miles east by north and 10 miles northwest-half-north: Resolute, 3:31:12; Shamrock, 3:41:10. July 26, race called off; no breeze. July 27, course 30 miles, 15 to windward and 15 to leeward; Resolute, 5:28:35; Shamrock, 5:48:20.

THE LIPTON CUP.

The Lipton cup, emblematic of the class R championship of the great lakes, was won by Ogden T. McClurg's Yank in three races sailed off Chicago Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 1921, with a total of 257.14 points. Gossoon was second with 242.86 points and Sari third with 228.57. Record of winners of event:

1902—La Rita, Chi.
1903—La Rita, Chi.
1904—Ste. Claire, Det.
1905—Ste. Claire, Det.
1906—Cherry Circle, Chicago.
1907—Cherry Circle, Chicago.
1908—Chicago, Chi.
1909—Spray, Chicago.
1910—Spray, Chicago.
1911—Columbia, Chi.
1912—Susan II., Chi.
1913—Susan II., Chi.
1914-15-16—No races.
1917—Mebleh, Cleve.
1918—No race.
1919—Sari, Chicago.
1920—Rainbow, Chi.
1921—Yank, Chicago.

THE LIPTON TROPHY.

Record of Winners.

Winner.	Time.
1910—Valmore	3:24:10
1911—Valmore	2:35:28
1912—Michicago	2:45:05
1913—Polaris	1:45:50
1914—Valiant	1:49:03
1915-1921—No races.	

SIR JOHN NUTTING CUP.

Record of Winners.

1906—Pequod.
1907—Pequod.
1908—No race.
1909—Sand Dab.
1910—Invader.
1911—Invader.
1912—Invader.
1913—No race.
1914—No race.
1915—Banshee.
1916—Banshee.
1917-1919—No races.
1920—Sari.
1921—Gossoon.

STRATFORD CUP.

Michigan City to Chicago (course about fifty miles), June 19, 1921.

Twenty-five boats started from Michigan City at 8:30 a. m. Summaries:

Yacht.	Owner.	Finish.	Cor. Time.
Springtime,	G. Nylund	6:29:55	8:41:40
Invader,	L. J. Lambin	6:33:16	8:46:30
Sally VII.,	A. R. Knauer	5:46:47	8:48:26
Columbia,	H. Redman	6:17:52	8:48:48
Edith II.,	R. Williamson	6:22:40	8:52:29
Virginia,	C. Alling	6:17:31	8:56:02
Princess,	W. J. Haedtler	6:22:07	8:59:03
Intrepid,	D. F. Prather	5:52:12	9:03:58
Rival,	G. Dalseg	6:50:48	9:04:42
Illinois,	R. Johnson	6:16:26	9:05:51
Mavourneen,	J. E. Giaver	6:05:42	9:11:22
Seboomook,	E. Schnabel	6:24:02	9:18:30
Dorello,	M. L. Eastman	5:50:18	9:20:18

Rainbow, Gossoon and Yank also finished, but times were not taken.

TRISTATE RACE WINNERS.

1912—Michicago.
1913—Michicago.
1914—No race.
1915—Josephine.
1916—Ahmeck.
1917-1921—No races.

MACKINAC CUP RACE.

After a lapse of four years the yacht race from Chicago to Mackinac island, Michigan, a distance of 331 miles, was resumed in 1921. The competing boats left Chicago Saturday afternoon, July 23, and the leading craft reached Mackinac early on the afternoon of Monday, July 25. Carlos Alling's sloop Virginia of the Jackson Park Yacht club was the winner, covering the course in 38:57:59 corrected time. J. P. O'Rourke's Chaperon was second and C. W. Craft's Jackson Park II. was third. Eleven yachts competed. Record of winners:

1904—Vencedor.
1905—Mistral.
1906—Vanadis.
1907—Vencedor.
1908—Valmore.
1909—Valmore.
1910—Valmore.
1911—Mavourneen.
1912—Polaris.
1913—Olympian.*
1914—Olympian.
1915—Leda.
1916—Intrepid.
1917-1920—No races.
1921—Virginia.

*To Petoskey, Mich.

The best record to Mackinac island, 28:21:51 for the 331 miles, was made by the Mavourneen in 1911.

MICHIGAN CITY RACE.

June 18, 1921.

20-Foot Sloops—Start 9:30 A. M.

Name.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Flora	6:59:10	9:29:10	7:55:44

25-Foot Sloops—Start 9:30 A. M.

Pequod	6:14:14	8:44:14	7:37:42
Seminole	6:13:52	8:43:52	7:40:33
Renegade	6:48:32	9:18:32	8:05:44

Yawls—Start 9:35 A. M.

Woodward	6:52:35	9:17:35	8:20:21
Owl	6:56:52	9:21:52	8:31:11
Owoo	6:39:25	9:04:25	8:35:44
Beaver	7:38:42	10:03:42	8:39:32
Vanadis	6:17:38	8:42:38	8:43:41
Naiad	7:03:43	9:28:43	8:56:59
Dolphin	7:38:45	10:03:45	9:03:01
Neoga	7:04:10	9:29:10	9:07:44

Schooners—Start 9:35 A. M.

Name.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Fame	8:00:00	10:25:09	9:36:58
R Class—Start 9:40 A. M.			
Yank	6:15:01	8:35:01	7:22:43
Rainbow	6:15:36	8:35:36	7:23:18
Sari	6:17:05	8:37:05	7:24:47
Colleen	6:17:49	8:37:49	7:25:31
Gossoon	8:28:52	8:48:52	7:36:34
30-Foot Sloops—Start 9:40 A. M.			
Mildred II.	6:37:21	8:57:21	8:12:47
St. Clair	7:19:32	9:39:32	8:52:22
21-Foot Cabin Class—Start 9:40 A. M.			
Columbia	4:43:50	6:58:50	6:16:39
Edith II.	6:14:13	8:29:13	7:46:14
Raceabouts—Start 9:45 A. M.			
Invader	6:04:20	8:19:20	7:24:30
Springtime	6:11:28	8:26:28	7:30:41
Vandal	6:28:42	8:43:42	7:40:23
Rival	6:56:25	9:11:25	7:17:03
Hobo	5:58:53	9:13:53	8:17:08
Big Sloops—Start 9:50 A. M.			
Illinois	6:52:45	7:02:45	6:33:03
Dorello	4:26:48	6:36:48	6:36:48
Mavourneen	4:46:05	6:56:05	6:38:43
Intrepid	4:54:31	7:04:31	6:51:30
Sally VII.	5:06:40	7:16:40	6:56:25
Seboomook	5:15:42	7:25:42	7:00:06
Naniwa	6:26:39	8:36:39	8:18:59
Q Class—Start 9:50 A. M.			
Virginia	5:10:10	8:00:10	7:15:28
Princess	5:58:15	8:08:15	7:21:11
Chaperon	6:05:08	8:15:08	7:28:34
Siren	6:12:12	8:22:12	7:35:37
Gem	6:14:23	8:24:23	7:39:41
Spider	6:28:50	8:38:50	7:51:17
Jackson Park II.	6:31:32	8:41:32	7:56:50

L. M. Y. A. REGATTA.

The Lake Michigan Yachting association's annual regatta took place over the course of the South Shore Yachting club at Milwaukee, Wis., July 4, 1921. The honors were taken by La Rita, a 30-foot sloop, owned by W. Johnson of Milwaukee, the boat covering the twelve-mile course in 1:21:18, or more than twenty minutes ahead of its closest competitor.

In a race on July 2-3, 1921, from Chicago to Milwaukee, a distance by the course taken of nearly ninety miles, the class Q boat Siren, owned by George H. Spies of Chicago, was the winner. The time was 11:42:38. C. Alling's Virginia was second.

INTERNATIONAL SIX-METER RACE.

In an international contest between British and American six-meter yachts at Cowes, Isle of Wight, and Ryde, July 29 and Aug. 1, 3, 5, 8 and 10, Britain won with a total score of 117 to 88 points. The American boats were the Grebe, Genie, Montauk and Sheila.

ROWING.

HARVARD-YALE RACES.

University Eights.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1876—Yale	22:02	22:33
1877—Harvard	24:36	24:44
1878—Harvard	20:44¾	21:29
1879—Harvard	22:15	23:58
1880—Yale	24:27	25:09
1881—Yale	22:13	22:19
1882—Harvard	20:47	20:50½
1883—Harvard	24:26	25:59
1884—Yale	20:31	20:46
1885—Harvard	25:15½	26:30
1886—Yale	20:41½	21:05¾
1887—Yale	22:56	23:14½
1888—Yale	20:10	21:24
1889—Yale	21:30	21:55
1890—Yale	21:29	21:40
1891—Harvard	21:23	21:57
1892—Yale	20:48	21:40
1893—Yale	25:01½	25:15
1894—Yale	22:47	24:40
1895—Yale	21:30	25:15
1899—Harvard	20:52½	21:13
1900—Yale	21:12¾	21:37¾
1901—Yale	23:37	23:45
1902—Yale	20:20	20:33
1903—Yale	20:19¾	20:29¾
1904—Yale	21:40½	22:10
1905—Yale	22:33½	22:36
1906—Harvard	23:02	23:11
1907—Yale	21:10	21:13
1908—Harvard	24:10	*
1909—Harvard	21:50	22:10
1910—Harvard	20:46½	21:04
1911—Harvard	22:44	23:40
1912—Harvard	21:43½	22:04
1913—Harvard	21:42	22:20
1914—Yale	21:16	21:16½
1915—Yale	20:52	21:13½
1916—Harvard	20:02	20:17
1917—No racing on account of war.		
1918—Harvard†	10:58	11:04
1919—Yale	21:42½	21:47⅝
1920—Harvard	23:11	23:46
1921—Yale	20:41	20:44⅝

*Time not taken. Yale stroke oar collapsed at end of 2½ miles. †Wartime substitute race on 2 mile course on the Housatonic river near New Haven, Conn.

Of the above races the first two were rowed on the Springfield (Mass.) course and the remainder (except the 1918 race) on the New London course, which is four miles straightaway. There were no dual races in 1896, 1897 and 1898. The Harvard-Yale freshman and junior varsity races are rowed at the same time and place as the eight oared races.

Harvard-Yale Freshman Eights.

Year. Winner.	Two miles. Time.	Loser's time.
1901—Yale	10:37⅘	10:58
1902—Dead heat	10:13	10:13
1903—Yale	9:43⅕	9:48⅗
1904—Yale	10:20	10:20½
1905—Harvard	9:59	10:04
1906—Yale	10:39⅗	10:41
1907—Harvard	11:15	11:19
1908—Harvard	9:38½	9:47½
1909—Harvard	11:32	12:09
1910—Harvard	11:54½	12:02
1911—Yale	11:53	11:59½
1912—Harvard	10:52	10:54½
1913—Harvard	10:41	10:45
1914—Harvard	11:49	12:04
1915—Yale (1½ miles)	8:06	8:10
1916—Harvard	10:36⅗	10:39
1917 and 1918—No racing on account of war.		
1919—Harvard	10:36	10:37⅘
1920—Yale	10:03⅘	10:06
1921—Yale	12:13	12:32

Harvard-Yale Junior Eights.

1901—Harvard	11:49¼	12:02⅘
1902—Harvard	11:19½	11:25½
1903—Yale	10:59⅘	11:10⅘
1904—Harvard	12:12	12:15
1905—Harvard	11:22	11:27
1906—Yale	12:15	12:21
1907—Yale	12:33	13:15
1908—Yale	10:33½	10:43
1909—Harvard	13:14	13:23
1910—Harvard	13:02½	13:18
1911—Harvard	13:37½	13:52
1912—Harvard	11:24	11:55
1913—Harvard	11:52	12:11
1914—Harvard	11:34	12:02
1915—Yale	10:40	10:43

Year.	Winner.	Time	Loser's time.
1916—	Harvard	10:25	10:27
1917 and 1918—	No racing on account of war.		
1919—	Harvard	10:40⅘	10:41⅘
1920—	Yale	10:06⅘	10:10
1921—	Harvard	12:29	12:53

INTERUNIVERSITY RACES.

University Eight Oared.

In 1898 the race took place on Saratoga lake over a three mile course and the 1920 race on Cayuga lake, at Ithaca, N. Y., over a two mile course; the other contests were on the four mile course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

June 26, 1896—(1) Cornell, 19:59; (2) Harvard, 20:08; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:18; (4) Columbia, 21:25.

June 25, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:34; (2) Yale, 20:44; (3) Harvard, 21:00.

July 2, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:47⅘; (2) Columbia, 21:20⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, swamped.

July 2, 1898—(1) Pennsylvania, 15:51⅗; (2) Cornell, 16:06; (3) Wisconsin, 16:10; (4) Columbia, 16:21.

June 27, 1899—(1) Pennsylvania, 20:04; (2) Wisconsin, 20:05⅕; (3) Cornell, 20:13; (4) Columbia, 20:20.

June 30, 1900—(1) Pennsylvania, 19:44⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:46⅘; (3) Cornell, 20:04⅕; (4) Columbia, 20:08⅕; (5) Georgetown, 20:19⅕.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 18:53⅕; (2) Columbia, 18:58; (3) Wisconsin, 19:06⅘; (4) Georgetown, 19:21; (5) Syracuse, distanced; (6) Pennsylvania, distanced.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 19:05⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:13⅘; (3) Columbia, 19:18⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:26; (5) Syracuse, 19:31⅘; (6) Georgetown, 19:32.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 18:57; (2) Georgetown, 19:27; (3) Wisconsin, 19:29⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:30⅘; (5) Syracuse, 19:36⅕; (6) Columbia, 19:54.

June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 20:22⅘; (2) Cornell, 20:31⅕; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:32⅘; (4) Columbia, 20:45⅘; (5) Georgetown, 20:52⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 21:01⅕.

June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 20:29⅘; (2) Syracuse, 21:47⅘; (3) Georgetown, 21:49; (4) Columbia, 21:53⅘; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:59⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 22:06⅕.

June 23, 1906—(1) Cornell, 19:36⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:43⅘; (3) Syracuse, 19:45⅕; (4) Wisconsin, 20:13⅘; (5) Columbia, 20:18⅘; (6) Georgetown, 20:35.

June 26, 1907—(1) Cornell, 20:02⅘; (2) Columbia, 20:04; (3) Navy, 20:13⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:33⅘; (5) Wisconsin (no time); (6) Georgetown (no time); (7) Syracuse (shell sunk).

June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 19:34⅕; (2) Columbia, 19:35⅕; (3) Cornell, 19:39; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:52⅘; (5) Wisconsin, 20:00⅘.

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 19:02; (2) Columbia, 19:04⅘; (3) Syracuse, 19:15⅕; (4) Wisconsin, 19:24⅕; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:32⅘.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 20:42⅕; (2) Pennsylvania, 20:44⅕; (3) Columbia, 20:54⅕; (4) Syracuse, 21:13; (5) Wisconsin, 21:15⅘.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell, 20:10⅘; (2) Columbia, 20:16⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:33; (4) Wisconsin, 20:34; (5) Syracuse, 21:03⅘.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 19:21⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:25; (3) Columbia, 19:41⅘; (4) Syracuse 19:47; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:55; (6) Stanford, 20:25.

June 21, 1913—(1) Syracuse, 19:28⅘; (2) Cornell, 19:31; (3) Washington, 19:33; (4) Wisconsin, 19:36; (5) Columbia, 19:38⅕; (6) Pennsylvania, 20:11⅕.

June 26, 1914—(1) Columbia, 19:37⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:41; (3) Cornell, 19:44⅕; (4) Syracuse, 19:59⅘; (5) Washington, 20:01⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 20:20.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 20:36⅘; (2) Leland Stanford, 20:37⅘; (3) Syracuse, 20:43⅘; (4) Columbia, 21:00; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:10⅘.

June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 20:15⅘; (2) Cornell, 20:22⅘; (3) Columbia, 20:41⅕; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:52⅘.

1917, 1918 and 1919—No races.

June 19, 1920—(1) Syracuse, 11:02⅘; (2) Cornell, 11:21⅕; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:30.

June 22, 1921—(1) Navy, 14:07; (2) California, 14:22; (3) Cornell; (4) Pennsylvania; (5) Syracuse; (6) Columbia.

Four Oared Races.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 11:39⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 11:45⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:51⅘.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 10:43⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:54⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:08.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:35⅘; (3) Wisconsin, 10:55⅘; (4) Columbia, 11:14.

June 28, 1904—(1) Cornell, 10:53⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:12⅕; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:15⅘; (4) Wisconsin, 11:18⅘; (5) Georgetown, 11:34⅘.

June 28, 1905—(1) Syracuse, 10:15⅘; (2) Cornell, 10:17⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:33⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:45; (5) Wisconsin, 10:52.

June 28, 1906—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Syracuse, 10:48⅘; (3) Columbia, 10:55⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:06⅘.

June 26, 1907—(1) Syracuse, 10:37⅕; (2) Cornell, 10:40; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:49; (4) Columbia, 10:59⅘.

June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 10:52⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:06⅗; (3) Pennsylvania (disqualified for foul), 10:57⅘. (Cornell did not finish.)

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 10:01; (2) Syracuse, 10:10; (3) Columbia, 10:12; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:27.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 11:37⅘; (2) Syracuse, 11:43⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:48⅕; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:22.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell; (2) Syracuse; (3) Columbia; (4) Pennsylvania. No official time taken.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 10:34⅕; (2) Columbia, 10:41⅕; (3) Syracuse, 10:58⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:23⅘.

June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:47⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:52⅕; (3) Columbia, 10:54⅘; (4) Wisconsin, 10:58⅘; (5) Washington, 12:08⅘; (6) Syracuse (no time taken).

June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 11:15⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:25⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:33⅘; (4) Syracuse, 11:50⅘.

(Four oared event discontinued after 1914.)

Junior Eights.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 10:00⅕; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:05; (3) Columbia, 10:07⅘.

June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 11:15⅕; (2) Cornell, 11:20; (3) Columbia, 11:21; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:06⅘.

1917, 1918 and 1919—No races.

June 19, 1920*—(1) Cornell, 10:45⅘; (2) Syracuse, 10:53; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:14⅘; (4) Columbia, 11:17.

June 22, 1921—(1) Cornell, 10:38; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:54; (3) Syracuse; (4) Columbia.

*Rowed on Cayuga lake at Ithaca, N. Y.

University Freshman Eights.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 30, 1900—(1) Wisconsin, 9:45⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 9:54⅘; (3) Cornell, 9:55⅕; (4) Columbia, 10:08.

July 2, 1901—(1) Pennsylvania, 10:20⅕; (2) Cornell, 10:23; (3) Columbia, 10:36½; (4) Syracuse, 10:44.
June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 9:34⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 9:42⅘; (3) Columbia, 9:49; (4) Syracuse, 9:53; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:05.
June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 9:18; (2) Syracuse, 9:22½; (3) Wisconsin, 9:32; (4) Columbia, 9:41; (5) Pennsylvania, 9:45.
June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 10:01; (2) Cornell, 10:12⅗; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:18⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:28½.
June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 9:35⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:49; (3) Columbia, 9:53; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:58⅘.
June 23, 1906—(1) Syracuse, 9:51⅘; (2) Cornell, 9:55; (3) Wisconsin, 9:55⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:07⅕; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:13½.
June 26, 1907—(1) Wisconsin, 9:58; (2) Syracuse, 10:03; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:04; (4) Columbia, 10:05⅘; (5) Cornell, 10:07⅘.
June 27, 1908—(1) Cornell, 9:29⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:38⅘; (3) Columbia, 9:43; (4) Wisconsin, 9:55½; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:42.
July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 9:07⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:14⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 9:21; (4) Wisconsin, 9:22⅘; (5) Columbia, 9:26.
June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 10:40½; (2) Columbia, 10:53⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:53⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:00⅘; (5) Wisconsin, 11:15⅘.
June 27, 1911—(1) Columbia, 10:13⅘; (2) Cornell, 10:20⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:23⅕; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:24⅘; (5) Wisconsin, 10:38.
June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 9:31⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 9:35⅘; (3) Syracuse, 9:42⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:46⅘; (5) Columbia, 9:47.
June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:04⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 10:37⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:14⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:25⅘; (5) Columbia, 10:29.
June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 10:26; (2) Syracuse, 10:50⅕; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:50⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:56⅕; (5) Wisconsin, 10:59.
June 28, 1915—(1) Syracuse, 9:29⅘; (2) Cornell, 9:43; (3) Columbia, 9:47⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:01⅘.
June 19, 1919—(1) Cornell, 11:05⅘; (2) Syracuse, 11:15⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:16⅕; (4) Columbia, 11:29⅘.
1917-1918-1919—No races.
May 15, 1920*—(1) Cornell, 10:45⅘; (2) Syracuse, 11:03⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:10⅘; (4) Columbia, 11:15⅕.
June 22, 1921—(1) Cornell, 10:32; (2) Syracuse, 10:36; (3) Pennsylvania; (4) Columbia.

*Rowed on Cayuga lake at Ithaca, N. Y.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RECORD.

Course (4 miles) from Putney to Mortlake, London.

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1880	Oxford	21:23
1881	Oxford	21:51
1882	Oxford	20:12
1883	Oxford	21:08
1884	Cambridge	21:39
1885	Oxford	21:36
1886	Cambridge	22:29½
1887	Cambridge	20:52
1888	Cambridge	20:48
1889	Cambridge	20:14
1890	Oxford	22:03
1891	Oxford	21:48
1892	Oxford	19:21
1893	Oxford	18:47
1894	Oxford	21:39
1895	Oxford	20:50
1896	Oxford	20:01
1897	Oxford	19:12
1898	Oxford	22:15
1899	Cambridge	21:04
1900	Cambridge	18:47
1901	Oxford	22:31
1902 (March 22)	Cambridge	19:09
1903 (April 1)	Cambridge	19:32½
1904 (March 25)	Cambridge	21:36
1905 (April 1)	Oxford	20:35
1906 (April 7)	Cambridge	19:25
1907 (March 16)	Cambridge	20:26
1908 (April 4)	Cambridge	19:19
1909 (April 3)	Oxford	19:50
1910 (March 23)	Oxford	20:14
1911 (April 1)	Oxford	18:29
1912 (April 1)	Oxford	22:05
1913 (March 13)	Oxford	20:53
1914 (March 28)	Cambridge	20:23
1915-1919—No races on account of war.		
1920 (March 27)	Cambridge	21:11
1921 (March 30)	Cambridge	19:45

Note—the race of 1921 was the seventy-second in the history of the event. The first contest took place in 1845.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION REGATTA.

The forty-seventh annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen took place at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 5-6, 1921. Summary:

Intermediate eight oared shells—Won by the University of Toronto R. C., Toronto, Ont. Time, 6:34⅘.
Intermediate single sculls—Won by Edward McGuire, Mutual R. C., Buffalo, N. Y. Time, 7:59⅘.
Senior quarter mile dash—Won by Walter Hoover, Duluth B. C., Duluth, Minn. Time, 1:40.
Intermediate four oared shells—Won by West Side Rowing club, Buffalo. Time, 7:07.
Senior international four oared shells—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, Pa. Time, 6:52⅘.
Association single shells—Won by Walter Hoover, Duluth B. C. Time, 7:43⅘.
Senior eight oared shells—Won by Duluth Boat club. Time, 6:33⅕.
Senior four oared shells—Won by Duluth Boat club. Time, 6:49.
Junior eight oared shells—Won by Worcester A. C., Worcester, Mass. Time, 6:57⅘.
Senior double sculls—Won by Vesper Boat club, Philadelphia. No other starters.
Championship single sculls—Won by Walter Hoover, Duluth B. C. Time, 7:43⅘.
Senior sculls—Won by Duluth B. C. Time, 6:45⅘.

AMERICAN ROWING ASSOCIATION REGATTA.

The seventeenth annual regatta of the American Rowing association took place at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 1 mile 550 yard straight-away course on the Schuylkill river, May 28, 1921. Summary:

Stewards challenge cup—Won by U. S. Naval academy. Time, 7:08⅘.
Junior varsity eight oared shells—Won by Princeton. Time, 6:57.
Freshmen eight oared shells—Won by Naval academy. Time, 7:29.
First double sculls—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia (P. Costello, bow; J. Kelly, stroke). Time, 8:23⅘.
First four sculls—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time, 7:36.
Second single sculls—Won by Walter Ringling Undine B. C., Philadelphia. Time, 9:21.
Special eight oared shells, 150 pound crews—Won by Yale. Time, 7:40.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION REGATTA.

The Central States Amateur Rowing association regatta took place at Grand Rapids, Mich., July 8-9, 1921. Summary of winners and time:

Senior single shells, 1 mile—Won by Muckler, Western Rowing club, St. Louis. Time, 6:01⅕.

Senior six oared barges, ¾ mile—Won by Central Rowing club, St. Louis. Time, 4:04⅘.
Senior double shells, 1 mile—Won by Korrlander and Peterson, Grand Rapids. Time, 5:49⅕.
Senior eight oared shells, 1 mile—Won by Detroit Boat club. Time not announced.
Junior four oared shells, 1 mile—Won by Century Boat club, St. Louis. Time, 6:02½.
Junior single shells, 1 mile—Won by E. Van Sickle, Detroit Boat club. Time, 7:24.
Junior six oared barges, ¾ mile—Won by Century Boat club, St. Louis. Time, 3:25⅕.
Junior double shells, 1 mile—Won by Detroit Boat club. Time, 5:54.
Junior eight oared shells, 1 mile—Won by Detroit Boat club. Time not officially given.
Junior dash for single shells, ¼ mile—Won by Julius Peterson, Grand Rapids Boat club. Time not officially given.

MEMORIAL DAY REGATTA.

The winners in the annual Memorial day regatta of the New York Rowing association on the Harlem river, May 30, 1921, were:
Junior eights—Columbia university. Time, 5:38⅘.
Junior single sculls—E. Fitzgerald, Nonpareil R. C. Time, 7:38.
Junior four barge—Atlantic B. C. Time, 5:20.
Intermediate singles—C. Morgan Le Count, New Rochelle R. C. Time, 6:05.
Quarter mile dash—T. J. Rooney, New York A. C. Time, 1:07
Association singles—W. G. Bernauer, Ravenswood B. C. Time, 5:57.
Junior doubles—First Bohemian B. C. No time announced.
Junior quadruple sculls—New York A. C. Time, 5:15.
Junior four gigs—Viking R. C. Time, 5:52.
Senior singles—Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge club, Philadelphia. Time, 5:15.
Senior four barge—Bayonne R. A. Time, 6:35.
Senior quadruple sculls—Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time, 5:35.
Senior double sculls—Paul E. Costello and John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C. Time not taken.
High school eights—Central H. S., Washington, D. C. Time, 6:25.
Intermediate double sculls—A. Zoha and J. Behensky, First Bohemian B. C. No time taken.
Senior eights—Union B. C. Time, 7:01.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA.

Winners and time in the Middle States association regatta on the Schuylkill river, Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1921:
Senior eight oared shells, 1 mile—Potomac Boat club, Washington, D. C. Time, 5:04.
Senior quadruple shells, 1 mile—Vesper Boat club, Philadelphia. Time, 5:23⅘.
Senior single sculls, ¼ mile—Geo. W. Allison, Undine Barge club, Philadelphia. Time, 1:19½.
Senior four oared gigs, 1 mile—Vesper B. C. Time, 5:35.
Association senior single sculls, 1 mile—S. Morehead, Vesper B. C. Time, 6:19.
Senior double sculls, 1 mile—Vesper B. C. Time, 5:45.
Intermediate quadruple sculls, 1 mile—Vesper B. C. Time, 5:20.
Intermediate single sculls, 1 mile—J. Blessing, Jr., Undine B. C. Time, 6:34.
Intermediate four oared gigs, 1 mile—Undine B. C. Time, 5:48.
Intermediate double sculls, 1 mile—Vesper B. C. Time, 5:43.
Intermediate eight oared shells, 1 mile—Potomac B. C. Time, 5:03⅘.
Junior double sculls, 1 mile—Metropolitan Rowing club, New York. Time, 5:54⅘.
Junior eight oared shells, 1 mile—West Philadelphia B. C. Time, 5:20.
Junior single sculls, 1 mile—A. Fitzpatrick, Malta B. C., Philadelphia. Time, 6:17.
Junior quadruple sculls, 1 mile—Philadelphia Barge club. Time, 5:24⅘.
Junior four oared gigs, 1 mile—West Philadelphia B. C. Time, 5:48⅘.

BRITISH HENLEY.

The grand challenge cup race, the classic event of the annual Henley regatta, was won at Henley-on-Thames, England, July 2, 1921, by Magdalen college, Oxford, which led the Jesus college crew of Cambridge by one length at the finish. The time was 6:54. P. E. Eyken of Holland won the diamond sculls race from John Beresford of England by a length and a half in 8:26.

CHILDS CUP RACE.

The annual Childs cup varsity rowing race on the Harlem river, New York, was won by Columbia, May 14, 1921. Princeton was second and Pennsylvania third. The time was 7:58⅘. The junior varsity race was won by Pennsylvania in 7:35, the better time in this event being due to a higher tide and more current.

WISCONSIN VS. LINCOLN PARK.

The University of Wisconsin varsity crew defeated the Lincoln Park Boat club eight of Chicago in a race over a mile and a quarter course at Madison, Wis., May 28, 1921, by five lengths. The time of the winning crew was 6:59⅘.

LINCOLN PARK VS. CULVER ACADEMY.

The junior eight of the Lincoln Park Boat club defeated the Culver Military academy crew over the Lincoln park lagoon course of three-quarters of a mile on May 30, 1921, by two lengths in 3:50.

LINCOLN PARK VS. ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Lincoln Park Boat club eight defeated the eight oared crew of St. John's Military academy in a half-mile race on the Lincoln park lagoon June 4, 1921, by two and a half lengths in 2:40⅘. The wind was strong and the water rough.

PRINCETON-YALE-CORNELL.

In the annual Princeton-Yale-Cornell rowing race on May 21, 1921, over the Cayuga lake course at Princeton, N. J., Princeton's varsity crew was the winner, with Cornell second and Yale third. The time was: Princeton, 10:22; Cornell, 10:47; Yale, 11:03.
Cornell won the freshman race. Time: Cornell, 10:35; Yale, 11:05; Princeton, 11:13.

ANNAPOLIS VS. SYRACUSE.

At Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1921, the Naval academy crew defeated Syracuse in the varsity 2 mile race. Time: Navy, 11:05⅘; Syracuse, 11:27⅘. The Syracuse freshmen defeated the navy over the same course in 11:25. The navy's time was 11:34.

PRINCETON VS. CALIFORNIA.

Princeton's varsity eight oared crew defeated the University of California eight June 4, 1921, in a one and three-quarters mile race on Carnegie lake, Princeton, N. J., by one and one-quarter lengths. Princeton's time was 8:53⅘, constituting a new record for the course.

PENNSYLVANIA VS. YALE.

In the races between Pennsylvania and Yale rowed on the Housatonic river course of 1 5-16 miles at Derby, Conn., April 16, 1921, Pennsylvania won the varsity contest in 7:05. Yale's time was 7:09. In the junior contest

the Yale crew was the winner. Time: Yale, 7:17½; Pennsylvania, 7:32.

COLUMBIA VS. YALE.

The Columbia and Yale varsity and junior crews met on the Housatonic river course April 30, 1921, and Columbia won both races. The time in each event was:

Junior—Columbia, 10:48⅘; Yale, 11:05⅘.
Varsity—Columbia, 10:23; Yale, 10:30½.

POWER BOAT RACING.

GOLD CHALLENGE CUP.

In a regatta at Detroit, held Aug. 27-Sept. 6, 1921, Miss America I., owned and driven by Gar Wood of Detroit, successfully defended the gold challenge cup won by her in 1920. Miss America II., also owned and driven by Gar Wood, won the Harmsworth international trophy and the Lake George trophy for the 1-mile speed boat championship of North America. In the last named event the world's record was placed at 80.567 by Miss America II. The previous record was 71.04 miles an hour, made by Miss America I., Sept. 14, 1920.

Following is a list of the gold challenge cup winners and their speed in miles per hour:

Year. Boat.	Speed.
1904—Standard	23.6
1904—Vingt-et-un	25.3
1905—Chip	15.9*
1906—Chip II.	20.6*
1907—Chip II.	20.8*
1908—Dixie II.	30.9
1909—Dixie II.	32.9
1910—Dixie III.	33.6
1911—Mit II.	36.1
1912—P. D. Q. II.	36.8
1913—Ankle Deep	44.5
1914—Baby Speed Demon	50.49
1915—Miss Detroit	48.5
1916—Miss Minneapolis	49.7
1917—Miss Detroit II.	56.5
1918—Miss Detroit III.	52.0
1919—Miss Detroit III.	55.0
1920—Miss America	71.4
1921—Miss America I.	50.5

*Winner on corrected time.

FISHER-ALLISON TROPHY.

Rainbow I., owned by S. B. Egan of the Buffalo Launch club, won the 150-mile race for the Fisher-Allison championship trophy for displacement motor boats at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 11, 12 and 13, one heat of fifty miles being run each day. The Rainbow took the second and third heats. Miss Sterling of Toronto was second and Orlo III. of Sag Harbor third. In the first heat Orlo III. covered the fifty miles at an average speed of 39.69 miles an hour.

MIAMI (FLA.) REGATTA.

At the Miami (Fla.) motor boat regatta, held on Feb. 11, 1921, the 10-mile race for express cruisers was won by Gar Jr. II. of Detroit in 18:36⅘, an average of 32.2. In this race the same boat covered the two-mile lap in 3:39. In the 50-mile race for open displacement boats the Orlo H. of New York covered the distance in 1:17:35, an average speed of 38.3 miles an hour. The twenty-first lap of two miles was made in three minutes flat, or forty miles an hour.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat association took place on Peoria lake at Peoria, Ill., July 1-4, 1921, with the following results in the chief events:

President's trophy—Won by Black Diamond, Charles Barrick, Frank Weber, Peoria; time course, 15:25; 39 miles per hour.

151 class, final—Won by Miss Margaret III., L. E. Selby, Pekin; time, 9:31⅘; 31 miles per hour.

705 class, final—Won by Meteor III., Walter B. Wilde, Peoria; time, 18:57; 43.01 miles per hour.

320 class—Won by Ethel IX., Hanley, Muscatine, Iowa; time, 7:05; 42.8 miles per hour.

1,300 class—Won by Famuss, W. W Cutter, Peoria; time, 28:35; 41.98 miles per hour.

478 class—Won by Cadillac IV., Rollin Travis, Peoria; time, 16:51, or 55.5 miles per hour.

Webb trophy—Won by Miss Chicago, Sheldon Clarke, Chicago; time, 19:56⅘, or 45.13 miles per hour.

The president of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat association is Walter B. Wilde of Peoria. The secretary is A. T. Griffith of the same city.

PAGEANT OF PROGRESS REGATTA.

In connection with the Pageant of Progress exposition held on the Municipal pier in Chicago in August, 1921, a power boat regatta took place on a course laid out north of the pier. The feature of the meet was the capture by Miss America, owned and driven by Commodore Gar Wood of the Detroit Yacht club, of the Great Lakes championship and Sinclair trophy. The famous racer had little difficulty in winning from Miss Chicago, owned by the Clark syndicate of Chicago. Following is a summary of the races, which were run Aug. 4, 5 and 6:

151 Class, 5 Miles.

Boat and owner.	Points.
Margaret III., L. E. Selby, Pekin	9
Miss Quincy IV., C. Padgett, Quincy	6
Miss Peoria, Dr. Daniels, Peoria	3

705 Class, 10 Miles.

B. & B. II., Bryant-Bartholomew, Peoria	21
Doc's, Drs. Whipple and Van Sant, Peoria	18
Meteor III., Walter B. Wilde, Peoria	16

2,200 Class, 15 Miles.

Miss Chicago, Clark syndicate, Chicago	15
Arab IV., R. H. Sidway, Buffalo	10
Rosita, E. B. Blakeley, Milwaukee	4
Baby Sure Cure, P. Strasburg, Detroit	4

320 Class, 5 Miles.

Ethel IX., C. P. Hanley, Muscatine	12
Margaret III., L. E. Selby, Pekin	10
Miss Quincy, C. Padgett, Quincy	8

478 Class, 5 Miles.

Margaret III., L. E. Selby, Pekin	13
Sassacus, A. Boyce, Peoria	12
Miss Peoria, Dr. Daniels, Peoria	8

1,300 Class, 10 Miles.

Arab IV., R. H. Sidway, Buffalo	10
Black Diamond, F. Weber, Peoria	7
Rosita, E. B. Blakeley, Milwaukee	4

Free for All Class, Edgewater Beach Hotel Cup, 15 Miles.

Miss Chicago, Clark syndicate, Chicago	8
Arab IV., R. H. Sidway, Buffalo	6
Badger Girl, Finley Bailey, Peoria	2
Doc's, Drs. Whipple and Van Sant, Peoria	1

Great Lakes Championship, Sinclair Trophy, 15 Miles.

Miss America, Garfield Wood, Detroit	6
Miss Chicago, Clark syndicate, Chicago	4
Arab IV., R. H. Sidway, Buffalo	1

CHICAGO MOTORBOAT CLUB RACE.

El Toro, with John Burgraff in command, won the annual regatta of the Chicago Motorboat club July 2, 1921, finishing first in the race from Lincoln park to Waukegan in 2:20, the distance being thirty-two and one-half miles. Sitsoki was second, with Frederick Bruhn in command, third going to Nellie Darling, Frank Tucker commanding. Lark was

fourth, with Capt. W. S. Bosley, the consolation going to the Heloise, John W. Wynne commanding. Free Lance, which won in 1920, finished seventh in defending the cup.

ATHLETICS.

OUTDOOR.

National A. A. U. Championships.

The annual championship contests of the National Amateur Athletic Union of the United States took place on Paddock field at Pasadena, Cal., July 2, 4 and 5, 1921. In the junior events several new records were made and old ones equaled. In the 120 yard high hurdles William Yunt of the Los Angeles A. C. set a new record of :15. In the 100 yard dash Vernon Blenkiron of the Los Angeles A. C. set a record of :09⅘. In the pole vault R. N. Emmons of the Los Angeles A. C. cleared the bar at 12 feet 7¼ inches, a new record. Other new records were made by E. Sudden of the Olympic club of San Francisco, who won the 220 yard dash in :22; by J. W. Driscoll, Boston A. A., who won the 440 yard run in :48⅘; by Earl Frazier, Baylor university, Waco, Tex., who won the 220 yard low hurdles in :24⅘; by C. Houser, Los Angeles A. C., who threw the discus 135 feet 11½ inches.

In the senior contests Charles Paddock of the Los Angeles A. C. won the 100 yard dash in :09⅘, equaling the world's record and setting a new A. A. U. record.

Winners and time in senior events:

100 yard dash—Charles Paddock, Los Angeles A. C. Time, :09⅘.

220 yard dash—Charles Paddock, Los Angeles A. C. Time, :21⅘.

120 yard high hurdles—Earl J. Thomson, Boston A. A. Time, :15.

220 yard low hurdles—Earl J. Thomson, Boston A. A. Time, :24⅘.

440 yard run—W. E. Stevenson, New York A. C. Time, :48⅘. New A. A. U. record.

880 yard run—A. B. Helffrich, New York A. C. Time, 1:54⅘.

1 mile run—Joie Ray, Illinois A. C. Time, 4:16⅘.

3 mile walk—W. Plant, Morningside A. A. Time 22:42.

5 mile run—R. E. Johnson, Thompson Steel Works A. C. Time, 25:53⅘.

Pole vault—Ed Knourek, Illinois A. C. Height 12 feet 7½ inches.

Running high jump—D. Y. Alberts, Chicago A. A. Height 6 feet 2½ inches.

Running broad jump—Ned Gourdin, Harvard. Distance, 23 feet 11¾ inches.

Throwing the discus—A. R. Pope, Mulfnomah club. Distance, 144 feet.

Throwing the javelin—M. S. Angier, unattached. Distance, 189 feet 3¼ inches.

Hop, skip and jump—K. Geist, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., New York. Distance, 46 feet 3 inches.

Throwing 56 pound weight—P. McDonald, New York A. C. Distance, 37 feet 8 inches.

Throwing 16 pound hammer—P. Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, New York. Distance 170 feet 7½ inches.

Shotput—Clarence Houser, Los Angeles A. C. Distance, 46 feet 11¾ inches.

440 yard relay—New York A. C. Time, :42⅘. New record.

2 mile relay—New York A. C. Time, 7:52⅘.

4 mile relay—New York A. C. Time, 19:21⅘.

880 yard relay—New York A. C. Time, 1:27⅘. New American record.

1 mile relay—New York A. C. Time, 3:19⅘.

All-around championship—Harrison Thomson, Los Angeles A. C. Points, 7,534. New record.

ALL AROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Champion.	Points.
1884—	W. R. Thompson, Montreal	5,304
1885—	M. W. Ford, New York	5,045
1886—	M. W. Ford, New York	5,899
1887—	A. A. Jordan, New York	5,236
1888—	M. W. Ford, New York	5,161
1889—	A. A. Jordan, New York	5,520
1890—	A. A. Jordan, New York	5,358
1891—	A. A. Jordan, New York	6,189
1892—	E. W. Goff, New York	5,232
1893—	E. W. Goff, New York	4,860
1894—	E. W. Goff, New York	5,748
1895—	J. Cosgrove, Albany	4,406½
1896—	L. P. Sheldon, Yale	5,380
1897—	E. H. Clark, Boston	6,244½
1898—	E. C. White, New York	5,243
1899—	J. F. Powers, Worcester	6,203
1900—	Harry Gill, Toronto	6,360½
1901—	A. B. Gunn, Buffalo	5,739
1902—	A. B. Gunn, Buffalo	6,260½
1903—	E. H. Clark, Boston	6,318¼
1904—	Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland	6,086
1905—	Martin J. Sheridan, New York	6,820½
1906—	Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland	6,274
1907—	Martin J. Sheridan, New York	7,130½
1908—	J. L. Bredemus, Princeton	5,809
1909—	Martin J. Sheridan, New York	7,385
1910—	F. C. Thomson, Los Angeles	6,991
1911—	F. C. Thomson, Los Angeles	6,709
1912—	James Thorpe, Carlisle	7,476
1913—	F. C. Thomson, Los Angeles	7,411½
1914—	Avery Brundage, Chicago	6,999
1915—	Alma W. Richards, Chicago*	6,858.8
1916—	Avery Brundage, Chicago	6,468¾
1917—	Harry Goelitz, Chicago	5,702
1918—	Avery Brundage, Chicago	6,708½
1919—	Sam'l H. Thomson, Los Angeles	6,133½
1920—	Brutus Hamilton, Missouri†	7,022
1921—	Harrison Thomson, Los Angeles	7,534

*In decathlon, San Francisco exposition. †In decathlon, New York city.

Central A. A. U. Championships.

The annual outdoor track and field championships of the Central A. A. U. were decided on Stagg field at the University of Chicago Aug. 13, 1921. The Chicago Athletic association was first with 98 points and the Illinois Athletic club second with 90. H. C. Blackwood established a new Central A. A. U. record when he threw the 56-pound weight a distance of 32 feet 11 inches. Event winners:

100 yard dash—Loren Murchison, I. A. C. Time, :10.

220 yard dash—Loren Murchison, I. A. C. Time, :23.

440 yard run—Phil M. Spink, C. A. A. Time, :50.

880 yard run—Phil M. Spink, C. A. A. Time, 1:59⅘.

1 mile run—Joie W. Ray, I. A. C. Time, 4:27½.

5 mile run—B. F. French, I. A. C. Time, 27:49.

120 yard high hurdles—C. G. Krogness, C. A. A. Time, :16.

220 yard low hurdles—D. W. Kimball, C. A. A. Time, :25⅘.

440 yard hurdles—Frank F. Loomis, C. A. A. Time, :59.

3 mile walk—Alex. Zeller, C. A. A. Time, 24:04⅘.

1 mile relay—Illinois A. C. Time, 3:27.

Pole Vault—Edward Knourek, I. A. C. Height, 12 feet 6 inches.

Running high jump—D. V. Alberts, C. A. A. Height, 6 feet.

Running broad jump—Solomon Butler, unattached. Distance, 22 feet 11¼ inches.

Running hop, step and jump—Daniel Ahearn, I. A. C. Distance, 46 feet 4¾ inches.

Shotput—C. W. Clark, C. A. A. Distance, 42 feet 9¼ inches.

Hammer throw—O. R. Benson, C. A. A. Distance, 155 feet 3¼ inches.

Throwing 56 pound weight—H. C. Blackwood, C. A. A. Distance, 32 feet 11 inches (new C. A. A. U. record).
Discus throw—J. N. Weiss, I. A. C. Distance, 134 feet 10 inches.
Javelin throw—L. C. Brede, I. A. C. Distance, 170 feet 4 inches.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Harvard stadium, Cambridge, Mass., May 28, 1921.

Winners in the forty-fifth annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America:

100 yard dash—M. M. Kirksey, Stanford. Time, :10.
220 yard dash—Allen Woodring, Syracuse. Time, :21⅘.
440 yard run—O. O. Hendrixson, California. Time, :49.
880 yard run—E. W. Eby, Pennsylvania. Time, 1:55½.
1 mile run—J. J. Connolly, Georgetown. Time, 4:17⅗.
2 mile run—R. C. Brown, Cornell. Time, 9:32.
120 yard high hurdles—E. J. Thomson, Dartmouth. Time, :14⅘.
220 yard low hurdles—E. J. Thomson, Dartmouth. Time, :24⅘.
High jump—R. W. Landon, Yale, and H. P. Muller, California, tied. Height, 6 feet 3½ inches.
Broad jump—E. O. Gourdin, Harvard. Distance, 23 feet 10⅘ inches.
Pole vault—A. G. Norris, California, and R. W. Harwood, Harvard, and G. D. Brown, Yale, tied. Height, 12 feet.
Hammer throw—G. Dandrow, Massachusetts Tech. Distance, 157 feet 4½ inches.
Shotput—J. A. Shelburn, Dartmouth. Distance, 45 feet 3⅘ inches.

In points California was first with 27½, Harvard second with 27, Dartmouth third with 20, Pennsylvania fourth with 18½ and Stanford fifth with 15. Cornell and Princeton were tied for sixth place with 13 points each.

Eastern Intercollegiate Records.

Made in annual championship meets.

100 yard dash—:09⅘, B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 1896; R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1911, and J. E. Patterson, Pennsylvania, 1913.
220 yard dash—:21⅕, R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1910 and 1911, and Don Lippincott, Pennsylvania, 1913.
440 yard run—:47⅘, J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.
880 yard run—1:53, J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.
1 mile run—4:14⅘, J. P. Jones, Cornell, 1913 (world's amateur record).
2 mile run—9:22⅘, I. C. Dresser, Cornell, 1919.
120 yard high hurdles—:14⅘, Earl Thomson, Dartmouth, 1920.
220 yard hurdles—:23⅘, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1898, and J. Wendell, Wesleyan, 1913.
High jump—6 feet 4½ inches, W. M. Oler, Yale, 1915.
Broad jump—24 feet 4½ inches, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1899.
Pole vault—13 feet 1 inch, Robert Gardner, Yale, 1912.
16 pound hammer—165 feet ¾ inch, H. P Bailey, Maine, 1915.
16 pound shot—48 feet 10¾ inches, R. L. Beatty, Columbia, 1912.
1 mile walk—6:45⅘, W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1898.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Stagg Field, Chicago, June 3-4, 1921.

100 yard dash—William D. Hayes, Notre Dame, :09⅘.
220 yard dash—E. C. Wilson, Iowa, :22.
440 yard run—L. Butler, Michigan, :51.
880 yard run—O. O. Higgins, Iowa State, 1:58⅘.
1 mile run—M. H. Wall, Wisconsin, 4:31⅘.
2 mile run—R. F. Wharton, Illinois, 1:58⅘.
120 yard high hurdles—A. J. Knollin, Wisconsin, :15.
220 yard low hurdles—A. J. Knollin, Wisconsin, :24⅘.
Running high jump—John Murphy, Notre Dame. Height, 6 feet 2⅘ inches (New conference record.)
Running broad jump—C. L. Cruikshank, Michigan. Distance, 23 feet 2½ inches.
Pole vault—D. M. Merrick, Wisconsin. Height, 12 feet.
Discus throw—J. C. Blackwood, Northwestern. Distance, 145 feet ½ inch.
Shotput—L. B. Shaw, Notre Dame. Distance, 43 feet.
Hammer throw—S. H. Hill, Illinois. Distance, 129 feet
Javelin throw—H. B. Hoffman, Michigan. Distance, 178 feet 4 inches. (New conference record.)
1 mile relay—Michigan, 3:36⅘.

Summary of points:

Illinois	61	Ohio State	12
Michigan	36½	Missouri	11
Wisconsin	29	Purdue	9
Notre Dame	25	Minnesota	6
Iowa	16½	Michigan Aggies	3
Ames	14	Chicago	3
Northwestern	13	Butler	1

Western Intercollegiate Records.

Made in annual championship meets.

100 yard dash—:09⅘, Blair, Chicago, 1903; W. W. May, Illinois, 1907 and 1908; Ward, Chicago, 1915, and W. J. Hayes, Notre Dame, 1919 and 1921.
220 yard dash—:21⅘, Hahn, Michigan, 1903; Ward, Chicago, 1915; Smith, Wisconsin, 1916, and Scholz, Missouri, 1920.
440 yard run—:47⅘, Dismond, Chicago, 1916.
880 yard run—1:53⅘, Campbell, Chicago, 1915, and Scott, Mississippi Aggies, 1916.
1 mile run—4:15⅘, Fall, Oberlin, 1917.
2 mile run—9:29⅘, Stout, Chicago, 1916.
120 yard high hurdles—:14⅘, Simpson, Missouri, 1916.
220 yard low hurdles—:23⅘, Simpson, Missouri, 1916.
Running high jump—6 feet 2⅞ inches, J. Murphy, Notre Dame, 1921.
Running broad jump—24 feet 1 inch, C. E. Johnson, Michigan, 1919.
Pole vault—12 feet 8¼ inches, J. Gold, Wisconsin, 1913.
16 pound hammer—160 feet 4 inches, K. Shattuck, California, 1913.
16 pound shot—47 feet ¼ inch, Rose, Michigan, 1904.
Discus throw—155 feet 2 inches, Mucks, Wisconsin, 1916.
Javelin throw—178 feet 4 inches, H. B. Hoffman, Michigan, 1921.
1 mile relay—3:21⅘, Chicago, 1915, and Illinois, 1920.

FRANKLIN FIELD RELAY MEET.

The national championship relay races for colleges, high schools and preparatory schools took place on Franklin field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 29-30, 1921. A team from the University of Paris was among the competitors, but owing to the illness of its captain failed to make a good showing. In the individual events August Desch of Notre Dame established a new world's record by taking the 440 yard hurdles

race in :53⅘. The old record of :54⅕ was held by J. M. Watt of Cornell. Robert Legendre of Georgetown won the pentathlon, with B. Hamilton of Missouri in second place and William Bartels of Pennsylvania in third. Summary of relay races:

Collegiate Championships.

1 mile championship of America—Won by Syracuse (Leonard, Souder, Monie, Woodring); Pennsylvania, second; Cornell, third; Notre Dame, fourth. Time, 3:22⅘.
2 mile championship of America—Won by Yale (F. Hilles, Coxe, Siemens, T. Campbell); Ames, second; Pennsylvania, third. Time, 7:53⅘.
4 mile championship of America—Won by Illinois (Brown, McGinnis, Yates, Wharton); Cornell, second; Princeton, third; Penn State, fourth. Time, 18:05.
1 mile freshman championship of America—Won by Pennsylvania; Princeton, second; Penn State, third. Time, 3:27⅘.
Middle Atlantic states intercollegiate conference, 1 mile—Won by Rutgers; Lafayette, second; Delaware, third. Time, 3:25⅘.
South Atlantic intercollegiate A. A., 1 mile—Won by Virginia; Johns Hopkins, second; Georgetown, third. Time, 3:26⅘.
Class B 1 mile championship—Won by Boston college; Penn State, second; Redlands, third. Time, 3:24⅘. (New record for this class.)
1 mile—Won by Cornell of Iowa; Colgate, second, Wabash, third. Time, 3:26.
1 mile—Won by Colby; Bucknell, second; Washington and Jefferson, third. Time, 3:33⅘.
Spring medley championship (220, 220, 440 and 880 yard laps)—Won by Pennsylvania (Maxam, Gill, R. McFadden, Eby); Lafayette, second; Princeton, third; France, fourth. Time, 3:31⅘.
Distance medley—Won by Illinois (Donohue, Brown, Yates, Wharton); Iowa State (Ames), second; Pennsylvania, third; Columbia, fourth. Time, 10:21⅘.

High School Championships.

Medley championship of America—Won by Huntington High (Boston); Cedar Rapids (Iowa), second; Exeter Academy, third; Hutchinson Central, fourth. Time, 4:39⅘.
1 mile championship—Won by Cedar Rapids (Iowa); Medford (Mass.), second; Hutchinson Central of Buffalo, third. Time, 3:37⅘.
2 mile championship—Won by Cedar Rapids (Iowa); Newark Central, second; Philadelphia Northeast, third. Time, 8:25⅘.
1 mile—Won by Stuyvesant (New York); De Witt Clinton (New York), second; Harrisburg (Pa.) Tech., third. Time, 3:36⅘.

Preparatory School Relays.

1 mile "prep" school championship—Won by Mercersburg; Hill school, second; Exeter, third. Time, 3:28⅘.
Class B 1 mile championship—Won by Brooklyn Poly; Haverford Prep, second; Tome Institute, third. Time, 3:37.
1 mile—Won by Allentown Prep; Franklin and Marshall Academy, second; St. James, third. Time, 3:49⅕.

DRAKE RELAY MEET.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 23, 1921.

University Relays.

2 miles—Won by Ames (Wolters, Graham, Higgins, Webb); Illinois, second; Iowa, third. Time, 7:52⅘. (New record.)
1 mile—Won by Illinois (Schlapprezzi, Sweet, Fields, Donahue); Notre Dame, second; Chicago, third; Nebraska, fourth. Time, 3:22.
4 miles—Won by Illinois (McGinnis, Allman, Wells, Patterson); Kansas Aggies, second; Ames, third; Wisconsin, fourth. Time, 18:19⅕.
½ mile—Won by Notre Dame (Ficks, Coughlin, Meredith, Dosch); Iowa, second; Chicago, third; Nebraska, fourth. Time, 1:39⅘.

College Relays.

1 mile—Won by Cornell (Peterson, Scholl, Cole, Brotnall); Wabash, second; Coe, third; Des Moines, fourth. Time, 3:23⅕.
2 miles—Won by Cornell (Scholl, Cole, Peterson, Brotnall); Wabash, second; Des Moines, third; Coe, fourth. Time, 8:11⅘.
½ mile—Won by Wabash (Dinwiddie, Webber, Vanarsdale, Knee); South Dakota, second; Coe, third, Carleton, fourth. Time, 1:31⅘.

Illinois University Relay Carnival.

In the annual relay carnival at the University of Illinois, in Urbana, March 5, 1921, Brutus Hamilton of Missouri won the all-around championship with 5,230 points. Osborne of Illinois was second with 5,078 points. Winners in the relays:
1 mile—University of Pennsylvania. Time, 3:29.
2 miles—University of Illinois. Time, 8:04⅘.
4 miles—University of Illinois. Time, 18:35⅘.
2 miles medley—Ames. Time, 8:24.
1 mile college—Wabash. Time, 3:37⅘.
1 mile interscholastic—Oak Park. Time, 3:40.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The first annual track and field championship meet of the National Collegiate Athletic association was held on Stagg field at the University of Chicago, June 17 and 18, 1921. In points the University of Illinois was first with 20¼, though it did not win a first. The team standing at the close was:

School.	Points.	School.	Points.
Illinois	20¼	Chicago	5
Notre Dame	16¾	Leland Stanford	5
Iowa	14	Minnesota	4
U. of Washington	12¼	Oregon	3
Wisconsin	9¾	Georgia Tech	2¾
Nebraska	8	Washington State	2¾
Grinnell	7	Yale	2¾
Ohio State	6	Knox	2½
Northwestern	6	Kalamazoo	2
Ames	5½	Baylor	2
Kansas Aggies	5	U. of the South	1½
Pittsburgh	5	Rice Institute	1
Dartmouth	5	St. Olaf's	1
Pennsylvania	5	Texas A. and M.	1
Michigan	5	Ohio Wesleyan	½
Penn State	5		

Summary of Winners.

100 yard dash—L. T. Paulu, Grinnell. Time, :10.
220 yard dash—E. C. Wilson, Iowa. Time, :22⅘.
440 yard dash—F. J. Shea, Pittsburgh. Time, :49.
880 yard run—E. W. Eby, Pennsylvania. Time, 1.57⅘.
1 mile run—R. B. Watson, Kansas State. Time, 4:23⅘.
2 mile run—J. L. Romig, Penn State. Time, 9:31.
120 yard high hurdles—E. J. Thomson, Dartmouth. Time, :14⅘ (ties world's record).
220 yard low hurdles—A. G. Desch, Notre Dame. Time, :24⅘.
Running high jump—John Murphy, Notre Dame. Height, 6 feet 3 inches.
Running broad jump—G. P. Stinchcomb, Ohio State. Distance, 23 feet 3½ inches.
Pole vault—L. W. Welch, Georgia Technology; E. J. Jenne, Washington State; L. L. Wilder, Wisconsin, and T. P. Gardner, Yale, tied for first. Height, 12 feet.
Javelin throw—J. F. Hanner, Stanford. Distance, 191 feet 2½ inches.

16-pound shotput—A. R. Pope, Washington State. Distance, 45 feet 4½ inches.
16-pound hammer—C. M. Redmon, Chicago. Distance, 133 feet 9¾ inches.
Discus throw—A. R. Pope, Washington State. Distance, 142 feet 2¼ inches.

HARVARD-YALE VS. OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE.

The combined track team of Harvard and Yale defeated a similar combination of English athletes from Oxford and Cambridge at Cambridge, Mass., July 23, 1921, by a score of 8 to 2, only firsts being counted. One world's record was broken, Edward O. Gourdain, a colored athlete from Harvard, covering 25 feet 3 inches in the running broad jump. The old record of 24 feet 11¾ inches was held by P. O'Connor. Summary of events, winners and time:

100 yard dash—E. O. Gourdin, Harvard. Time, :10⅘.
120 yard high hurdles—C. G. Krogness, Harvard. Time, :15⅘.
440 yard run—B. G. Rudd, Oxford. Time, :49.
1 mile run—H. B. Stallard, Cambridge. Time, 4:20⅘.
2 mile run—M. K. Douglas, Yale. Time, 9:32⅘.
Running high jump—R. W. Langdon, Yale. Height, 6 feet 3 inches.
Running broad jump—E. O. Gourdain, Harvard. Distance, 25 feet 3 inches.
16-pound shotput—J. B. Tolbert, Harvard. Distance, 43 feet 5 inches.
16-pound hammer throw—J. F. Brown, Harvard. Distance, 159 feet 3¾ inches.

Winners of Event.

1899—Oxford-Cambridge in London.....5 to 4
1901—Harvard-Yale in New York.....6 to 3
1904—Harvard-Yale in London.....6 to 3
1911—Oxford-Cambridge in London.....5 to 4
1921—Harvard-Yale in Cambridge.....8 to 2

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE VS. PRINCETON-CORNELL.

The combined track teams of Oxford and Cambridge and of Princeton and Cornell met at Travers island, New York, July 28, in track and field games. In a program of ten events each won five and the meet was officially declared a tie.

LONG DISTANCE RUNNING (1921.)

April 2—Detroit, Mich.; marathon, 26 miles 385 yards; Charles L. Mellor, 2:29.
April 19—Boston, Mass.; American marathon, 25 miles; Frank Zuna, 2:18:57⅘.
May 30—Chicago Ill.; 10 miles; Frank Gillespie, 1:01:23.
July 23—Chicago, Ill.; 4 miles (Daily News road race); Joie Ray, 20:14.
Aug. 1—London, England; marathon (26 miles); A. R. Mills, 2:51:41⅘.
Sept. 3—Chicago, Ill.; 10 miles; Chuck Mellor, 1:05:38.
Sept. 10—Detroit, Mich.; 22½ miles; R. Earl Johnson, 2:17⅕.

MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES.

The cities and years in which modern Olympic games have been held follow:

1896—Athens, Greece.
1900—Paris, France.
1904—St. Louis, Mo.
1906—Athens, Greece.*
1908—London, England.
1912—Stockholm, Sweden.
1920—Brussels, Belgium.

*Intermediate.

No Olympic games were held in 1916 on account of the world war. It was announced June 3, 1921, that the 1924 games would take place in Paris and the 1928 games in Amsterdam.

Olympic Records.

Olympic records to date are as follows:

60 meter run—:07. A. C. Kraenzlein, Archie Hahn, W. Hogenson (1904).
100 meter run—:10⅘. S. F. Lippincott (1912).
200 meter run—:21⅘. Archie Hahn (1904).
400 meter run—:48. James E. Meredith (1912).
1,500 meter run—3:56⅘. A. S. Jackson (1912).
800 meter run—1:51 9-10. James E. Meredith (1912).
2,500 meter steeplechase—7:34. G. W. Orton.
4,000 meter steeplechase—12:58⅘. C. Reinmer, England.
Marathon race, 25 miles—2:32:35⅘. Hannes Kohlemainen, Finland (1920).
1,600 meter relay—3:16⅘. United States (1912).
110 meter hurdle race—:14⅘. Earl Thomson, Canada (1920).
200 meter hurdle race—:24⅘. H. Hillman (1904).
400 meter hurdle race—:54. Frank F. Loomis, United States (1920).
400 meter relay—:42⅘. United States (1920).
Running high jump—6 feet 4 inches, Alma W. Richards (1912).
Running broad jump—24 feet 11¼ inches, L. Gutterson (1912).
Standing high jump—5 feet 4 inches, Platt Adams (1912).
Standing broad jump—11 feet 4⅘ inches, Ray C. Ewry (1904).
Standing triple jump—36 feet 1 inch, Peter O'Connor (1906).
Pole vault—13 feet 5⅛ inches, Frank Foss, United States (1920).
Running hop, skip and jump—48 feet 11¼ inches, Ahearne, England (1908).
Putting 16-pound shot—50 feet 4 inches, P. J. McDonald (1912).
Throwing 16-pound hammer—180 feet 5 inches, M. J. McGrath (1912).
Throwing discus (Greek style)—148 feet 1½ inches, A. R. Taipale (1912).
Throwing javelin (free style)—215 feet 8 inches, J. Myrra, Finland (1920).
Throwing javelin (middle)—179 feet 10½ inches, E. V. Lemming (1908).

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National.

The National Amateur Athletic union's annual senior indoor track and field championship meet was held in New York, N. Y., March 19, 1921. Richard F. Rewer won the one mile walk in 6:29, breaking the old A. A. U. record of 6:39½. Summary:

1,000 yard run—Won by Sidney Leslie, Guaranty club, New York. Time, 2:15⅘.
2 mile run—Won by Max Bohland, unattached, New York. Time, 9:45½.
600 yard dash—Won by F. L. Murray, Princeton. Time, 1:15⅘.
300 yard dash—Won by James J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn. Time, :32¼.
70 yards, high hurdles—Won by Harold Barron, Penn State. Time, :09⅘.
1 mile walk—Won by Richard F. Remer, American Walkers' association, New York. Time, 6:29 (championship record).
Running high jump—Won by Richard W. Landon, Yale. Height, 6 feet 1 inch.
Standing high jump—Won by Ed Emes, New York A. C. Height, 5 feet 2 inches.
16 pound shot—Won by P. J. McDonald, N. Y. A. C. Distance, 46 feet 3¾ inches.
Standing broad jump—Won by William I. Reed, Brown university. Distance, 9 feet 11½ inches.
Medley relay, 1⅞ miles, 440 yards, 220 yards and 1 mile—Won by Columbia university. Time, 7:44½.

In points the New York Athletic club was first with 30 and Brown university second with 10. Princeton and Morningside A. C. had 7 each, Penn State, Yale and Loughlin Lyceum 5 each and Harvard 4.

Central A. A. U.

The twenty-fourth annual indoor track and field championship meet of the Central A. A. U. was held in the Broadway armory, Chicago, March 26, 1921, and was won by the Chicago Athletic association with a total of 68 points. The Illinois A. C. was second with 35 points and the Northwestern university third with 6. Two world's records were tied as shown in the following summary of the championship events:

70 yard dash—Loren Murchison, I. A. C. Time, :07⅗. (Ties world's record.)
70 yard low hurdles—Frank Loomis, C. A. A. Time, :08⅝.
70 yard high hurdles—Waldo Ames, C. A. A. Time, :08⅝. (Ties world's record.)
440 yard run—Harold Irons, C. A. A. Time, :55.
880 yard run—Carter, C. A. A. Time, 2:06⅖.
1 mile run—Arlie Schardt, C. A. A. Time, 4:41⅕.
2 mile run—Arlie Schardt, C. A. A. Time, 9:54⅘.
1 mile relay—C. A. A. first team. Time. 3:44⅘.
Running high jump—Paul McGary, I. A. C. Height, 5 feet 10 inches.
Shotput—Clark, C. A. A. Distance, 41 feet 10½ inches.
Pole vault—Eddie Knourek, I. A. C. Height, 12 feet 4 inches.

Western Conference.

The University of Illinois won the eleventh annual indoor track and field meet of the Western Intercollegiate Conference Athletic association in the Patten gymnasium, Evanston, March 19, 1921, with a total score of 45 points. The University of Michigan was second with 25½ points. The other contestants finished as follows: Wisconsin, 23; Minnesota, 6; Purdue, 5; Iowa, 3½; Chicago, 2. One conference record was broken and one tied. Dewey Alberts, Illinois, in the running high jump, cleared the bar at 6 feet 4⅛ inches. The old mark, 6 feet ⅛ inch, was made by Robert Wahl, Wisconsin, in 1914. A. J. Knollin won the 60 yard high hurdles in :07⅗, tying the record made by C. E. Johnson, Michigan, in 1920. Summary of winners:

50 yard dash—Won by Simmons, Michigan. Time, :05⅘.
60 yard high hurdles—Won by Knollin, Wisconsin. Time, :07⅗ (ties conference indoor record).
440 yard dash—Won by Butler, Michigan. Time, :51⅘.
880 yard run—Won by Yates, Illinois. Time, 1:59⅘.
1 mile run—Won by Sweitzer, Minnesota. Time, 4:31⅘.
2 mile run—Won by Wharton, Illinois. Time. 9:46⅘.
1 mile relay—Won by Illinois. Time, 3:29⅘.
Running high jump—Won by Alberts, Illinois. Height, 6 feet 4⅛ inches (new conference indoor record).
Pole vault—Wilder and Merrick, Wisconsin, tied for first. Height, 12 feet.
16-pound shotput—Won by Weiss, Illinois. Distance, 43 feet 2½ inches.

Championship Record.

Winner.	Points.
1911—Chicago	36
1912—Illinois	31
1913—Wisconsin	33⅓
1914—Illinois	36
1915—Chicago	37¼
1916—Illinois	41¾
1917—Chicago	38
1918—Michigan	42
1919—Michigan	36½
1920—Illinois	37⅝
1921—Illinois	45

Conference Indoor Records.

50 yard dash—:05⅘; O. J. Murray, Ill., 1914; D. Knight, Chi., 1915; F. E. Pershing, Chi., 1916; C. Carroll, Ill., 1917; C. E. Johnson, Mich., 1918 and 1919.
440 yard dash—50⅘; H. B Dismond, Chi., 1917.
880 yard run—1:59; D. E. Brown, Ill., 1920.
1 mile run—4:24; A. H. Mason, Ill., 1916.
2 mile run—9:43⅘; A. H. Mason, Ill., 1916.
60 yard high hurdles—:07⅗; C. E. Johnson, Mich., 1920; A. J. Knollin, Wis., 1921.
1 mile relay—3:29; Illinois, 1920.
Running high jump—6 ft. 4⅛ in.; D. Alberts, Ill., 1921.
16-pound shotput—48 ft. 7½ in.; A. M. Mucks, Wis., 1916.
Pole vault—12 ft. 8 in.; J. K. Gold, Wis., 1913.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Amateur record holders are designated by an asterisk (*) and professional by a dagger (†). Distance, name, year of performance and time are given in order.

100 yards—E. Donovan,† 1895; :09⅘.
100 yards—A. F. Duffy,* 1902; :09⅘.
100 yards—D. J. Kelly,* 1906; :09⅘.
100 yards—H. P. Drew,* 1914; :09⅘.
100 yards—C. Paddock,* 1921; :09⅘.
120 yards—J. Donaldson,† 1911; :11¼.
120 yards—R. E. Walker,* 1909; :11⅘.
120 yards—H. P. Drew,* 1914; :11⅘.
130 yards—J. Donaldson,† 1909; :12.
130 yards—R. Cloughen,*1909; :14⅘.
130 yards—H. P. Drew,* 1913; :14⅘.
150 yards—W. R. Applegarth,* 1913; :14⅘.
220 yards—B. J. Wefers,* 1896; :21⅕.
220 yards—D. J. Kelly,* 1906; :21⅕.
220 yards—R. C. Craig,* 1910-1911; :21⅘.
220 yards—D. F. Lippincott,* 1913; :21⅕.
220 yards—H. P. Drew,* 1914; :21⅘.
220 yards—C. Paddock,* 1921; :20⅘.
300 yards—H. Hutchens,† 1884; :30.
300 yards—B. J. Wefers,* 1896; :30⅘.
300 yards—C. Paddock,* 1921; :30⅘.
440 yards—M. W. Long,* 1900; :47.
440 yards—J. E. Meredith,* 1916; :47⅘.
500 yards—M. W. Sheppard,* 1910; :57⅘.
600 yards—M. W. Sheppard,* 1910; :1:10⅘.
880 yards—J. E. Meredith,* 1916; :1:52⅘.
1,000 yards—L. A. Brown,* 1921; :2:12⅘.
1 mile—N. S. Taber,* 1915; :4:12⅘.
2 miles—A. Shrubb,* 1904; :9:09⅘.
3 miles—A. Shrubb,* 1903; :14:17⅘.
4 miles—A. Shrubb,* 1904; :19:23⅘.
5 miles—H. Kohlemainen,* 1913; :24:29⅘.
10 miles—A. Shrubb,* 1904; :50:40⅘.
50 miles—E. W. Lloyd,* 1913; 6:13:58.
100 miles—C. Rowell,† 1882; 13:26:35.
100 miles—J. Saunders,* 1882; 17:36:14.
120 yard high hurdles—E. Thomson,* 1920; :14⅘.
220 yard low hurdles—A. C. Kraenzlein,* 1898; :23⅘.
Standing high jump—L. Goehring,* 1913; 5 feet 5¾ inches.
Running high jump—E. Beeson,* 1914; 6 feet 7 5-16 inches.
Standing broad jump—R. C. Ewry,* 1904; 11 feet 4⅞ inches.
Running broad jump—E. O. Gourdain,* 1921; 25 feet 3 inches.
Pole vault—Frank Foss,* 1919; 13 feet 5⅛ inches.
Run, hop, step and jump—D. F. Ahearn,* 1911; 50 feet 11 inches.
Putting 16-pound shot—Ralph Rose,* 1909; 51 feet.
Throwing 16-pound hammer—Pat Ryan,* 1913; 189 feet 6½ inches.
Throwing discus—A. Mucks,* 1916; 155 feet 2 inches.

PUGILISM

Following is a list of the most noteworthy ring battles since 1882, the heavyweight championship contests being the first given:

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
Feb. 7, 1882	John L. Sullivan	Paddy Ryan	Mississippi City	9
July 8, 1889	John L. Sullivan	Jake Kilrain	Richburg, Miss.	75
Jan. 14, 1891	Bob Fitzsimmons	Jack Dempsey	New Orleans, La.	13
Sept. 7, 1892	James J. Corbett	John L. Sullivan	New Orleans, La.	21
Jan. 25, 1896	James J. Corbett	Charles Mitchell	Jacksonville, Fla.	8
Feb. 21, 1896	Bob Fitzsimmons	Peter Maher	Mexico	1
March 17, 1897	Bob Fitzsimmons	James J. Corbett	Carson City, Nev.	14
June 9, 1899	James J. Jeffries	Bob Fitzsimmons	Coney Island, N. Y.	11
Nov. 3, 1899	James J. Jeffries	Thomas J. Sharkey	Coney Island, N. Y.	25
Nov. 15, 1901	James J. Jeffries	Gus Ruhlin	San Francisco, Cal.	5
July 25, 1902	James J. Jeffries	Bob Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal.	8
Aug. 14, 1903	James J. Jeffries	James J. Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Aug. 26, 1904	James J. Jeffries	Jack Monroe	San Francisco, Cal.	2
July 4, 1907	Tommy Burns	Bill Squires	San Francisco, Cal.	1
July 17, 1907	Jack Johnson	Bob Fitzsimmons	Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Feb. 10, 1908	Tommy Burns	Jack Palmer	London, England	4
Dec. 26, 1908	Jack Johnson	Tommy Burns	Sydney, N. S. W.	14
Sept. 9, 1909	Jack Johnson	Al Kaufman	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Oct. 16, 1909	Jack Johnson	Stanley Ketchel	San Francisco, Cal.	12
July 4, 1910	Jack Johnson	James J. Jeffries	Reno, Nev.	15
Sept. 5, 1910	Al Kaufman	Bill Lang	Philadelphia, Pa.	5
Feb. 21, 1911	Sam Langford	Bill Lang	London, England	6
Aug. 9, 1911	Bill Lang	Bill Squires	Sydney, N. S. W.	5
Sept. 15, 1911	Jim Flynn	Carl Morris	New York, N. Y.	10
April 8, 1912	Sam Langford	Sam McVey	Sydney, N. S. W.	20
July 4, 1912	Jack Johnson	Jim Flynn	Las Vegas, N. M.	9
Jan. 1, 1913	Luther McCarty	Al Palzer	Los Angeles, Cal.	18
April 16, 1913	Luther McCarty	Jim Flynn	Philadelphia, Pa.	6
May 24, 1913	Arthur Pelkey	*Luther McCarty	Calgary, Man.	1
Jan. 1, 1914	"Gunboat" Smith	Arthur Pelkey	Daly City, Cal.	15
June 27, 1914	Jack Johnson	Frank Moran	Paris, France	20
July 16, 1914	Georges Carpentier	"Gunboat" Smith	London, England	6
April 5, 1915	Jess Willard	Jack Johnson	Marianao, Cuba	26
March 25, 1916	Jess Willard	Frank Moran	New York, N. Y.	10
June 4, 1917	Carl Morris	Frank Moran	New York, N. Y.	10
June 19, 1917	Fred Fulton	Sam Langford	Boston, Mass.	7
July 9, 1917	Fred Fulton	Jack Moran	St. Louis, Mo.	3
Sept. 4, 1917	Fred Fulton	Carl Morris	Canton, O.	6
Feb. 25, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Bill Brennan	Milwaukee, Wis.	6
May 3, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Bill Miske	St. Paul, Minn.	10
July 27, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Fred Fulton	Harrison, N. J.	1
July 4, 1919	Jack Dempsey	Jess Willard	Toledo, O.	3
Dec. 4, 1919	Georges Carpentier	Joe Beckett	London, England	1
May 6, 1920	Johnny Wilson	Mike O'Dowd	Boston, Mass.	12
Sept. 7, 1920	Jack Dempsey	Bill Miske	Benton Harbor, Mich.	3
Oct. 13, 1920	Georges Carpentier	Battling Levinsky	Jersey City, N. J.	4
Dec. 14, 1920	**Jack Dempsey**	**Bill Brennan**	**New York, N. Y.**	12
Feb. 10, 1921	Johnny Wilson	Navy Rostan	Kenosha, Wis.	2
March 17, 1921	Johnny Wilson	Mike O'Dowd	New York, N. Y.	15
July 2, 1921	Jack Dempsey	Georges Carpentier	Jersey City, N. J.	4
July 27, 1921	Bryan Downey	Johnny Wilson	Cleveland, O.	7
Sept. 5, 1921	Bryan Downey	Johnny Wilson	Jersey City, N. J.	12
April 30, 1901	Terry McGovern	Terry McGovern	San Francisco, Cal.	4
May 31, 1901	Terry McGovern	Oscar Gardner	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Nov. 28, 1901	Young Corbett	Aurelio Herrera	Hartford, Conn.	2
Feb. 22, 1902	Terry McGovern	Dave Sullivan	Louisville, Ky.	15
May 23, 1902	Young Corbett	Kid Broad	Denver, Col.	10
March 31, 1903	Young Corbett	Terry McGovern	San Francisco, Cal.	11
July 4, 1903	George Gardner	Jack Root	Buffalo, N. Y.	12
Nov. 25, 1903	Bob Fitzsimmons	George Gardner	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Feb. 29, 1904	Young Corbett	Dave Sullivan	San Francisco, Cal.	11
March 25, 1904	Jimmy Britt	Young Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	20
July 29, 1904	Battling Nelson	Eddie Hanlon	San Francisco, Cal.	19
Feb. 28, 1905	Battling Nelson	Young Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	9
Sept. 9, 1905	Battling Nelson	Jimmy Britt	Colma, Cal.	18
Sept. 3, 1906	Joe Gans	Battling Nelson	Goldfield, Nev.	42
Jan. 1, 1907	Joe Gans	Kid Herman	Tonopah, Nev.	8
July 31, 1907	Jimmy Britt	Battling Nelson	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Sept. 9, 1907	Joe Gans	Jimmy Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Feb. 4, 1908	Rudolph Unholz	Battling Nelson	Los Angeles, Cal.	10
April 11, 1908	Packey McFarland	Jimmy Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	6
June 4, 1908	Stanley Ketchel	Billy Papke	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
July 4, 1908	Battling Nelson	Joe Gans	San Francisco, Cal.	17
Sept. 7, 1908	Billy Papke	Stanley Ketchel	Los Angeles, Cal.	12
Sept. 9, 1908	Battling Nelson	Joe Gans	San Francisco, Cal.	21
Jan. 15, 1909	Packey McFarland	Dick Hyland	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Feb. 19, 1909	Jem Driscoll	Abe Attell	New York, N. Y.	10
Feb. 22, 1909	Johnny Summers	Jimmy Britt	London, England	20
March 26, 1909	Stanley Ketchel	Jack O'Brien	New York, N. Y.	10
May 29, 1909	Battling Nelson	Dick Hyland	San Francisco, Cal.	23
July 5, 1909	Stanley Ketchel	Billy Papke	San Francisco, Cal.	20

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
Feb. 22, 1910	Ad Wolgast	Battling Nelson	San Francisco, Cal	40
Feb. 26, 1911	Johnny Coulon	Frankie Conley	New Orleans, La	20
July 4, 1911	Ad Wolgast	Owen Moran	San Francisco, Cal	13
Sept. 20, 1911	Matt Wells	Abe Attell	New York, N. Y	10
Jan. 11, 1912	Johnny Coulon	George Kitson	South Bend, Ind	3
Jan. 22, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Harry Forbes	Kenosha, Wis	3
Feb. 3, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Frank Conley	Los Angeles, Cal	20
Feb. 14, 1912	Packey McFarland	Eddie Murphy	South Bend, Ind	10
Feb. 18, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Frankie Burns	New Orleans, La	20
Feb. 22, 1912	Johnny Kilbane	Abe Attell	Los Angeles, Cal	20
March 15, 1912	Packey McFarland	Kid Burns	Kenosha, Wis	8
April 26, 1912	Packey McFarland	Matt Wells	New York, N. Y	10
July 4, 1912	Ad Wolgast	Joe Rivers	Los Angeles, Cal	13
Oct. 23, 1912	Billy Papke	Georges Carpentier	Paris, France	17
March 7, 1913	Packey McFarland	Jack Britton	New York, N. Y	10
April 19, 1913	T. Murphy	Ad Wolgast	San Francisco, Cal	20
July 4, 1913	Willie Ritchie	Joe Rivers	San Francisco, Cal	11
March 12, 1914	Willie Ritchie	Ad Wolgast	Milwaukee, Wis	10
April 17, 1914	Willie Ritchie	Tom Murphy	San Francisco, Cal	20
May 26, 1914	Charley White	Willie Ritchie	Milwaukee, Wis	10
June 9, 1914	Kid Williams	Johnny Coulon	Los Angeles, Cal	3
July 7, 1914	Freddie Welsh	Willie Ritchie	London, England	20
Jan. 21, 1915	Mike Gibbons	Jimmy Clabby	Milwaukee, Wis	10
Feb. 25, 1915	Freddie Welsh	Charley White	Milwaukee, Wis	10
March 2, 1915	Mike Gibbons	Eddie McGoorty	Hudson, Wis	10
March 11, 1915	Willie Ritchie	Freddie Welsh	New York, N. Y	10
Sept. 10, 1915	†Johnny Ertle	Kid Williams	St. Paul, Minn	10
Sept. 11, 1915	†Packey McFarland	Mike Gibbons	Brighton Beach, N. Y	10
Feb. 7, 1916	‡Kid Williams	Kid Herman	New Orleans, La	20
April 24, 1916	Ever Hammer	Freddie Welsh	Milwaukee, Wis	10
April 24, 1916	Jack Britton	Ted Lewis	New Orleans, La	20
Aug. 1, 1916	Johnny O'Leary	Ever Hammer	Boston, Mass	12
Sept. 4, 1916	Freddie Welsh	Charley White	Colorado Springs, Col	20
Jan. 16, 1917	†Richie Mitchell	Freddie Welsh	Milwaukee, Wis	10
April 19, 1917	Benny Leonard	Richie Mitchell	Milwaukee, Wis	7
May 28, 1917	Benny Leonard	Freddie Welsh	New York, N. Y	9
July 25, 1917	Benny Leonard	Johnny Kilbane	Philadelphia, Pa	3
April 28, 1919	Benny Leonard	Willie Ritchie	Newark, N. J	8
Dec. 6, 1919	Jack Sharkey	Jimmy Wilde	Milwaukee, Wis	10
Jan. 29, 1920	Jimmy Wilde	Mike Ertle	Milwaukee, Wis	3
Mar 12, 1920	Jimmy Wilde	Frankie Mason	Toledo, O	12
July 5, 1920	Benny Leonard	Charley White	Benton Harbor, Mich	9
Sept. 25, 1920	Benny Leonard	Pal Moran	East Chicago, Ind	10
Dec. 22, 1920	Joe Lynch	Pete Herman	New York, N. Y	15
Jan. 13, 1921	Pete Herman	Jimmy Wilde	London, England	17
Jan. 14, 1921	Benny Leonard	Richie Mitchell	New York, N. Y	6
Feb. 7, 1921	Jack Britton	Ted ("Kid") Lewis	New York, N. Y	15
July 25, 1921	Pete Herman	Joe Lynch	New York, N. Y	15
Sept. 17, 1921	Johnny Kilbane	Danny Frush	Cleveland, O	7
Sept 24, 1921	Johnny Buff	Pete Herman	New York, N. Y	15

*Luther McCarty died in the ring from dislocation of the neck caused by a blow on the jaw. †No decision. Winners named by majority of experts. ‡Fight a draw.

DEMPSEY VS. CARPENTIER.

Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier fought for the heavyweight championship of the world at Jersey City, N. J., July 2, 1921. Dempsey was the winner, knocking out his opponent in the fourth round of what was scheduled to be a twelve-round, no-decision contest. The affair attracted worldwide attention on account of its international aspect, Dempsey being the American champion and Carpentier the European champion. Approximately 90,000 persons paid admission fees running from $5.50 to $50 a seat. The receipts amounted to about $1,600,000, of which Dempsey received $300,000 and Carpentier $200,000. The promoter, George Lewis (Tex) Rickard, is said to have made a profit of $300,000 after the payment of all expenses and federal taxes. Other details of the contest follow:

Place—Rickard's arena, Jersey City, N. J.

Referee—J. Harry Ertle, Jersey City, N. J.

Timekeeper—Joe Bannon, New York, N. Y.

Dempsey's seconds—Manager Jack Kearns, Trainer Teddy Hayes and Bernard Dempsey.

Carpentier's seconds—Manager Francois Descamps, Trainer Gustave Wilson, Paul Journee and Charlie Ledoux.

Age—Dempsey, 26; Carpentier, 27.

Weight—Dempsey, 192 pounds; Carpentier, 170.

Height—Dempsey, 6 feet 1 inch; Carpentier, 5 feet 11½ inches.

Reach—Dempsey, 74 inches; Carpentier, 73.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS.

Tom Hyer	1841-1849
Yankee Sullivan	1849-1853
John Morrissey	1853-1857
John C. Heenan	1857-1863
Joe Coburn	1863-1865
James Dunn	1865-1866
Mike McCool	1866-1869
Tom Allen	1869-1876
Joe Goss	1876-1880
Paddy Ryan	1880-1882
John L. Sullivan	1882-1889
James J. Corbett	1892-1897
Robert Fitzsimmons	1897-1899
James J. Jeffries	1899-1906
Jack Johnson	1908-1915
Jess Willard	1915-1918
Jack Dempsey	1919-

WORLD'S PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONS (1921).

Flyweight—Jimmy Wilde, Great Britain.
Bantamweight—Joe Lynch, U. S. A.
Featherweight—Johnny Buff, U. S. A.
Lightweight—Benny Leonard, U. S. A.
Welterweight—Jack Britton, U. S. A.
Middleweight—Bryan Downey, U. S. A.
Heavyweight—Jack Dempsey, U. S. A.

FOOTBALL GAMES IN 1921.

Up to and including Nov. 12.

Ohio State.

		Op.	O.
Oct.	1—Ohio Wesleyan	0	28
Oct.	8—Oberlin	7	6
Oct.	15—Minnesota	0	27
Oct.	22—Michigan	0	14
Nov.	5—Chicago	0	7
Nov.	12—Purdue	0	28

Chicago.

		Op.	Chi.
Oct.	1—Northwestern	0	41
Oct.	8—Purdue	0	9
Oct.	22—Princeton	0	9
Oct.	29—Colorado	0	35
Nov.	5—Ohio State	7	0
Nov.	12—Illinois	6	14

Iowa.

		Op.	Ia.
Oct.	1—Knox	14	52
Oct.	8—Notre Dame	7	10
Oct.	15—Illinois	2	14
Oct.	29—Purdue	6	13
Nov.	5—Minnesota	7	41
Nov.	12—Indiana	0	41

Wisconsin.

		Op.	Wis.
Oct.	1—Lawrence	0	28
Oct.	8—S. Dak. Aggies	3	24
Oct.	15—Northwestern	0	27
Oct.	22—Illinois	0	20
Oct.	29—Minnesota	0	35
Nov.	12—Michigan	7	7

Illinois.

		Op.	Ill.
Oct.	8—South Dakota	0	52
Oct.	15—Iowa	14	2
Oct.	22—Wisconsin	20	0
Oct.	29—Michigan	3	0
Nov.	5—DePauw	0	21
Nov.	12—Chicago	14	7

Michigan.

		Op.	Mich.
Oct.	1—Mount Union	0	44
Oct.	8—Case	0	64
Oct.	15—Mich. Aggies	0	30
Oct.	22—Ohio State	14	0
Oct.	29—Illinois	0	3
Nov.	12—Wisconsin	7	7

Minnesota.

		Op.	Minn.
Oct.	1—North Dakota	0	19
Oct.	8—Northwestern	0	28
Oct.	15—Ohio State	27	0
Oct.	22—Indiana	0	6
Oct.	29—Wisconsin	35	0
Nov.	5—Iowa	41	7

Northwestern.

		Op.	N.W.
Sept.	24—Beloit	7	0
Oct.	1—Chicago	41	0
Oct.	8—Minnesota	28	0
Oct.	15—Wisconsin	27	0
Oct.	29—DePaul	0	34

Purdue.

		Op.	Pur.
Oct.	1—Wabash	9	0
Oct.	8—Chicago	9	0
Oct.	15—Notre Dame	33	0
Oct.	29—Iowa	13	6
Nov.	5—Northwestern	0	3
Nov.	12—Ohio State	28	0

Indiana.

		Op.	Ind.
Sept.	24—Franklin	0	47
Oct.	1—Kalamazoo	0	29
Oct.	8—Harvard	19	0
Oct.	22—Minnesota	6	0
Oct.	29—Notre Dame	28	7
Nov.	12—Iowa	41	0

Brown.

		Op.	Br.
Oct.	1—Colby	7	12
Oct.	8—New York	0	13
Oct.	15—Syracuse	28	0
Oct.	22—Springfield	0	0
Oct.	29—Yale	45	7
Nov.	5—St. B'aventure	0	55
Nov.	12—Harvard	9	7

Notre Dame.

		Op.	N.D.
Sept.	24—Kalamazoo	0	56
Oct.	1—DePauw	10	57
Oct.	8—Iowa	10	7
Oct.	15—Purdue	33	0
Oct.	22—Nebraska	0	7
Oct.	29—Indiana	7	28
Nov.	5—Army	0	28
Nov.	8—Rutgers	0	48
Nov.	12—Haskell	7	42

Wabash.

		Op.	Wab.
Sept.	24—Augustana	0	7
Oct.	1—Purdue	0	9
Oct.	8—Georgetown	0	41
Oct.	15—Army	21	0
Nov.	5—Milliken	3	14
Nov.	12—Rose Poly	0	39

DePauw.

		Op.	DeP.
Oct.	1—Notre Dame	57	10
Oct.	8—Transylvania	0	28
Oct.	15—Valparaiso	0	41
Oct.	22—St. Louis	7	21
Nov.	5—Illinois	21	0

Lake Forest.

		Op.	L.F.
Oct.	1—DePaul	7	26
Oct.	22—Monmouth	0	26
Oct.	29—Naperville	0	14
Nov.	5—Beloit	21	14
Nov.	12—Kirksville	42	7

Beloit.

		Op.	Bel.
Sept.	24—Northwestern	0	7
Oct.	8—Carroll	7	14
Oct.	15—Carleton	42	0
Oct.	22—Lawrence	36	0
Nov.	5—Lake Forest	14	21

Nebraska.

		Op.	Neb.
Oct.	1—Neb. Wesleyan	0	55
Oct.	15—Haskell	0	41
Oct.	22—Notre Dame	7	0
Oct.	29—Oklahoma	0	44
Nov.	12—Kansas	0	28

Yale.

		Op.	Yale.
Sept.	24—Bates	0	28
Oct.	1—Vermont	0	14
Oct.	8—North Carolina	0	34
Oct.	15—Williams	0	23
Oct.	22—Army	7	14
Oct.	29—Brown	7	45
Nov.	5—Maryland	0	28
Nov.	12—Princeton	7	13

Harvard.

		Op.	Har.
Sept.	24—Middlebury	0	16
Oct.	1—Holy Cross	0	3
Oct.	8—Indiana	0	19
Oct.	15—Georgia	7	10
Oct.	22—Penn State	21	21
Oct.	29—Center	6	0
Nov.	5—Princeton	10	3
Nov.	12—Brown	7	9

Princeton.

		Op.	Pr.
Oct.	1—Swarthmore	7	21
Oct.	8—Colgate	0	19
Oct.	15—Navy	13	0
Oct.	22—Chicago	9	0
Oct.	29—Virginia	0	34
Nov.	5—Harvard	3	10
Nov.	12—Yale	13	7

Pennsylvania.

		Op.	Pa.
Sept.	24—Delaware	0	89
Oct.	8—Gettysburg	0	7
Oct.	15—Swarthmore	7	7
Oct.	22—Virginia Mil.	7	21
Oct.	29—Pittsburgh	28	0
Nov.	5—Lafayette	38	6
Nov.	12—Dartmouth	14	14

Holy Cross.

		Op.	H.C.
Oct.	1—Harvard	3	0
Oct.	22—Georgetown	28	7
Nov.	5—Bates	0	28
Nov.	12—Colby	0	14

Syracuse.

		Op.	Syr.
Sept.	24—Hobart	0	35
Oct.	1—Ohio U.	0	38
Oct.	8—Maryland	0	42
Oct.	15—Brown	0	28
Oct.	22—Pittsburgh	35	0
Oct.	29—Wash. and Jeff.	17	0
Nov.	12—Colgate	0	14

Army.

		Op.	Army
Oct.	1—Springfield	6	28
Oct.	8—Middlebury	0	19
Oct.	8—Lebanon Val.	0	33
Oct.	15—Wabash	0	21
Oct.	22—Yale	14	7
Oct.	29—Susquehanna	0	53
Nov.	5—Notre Dame	28	0
Nov.	12—Villa Nova	0	49

Navy.

		Op.	Navy
Oct.	1—North Carolina	0	40
Oct.	8—Western Res.	0	53
Oct.	15—Princeton	0	13
Oct.	29—Bethany	0	21
Nov.	5—Bucknell	0	6
Nov.	12—Penn State	13	7

Dartmouth.

		Op.	Dar.
Sept.	24—Norwich	3	34
Oct.	1—Middlebury	3	28
Oct.	8—N. Hampshire	0	24
Oct.	22—Columbia	7	31
Oct.	29—Cornell	59	7
Nov.	12—Pennsylvania	14	14

Cornell.

		Op.	Cor.
Oct.	1—St. B'aventure	0	41
Oct.	8—Rochester	0	55
Oct.	15—Western Res.	0	110
Oct.	22—Colgate	7	31
Oct.	29—Dartmouth	7	59
Nov.	5—Columbia	7	41
Nov.	12—Springfield	0	14

Amherst.

		Op.	Am.
Oct.	1—Columbia	7	9
Oct.	8—Tufts	0	0
Oct.	15—Union	0	6
Oct.	22—Mass. Aggies	0	13
Oct.	29—Hamilton	0	20
Nov.	5—Wesleyan	3	3
Nov.	12—Williams	20	0

Columbia.

		Op.	Col.
Oct.	1—Amherst	9	7
Oct.	8—Wesleyan	3	14
Oct.	15—New York	0	19
Oct.	22—Dartmouth	31	7
Oct.	29—Williams	20	0
Nov.	5—Cornell	41	7
Nov.	12—Ohio U.	23	21

Williams.

		Op.	Wil.
Oct.	1—Hamilton	0	14
Oct.	8—Bowdoin	0	0
Oct.	15—Yale	23	0
Oct.	22—Middlebury	7	3
Oct.	29—Columbia	0	20
Nov.	5—Union	0	44
Nov.	12—Amherst	0	20

Lafayette.

		Op.	Laf.
Sept.	24—Muhlenberg	0	48
Oct.	1—Pittsburgh	0	6
Oct.	8—Dickinson	0	27
Oct.	15—Bucknell	7	20
Oct.	22—Fordham	7	28
Oct.	29—Rutgers	0	35
Nov.	5—Pennsylvania	6	38
Nov.	12—Delaware	0	44

ICE SKATING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Amateur.

The national amateur skating championships of 1921 were decided at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 1-3. The winners were:

220 yards, senior—Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid. Time, :20⅕.
1 mile, senior—Roy McWhirter, Chicago. Time, 3:08⅕.
½ mile, senior—Roy McWhirter. Time, 1:23⅘.
2 miles, senior—Joe Moore, New York. Time, 5:54.
440 yards, senior—Charles Jewtraw. Time, :39⅕.
3 miles, senior—Won by Charles Jewtraw. Time, 9:11⅘.

The standing by points at the close of the meet was: Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 120; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, 90; Charles Gorman, St. Johns, N. B., 80; Joe Moore, New York, 30; Mike Goodman, Winnipeg, 20; R. Donovan, Minneapolis, 20; Jack Stowell, Minneapolis, 10. Martin Brewster of Lake Placid won the junior championship for boys of 16. Harold Fortune for boys of 14 and Daniel Van Norwick of Saranac Lake took the honors for boys in the 12-year-old class.

Professional.

Arthur Staff of Chicago won the American professional skating championship at Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 18-19, 1921, with a total of 135 points. Everett McGowan of St. Paul was second with 120 points and Edmund Lamy of Saranac Lake, N. Y., third with 65. Winners and time in professional events:

440 yards—Lamy and Staff tied for first. Time, :37⅕.
1 mile—McGowan. Time, 2:56⅘.
2 miles—McGowan. Time, 6:04⅘.
½ mile—Staff. Time, 1:38⅘.
220 yards—Staff. Time, 19⅘.
3 miles—McGowan. Time, 9:10⅕.

Staff was second in two events and third in one.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The international ice skating championships of 1921 were decided at Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 10-12. Winners in the leading events:

220 yards dash, senior—Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid. Time, :20.
1 mile, senior—Joe Moore, New York city. Time, 2:48⅘.
440 yards, senior—Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B. Time, :37⅘.
2 miles, senior—Joe Moore, New York city. Time, 5:53⅘.
½ mile, senior—Joe Moore, New York city. Time, 1:17⅘.
3 miles, senior—Roy McWhirter, Chicago. Time, 8:45.
440 yards, junior, 16 years—Martin Brewster, Lake Placid. Time, :40⅘.
1 mile, junior, 16 years—Martin Brewster, Lake Placid. Time, 3:05⅕.
880 yards, junior, 16 years—Martin Brewster, Lake Placid. Time, 1:26⅘.
100-yard dash, women—Gladys Robinson, Toronto, Ont. Time, :12.
½ mile, women—Gladys Robinson, Toronto, Ont. Time, 1:48⅕.
⅛ mile, women—Gladys Robinson, Toronto, Ont. Time, :32⅘.
440 yards, women—Gladys Robinson, Toronto, Ont. Time, :48⅘.
1 mile, women—Gladys Robinson, Toronto, Ont. Time, 4:00⅘.

In points Joe Moore led with 100. Charles Jewtraw was second with 80 and Roy McWhirter third with 60. In the women's events Gladys Robinson had 170 points and Miss Rose Johnson of Chicago 130.

INTERNATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Joe Moore of New York city and Gladys Robinson of Toronto won the chief honors in an indoor ice skating tournament held in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 14 and 15, 1921. Moore had a point score of 110 and Miss Robinson 180. Winners and time in championship events:

220 yards—Joe Moore. Time, 2:01⅘.
440 yards, women—Gladys Robinson. Time, :48⅘.
880 yards—Joe Moore. Time, 1:25⅘.
1½ miles—Leslie Boyd, New York. Time, 4:52.
1 mile, women—Gladys Robinson. Time, 4:20.
1 mile—Joe Moore. Time, 3:11⅘.
3 miles—M. Beliberg, Cleveland. Time, 9:19.
100 yards, women—Gladys Robinson. Time, :13.
440 yards—E. Stephens, Toronto. Time, :42.
660 yards, women—Gladys Robinson. Time, 1:16⅘.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The western skating championship of 1921 was decided at Humboldt park, Chicago, Feb. 6. The winner was Harry Kaskey of the Alverno A. A., who scored 9 points. George Thomson of the Avondale playground was second with 8 and Martin Topper of the Alverno A. A. third with 6 points. Winners in championship events:

220 yards—Thomson, Avondale playground. Time, :22⅘.
440 yards—Kaskey, Alverno A. A. Time, 42⅘.
880 yards—Tony Hollander, Northwest S. C. Time, 1:35⅘.
1 mile—Robert Reed, Optimates club. Time, 3:14⅘.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Canadian amateur skating championship was decided at Montreal, Que., Jan. 28-29, 1921. R. L. Wheeler of the Montreal Athletic association took first place with 90 points. Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, N. Y., was second with 80. The winners in the various events were:

220 yards—R. L. Wheeler. Time, :21.
220 yards, hurdles—M. Goodman, Winnipeg. Time, :29⅕.
440 yards—R. L. Wheeler. Time, :40⅕.
880 yards, backwards—R. L. Wheeler. Time, 1:41⅕.
½ mile—A. Leitch, Lake Placid. Time, 1:35⅘.
1 mile—Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid. Time, 3:12.
2 miles—Charles Jewtraw. Time, 6:12.

SLEIPNER SKATING DERBY.

The twenty-seventh annual skating Derby of the Sleipner Athletic club took place in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 15, 1921. The Norwegian-American Athletic association was first in points with 26 and the Alverno Athletic association second with 23. Winners in main events:

1 mile, class A—William Steinmetz, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 2:34⅘.
1 mile, class AA—Olsen, Alverno A. A. Time, 3:48⅘.
1 mile, Class B—Sorenson, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 3:35⅘.
1 mile, class C—Lundgoot, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 3:33⅘.
2 miles, relay—Alverno A. A. Time, 6:33.

NORTHWEST S. C. DERBY.

The Northwest Sportsmen's club held its thirtieth annual skating Derby in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 16, 1921. It won first place with a total of 22 points; the Alverno A. A. was second with 19 points and the Norwegian A. A. third with 15 points. Winners in main events:

½ mile, class A—Roy McWhirter, Alverno A. A. Time, 1:33.
1 mile, class A—Julian Steinmetz, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 3:55⅘.
2 miles, class A—Roy McWhirter, Alverno A. A. Time, 6:22⅘.
1 mile, class B—Harry Winterhoff, Northwest S. C. Time, 3:27.
1 mile, class C—Harry Winterhoff, Northwest S. C. Time, 3:34⅘.

SILVER SKATES DERBY.

William Steinmetz of the Norwegian-American A. A. won the fifth annual Tribune Silver Skates Derby in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 30, 1921, by defeating in the two-mile final Fred Buendgen of the Alverno A. A., in 7:00⅘. Weather and ice conditions were unfavorable. The Junior Derby, one mile, was won by John Hollander of the Northwest Skating club in 3:44⅘. The Girls' Derby, one mile, was won by Rose Johnson of the Northwest Skating club in 4:45⅘. Winners of Silver Skates Senior Derby to date:

1917—Art Staff; 5:42⅕*.
1918—Sigurd Larsen; 8:57⅘.
1919—Charles Fisher; 8:20.
1920—Roy McWhirter; 6:24⅕.
1921—William Steinmetz; 7:00⅘.
*Time not sanctioned; course found short.

ILLINOIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Illinois state skating championships were decided at the annual Derby of the Norwegian-American A. A. in Humboldt park, Chicago, Feb. 13, 1921. In points Paul Quirk of the Norwegian-American A. A. was first with 90, Robert Reed of the Optimates club was second with 80 and Harry Kaskey of the Alverno A. A. was third with 50. Winners in Illinois championship events:

440 yards—Harry Kaskey, Alverno A. A. Time, 1:01⅘.
880 yards—Paul Quirk, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 2:24⅘.
¾ mile—Robt. Reed, Optimates. Time, 3:16⅘.
1 mile—Robt. Reed, Optimates. Time, 5:02.

Winners in open events:

½ mile, class C—Howard Storch, Swift playground. Time, 2:26⅘.
½ mile, class AA—B. Berg, Norwegian-American A. A. Time, 2:21⅘.
½ mile, class B—Albert James, Alverno A. A. Time, 2:45⅘.
⅛ mile, novice—Lawrence Quirk, Alverno A. A. Time, 1:30⅕.
⅛ mile, women—Miss Ruth Muhlmeyer, Alverno A. A. Time, :58⅘.

NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Roy McWhirter of Chicago won the New York state skating championship at Plattsburg, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1921, with a total of 70 points. He won the 440-yard dash and the ½ mile race and took third in the two-mile race. Summary:

440 yards, senior—Won by Roy McWhirter, Chicago. Time, :38⅘.
½ mile, senior—Won by McWhirter. Time, 1:20⅘.
2 miles, senior—Won by Al Leitch, Lake Placid, N. Y. Time, 5:58.
440 yards, junior, 14 years—Won by Harold Fortune, Lake Placid. Time, :45⅘.
440 yards, junior, 16 years—Won by Orlie Green, Saranac Lake. Time, :41⅘.
½ mile, junior, 14 years—Won by Harold Fortune. Time, 1:44⅘.
½ mile, junior, 16 years—Won by Orlie Green. Time, 1:30.

FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In a figure skating tournament held in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 25-27, 1921, Sherwin C. Badger of Boston won the men's school figure championship and Mrs. Theresa Wald Blanchard the women's senior championship. Mrs. Blanchard competed in four events and was awarded first place in each. With Nathaniel C. Niles of Boston she won the pair skating, waltzing and ten-step titles. Miss Beatrice Loughran of New York won the women's junior championship and George Ferris Greenslee of Boston the men's junior championship.

CHICAGO VS. NEW YORK SCHOOLBOYS.

Boy skaters from Chicago schools defeated skaters representing the New York schools in a series of races held in the Brooklyn ice palace March 5, 1921, by 58 points to 29. New York took only one race out of nine. Winners:

440 yards, elementary schools—Russell Gunderson, Ryerson school, Chicago. Time, :45.
440 yards, junior high schools—O'Neill Farrell, Austin high, Chicago. Time, :43⅘.
440 yards, senior high schools—Samuel Rein, Stuyvesant high, New York. Time, :46⅘.
220 yards, elementary schools—Sears Bergren, Fiske school, Chicago. Time, :22⅘.
880 yards, junior high schools—Howard Storch, Senn high, Chicago. Time, 1:26.
880 yards, senior high schools—Philip Pfleger, Lane high, Chicago. Time, 1:26⅘.
1 mile relay, elementary schools—Chicago. Time, 1:31⅕.
1 mile relay, junior high schools—Chicago. Time, 2:58.
1 mile relay, senior high schools—Chicago. Time, 2:52.

PROFESSIONAL MEET.

In a meeting of professional skaters at the ice palace in Philadelphia March 21-23, 1921, Norval Baptie of Bathgate, N. D., was the winner, with a total of 26 points to his credit. Everett McGowan of St. Paul was second with 19 and Ben O'Sickey of Cleveland third with 16 points. Winners and time in principal events:

220 yards—Baptie. Time, :20⅘.
440 yards—Baptie. Time, :41⅘.
880-yard pursuit race—Ben O'Sickey. Time, 1:24⅘.
1 mile—McGowan. Time, 2:54.
3 miles—Baptie. Time, 9:41⅕.

McGOWAN VS. BAPTIE.

Everett McGowan of St. Paul and Norval Baptie of Philadelphia, professionals, met in a series of skating races in St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 16 and 18, 1921, with the following result:

220 yards—Won by McGowan. Time, :19⅕. (Declared no race; McGowan started ahead of pistol.)
½ mile—Won by McGowan. Time, 1:19.
3 miles—Won by McGowan. Time, 10:27⅘.
220 yards—Won by McGowan. Time, :20⅕.
440 yards—Won by McGowan. Time, :39.
1 mile—Won by McGowan. Time, 2:56⅘.
2 miles—Won by McGowan. Time, 5:48⅘.

McGOWAN VS. STAFF.

Everett McGowan defeated Art Staff, Chicago professional, in four races in St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 30, 1921, as follows:

220-yard dash—Won by McGowan. Time, :20.
½ mile—Won by McGowan. Time, 1:17⅘.
1 mile—Won by McGowan. Time, 2:48.
3 miles—Won by McGowan. Time, 9:05.

McGOWAN VS. O'SICKEY.

Everett McGowan defeated Ben O'Sickey, Cleveland professional, in four races at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 6, as follows:

220 yards—Won by McGowan. Time, :19⅘.
½ mile—Won by McGowan. Time, 1:19⅕.

1 mile—Won by McGowan. Time, 2:51⅘.
2 miles—Won by McGowan. Time, 5:51⅘.

STAFF VS. BAPTIE.

Arthur Staff of Chicago defeated Norval Baptie, the Canadian champion, in three out of four races in the Duquesne garden, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 18, 1921. Summary:

220 yards—Staff won. Time, :20
½ mile—Baptie won. Time, 1:20⅘.
1 mile—Staff won. Time, 2:52⅘.
2 miles—Staff won. Time, 6:07.

BAPTIE VS. McGOWAN.

Result of races at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Feb. 11:

220 yards—Won by Norval Baptie. Time, :21⅘.
½ mile—Won by Baptie. Time, 1:28⅘.
1 mile—Won by Everett McGowan. Time, 3:05.
2 miles—Won by McGowan. Time, 6:29.
Extra mile—Won by Baptie. Time, 3:11⅘.

McGOWAN VS. LAMY.

Everett McGowan of St. Paul and Edmund Lamy of Saranac Lake, N. Y., met in a series of six races at Saranac Lake Feb. 15 and 16, 1921, and came out with honors even. The races resulted as follows:

220 yards—Won by McGowan. Time, :20⅘.
¾ mile—Won by Lamy. Time, 2:17⅘.
1 mile—Won by McGowan. Time, 2:59.
440 yards—Won by Lamy. Time, 1:05⅘.
½ mile—Won by McGowan. Time, 3:06⅘.
⅝ mile—Won by Lamy. Time, 1:40⅘.

McGowan and Lamy met again in St. Paul, Minn., March 5, with the following result:

220 yards—Won by McGowan. Time, :20⅘.
½ mile—Won by McGowan. Time, 1:23⅘.
2 miles—Won by McGowan. Time, 6:41.
1 mile—Draw. Time, 3:01.

NEW RECORD FOR 5,000 METERS.

In an international skating tournament at Christiania, Norway, Feb. 20, 1921, Harald Strom, Norwegian, covered 5,000 meters (3.1 miles) in 8 minutes 27 seconds, beating by 6 seconds the previous world's record of 8 minutes 33 seconds made by himself in 1917.

SKATING OFFICIALS.

International Skating Union.

President—A. I. Blancard, Pacific Coast association.
Vice-Presidents—Julian T. Fitzgerald, Western association; Henry Uihlein, Jr., Adirondack association; W. T. Richardson, New England.
Secretary and Treasurer—John Harding, New England association.

LAWN TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

William T. Tilden II. retained the national tennis championship in singles by defeating in the finals of the annual tournament at the Germantown Cricket club, Sept. 9-19, 1921, Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

The tournament to decide the national tennis championship in doubles took place on the courts of the Longwood Cricket club, near Boston, Mass., Aug. 21-27, 1921. William T. Tilden II. and Vincent Richards were the winners, defeating in the finals R. Norris Williams and W. M. Washburn, 13-11, 12-10, 6-1. The national mixed doubles title was won by Miss Mary K. Browne and William M. Johnston of California, who defeated William T. Tilden II. and Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3. In the finals for the national junior championship, Vincent Richards defeated Arnold W. Jones, 6-3, 7-5.

National Tennis Champions in Singles.

1881—R. D. Sears.	1903—H. L. Doherty.
1882—R. D. Sears.	1904—H. Ward.
1883—R. D. Sears.	1905—B. C. Wright.
1884—R. D. Sears.	1906—W. J. Clothier.
1885—R. D. Sears.	1907—W. A. Larned.
1886—R. D. Sears.	1908—W. A. Larned.
1887—H. W. Slocum.	1909—W. A. Larned.
1888—H. W. Slocum.	1910—W. A. Larned.
1889—H. W. Slocum.	1911—W. A. Larned.
1890—O. S. Campbell.	1912—M. E. McLoughlin.
1891—O. S. Campbell.	
1892—O. S. Campbell.	1913—M. E. McLoughlin.
1893—R. D. Wrenn.	
1894—R. D. Wrenn.	1914—R. N. Williams.
1895—F. H. Hovey.	1915—W. M. Johnston.
1896—R. D. Wrenn.	1916—R. N. Williams.
1897—R. D. Wrenn.	1917—R. L. Murray.
1898—M. D. Whitman.	1918—R. L. Murray.
1899—M. D. Whitman.	1919—W. M. Johnston.
1900—M. D. Whitman.	1920—W. T. Tilden II.
1901—W. A. Larned.	1921—W. T. Tilden II.
1902—W. A. Larned.	

DAVIS INTERNATIONAL CUP.

The Davis international tennis challenge cup was won from Australasia, the defending team, by the American challenging team in a series of games played at Auckland, N. Z., Dec. 30, 1920-Jan. 1, 1921. The Australian players were Gerald L. Patterson and Norman E. Brookes, and those representing the United States were William T. Tilden II. and William M. Johnston. The series consisted of four singles contests and one in doubles. On Dec. 30 Tilden defeated Brookes, 10-8, 6-4, 1-6 and 6-4, and Johnston defeated Patterson, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1. The doubles game, played on Dec. 31, was won by the Americans, 4-6, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4, this giving them the cup. On Jan. 1 Johnston defeated Brookes, 5-7, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3.

Another contest for the Davis international tennis challenge cup took place in the summer of 1921. In the team elimination series India defeated France in July in Paris, the Australians defeated Canada at Toronto and the British at Pittsburgh and the Danes at Cleveland in August. The Australians met the Japanese team at Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 25-27, and after a hard struggle were defeated, 4 to 1. The Japanese had already disposed of the Indian team at the same place, 5 to 0. This gave the Japanese the right to meet the American team in the challenge round at Forest Hills, N. Y. The United States Lawn Tennis association chose William T. Tilden II., William M. Johnston, R. Norris Williams and Watson M. Washburn as members of the United States team. On Sept. 2 William M. Johnston defeated Ichiya Kumagae, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2, and William T. Tilden II. defeated Zenzo Shimidzu in a five-set match, 5-7, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2, 6-1. On Sept. 3 in the doubles match R. N. Williams II. and W. W. Washburn defeated Zenzo Shimidzu and Ichiya Kumagae, 6-2, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5. On Sept. 5 Tilden defeated Kumagae, 9-7, 6-4 and 6-1, while William M. Johnston defeated Shimidzu, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2, 6-4. This gave the American team the final victory by a score of 5 to 0, entitling it to retain the Davis cup for another year.

Record of the Event.

Year. Winner. Score.	Year. Winner. Score.
1900—America ...3-0	1911—Australasia..5-0
1902—America ...3-2	1912—British Isles.3-2
1903—British Isles.4-1	1913—America ...3-2
1904—British Isles.5-0	1914—Australasia..3-2
1905—British Isles.5-0	1915-19—No contests.
1906—British Isles.5-0	1920—Australasia 4-1
1907—Australasia..3-2	1920-21—America 5-0
1908—Australasia..3-2	1921—America ...5-0
1909—Australasia..5-0	

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The women's national tennis championships for 1921 were determined on the courts of the West Side Tennis club at Forest Hills, New York, Aug. 15-20. In the singles Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory was the winner, defeating in the finals Miss Mary K. Browne of Santa Monica, Cal., 4-6, 6-4, 6-2. Mdlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the French champion, was entered in the tournament, but was compelled by illness to default after she had played one set and two games with Mrs. Mallory. The latter won the first set by a score of 6-2. The winners in doubles were Miss Browne and Mrs. Louise R. Williams, who defeated Miss Helen Gilleaudou and Mrs. L. Gouverneur Morris, 6-3, 6-2.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF FRANCE.

In the finals of the French national singles in Paris, May 21, 1921, Jean Samazejilt defeated J. Brugnon, 6-4, 2-6, 8-6, 6-2. In the doubles Andre Gobert and William Laurentz defeated Brugnon and M. Dupont, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. In the challenge round on May 22 Samazejilt defeated Gobert, the 1920 titleholder, 6-3, 6-3, 2-6, 5-7, 7-5. In the challenge round of the doubles Gobert and Laurentz defeated Max Germot and Max Decugis, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual Illinois state championship tournament took place on the grounds of the Skokie Country club at Glencoe Aug. 22-28. Walter T. Hayes again won the title in singles by defeating in the finals Clifton B. Herd, 7-5, 2-6, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4. In the doubles Hayes and Herd defeated Alex Squair and Al Green, 11-9, 4-6, 8-6, 4-6, 6-4.

Miss Marion Leighton won the title in women's singles by defeating Miss Marion Strobel, 6-2, 1-6, 6-2.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Men's singles, final match, Oct. 2—Clifton Herd defeated Jerry Weber, 6-1, 7-5, 6-3.

Men's doubles, final match, Oct. 5—Herd and Weber defeated J. M. Bailey and M. V. Cornica, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS (1921).

Eastern—Philip F. Neer, Stanford university, singles; doubles, J. B. Fenno and E. W. Feibleman, Harvard.

Western conference—Singles, Frederick Bastian, Indiana; doubles, Harry F. Vorhies and Harold C. Yaeger, University of Chicago.

OTHER TENNIS WINNERS IN 1921.

Southern (men)—Carlton Smith.

Southern (women)—Miss Ethelyn Legendre.

North and south (women)—Molla Bjurstedt Mallory.

Middle states (women)—Molla Bjurstedt Mallory.

Middle states (men)—Carl Fischer.

Western (men)—Vincent Richards, singles; F. Bastian and L. Williams, doubles.

Western (women)—Mrs. H. S. Adams, singles; Mrs. Adams and Miss M. Leighton, doubles.

Northwestern—J. Armstrong, singles; Myron Hutchinson and C. Sanders, doubles.

West-East—Won by west with 5 games out of 9.

New York state (women)—Miss Mary K. Browne.

Metropolitan (women)—Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, singles; Miss Helen Willis and Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, doubles.

Longwood Bowl—Richard N. Williams II.

International at Paris, France (men)—William T. Tilden II.

International at Paris, France (women)—Suzanne Lenglen.

British turf court at Wimbledon (men)—William T. Tilden II.

British turf court at Wimbledon (women)—Suzanne Lenglen.

Canada open—W. Bates.

COURT TENNIS.

National Amateur Championship—Singles.

In the annual national amateur court tennis singles championship tournament held on the courts of the Tennis and Racquet club, Boston, Mass., April 5-9, 1921, C. S. Cutting of New York defeated in the finals his brother, R. F. Cutting, by a score of 6-5, 6-3, 7-5. In the challenge round Jay Gould, the title holder, retained the championship by defeating Cutting, 6-4, 6-1, 6-0. Championship record in singles:

Year.	Winner.	Club.
1892	R. D. Sears	Boston
1893	Fiske Warren	Boston
1894	B. S. deGarmendia	New York
1895	B. S. deGarmendia	New York
1896	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1897	G. R. Fearing, Jr.	Boston
1898	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1899	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1900	E. H. Miles	New York
1901	Joshua Crane, Jr.	Boston
1902	Joshua Crane, Jr.	Boston
1903	Joshua Crane, Jr.	Boston
1904	Joshua Crane, Jr.	Boston
1905	C. E. Sands	New York
1906	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1907	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1908	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1909	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1910	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1911	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1912	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1913	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1914	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1915	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1916	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1917	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1918-1919	No contests.	
1920	Jay Gould	New York
1921	Jay Gould	New York

Championship in Doubles.

The national amateur court tennis doubles championship in tennis was again won by Jay Gould and Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia when they defeated in New York, N. Y., April 16, 1921, Joshua Crane and George R. Pearing of Boston in the final round, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3. Championship record since 1916:

1916—Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn..Phila.
1917-1919—No contest.
1920—Jay Gould and J. W. Wear.....Phila.
1921—Jay Gould and J. W. Wear.....Phila.

Professional Championships.

Jock Soutar of the Philadelphia Racquets club won the professional court tennis championship of the United States Jan. 15, 1921, by defeating C. J. Fairs of New York in the final match of a tournament held on the club courts in Philadelphia, Pa. The score was 6-5, 3-6, 6-5, 6-2. The victory qualified Soutar to meet Jay Gould for the open championship of the United States on the same courts Jan. 19-21. In these contests Gould proved the victor, defeating Soutar on the 19th by scores of 6-5, 6-2, 5-6 and 6-4, and on the 21st by 6-0, 6-2.

Open Professional Champions.

Open professional court tennis champions since 1871:

1871-1885—G. Lambert, England.
1885-1890—Tom Pettit, America.
1890-1895—C. Sanders, England.
1895-1905—Peter Latham, England.
1905-1907—C. J. Fairs, England.
1907-1908—Peter Latham, England.

1908-1912—C. J. Fairs, England.
1912-1914—George F. Covey, England.
1914—Jay Gould, America.
1915-1920—No contests.
1921—Jay Gould, America.

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

C. S. Cutting, American, defeated C. N. Bruce, British, in the final round of the court tennis matches at the Queens club, London, May 2, 1921, winning the right to play E. M. Baerlein, the British champion, for the title. They met May 4 and Baerlein won in straight sets, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The eleventh annual clay court championship tournament was held on the grounds of the Chicago Tennis club June 26-July 4, 1921. In the singles Walter T. Hayes of Chicago was the winner, defeating in the finals Alex M. Squair, also of Chicago, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4. In the doubles Hayes and Clifton B. Herd defeated Ralph H. Burdick and John Hennessey of Indianapolis, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4.

The women's clay court tennis championship in singles was won at Buffalo, N. Y., July 9, by Mrs. B. C. Cole of Boston, who defeated in the finals Mrs. Frank H. Goding, also of Boston, 6-0, 6-3. The doubles title was won by Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Frank Godfrey, who defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft and Mrs. E. V. Lynch, 6-3, 8-6.

SQUASH TENNIS.

National Championship.

F. V. S. Hyde of the Harvard club of New York won the 1921 national squash tennis championship in singles by defeating Jay Gould of the Columbia university club in the final round of the National Squash Tennis association individual tournament held in New York and ending Feb. 12. The scores were 15-9, 15-5, 16-18, 18-15. Championship record:

Year.	Winner.	Club.
1911—Dr.	Alfred Stillman II	Harvard
1912—Dr.	Alfred Stillman II	Harvard
1913—	George Whitney	Harvard
1914—Dr.	Alfred Stillman II	Harvard
1915—E.	S. Winston	Harvard
1916—E.	S. Winston	Harvard
1917—E.	S. Winston	Harvard
1918—F.	V. S. Hyde	Harvard
1919—J.	W. Appel	Harvard
1920—A.	J. Cordier	Yale
1921—F.	V. S. Hyde	Harvard

INDOOR TENNIS.

Champions in Singles—Men.

1900—J. A. Allen.	1911—T. R. Pell.
1901—Holcombe Ward.	1912—W. C. Grant.
1902—J. P. Paret.	1913—G. F. Touchard.
1903—W. C. Grant.	1914—G. F. Touchard.
1904—W. C. Grant.	1915—G. F. Touchard.
1905—E. B. Dewhurst.	1916—R. L. Murray.
1906—W. C. Grant.	1917—S. H. Voshell.
1907—T. R. Pell.	1918—S. H. Voshell.
1908—W. C. Grant.	1919—V. Richards.
1909—T. R. Pell.	1920—W. T. Tilden, Jr.
1910—G. F. Touchard.	1921—F. Anderson.

Champions in Doubles—Men.

1900—J. P. Paret and C. Cragin.
1901—O. M. Bostwick and C. Cragin.
1902—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1903—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1904—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1905—T. R. Pell and H. E. Allen.
1906—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1907—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1908—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1909—T. R. Pell and W. C. Grant.
1910—G. F. Touchard and C. R. Gardner.
1911—T. R. Pell and F. B. Alexander.
1912—T. R. Pell and F. B. Alexander.
1913—W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer.
1914—W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer.
1915—G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn.
1916—Dr. W. Rosenbaum and A. M. Lovibond.
1917—Dr. W. Rosenbaum and F. B. Alexander.
1918—G. C. Shafer and King Smith.
1919—V. Richards and W. T. Tilden, Jr.
1920—V. Richards and W. T. Tilden, Jr.
1921—H. Voshell and V. Richards.

Champions in Singles—Women.

1907—Miss E. H. Moore.
1908—Miss Marie Wagner.
1909—Miss Marie Wagner.
1910—Miss F. S. Schmidt.
1911—Miss Marie Wagner.
1912—No tournament.
1913—Miss Marie Wagner.
1914—Miss Marie Wagner.
1915—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1916—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1917—Miss Marie Wagner.
1918—Miss Molla Bjurstedt.
1919—Mrs. G. W. Wightman.
1920—Miss Helene Pollak.
1921—Mrs. F. I. Mallory (Bjurstedt).

Champions in Doubles—Women.

1908—Miss E. H. Moore-Miss Pouch.
1909—Miss E. H. Moore-Miss Erna Marcus
1910—Miss M. Wagner-Miss C. Kuttroff.
1911—Miss B. Fleming-Miss E. C. Bunce.
1912—No tournament.
1913—Miss M. Wagner-Miss C. Kuttroff.
1914—Miss C. Cassell-Mrs. S. F. Weaver.
1915—Mrs. M. McLean-Mrs. S. F. Weaver.
1916—Miss M. Wagner-Miss M. Bjurstedt.
1917—Miss Marie Wagner-Miss M. Taylor.
1918—Miss E. Goss-Mrs. S. F. Weaver.
1919—Mrs. Wightman-Miss M. Zinderstein.
1920—Miss H. Poliak-Mrs. L. G. Morris.
1921—Mrs. Wightman-Miss M. Zinderstern.

Champions in Doubles—Mixed.

1921—Mrs. F. I. Mallory-Mr. W. T. Tilden.

TENNIS OFFICIALS.

Western Lawn Tennis Association (1921).

President—H. H. Waidner, Chicago, Ill.
First vice-president—B. F. Thoward, Cleveland, O.
Second vice-president—Ira H. Rendel, Detroit, Mich.
Secretary—J. C. Stewart, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—R. F. Woods, Chicago, Ill.
Executive committee—C. B. Vandyke, Muskegon, Mich; H. S. Know, Chicago; H. O. Wick, Jr., Cleveland; J. G. McKay, Indianapolis; W. T. Hayes, Chicago; Dudley Pratt, Indianapolis; C. W. Boltwood, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Jones, Cincinnati; N. H. Inbush, Milwaukee.

HANDBALL.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP.

Arthur J. Schinner of the Milwaukee Athletic club won the Central A. A. U. handball championship in singles in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 30, 1921, by defeating W. Asselin of the Detroit Y. M. C. A. 21, 21, 21 to 9, 10, 11. S. Spiegel and Asselin of Detroit won the doubles championship from Schinner and Kalvelage of Milwaukee 21, 21, 20, 21 to 6, 8, 21, 4.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Dr. Carl Haedge of St. Paul won the National A. A. U. handball championship in senior singles in a tournament in Detroit, Mich., March 21-26, 1921, by defeating in the final round William Sackman of New York 14-21, 21-16, 21-12. Stanley Spiegel and Wifred Asselin of Detroit won the doubles championship by defeating Max Gold and Maynard Laswell of Los Angeles in the finals 21-14, 21-20.

MOTORING.

AUTOMOBILE RACING RECORDS.

[From American Automobile association.]

Competitive Speedway Records Regardless of Class, Nonstock.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	0:40.23	De Palma	Mecedes	Des Moines	June 24, 1916
2 miles	1:09.57	L. Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago	Sept. 3, 1917
3 miles	1:54.81	Resta	Peugeot	Des Moines	June 24, 1916
4 miles	2:14.22	L. Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago	Sept. 3, 1917
5 miles	2:56.35	Resta	Peugeot	Omaha	July 15, 1916
10 miles	5:20.20	Milton	Duesenberg	Sheepshead Bay	June 14, 1919
15 miles	8.18.90	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago	Sept. 3, 1917
20 miles	10:50.20	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago	July 28, 1918
25 miles	14:12.72	De Palma	Packard Special	Chicago	Sept. 3, 1917
50 miles	26:23.40	De Palma	Packard	Sheepshead Bay	June 14, 1919
75 miles	42:40.28	L. Chevrolet	Frontenac	Chicago	Sept. 3, 1917
100 miles	54:17.80	G. Chevrolet	Frontenac	Sheepshead Bay	July 4, 1919
150 miles	1:26:14.90	Mulford	Hudson	Chicago	June 16, 1917
200 miles	1:55:11.05	Mulford	Hudson	Chicago	June 16, 1917
250 miles	2:23:04.03	Aitken	Peugeot	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 30, 1910
300 miles	2:55:32.23	Anderson	Stutz	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9. 1915
350 miles	3:24:42.99	Anderson	Stutz	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
400 miles	4:04:48.98	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915
450 miles	4:35:05.78	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915
500 miles	5:07:26.00	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915

Noncompetitive Straightaway Records Regardless of Class, Nonstock.

½ mile	0:11.57	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
1 kilometer	0:14.40	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
1 mile	0:23.07	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
2 miles	0:46.24	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
3 miles	1:12.18	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
4 miles	1:36.14	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
5 miles	2:00.04	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
10 miles	4:09.31	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
15 miles	6:48.75	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919
20 miles	8:54.20	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919
	(Standing start)				
1 mile	0:38.83	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919

Noncompetitive Speedway Records Regardless of Class, Nonstock.

¼ mile	0:06.91	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
½ mile	0:13.94	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
1 kilometer	0:17.35	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
1 mile	0:28.76	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1919
2 miles	0:57.81	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
3 miles	1:26.61	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
4 miles	1:55.74	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
5 miles	2:24.65	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
10 miles	4:50.88	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917

WORLD'S SPEED CLASSICS.

Vanderbilt Cup.

Year. Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1904—Heath, Panhard, Fr	284.00	5:26:45
1905—Hemery, Darracq, Fr.	283.00	4:36:08
1906—Wagner, Darracq, Fr.	297.10	4:50:10⅘
1908—Robertson, Locomobile, America	258.60	4:00:48⅕
1909—Grant, Alco, Am.	278 08	4:25:42
1910—Grant, Alco, Am	278.08	4:15:58
1911—Mulford, Lozier, Am.	291.38	3:56:00⅘
1912—De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	300.00	4:20:31
1914—De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	295 00	3:53:41
1915—Resta, Peugeot, Fr.	300.30	4:27:37
1916—Resta, Peugeot, Fr.	294.00	3:22:48
No races since 1916.		

American Grand Prize.

1908—Wagner, Fiat, Italy	402.08	6:10:31
1910—Bruce-Brown, Benz, Germany	415.20	6:03:05
1911—Bruce Brown, Fiat, Italy	411.36	5:31:29
1912—Bragg, Fiat, Italy	409.00	5:59:27
1914—Pullen, Mercer, Am.	403 24	5:13:30
1915—Resta, Peugeot, Fr.	400 28	7:07:57
1916—Aitken, Peugeot, Fr.	403 25	4:42:47
No races in 1909, 1913 or since 1916.		

French Grand Prix.

1906—Szisz, Renault, Fr.	774.00	12:14:05
1907—Nazzaro, Fiat, Italy	478.30	6:45:33
1908—Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Ger.	478.30	6:55:43
1912—Boillot, Peugeot, Fr.	956.00	13:58:02
1913—Boillot, Peugeot, Fr.	300.00	6:07:00
1914—Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Ger.	467.00	7:08:18
1915-1920—No racing.		
1921—J. Murphy, Am.	323.50	4:07:10

Gordon Bennett Cup.

1900—Charron, Panhard, France	351.00	9:09:39
1901—Girardot, Panhard, France	327.00	8:50:30
1902—Edge, Napier, Eng.	383.00	10:42:00
1903—Jenatzy, Mercedes, Germany	386.00	8:36:00
1904—Thery, Brasier, Fr.	350.00	5:40:03
1905—Thery, Brasier, Fr.	342.00	7:02:42
1906—Race discontinued.		

Elgin Trophy.

1910—Mulford, Lozier, Am.	305.20	4:52:29.84
1911—Zengle, Nat'l, Am.	305.20	4:35:39.08
1912—R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	254.00	3:42:20
1913—Anderson, Stutz, Am.	301.68	3:13:38
1914—R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	301.68	4:06:18
1915—Anderson, Stutz, Am.	301.84	3:54:25
1916-1917-1918—No races.		
1919—Milton, Duesenberg Special, America	301.00	4:05:17
1920—R. de Palma, Ballot, France	250.00	3:09:54
1921—No race.		

Chicago Automobile Club Cup.

1913—R. de Palma, Mercer, America	301.68	4:31:56
1914—R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	301.68	4:05:01
1915—E. Cooper, Stutz, America	301.84	4:01:32
1916-1921—No contests.		

Indianapolis Speedway Race.

Year. Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1911—Harroun, Marmon, America	500	6:42:08
1912—Dawson, National, Am.	500	6:21:06
1913—Goux, Peugeot, France.	500	6:35:05
1914—Thomas, Delage, Fr.	500	6:03:45
1915—De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	500	5:33:55
1916—Resta, Peugeot, France.	300	3:34:17
1917-1918—No races.		
1919—Wilcox, Peugeot, Fr.	500	5:44:21
1920—G. Chevrolet, Monroe, America	500	5:40:16
1921—T. Milton, Frontenac, America	500	5:34:44

Chicago Derby.

1917—Cooper, Stutz, America.	250	2:25:29
1918—Chevrolet, Frontenac, America	100	55:29.60
1919—Race discontinued.		

SPEEDWAY RACING IN 1921.

Following were the results of the principal speedway races in 1921:

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 27—50 mile race won by Ralph de Palma in 27:56.

San Antonio, Tex., April 17—10 mile race won by Ira Vail in 7:37; 20 mile race won by George Clark in 18:09, and 30 mile race won by George Clark in 23:34⅘.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 30—500 mile race won by Tommy Milton in 5:34:44.65.

Uniontown, Pa., June 18—225 mile race won by Roscoe Sarles in 2:18:20.

Le Mans, France, July 25—323½ mile race won by Jimmy Murphy in 4:07:10.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Aug. 14—150 mile race won by Eddie Hearne in 1:22:19⅘.

Uniontown, Pa., Sept. 5—225 mile race won by W. Fetterman in 2:16:16.

Cotati, Cal., Oct. 23—150 mile race won by Roscoe Sarles in 1:21:34⅘.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RECORD.

Joe Dawson in a Chalmers car made a world's record for twenty-four hours by running 1,900¼ miles on the Sheepshead Bay speedway Aug. 2, 1917. The best previous record was 1,819 miles by Ralph Mulford on the same track May 1-2, 1916.

ONE-HOUR RECORD.

Driving a Packard on the Sheepshead Bay speedway at New York Nov. 12, 1917, Ralph de Palma made 112.4 miles in one hour. The best previous record was 107 miles by Jean Chassagne on the Brooklands track, England, in 1910.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORDS.

The coast to coast records were established in 1916. In order of their occurrence the performances were as follows:

Robert Hammond in an Empire car drove from San Francisco to New York, a distance by the route taken of 3,384 miles, in 6 days 10 hours 59 minutes May 16-23. This lowered the record set the previous week by a Cadillac eight cylinder car, which made the trip from Los Angeles to New York in 7 days 11 hours 52 minutes.

Driving a Marmon 34, S. B. Stevens arrived in San Francisco at 5 p. m., July 29, just 5 days 18 hours 30 minutes out from New York city.

W. F. Sturm, driving a Hudson Super-Six, made the distance from San Francisco to New York in 5 days 3 hours 31 minutes Sept. 13-18 and then made the return trip in 5 days 17 hours 32 minutes, making the time for the round trip 10 days 21 hours 3 minutes. The distance traveled was 6,592 miles.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK RECORD.

"Cannonball" Baker made the distance between New York and Chicago, 1,045 miles by the route he took, in 26 hours 50 minutes. June 23-24, 1920. The run was made in a Templar car under the auspices of the American Automobile association and in the interests of the army recruiting service. The best previous record was 31 hours flat, made in 1916 by B. F. Durham and Al Walden.

DETROIT-CHICAGO RECORD.

Arthur Lee, driving a stock Essex touring car, covered the 300 miles between Chicago and Detroit in 8 hours 18 minutes, July 1, 1920. The previous record of 8 hours 40 minutes was held by Ralph de Palma.

BICYCLING.

SIX-DAY RACES IN CHICAGO.

In Coliseum.

Eddie Madden and Jake Magin of Newark, N. J., won a six-day bicycle team race at the Coliseum in Chicago, Jan. 16-22, 1921, with a total of 697½ points. The two won eight out of twenty-one sprints and finished in scoring position in the others. Second place and money were taken by Harry Horan of Newark, N. J., and Tom Fitzsimmons of Brooklyn, N. Y., by stealing a lap on the closing night, this giving them that much advantage over the others in distance and adding materially to their points. Final standing:

Team.	Miles.	Laps.	Points.
Madden and Magin	2,279	7	697½
Horan and Fitzsimmons	2,279	8	394
Eaton and Hill	2,279	7	390½
P. Drobach and Hanley	2,279	7	390½
Osterritter and Kockler	2,279	7	328½
McBeath and Walker	2,279	7	231½
Kopsky and Bello	2,279	7	104½
Weber and Ryan	2,258	7	....
Verraes and Gaffney	2,258	7	....
Stein and F. Drobach	2,258	7	....

In Dexter Park Pavilion.

Ten teams took part in another six-day bicycle race in Dexter park pavilion, Chicago, April 4-9, 1921. Madden and Magin again proved the winners, with 985 points to their credit. The final standing of the teams was as follows:

Team.	Miles.	Laps.	Points.
Magin and Madden	2,182	7	985
Kockler and Hill	2,182	7	807½
Lorenz and Weber	2,182	7	699½
*De Graeves and Reliens	2,172	7	407½
Keller and Cavanaugh	2,156	6	50½
Eaton and Kaiser	2,156	6	25½
Ryan and Osterritter	2,156	6	20½
Walker and Kopsky	2,156	6	16
Bello and Madonna	2,156	6	15
*Gaffney and Fitzsimmons	2,126	5	....

*Withdrew.

SIX-DAY RACE IN NEW YORK.

In a six-day team bicycle race in New York city ending March 12, 1921, Oscar Egg and his partner, Peter Van Kempen, were the winners with 2,316 points. They covered 2,236 miles and 2 laps. The same distance was made by Maurice Brocco and Willie Coburn, but this team had only 877 points. The German team, Walter Rutt and Willie Lorenz, had 1,081 points, but were lapped three times in the last hour and were therefore placed

behind Brocco and Coburn. The point score of the race follows:

Team.	Points.
Egg and Van Kempen	2,316
Brocco and Coburn	877
Rutt and Lorenz	1,081
Chapman and Lawrence	314
Smith and Taylor	235
McNamara and Thomas	220
Beyl and Lemay	26

AVIATION.

AIRPLANE RECORDS.

Highest Altitudes Reached.

The record for height attained by airplane is held by Lieut. John A. MacReady, who, at McCook field, Dayton, O., Sept. 23, 1921, rose to a height of 40,800 feet.

Following is a list of notable altitude flights since 1910:

Georges Legagneux, Pau, France, Dec. 9, 1910, 10,499 feet.

Arch Hoxsey, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26, 1910, 11,474 feet (unofficial).

Capt. Felix, Etampes, France, Aug. 5, 1911, 11,330 feet.

Lincoln Beachey, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1911, 11,642 feet.

Roland G. Garros, Parame, France, Nov. 7, 1911, 13,943 feet.

Lieut. Blaschke, Vienna, June 29, 1912, 14,300 feet.

Roland G. Garros, Houlgate, Sept. 6, 1912, 16,076 feet.

Georges Legagneux, Villacoublay, Sept. 17, 1912, 17,881 feet.

Edmond Perreyon, Buc aerodrome, France, March 11, 1913, 19,650 feet.

Georges Legagneux, St. Raphael, France, Dec. 27, 1913, 19,300 feet.

Herr Linnekogel, Johannisthal, Germany, March 31, 1914, 20,564 feet.

Heinrich Oelreich, Leipzig, Germany, July 14, 1914, 24,606 feet.

De Lloyd Thompson, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6, 1914, 15,600 feet.

Capt. H. LeR. Muller, San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8, 1914, 17,441 feet.

H. G. Hawker, Hendon, England, June 5, 1915, 20,000 feet.

H. G. Hawker, Brooklands, England, April 26, 1916, 24,408 feet.

Capt. W. A. Robertson, Jr., San Diego, Cal., May 12, 1917, 16,400 feet.

Miss Ruth Law, Peoria, Ill., Sept. 27, 1917, 14,701 feet (record for women).

Caleb Bragg, Port Washington, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1917, 12,900 feet, in hydroairplane carrying two passengers.

Lieut. M. B. Kelleher, with one passenger, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8, 1918, 23,500 feet.

Capt. A. R. Schroeder, Dayton, O., Sept. 18, 1918, 28,900 feet.

Sable Lecointe, Villacoublay, France, May 20, 1919, 28,871 feet.

Lieut. Casale, France, May 28, 1919, 31,000 feet.

Lieut. Casale, France, June 7, 1919, 31,168 feet.

Lieut. Casale, France, June 14, 1919, 33,136 feet 5 inches.

Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., July 25, 1919, 31,100 feet.

Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1919, 34,000 feet.

Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1919, 34,610 feet.

Maj. R. W. Schroeder, Dayton, O., Feb. 28, 1920, 38,180 feet.

Lieut. Harry Weddington, Kelly field, Texas, May, 29, 1920, 19,856 feet with four passengers.

Lieut. Harry Weddington, Kelly field, Texas, Aug. 6, 1920, 19,070 feet with seven passengers.

Lieut. John A. MacReady, Dayton O., Sept. 23, 1921, 40,800 feet.

TRANSOCEANIC FLIGHTS.

Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, British aviators, crossed the Atlantic ocean June 14-15, 1919, from Newfoundland to Ireland, covering a distance estimated at 1,960 miles. The NC-4 of the American navy made a flight of 1,219 miles in crossing the Atlantic from Newfoundland to the Azores May 16-17, 1919. The British dirigible R-34, which crossed the Atlantic from east to west and west to east in July, 1919, holds the record for the longest nonstop flight by a craft of that type—more than 3,200 miles.

RECORD FOR SPEED.

While practicing for the Deutsch cup at the Ville Sauvage aerodrome, near Etampes, France, Sept. 26, 1921, Sadi Lecointe covered four kilometers at an average speed of 330.275 meters (205.726 miles) an hour. His previous record was 313 kilometers (194.491 miles). This was the seventh time that M. Lecointe had held the world's "record" since it was established by Bernard de Romanet in October, 1919. Since that date Casale gained it once and Romanet regained it twice. The machine in which M. Lecointe achieved this remarkable speed was a new model Nieuport monoplane, very slender in design and offering little resistance to air pressure. It was furnished with a 300-horse power Hispanole motor.

M. Lecointe left the ground at 6:45 in the evening, when a brisk breeze had died away. He passed the grand stand at a low altitude and at a speed not hitherto conceived possible. He covered the first kilometer (1,093.6 yards) in 11⅕ seconds, the second kilometer in 10⅘ seconds, the third kilometer in 10⅘ seconds, equivalent to 339.622 meters (211.327 miles) per hour, and the fourth kilometer in 11 seconds.

AIRPLANE RACING.

James Gordon Bennett Cup.

The contests for the James Gordon Bennett cup, beginning in 1909 but suspended from 1914 to 1919, on account of the war, were resumed in 1920 at Etampes, France. The event was won by Sadi Lecointe, a French aviator, who covered the course of 300 kilometers, or 186.3 miles, in 1 hour 6 minutes 17½ seconds, the fastest time made in any of the contests for the trophy. France having won the cup three consecutive times gained permanent possession of it. Winners of cup to date:

1909—Glenn H. Curtiss, America.
1910—Claude Grahame-White, England.
1911—Charles T. Weymann, America.
1912—Jules Vedrines, France.
1913—Maurice Prevost, France.
1914-1919—No racing.
1920—Sadi Lecointe, France.

CHICAGO AIR DERBY.

David L. Behnke won the first air Derby to be held in Chicago in ten years when on Sept. 5 he covered a fifty-mile course laid out from the Ashburn field in 44:35. Dan Kiser was second in 44:54 and Price Hollingsworth third in 45:04.

NOTABLE PERFORMANCES IN 1921.

From San Diego to the Panama Canal.

Thirteen seaplanes of the Pacific air squadron started from Point Loma, near San Diego, Cal., Dec. 30, 1920, on a flight to Balboa in the Panama Canal Zone, a distance of about 3,200 miles. The first stop was at San Bartolome bay, 400 miles south, the

distance being made in 5 hours 45 minutes. Fourteen planes were to have started, but the NC-5 had an accident and was left behind at San Diego. The NC-6 and twelve F 5-L planes completed the first leg of the journey. The second day's flight was to Magdalena bay, which was reached by twelve planes, one having been left in San Bartolome bay. On Jan. 1, 1921, the NC-5 seaplane flew from San Diego to Magdalena bay, Lower California, in 9 hours 15 minutes, or at an average speed of 72 miles an hour for the 702 miles. It was a new American record for a nonstop duration flight with pilot and five passengers by seaplane. On Jan. 5 eleven of the aviators reached Acapulco, in the state of Guerrero, Mexico. Stops were subsequently made at Santa Cruz, Fonseca bay, Punta Arenas and Honda bay. The twelve F 5-L planes arrived at Balboa at the Pacific entrance to the Panama canal on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 15. The trip, which was made in seventeen flying days, was attended by one fatality, Chief Radio Electrician Cain being killed by coming in contact with a propeller while the seaplanes were in Fonseca bay. The NC-5 was wrecked twenty-five miles off San Juan del Sur. The crew was saved by the destroyer Munford. The NC-6, which was flying with the NC-5, reached shore in safety. The jump of nearly 500 miles between Salina Cruz and Fonseca bay was made without a stop.

Eight of the seaplanes returned to San Diego on March 10, making the trip in 57 hours and 17 minutes. The average speed for the flight was approximately a mile a minute.

Fast Coast to Coast Mail Flight.

On Feb. 23, 1921, United States air flyers delivered mail at Hazelhurst field, Mineola, Long island, near New York city, 33 hours and 20 minutes after it had been dispatched at San Francisco, Cal. Seven pilots drove a De Haviland plane the entire distance of 3,191 miles over mountains and plains under weather conditions that were at times unfavorable. The most remarkable part of the performance was the flight of Pilot James H. Knight, who left North Platte, Neb., at 10:44 p. m. Tuesday and arrived in Chicago at 8:40 a. m. Wednesday, the distance covered being 769 miles, nearly all of it in the dark. Knight arrived at Omaha at 1:10 a. m., and after studying the route to Chicago, which he had never flown before, he proceeded at 1:59 a. m. He encountered snow flurries near Des Moines and lost ten minutes in locating the field at Iowa City, Iowa. The weather was bad until nearly 5 in the morning, when it became comparatively clear, and he had no further difficulty. The total distance flown at night on the trip was 839 miles, the section between Cheyenne and North Platte also being covered after dark.

Four mail airplanes were used in the test, two starting from the east and two from the west. Both the west-bound planes were forced to give up because of bad weather, and one of the east-bound machines, piloted by Capt. W. F. Lewis, crashed to the earth at Elko, Nev., Capt. Lewis losing his life in the accident.

California-Florida Flight.

Lieut. William D. Coney, an army pilot, left San Diego, Cal., on the evening of Feb. 21, 1921, in an attempt to fly to Jacksonville, Fla., within twenty-four hours. He was, however, forced to land at Bronte, Tex., by engine trouble, and the delay there and at Dallas for repairs prevented him from reaching his destination until the morning of the 24th. His actual flying time was 22 hours and 27 minutes for the total distance of 2,070 miles. His time between Dallas, Tex., and Jacksonville, Fla., was 8 hours 11 minutes.

In attempting a record return trip from Jacksonville, Fla., to San Diego, Cal., Lieut. Coney met with an accident which resulted in his death. He left Pablo Beach, Jacksonville, at 1:40 a. m., March 25, but when near Crowville, in northeastern Louisiana, at 7:30 a. m., the motor went wrong and the machine crashed into a tree. Lieut. Coney fell about seventy-five feet and was so severely injured that he died on March 30 in Natchez, Miss., to which place he had been taken for medical treatment. His home was in Brunswick, Ga.

Capt. Rickenbacker's Long Flight.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, American "ace" flyer in the world war, left San Francisco, Cal., May 25, 1921, in an effort to beat the record for flying time from that point to Washington, D. C. He met with a number of mishaps and was delayed by a storm, but arrived at the capital at dusk on May 28. He claimed that his actual flying time was twenty-six hours, while the best previous record was thirty-three.

Flights Over High Mountains.

M. Durafour, a Swiss aviator, flew to the summit of Mont Blanc, Switzerland, July 30, 1921, after having failed in two previous attempts.

Mdlle. Adrienne Bolland, a French aviatrix, crossed the Andes in an airplane April 1, 1921. She left Mendoza, on the Argentine side, at 6:32 a. m., and landed at Santiago, Chile, at 10 a. m.

High Parachute Jumps.

Lieut. Arthur G. Hamilton jumped from a De Haviland airplane 24,400 feet above Chanute field at Rantoul, Ill., March 23, 1921, and landed safely after drifting some eight miles. Sergt. Enoch Chambers jumped 26,000 feet at Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1, 1921.

Miss Phoebe J. Fairgrave, 18 years old, made a parachute jump of 15,200 feet at the Curtiss flying field near St. Paul, Minn., July 11, 1921.

AVIATION DISASTERS.

Destruction of the R-38.

The R-38, the world's largest airship, which had been built by the British government for the United States, was completely wrecked while flying over the Humber river at Hull, England, on the afternoon of Aug. 24, 1921, with the loss of forty-four lives. Flight Lieutenant A. H. Wann was in command of the dirigible, which had on board forty-eight other officers and crew, including seventeen American naval officers and ratings. The five men who were saved included Lieut. Wann, Air Craftsman E. W. Davies, Harry Bateman of Halifax and Rigger N. O. Walker. The last named was the sole American survivor. The American officers killed were:

Commander Louis I. Maxfield.
Lieutenant Commander Valentine N. Bieg.
Lieutenant Commander Emery Coil.
Lieut. Charles G. Little.
Lieut. Marcus H. Esterly.
Lieut. Henry W. Hoyt.
British officers killed were:
Air Commodore I. M. Maitland.
Flight Lieutenant G. M. Thomas.
Flight Lieutenant C. Little.
Flight Lieutenant R. S. Montague.
Flying Officer J. F. Mathewson.
Flight Lieutenant Jem Pritchard.

"I was in sole control of the vessel," said Flight Lieutenant Wann, "when the disaster occurred. I was in the fore car and we had

just passed over Hull when there was a violent crack. I felt the fore car falling. Then it rose at a high angle, and I pulled over the water ballast to level keel. Then there was a terrific explosion. I think many of the crew must have been killed by the explosion. We had been sailing beautifully and had slowed down from 60 to 50 knots.

"I think it probable that several of the girders snapped when we turned. Some of the men jumped overboard when the ship fired. I remained aboard and went down with the ship until close to the water, when I jumped and was caught in the wreckage and pinned down. I was there fifteen minutes. I don't know how I was rescued, as I was unconscious. We were going to Howden, as the weather at Pulham was bad."

The British air ministry issued an official statement giving the record of the R-38:

"The airship was built at the Royal aircraft works, Cardington, Bedfordshire, and after undergoing her airborne and engine trials in the shed she was considered ready for flight about June 20. The first flight took place on the night of June 23, the ship leaving Cardington at 9:25 p. m. and landing after a six and a half hours' flight over the home counties at 4:20 a. m. on June 24.

"It was anticipated that, owing to the airship being the first of a new class, modifications would probably be necessary, and as previously announced, while the result of this first trial was considered satisfactory, it was decided to make modifications of the control system. This was done, and a further flight of about six hours' duration over the same area took place on the night of June 28-29. Careful tests were carried out, as in the case of all new airships, and further modifications were determined upon.

"Following these alterations the third flight began about 7:30 p. m. on July 17, and the ship, after passing over many of the most important towns on the east coast, landed at Howden airship base after a flight of about nine hours. A speed of 50 knots was obtained without calling upon the full engine power. During the flight it was found that some of the girders amidships had weakened, but the flight was continued for some hours afterwards. The result of this trial was that re-enforcements were considered necessary to the girders specified. This work was carried out at Howden Airship station and was completed by July 30. Unfortunately, just before this date, the unusually fine spell of weather was displaced by extremely disturbed conditions, and sufficiently fine weather did not occur for further trials to take place until yesterday (Aug. 23)."

The R-38 was 695 feet long and 85 feet 4 inches in diameter. It had a capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet, a disposal lift of 50 tons and engines with a total horse power of 2,100, the craft being equipped with six 350-horse power Sunbeam-Cossack motors. The estimated cruising radius was 9,000 miles. The cost was approximately $2,000,000. The loss was divided between the two governments, in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Funeral services over the dead British airmen were held in Hull, England, Sept. 2, and over the American victims at the Brooklyn navy yard Sept. 17. The bodies were brought to the United States by the British cruiser Dauntless.

Army Ambulance Airplane Disaster.

Four army officers, one noncommissioned officer and two civilians were killed near Morgantown, Md., forty miles south of Washington, D. C., on the evening of May 28, when a Curtiss-Eagle ambulance airplane crashed to the earth as the result of being caught in a violent electrical storm. Those who lost their lives were:

Lieut.-Col. Archie Miller, air service, general staff college, Washington.

Maurice Connolly, former member of congress from Iowa, major in the air service during the war, and later sales manager of the Curtiss company.

A. G. Batchelder, chairman of the executive board of the American Automobile association.

Second Lieutenant Stanley M. Ames, pilot of the plane.

Second Lieutenant John M. Pennefield of Langley field, Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Cleveland W. McDermott of Langley field, Virginia.

Sergt. Richard Blumenkrantz, army air service mechanic.

The airplane was on its return to Washington after taking part in a review of an airplane brigade at Langley field, where sixty-six airships of various types and 2,000 men of the air service were assembled. The ambulance plane had a wing spread of about sixty feet and outside of the passengers carried a weight of 4,200 pounds.

Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the army air service, had a narrow escape from death in the same storm, as the single seater pursuit plane in which he was riding was partly out of control several times and came near crashing to the ground.

Loss of the Martin Bomber No. 5.

Four army aviators were killed and one severely injured by the fall of the Martin bombing plane No. 5 near Poe, W. Va., Sept. 3. The airplane was one of a number engaged in military operations in connection with the miners' war in West Virginia. It was caught in a severe electrical storm and crashed to the ground in rough country. It was not until two days later that the wreck was located and the bodies of the dead found. Those killed were Lieut. Harry L. Speck, pilot; Lieut. W. S. Fitzpatrick, observer; Sergt. Arthur R. Brown and Private Walter B. Howard. The injured man was Corporal Alexander C. Hazleton.

Airplane Hits Grand Stand.

Sixteen persons were seriously injured at the state fair grounds, just west of the Milwaukee city limits, on May 29, 1921, when an airplane fell into a crowded box in the grand stand. An attempt was being made to jump from a speeding automobile to a rope ladder let down from an airplane. The rope caught in the exhaust pipe of the automobile, pulled the plane down and caused it to fall into the stand before the occupants of the box could escape.

Laura Bromwell Killed.

Laura Bromwell, a well-known woman pilot, was killed at Mitchell field, near Mineola, L. I., June 5, when her plane fell 1,000 feet. Miss Bromwell, who was only 23 years of age, made a loop the loop record on May 15, 1921, when she executed 199 loops in one hour and twenty minutes.

BALLOONING.

BENNETT CUP RECORD.

Year.	Winner.	Distance.
1906	America (American)	402 miles
1907	Pommern (German)	880 miles
1908	Helvetia (Swiss)	620 miles
1909	America II. (American)	695 miles
1910	America II. (American)	1,171 miles
1911	Berlin II. (German)	471 miles
1912	Picardie (French)	1,354 miles
1913	Goodyear (American)	400 miles
1914-1919	No contests.	
1920	Belgica (Belgian)	1,100 miles
1921	Zurich (Swiss)	469 miles

Seven nations were represented by fourteen balloons entered in the James Gordon Bennett balloon race in 1921. The United States had three entrants, Italy two, France three, Belgium two, Spain one, England two and Switzerland one. The start was made at Brussels, Belgium, Sept. 18. The winning craft, the Zurich, piloted by M. Arnbruster of Switzerland, landed on the island of Lambay on the east coast of Ireland after having made 469 miles.

The American elimination race for the Gordon Bennett trophy began at Birmingham, Ala., May 21, 1921, with nine balloons taking part. Bad weather compelled all of them to land before any new records for distance could be established. The winners were the City of Akron, City of St. Louis and the Belgica I.

RECORD FOR DISTANCE.

The record for distance traveled in a balloon in continuous flight in a race is held by Maurice Benaims of France, who made 1,354 miles in contesting for the James Gordon Bennett cup Oct 27-29, 1912. In 1900 Count de la Vaux made a journey of 1,193 miles and in 1910 Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post covered 1,171 miles.

Hans Berliner with two passengers made a balloon flight Feb. 8-16, 1914, from Bitterfeld, Germany, to Kirgischansk, in the Ural mountains, Russia. The distance is approximately 1,800 miles.

RECORD FOR HEIGHT.

The record for height made in an ordinary gas balloon is 28,750 feet. It was made by Prof. Berson of Berlin Dec. 4, 1894. A record of nearly 33,000 feet was claimed for the French balloon Icare in 1913.

The world's dirigible balloon record for altitude is 9,514 feet. It was made by the French dirigible Clement-Bayard III. May 20, 1912. The balloon carried six passengers.

PERILOUS BALLOON TRIP.

Lieuts. Stephen A. Farrell and Walter Hinton, U. S. N., and Lieut. Louis A. Kloor, U. S. N. R. F., members of the naval air force, left the naval air station at Rockaway, Long island, N. Y., in the free balloon A-5598 Dec. 13, 1920. Lieut. Kloor was in command. The flight was an experimental one and it was not expected that it would extend beyond the northern part of New York state. They took with them for food only eight sandwiches and two bottles of coffee. They also had eight carrier pigeons and a few instruments, including an altimeter and a compass. After flying until evening a partial landing was made at Wells, N. Y., but on learning where they were the balloonists decided to go on. In the night they ran into a heavy storm and the balloon was driven before it until the following day. They were then over a heavily forested region, but, having used up all their ballast, they judged it safest to land as soon as possible. Hearing a dog bark, they inferred that human beings must be near and so came down in the woods.

They wandered about for three days and were then found by an Indian trapper, who took them to Moose Factory, twenty miles, at James bay, Ontario, Canada. They were nearly starved, having lived on two pigeons and some reindeer moss. Resting at the factory until the 28th, they started on a journey of 200 miles through the woods to Mattice, the nearest railway point. This place was reached Jan. 11, Indians with dog teams and sleds assisting them. It was a hard trip through blizzards and over poor trails, and when they arrived at Mattice they were pretty well used up. On learning that Lieut. Hinton had written a letter, which was made public, to the effect that Lieut. Farrell had collapsed while they were wandering about in the woods, Farrell lost his temper and struck Hinton. Much was made of the unpleasant incident, which afterward became the subject of an investigation by the navy department.

The party arrived back at Rockaway Jan. 14 and were given a hearty welcome by all the inhabitants of the place.

FIVE NAVAL BALLOONISTS DROWNED.

A naval balloon commanded by Pilot G. K. Wilkenson and carrying four student pilots left the air station at Pensacola, Fla., on March 22, 1921, on a practice trip. It was blown out on the gulf and all trace of it was lost until it was picked up by a fishing boat from Panama City, Fla., on April 8 and brought ashore the next day. The men aboard had disappeared and it was assumed that they had been drowned when the balloon came down on the waters of the gulf. The student pilots were R. E. Eland, Belleville, Ill.; E. L. Kershaw, Payne, Iowa; J. E. Elder, Lebanon, N. Y., and W. H. Trefry, Salem, Mass.

SWIMMING.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor.

220 yards—Won by Norman Ross, I. A. C., in New York Athletic club's tank, New York, N. Y., March 1. Time, 2:22⅕.

100 yards—Won by Norman Ross, I. A. C., in public bath, Brookline, Mass., March 3. Time, :58⅕.

220 yards, women—Won by Miss Margaret Woodbridge, Detroit A. C., in Philadelphia, Pa., March 5. Time, 2:52⅖. A. A. U. record.

500 yards—Won by Norman Ross, I. A. C., at Great Lakes naval station, March 14. Time, 6:10⅘.

100 yards, women—Won by Miss Charlotte Boyle, New York Swimming association, in Cleveland A. C. tank, March 30. Time, 1:07⅖.

440 yards, breast stroke—Won by Robert Skelton, I. A. C., in Detroit Y. M. C. A. pool, April 2. Time, 6:37⅘ (new American record).

400 yards relay, senior men's—Won by Illinois Athletic club (McGillivray, Hebner, Wallen, Ross), in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, April 6. Time, 3:44 (world's record).

Water polo—Won by Illinois Athletic club team in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, April 7.

220 yards, breast stroke—Won by Robert B. Skelton, I. A. C., in San Francisco, Cal., April 20. Time, 3:02⅘.

150 yards, back stroke—Won by Ray Kegeris, Los Angeles A. C., in Los Angeles, Cal., April 27. Time, 1:49¼.

The Illinois Athletic club won the 1921 National A. A. U. championship with a total of 61 points. The Chicago A. A. was second with 15 points and the Olympic club of San Francisco, Cal., third with 12.

Outdoor.

1 mile, senior—Won by Ludy Langer of Honolulu, on Schuylkill river course, Philadelphia, Pa., July 16. Time, 24:13.

10 miles—Won by James W. Hall, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Delaware river at Riverton, N. J., July 23. Time, 2:12⅘. Eugene Bolden disqualified though he made the distance in 2:07:45; did not wear regulation suit.

50 yards—Won by John Weissmuller, I. A. C., at Duluth, Minn., Aug. 6. Time, :23⅗.

Fancy diving for men—Won by A. W. Hartung, I. A. C., at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 13.

880 yards, women—Won by Ethelda Bleibtrey at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., Aug. 14. Time, 14:37⅘.

400 yards, women, free style—Won by Ethelda Bleibtrey, at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 18. Time, 6:30.

100 yards, free style—Won by John Weissmuller, I. A. C., in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 18. Time, :55⅝.
100 yards, back stroke, women—Won by Miss Sybil Bauer, I. A. C., in Chicago, Aug. 28. Time, 1:15.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor.

Fancy diving, junior—Won by A. Morrison, I. A. C., in the I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 6. Points, 139.5.
100 yards, free style, junior—Won by H. R. Topp, C. A. A., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 6. Time, :57⅝.
100 yards back stroke, junior—Won by O. Horn, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 6. Time, 1:12⅘.
50 yards, back stroke, women, junior—Won by Miss Elna Mygdal, in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 6. Time, :42.
100 yards, breast stroke, junior—Won by Vacine, I. A. C., at Great Lakes, Feb. 1. Time, 1:14.
150 yards, back stroke, senior—Won by Fergus, C. A. A., at Great Lakes, Feb. 1. Time, 1:54.
400 yards relay, senior—Won by I. A. C. team (Siegel, Hebner, McGillivray, Ross), in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 3. Time, :42⅘.
1 mile, senior—Won by Norman Ross, in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 3. Time, 22:38⅕ (new world's record).
Fancy diving—Won by Heyn, C. A. A., in I. A. C., tank, Chicago, Feb. 3. Points, 698.
100 yards, back stroke, women, senior—Won by Miss Edna Connell, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 3. Time, 1:33⅗.
50 yards, back stroke, women, senior—Won by Miss Sybil Bauer, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 3. Time, :36⅗ (new world's record).
Plunge for distance—Won by Fred John, Detroit, in Detroit "Y" tank, Feb. 12. Distance, 75 feet in :45⅘.
50 yards, back stroke, women—Won by Dorothy Andre, Detroit, in Detroit "Y" tank, Feb. 12. Time, :41⅘.
440 yards, free style—Won by Norman Ross, I. A. C., in Detroit "Y" tank, Feb. 12. Time, 5:20⅘.
Plunge for distance, women—Won by Dorothy M. Wood, Detroit, in Detroit "Y" tank, Feb. 12. Distance, 62 feet 6 inches, in 1:00.
220 yards, free style, senior—Won by Norman Ross, I. A. C., at Great Lakes, Feb. 22.
440 yards, women—Won by Margaret Woodbridge, Detroit A. C., at Great Lakes, Feb. 22.
50 yards, free style, men—Won by Norman Ross, I. A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 28. Time, :25⅘.
50 yards, free style, women—Won by Margaret Woodbridge, Detroit A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 28. Time, :31.
100 yards, back stroke, women—Won by Sybil Bauer, Illinois A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 28. Time, 1:18⅘ (world's record).
220 yards, back stroke—Won by Robert Skelton, I. A. C., in the St. Paul Athletic club tank, March 12. Time, 3:05.

The Illinois Athletic club of Chicago won the 1921 indoor swimming championship of the Central A. A. U. with a total of 83 points. The other point winners were: Chicago A. A., 30; Detroit Y. M. C. A., 8; Milwaukee A. C., 4; St. Paul A. C., 4; Detroit A. C., 1; Duluth Boat club, 1; Northern high school, Detroit, 1.

Outdoor.

100 yards—Won by John Weissmuller, I. A. C., at Duluth, Minn., Aug. 6. Time, :55⅝.
880 yards—Won by Norman Ross, I. A. C., at Duluth, Minn., Aug. 6. Time, 12:31⅘.
100 yards, women—Won by Frances Colman, Duluth, at Duluth, Minn., Aug. 6. Time, 1:24⅘.
440 yards, women—Won by Margaret Woodbridge, Detroit, at Duluth, Minn., Aug. 6. Time, 6:54⅘.
50 yards, free style—Won by Margaret Woodbridge, Detroit, at Duluth, Minn., Aug. 6. Time, 6:54⅘.
50 yards, free style—Won by A. Siegel, I. A. C., at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 13. Time :24⅘.
50 yards, back stroke, women—Won by Margaret Woodbridge, at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 13. Time, 1:36.
220 yards, free style, women—Won by Jessie Nixon at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 13. Time, 3:11⅘.
100 yards, back stroke, women—Won by Miss Sybil Bauer, I. A. C., at Chicago, Aug. 27. Time, 1:16.
400 yards, relay—Won by I. A. C. first team (Ross, Weissmuller, McGillivray, Siegel), at Chicago, Aug. 27. Time, 3:51.
440 yards—Won by Norman Ross, I. A. C., at Chicago, Aug 27. Time, 5:29⅘.
Water polo—Won by I. A. C. first team, at Chicago, Aug. 27. Goals, 7 to 2.
150 yards, back stroke—Won by A. Siegel, I. A. C., at Chicago, Aug. 28. Time, 2:00⅘.
440 yards, breast stroke—Won by H. Dinsmore, University of Minnesota, at Chicago, Aug. 28. Time, 7:29.
1 mile—Won by Buddy Wallen, I. A. C., at Chicago, Aug. 28. Time, 26:34.
400 yards, relay—Won by by I. A. C. first team, at Chicago, Aug. 28. Time, 3:52.

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The University of Chicago swimmers won the annual indoor swimming championship of the "big ten" conference in the Patten gymnasium, Evanston, Ill., March 18, 1921, with a total score of 31 points. Minnesota was second with 22, Illinois and Northwestern were tied for third with 19 each, Wisconsin was fourth with 14 and Purdue fifth with 3. Winners and time:

160 yards, relay—Minnesota. Time, 1:22⅘.
Fancy diving—Crawley, Northwestern. Points, 97½.
40 yards—Blink, Chicago. Time, :19⅘ (conference record).
220 yards, breast stroke—Koch, Wisconsin. Time, 2:46⅘.
220 yards—Blinks, Chicago. Time, 2:31⅘ (conference record).
Plunge for distance—Gordon, Chicago. Distance 60 feet in :21⅘.
150 yards, back stroke—Dennett, Illinois. Time, 1:57⅕.
100 yards—Blinks, Chicago. Time, :56⅘ (conference record).
440 yards—Lanpher, Minnesota. Time, 5:52⅘.

Championship Records.

Year. Winner.	Points.
1911—Illinois	30
1912—Illinois	38
1913—Illinois	37
1914—Northwestern	29
1915—Northwestern	37
1916—Northwestern-Chicago	44
1917—Northwestern	47
1918—Northwestern	47 1-3
1919—Chicago	46
1920—Northwestern	37
1921—Chicago	31

Conference Records.

40 yards—:19⅘; E. T. Blinks, Chi., 1921.
100 yards—:56⅘; E. T. Blinks, Chi., 1921.
150 yards, back stroke—1:52⅘; C. B. Pavlicek, Chi., 1916.
200 yards, breast stroke—2:45; H. L. Biersack, Wis., 1918.
220 yards—2:31⅘; E. T. Blinks, Chi., 1921.
440 yards—5:41⅘; R. Simonsen, Nor., 1918.
160 yards, relay—1:21⅘; Chi., 1916.
80-foot plunge—:16⅘; J. F. Meagher, Chi., 1920.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Yale university won the annual eastern intercollegiate swimming championship in the Columbia pool, New York, N. Y., March 19, 1921, with a total of 26 points. Amherst and Rutgers tied for second place with 5 points each, while Columbia took fourth place with 4, Pennsylvania fifth with 3 and Annapolis sixth with 2. The other competing schools did not place. Summary:

50 yard dash—Won by Damon, Amherst. Time, :24⅘.

220 yards—Won by Giebel, Rutgers. Time, 2:27⅘.

100 yards—Won by Thurston, Yale. Time, :56⅘.

Fancy diving—Won by Pollard, Yale. Points, 105.

Plunge—Won by Meagher, Yale. Distance, 75 feet in :52⅘.

NEW SWEMMING RECORDS CLAIMED IN 1921.

In chronological order.

160 yards, relay—By Illinois Athletic club, first team (Siegel, Hebner, McGillivray and Ross), in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 6. Time, 1:16⅘. New world's record.

100 yards, medley—By Norman Ross, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 6. Time, 1:06. New world's record.

160 yards, relay—By Chicago A. A. team (Leach, Harless, Breenburg and Topp), in the Chicago A. A. tank, Jan. 12. Time, 1:16⅘. The record was made in a dual meet and not in open competition and hence was not accepted as a world mark.

440 yards—By Norman Ross, Illinois A. C., in Minneapolis Athletic club tank, Jan. 20. Time, 5:05⅘. New world's record.

250 yards, relay—By Yale team, in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 21. Time, 2:06. New world's record.

1 mile—By Norman Ross, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 3. Time, 22:38⅘. New world's record.

50 yards, back stroke, women—By Sybil Bauer, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Feb. 3. Time, :36½. New world's record.

440 yards—By Norman Ross, I. A. C., in Detroit, Feb. 12. Time, 4:49⅘. New world's record.

300 yards—By Ludy Langer, at Hobart, Tasmania, Feb. 15. Time, 3:14½.

50 yards, back stroke, women—By Sybil Bauer, I. A. C., at Great Lakes, Feb. 22. Time, :35⅘. New world's record.

100 yards, back stroke, women—By Sybil Bauer, I. A. C., in Detroit A. C. tank, Feb. 28. Time, 1:18⅘. New world's record.

440 yards—By Norman Ross, I. A. C., in Montreal, Que., March 7. Time, 5:03⅘. New world's record.

800 feet, relay—By Yale team (Jelliffe, Pratt, Thurston, Binny), in Philadelphia, Pa., March 5. Time, 2:22. New world's record.

500 meters—By Norman Ross, I. A. C., at Great Lakes, March 14. Time, 6:44⅘. World's record.

440 yards, breast stroke—By Robert Skelton, I. A. C., in Detroit, April 2. Time, 6:37⅘. New American record.

400 yards, relay—By the Illinois Athletic club team (McGillivray, Hebner, Wallen and Ross), in Chicago, April 6. Time, 3:44. World's record.

150 yards, women—By Ethelda Bleibtrey, Philadelphia, in Honolulu, Hawaii, May 30. Time, 1:03⅘.

150 yards, women—By Miss Charlotte Boyle, at Brighton Beach, N. Y., June 11. Time, 1:49⅘.

160 yards, relay—By the Chicago Athletic association team (Topp, Elliott, Leach and Mellen), in Chicago, July 6. Time, 1:15. World's record.

1,000 yards, women—By Margaret Woodbridge, Detroit, in Duluth, Minn., July 19. Time, 16:37⅘.

1 mile, women—By Margaret Woodbridge, in Duluth, Minn., July 19. Time, 29:32⅘.

150 yards, back stroke—By W. L. Kealoha, Honolulu, Hawaii, July 30. Time, 1:49.

100 yards, breast stroke, open water—By Michael McDermott, at San Diego, Cal., July 31. Time, 1:13⅘.

200 yards, women, in race in 75-foot tank—By Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, at Brighton Beach, N. Y., Aug. 6. Time, 2:37⅘.

300 yards, women—In 110-yard open water course—By Miss Ethelda Bleibtrey, at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 18. Time, 6:30.

100 yards, women, back stroke—By Miss Sybil Bauer, in Chicago, Aug. 27. Time, 1:16.

400 yards relay—By the Illinois A. C. (Ross, Weismuller, McGillivray and Siegel), in Chicago, Aug. 26. Time, 3:51. New world's outdoor record.

220 yards, women—By Miss Charlotte Boyle, at Brighton Beach, N. Y., Sept. 25. Time, 2:47⅘.

200 yards, women—By Miss Charlotte Boyle, at Brighton Beach, N. Y., Sept. 25. Time, 2:32⅘.

400 meters—By Norman Ross, at Brighton Beach, N. Y., Sept. 25. Time, 5:14⅘.

300 meters—By Norman Ross, at Brighton Beach, N. Y., Sept. 25. Time, 3:54⅘.

400 yards—By Norman Ross, at Brighton Beach, N. Y., Sept. 25. Time, 4:49⅘.

CHICAGO RIVER SWIM.

The thirteenth annual Chicago river swim under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic club took place July 30, 1921. It was won by Norman Ross, I. A. C., in 1:04:47. Ranger Mills, U. S. N., was second in 1:06:03. Gerald McDermott, I. A. C., was third in 1:10:25. The distance was a little less than three miles. Record of winners and time:

1908—S. C. Jensen, I. A. C.....44:41⅘
1909—H. J. Handy, I. A. C.....36:12⅘
1910—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.....38:03
1911—Joseph Steuer, unattached.....43:21
1912—W. R. Vosburg, Univ. of Ill....1:03:22
1913—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.....46:54⅘
1914—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.....40:02
1915—No contest account Eastland disaster.
1916—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club....35:17
1917—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club....35:55
1918—P. McGillivray, Great Lakes.....33:44
1919—W. L. Wallen, I. A. C.....30:28⅘
1920—Norman Ross, I. A. C.....31:54
1921—Norman Ross, I. A. C.....1:04:47

Note—Prior to 1912 the course used was about 1½ miles in length; in 1912 it was 2¾ miles, in 1913, 2 miles; in 1914, 1¾ miles; in 1916, 2½ miles; in 1918, 2 miles; in 1919, 1⅘ miles; in 1920, 2 miles; 1921, nearly 3 miles.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—:11.3, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
40 yards—:18⅘, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
50 yards—:23, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
60 yards—:29½, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
75 yards—:38⅘, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.) and Robert Small (U. S.).
100 yards—:54, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
110 yards—1:02⅘, H. Hebner (U. S.).
120 yards—1:08⅘, Perry McGillivray (U. S.)
150 yards—1:29⅘, H. E. Vollmer (U. S.).
200 yards—2:06⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
300 yards—3:14⅘, Ludy Langer (U. S.).
440 yards—4:05⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
500 yards—5:53⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
880 yards—11:11⅘, B. Kieran (Aus.).
1 mile—22:38⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
2 miles—54:54, George Read (Aus.).

AMERICAN SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—:11.3, Duke Kahanamoku.
40 yards—:19, A. C. Raithel, I. A. C.
50 yards—:23.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
75 yards—:38.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
80 yards—:41⅘, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
100 yards—:54, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
120 yards—1:07⅘, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
150 yards—1:39⅘, H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C.
200 yards—2:04, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
220 yards—2:19, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
250 yards—2:53⅘, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
300 yards—3:16⅘, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
330 yards—3:54, W. L. Wallen, I. A. C.
440 yards—4:05⅘, Norman Ross, I. A. C.
500 yards—5:53⅘, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
880 yards—11:14⅘, H. J. Hebner, I. A. C.
1 mile—22:38⅘, Norman Ross, I. A. C.
100 yards back stroke—1:07⅘, Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.
100 yards, breast stroke—1:11⅘, M. McDermott, I. A. C.
150 yards, back stroke—1:48⅘, Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.
160 yards, relay—1:16⅘, I. A. C. team (McGillivray, Siegel, Ross, Hebner).
200 yards, relay—1:41, Yale team.
200 yards, breast stroke—2:36⅘, Lester White, Hamilton club.
220 yards, breast stroke—3:00, Steve Ruddy, New York A. C.
400 yards, relay—3:51, I. A. C. team (Ross, Weismuller, McGillivray, Siegel).
500 yards, relay—4:40⅘, I. A. C. team (Perry McGillivray, William Vosburgh, A. C. Raithel, Harry Hebner, D. C. Jones).
400 yards, relay—3:44, I. A. C. team (McGillivray, Hebner, Wallen, Ross).
Plunge for distance (1 minute time limit)—75 feet in :40; Richard H. Meagher, Chicago; 60 feet in :18, D. V. A. Smith and Ben Princell, Chicago.
Under water swim—320 feet, E. P. Swatek, I. A. C.

TRAP SHOOTING.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

The twenty-second annual Grand American handicap shoot at inanimate targets took place on the grounds of the South Shore Country club, Chicago, Aug. 22-27, 1921. The chief event, the grand handicap, was won by E. F. Haak of Canton, O., with a score of 97 out of 100. He shot from the twenty-one yard mark.

Winners of other important events at the tournament follow:

American amateur championship at single targets—Nic Arie, Kingman, Ariz. Score, 198 out of 200.
American amateur championship at double targets—R. A. King, Delta, Col. Score, 94 out of 100.
American amateur 18 yard championship—Nic Arie, Kingman, Ariz. Score, 198 out of 200.
American professional 18 yard championship—F. S. Tomlin, Glassboro, N. C. Score, 199 out of 200 and 25-24 in shoot off with Fred Gilbert, Spirit Lake, Iowa.
American professional championship at single targets—Art Killam, St. Louis, Mo. Score, 198 out of 200.
American professional doubles championship—Mark Arie, Champaign, Ill. Score, 93 out of 100.
Preliminary handicap—M. L. Fox, Emery, S. D. Score, 99 out of 100.
South Shore introductory—Harry Thoman, Huron, S. D. Score, 100 in main event and 75 in three shootoffs.
Women's championship—Mrs. Toots Randall, New York, N. Y. Score, 98 out of 100.
Five-man team championship — Great Lakes zone team. Score, 487.
Lake Michigan special—Fred Plum, J. Underwood, C. D. Coburn. Score, a tie at 100.
Junior championship—Elmer Herrold, Ashkum, Ill. Score, 48.
East-West team race—West team, 979; East team, 959.
Class competition—Class 1, John H. Noel, Nashville, Tenn., 100; class 2, Dean Bergen, Chicago, 100; class 3, J. A. Bolen, Kansas City, Mo., 98; class 4, F. D. Telling, Cleveland, O., 99; class 5, C. W. Foss, Flint, Mich., 94.

Grand Handicap Winners.

Year.	Winner.	Place.*	Yds.	Score.
1900	R. O. Heikes, New York, N. Y.	22		91
1901	E. C. Griffith, New York, N. Y.	19		95
1902	C. W. Floyd, New York, N. Y.	18		91
1903	M. Diefenderfer, Kansas City, Mo.	16		94
1904	R. D. Guptill, Indianapolis, Ind.	19		96
1905	R. R. Barber, Indianapolis, Ind.	16		99
1906	F. E. Rogers, Indianapolis, Ind.	17		94
1907	J. J. Blanks, Chicago, Ill.	17		95
1908	Fred Harlow, Columbus, O.	19		92
1909	Fred Shattuck, Chicago, Ill.	18		96
1910	Riley Thompson, Chicago, Ill.	19		100
1911	Harve Dixon, Columbus, O.	20		99
1912	W. E. Phillips, Sr., Spr'gfield, Ill.	19		96
1913	M. S. Hootman, Dayton, O.	17		97
1914	W. Henderson, Dayton, O.	22		98
1915	L. B. Clarke, Chicago, Ill.	18		96
1916	J. F. Wulf, St. Louis, Mo.	19		99
1917	C. H. Larson, Chicago, Ill.	20		98
1918	J. D. Henry, Chicago, Ill.	16		97
1919	G. W. Lorimer, Chicago, Ill.	18		98
1920	A. L. Ivins, Cleveland, O.	19		99
1921	E. F. Haak, Chicago, Ill.	21		97

*Of tournament.

Tom Marshall won what corresponded to the Grand American handicap in 1897-1899 at Ellwood Park, N. J.

Amateur Champions at Single Targets.

Year.	Winner.	Place.*	Yds.	Score.
1906	Guy Ward, Indianapolis, Ind.	18		144
1907	H. M. Clark, Chicago, Ill.	18		188
1908	George Roll, Columbus O.	18		183
1909	D. A. Upson, Chicago, Ill.	18		188
1910	Guy V. Dering, Chicago, Ill.	18		189
1911	C. C. Collins, Columbus, O.	18		196
1912	E. W. Warner, Springfield, Ill.	18		192
1913	Bart Lewis, Dayton, O.	18		195
1914	W. Henderson, Dayton, O.	16		99
1915	C. H. Newcomb, Chicago, Ill.	16		99
1916	F. M. Troeh, St. Louis, Mo.	16		99
1917	Mark Arie, Chicago, Ill.	16		99
1918	W. H. Heer, Chicago, Ill.	16		99
1919	F. S. Wright, Chicago, Ill.	16		199
1920	F. S. Wright, Cleveland, O.	16		197
1921	Nic Arie, Chicago, Ill.	16		198

*Of tournament.

State Champions in 1921.

Following is a list of the state trap shooting champions in 1921 with the scores of each, 200 targets being shot at. Winners in state and divisional tournaments are entitled to contest for the American amateur championship at single targets at the grand handicap meet. The state, name of winner and score are given in order:

Alabama—Lee Moody; 195.
Alberta—W. B. McLaren; 189.
Arizona—Nic Arie; 194.
Arkansas—Fred Shauver; 197.
British Columbia—E. J. Cameron; 195.
Canada (eastern)—J. E. Jennings; 199.
California—W. G. Warren; 197.
Canal Zone—A. C. Garlington; 184.
Colorado—R. W. Christopher; 198.
Connecticut—J. H. Finch; 194.
Delaware—H. L. Morgan; 196.
Florida—George Williams; 192.
Georgia—W. C. Carpenter; 188.
Idaho—E. C. Grice; 193.
Illinois—C. M. Powers; 198.
Indiana—G. H. Ford; 198.
Iowa—W. S. Hoon; 197.

Kansas—R. E. Ainsworth; 197.
Kentucky—W. Henderson; 196.
Manitoba—J. H. Black; 196.
Maryland—R. M. Lee; 191.
Massachusetts—Jay Clark, Jr.; 193.
Michigan—J. A. Fessler; 198.
Minnesota—L. Hezzlewood; 198.
Mississippi—C. P. Williams; 199.
Missouri—Harve Dixon; 198.
Montana—E. W. Renford; 197.
Nebraska—E. F. Stegman; 195.
New Hampshire—E. E. Reed; 177.
New Jersey—C. B. Platt; 196.
New York—A. C. Skutt; 200.
North Carolina—H. Morson; 188.
North Dakota—A. H. Chezik; 197.
Ohio—A. E. Kroehle; 196.
Oklahoma—William Lambert; 198.
Oregon—Abner Blair; 197.
Pennsylvania—S. M. Crothers; 196.
Rhode Island—E. C. Griffith; 189.
South Carolina—P. R. Earle; 195.
South Dakota—Frank Hughes; 190.
Tennessee—J. H. Noel; 197.
Texas—J. S. Day; 197.
Utah—E. L. Ford; 196.
Vermont—H. B. Moulton; 193.
Virginia—E. M. Daniel; 198.
Washington—F. M. Troeh; 196.
Wisconsin—G. L. Landis; 196.
Wyoming—E. C. Ward; 195.

ZONE HANDICAP WINNERS (1921).

Southern—Held at Atlanta, Ga., June 1-4—Southern handicap (amateur), M. C. Tyler, Clarksdale, Miss. (16), 99 out of 100; southern handicap (professional), A. Cuscaden, Jr. (20), 98 out of 100; singles (amateur), Paul R. Searle, Starr, S. C., 197 out of 200; singles (professional), E. L. Moss, Richmond, Va., 195; all-around champion (amateur), P. R. Earle, 529 out of 550; all-around champion (professional), E. L. Moss, 522 out of 550; champion five-man team, South Carolina, 473 out of 500.

Eastern—Held at New Haven, Conn., July 20-23—Eastern handicap (amateur), Ralph F. Rice, New York, N. Y. (19), 97 out of 100; singles (amateur), W. H. Patterson, Buffalo, N. Y., 198 out of 200; singles (professional), C. E. Tompkins, 194 out of 200; all-around championship (amateur), W. H. Patterson, 525 out of 550; high gun on all targets, J. R. Bonner, 765 out of 800; five-man team, New Jersey, 463 out of 500.

Great Lakes—Held at Minneapolis, Minn., July 25-28—Great Lakes handicap (amateur), Dave Fanskee, Worthington, Minn. (21), 94 out of 100; singles (amateur), D. J. Dalton, 195 out of 200; singles (professional), J. A. Groves, 197 out of 200; all-around championship (amateur), Dave Fanskee, 524 out of 550; all-around championship (professional), J. R. Jahn, 536 out of 550; five-man team, Wisconsin, 488 out of 500.

Pacific Coast—Held at Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 7-10—Pacific coast handicap (amateur), F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash. (23), 99 out of 100; Pacific coast handicap (professional), F. C. Riehl (22), 96 out of 100; singles (amateur), E. H. Keller, 198 out of 200; singles (professional), F. C. Riehl, 195 out of 200; all-around championship (amateur), F. M. Troeh, 536 out of 550; all-around championship (professional), F. C. Riehl, 518 out of 550; five-man team, Oregon, 478 out of 500.

Prairie—Held at Huron, S. D., Aug. 7-10—Prairie zone handicap (amateur), J. Wilson (20), 94 out of 100; prairie zone (professional), George L. Carter (21), 86 out of 100; singles (amateur), A. J. French, 198 out of 200; singles (professional), George L. Carter, 189 out of 200; all-around championship, R. A. King, 425 out of 550; all-around championship (professional), George L. Carter, 447 out of 550; five-man team, South Dakota, 485 out of 500.

SUNNY SOUTH HANDICAP.

Frank Troeh of Vancouver, Wash., won the Sunny South handicap Feb. 2-5, 1921, at Houston, Tex., by breaking 99 targets out of 100. He shot from the twenty-one yard mark. C. G. Spencer, professional, of St. Louis, made the same score from the same distance.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The sixteenth annual trap shooting tournament under the auspices of the New York Athletic club for the amateur championship of the United States took place May 7, 1921. The title was won by G. S. McCarty of Philadelphia, who made a score of 198 out of a possible 200, breaking the record for the event. Amateur champions since 1912:

Year.	Winner.	Score.
1912	B. M. Higgins	185
1913	C. H. Newcomb	179
1914	Ralph L. Spotts	188
1915	George L. Lyon	192
1916	Ralph L. Spotts	196
1917	C. H. Newcomb	191
1918	Fred Plum	197
1919	Fred Plum	194
1920	Jay Clark, Jr	197
1921	G. S. McCarty	198

WESTY HOGAN TOURNAMENT.

The fifteenth annual Westy Hogan shooting tournament took place at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 13-17, 1921. The Westy Hogan amateur championship was won by Dr. S. E. Tremaine of Bridgeton, N. J., with a score of 100 straight and 20 in a shootoff with Steve Crothers. The handicap was won by F. W. Maher of Plainfield, N. J. The amateur average winner was S. M. Crothers of Philadelphia, Pa., with a total of 438 targets out of 450.

ILLINOIS STATE SHOOT.

The forty-fifth annual tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's association took place at Decatur June 21-24, 1921, under the auspices of the Decatur Business Men's Gun club. The state amateur championship at singles was won by C. M. Powers of Decatur with a score of 198 out of a possible 200. The amateur championship at doubles was won by B. C. Meents with a score of 46 out of a possible 50. The state handicap was won by C. A. Carroll, who, shooting from the twenty-one yard mark, broke 99 out of 100 targets. The state amateur five-man team championship was won by C. M. Powers, D. W. Voorhees, Jr., L. Barringer, R. E. Crook and Art Risser. The state amateur all-around championship was taken by C. M. Powers with a score of 337 out of 350. Mrs. A. H. Winkler won the state amateur women's championship with 185 out of 200. The professional winners were: Singles, A. H. Ammann, 198 out of 200; doubles, J. R. Graham, 47 out of 50; all-around championship, A. H. Ammann, 338 out of 350; handicap, A. H. Ammann, 98 out of 100.

The president of the Illinois State Sportsmen's association is Ross O. Judd of St. Charles; secretary, B. G. Smith, Aurora; recording secretary, E. F. Radeke, Kankakee. The 1922 tournament will be held at Aurora June 14-17.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

CLASSIC EVENTS.

Following is a list of the men and teams winning important events at national rifle association tournaments in recent years:

President's Match.

1909—Midshipman Andrew D. Denny, U. S. navy.

1910—Sergt. W. A. Fragner, U. S. marine corps.
1911—Corp. C. A. Lloyd, U. S. marine corps.
1912—Corp. Cedric B. Long, 5th Massachusetts infantry.
1913—Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., U. S. infantry.
1914—No contest.
1915—Andrew Hagen, gunnery sergeant, U. S. marine corps.
1916—Capt. W. Garland Fay, U. S. marine corps.
1917—No contest.
1918—Sergt. H. J. Hoffner, U. S. M. C.; score, 285.
1919—Sergt. J. B. Rhine, U. S. M. C.; score, 289.
1920—Lieut. Michael Fody, U. S. cavalry; score, 295.

Wimbledon Cup.

1909—First Sergeant Victor H. Czegka, U. S. marine corps; score, 98.
1910—Capt. C. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 99.
1911—Capt. C. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 98.
1912—Capt. A. L. Briggs, 26th U. S. infantry; score, 97.
1913—Corp. Thomas E. Verser, 14th U. S. infantry; score, 99.
1914—No contest.
1915—Color Sergeant J. E. Jackson, 1st Iowa infantry; score, 98.
1916—Sergt. J. J. Andrews, U. S. marine corps; score, 99.
1917—No contest.
1918—Corp. F. L. Branson, U. S. M. C.; score, 92.
1919—J. W. Hessian, New York A. C.; 99.
1920—Lieut. L. A. Yancy, U. S. N.
1921—Capt. F. G. Bonham, U. S. infantry; score, 99.

Leech Cup.

1909—Lieut. J. L. Topham, 13th U. S. infantry; score, 103.
1910—Lieut. C. L. Sturdevant, U. S. engineers; score, 105.
1911—Lieut. S. W. Anding, 13th U. S. infantry; score, 103.
1912—Sergt. F. H. Kean, Massachusetts volunteer militia; score, 104.
1913—George W. Chesley, W. R. and G. club; score, 105.
1914—No contest.
1915—Quartermaster Sergeant J. M. Thomas, 3d U. S. cavalry; score, 102.
1916—W. H. Richards, Quinipiac club; score, 104.
1917—No contest.
1918—S. A. McKone, Lawrence, Kas.; score, 93.
1919—William H. Richards, Winchester Arms company; score, 103.
1920—Sergt. T. B. Crawley, U. S. M. C.; score, 105.
1921—D. Frazer, coast artillery; score, 105.

Marine Corps Cup.

1909—Capt. Douglas G. McDougal, U. S. marine corps; score, 187.
1910—Corp. O. A. Schofield, Massachusetts, volunteer militia; score, 192.
1911—Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio N. G.; score, 195.
1912—Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio N. G.; score, 194.
1913—John W. Hessian, N. R. A.; score, 195.
1914—No contest.
1915—Sergt. E. J. Blade, 1st Minnesota infantry; score, 197.
1916—Capt. D. A. Preussner, Iowa infantry; score, 196.
1917—No contest.
1918—Corp. F. L. Branson, U. S. M. C.; score, 183.
1919—Sergt. C. D. Thompson, U. S. M. C.; score, 193.
1920—J. J. Andrews, U. S. M. C.; score, 195.
1921—Sergt. Paul Sheely, U. S. M. C.; score, 197.

Enlisted Men's Team Match.

1911—U. S. navy; score, 552 (first competition).
1912—Massachusetts; score, 549.
1913—U. S. cavalry; score, 571.
1914—No contest.
1915—Massachusetts, second team.
1916—4th U. S. M. C. team; score, 557.
1917-1918—No contests.
1919—U. S. M. C. Team No. 1; score, 536.
1920—U. S. M. C. Team No. 3; score, 589.
1921—U. S. infantry team; score, 549.

PALMA TROPHY.

There has been no contest for the Palma trophy since 1913. Record of event to date:

Year. Country.	Score.
1876—United States	
1877—United States	3,334
1880—United States	1,292
1901—Canada	1,522
1902—Britain	1,447
1903—United States	1,570
1907—United States	1,712
1912—United States	1,720
1913—United States	1,714

CAMP PERRY COMPETITIONS.

The matches of the National Rifle association were shot at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 27-Sept. 22, 1920. The winners and scores in the principal events follow:

The adjutant-general's match—Won by Adjt.-Gen. P. L. Bumit of Tennessee. Score, 90 out of a possible 100.
Leech cup match—Won by D. R. Frazer, coast artillery. Score, 105.
Enlisted men's team match—Won by U. S. infantry team. Score, 549.
Marine corps match—Won by Sergt. Paul Sheely, U. S. M. C. Score, 197.
Herrick trophy match—Won by U. S. infantry team. Score, 1,738 (world's record).
Members' match—Won by Sergt. Stanley Smith, U. S. infantry, and Sergt. J. C. Stafford, U. S. M. C. Score, 50 and 22 consecutive bull's-eyes.
Winchester match—Won by Sergt. T. D. Crawley, U. S. M. C. Score, 176 consecutive bull's-eyes at 800 yards.
Championship regimental team match—Won by 5th regiment, U. S. M. C. Score, 553.
R. O. T. C. match—Won by University of Michigan team. Score, 534.
Rapid-fire match—Won by W. W. Rhein. Score, 149.
Intercollegiate team match—Won by U. S. naval academy team No. 1. Score, 1,930.
United service match—Won by U. S. M. C. team. Score, 5,262.
National rifle team match—Won by U. S. M. C. team. Score, 3,321.
National individual match—Gunner O. Wiggs, U. S. M. C. Score, 338.
Wimbledon cup match—Won by Sergt. John A. Adkins, U. S. M. C. Score, 76.
Small bore Wimbledon cup—Won by Capt. F. G. Bonham, U. S. infantry. Score, 99.
Civilian interclub match—Won by National Capitol Rifle club, Washington, D. C. Score, 369.
Remington match—Won by Sergt. John W. Adkins, U. S. M. C. Score, 71.
Port Clinton trophy for civilian teams—Won by Illinois. Score, 550.

SHOOTING AT SEAGIRT, N. J.

The twenty-seventh annual Seagirt, N. J., interstate shooting tournament was held Aug. 17-27, 1921. Winners and scores in principal events:

Cavalry team match—Won by troop B, New Jersey cavalry. Score, 321.
Company team match—Won by Co. K, 9th Massachusetts infantry. Score, 133.
Two-man team match—Won by Sergts. A. J. Gozeki and A. F. Fredericks, U. S. M. C. Score, 199 out of possible 200.
Wingate short range rifle match—Won by Capt. Clifton M. Brown, U. S. infantry. Perfect score of 10.
Columbia trophy match—Won by 102d New Jersey cavalry. Score, 770.
Dryden trophy match—Won by U. S. infantry team. Score, 1,114.
McAlpin trophy match—Won by U. S. infantry team. Score, 1,114.
Swiss match—Won by Gunner J. J. Andrews, U. S. M. C. Score, 18 consecutive bull's-eyes.
Eisner match—Won by Capt. J. H. Knuebel, U. S. infantry. Score, 94.
Hays match—Won by Gunner Otto Wiggs, U. S. M. C. Score, 16 consecutive bull's-eyes.
Roe match—Won by Private R. C. Glenn, U. S. infantry. Score, 39 consecutive bull's-eyes from 1,000 yards (world's record).
Seagirt national individual match—Won by Gunner C. A. Lloyd, U. S. M. C. Score, 337.
All-comers' expert match—Won by Gunner C. A. Lloyd, U. S. M. C. Score, 101 consecutive bull's-eyes at 600 yards (world's record).
All-around championship—Won by Gunner C. A. Lloyd, U. S. M. C. Score, 287.
Spencer match—Won by Sergt. C. F. Holzhauer, U. S. M. C. Score, 41 bull's-eyes at 1,200 yards (world's record).
Nevada trophy match—Won by Gunner J. J. Andrews, U. S. M. C. Score, 148.
Libby match—Won by Sergt. T. J. Jones, U. S. M. C. Score, 66 consecutive bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards.

PISTOL SHOOTING AT SEAGIRT, N. J.

Individual pistol match—Won by Lieut. K. Frederick, U. S. M. C. Score, 274.
Seagirt national revolver and pistol championship—Won by U. S. M. C. team No. 1. Score, in pistol event, 1,040; in revolver event, 1,330.

FLY AND BAIT CASTING.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CASTING ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

Light tackle accuracy fly—100%; F. E. Moffett, J. E. Amman and I. H. Bellows.
Light tackle dry fly accuracy—100%; I. H. Bellows and Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Heavy tackle accuracy fly—100%; Dr. C. O. Dorchester.
Salmon fly, longest cast—157 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Salmon fly, average for five casts—142 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Salmon fly, average for three casts—147⅓ feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Hobble distance fly, average for five consecutive shoots—34 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Hobble distance fly, longest single shoot—46 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Hobble distance fly, longest cast—115 feet; Dr. Haiford J. Morlan.
Light tackle distance fly, longest cast—125 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Light tackle distance fly, average for five casts—114⅘ feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Light tackle distance fly, average for three casts—119 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Delicacy and accuracy fly—99 20-30%; L. E. DeGarmo.
¼ ounce accuracy bait—99.7%; F. E. Moffett, L. E. DeGarmo and J. E. Amman.
½ ounce accuracy bait—99.7%; F. E. Moffett.
Pork chunk, fishing tackle, heavy line—98.6%; L. E. DeGarmo.
½ ounce accuracy bait (unknown distances)—99.6%; J. E. Amman.
½ ounce distance bait (average five casts)—218½ feet; F. E. Moffett.
½ ounce distance bait (longest cast)—236 feet; F. E. Moffett.
¼ ounce distance bait (average five casts)—180⅘ feet; F. E. Moffett.
¼ ounce distance bait (longest cast)—195 feet; F. E. Moffett.
All around American champion—Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
National Amateur Casting Association—President, Dr. H. J. Morlan, 30 North Michigan avenue, Chicago; secretary, F. E. Moffett, 225 East Illinois street, Chicago.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

[Compiled by Fred N. Peet, 214 West Huron street, Chicago, Ill.]

Following are the records made under the rules of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs:
All round championship fly and bait casting—William Stanley, 26 demerits, Chicago, Aug. 29 to Sept. 1, 1919.
Salmon casting—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (rod 15 feet), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
Long distance fly—Walter D. Mansfield, 134 feet (rod unlimited), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15, 1915.
Long distance fly—H. C. Golscher, 116 feet (5 ounce rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12, 1915.
Long distance fly—C. J. McCarthy and W. C. Luebbert, 115 feet (4 ounce rod), Chicago, Aug. 31, 1919.
Dry fly delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 7-30%, Racine, Wis., Aug. 15, 1907.
Distance and accuracy at buoys 50, 55 and 60 feet—T. A. Forsyth, 99 13-15%, Chicago, Aug. 18, 1910.
Accuracy fly at buoys 45, 50 and 55 feet (5¾ ounce rod)—Wm. Luebbert, 99 14-15%, Columbus, O., Sept. 3, 1920.
Dry fly accuracy at buoys 20, 27*, 35, 42*, 50 feet—F. Kleinfeldt, 99 10-15% (5 ounce rod), Chicago, Sept. 6, 1914, and William Stanley, 99 10-15%, Chicago, Aug. 23, 1918.
½ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 feet—F. A. Smithby, 99 7-10%, Chicago, Aug. 25, 1918.
¼ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 65, 70, 75, and 80 feet—William Stanley, 99 6-10%, Chicago, Sept. 1, 1919.
½ ounce long distance bait—B. F. Flegel, 222 feet 1 inch (average 5 casts), Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.
¼ ounce long distance bait—B. F. Flegel, 177 feet 5 inches (average 5 casts). Chicago, Sept. 5, 1914.
½ ounce long distance bait casting, longest cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 274 feet, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1919.
½ ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Oscar Lane, 240 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14, 1915.
⅝ ounce long distance bait, average 5 casts—F. Kleinfeldt, 177 feet, Columbus, O., Sept. 3, 1920.
¼ ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Fred N. Peet, 153 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
Two handed surf casting, 2½ ounce—F. B. Rice, 269⅘ feet, New York, Aug. 21, 1909.

American Records.

Salmon casting (world record)—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (15 foot rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
Switch fly casting—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet, Central park, New York, 1887.
Long distance fly casting (heavy rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 134 feet; rod 11 feet, 10 ounces; San Francisco, 1915.
Long distance fly casting (5 ounce rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 129 feet 6 inches; San Francisco, 1902.

Dry fly casting for delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 5-15%, at Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 3, 1906.

Long distance bait casting, ¼ ounce, longest cast—B. F. Flegel, 193 feet 4 inches, Chicago Sept. 5, 1914.

Long distance bait, ½ ounce, longest cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 274 feet, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1919.

National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs—President, C. C. Loucke, Chicago; secretary, J. E. Lane, Chicago.

Surf Casting Records.

Recognized by Association of Surf Angling Clubs of the United States.

Longest single cast, any event, 4 ounce lead—461 feet 10 inches, made by Harold G. Lentz, Anglers' club of Ocean City, N. J., July 31, 1920. (World's record.)

Average 5 casts, open field, 4 ounce lead—434 feet 11 3-5 inches, made by Harold G. Lentz, Anglers' club of Ocean City, N. J., July 31, 1920. (World's record.)

Average 5 casts, V-shaped court, 4 ounce lead—368 feet 3 2-5 inches, made by Howard Kain, Asbury Park F. C., at Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 11, 1917.

Average 5 casts, 30 foot lane, 3 ounce lead—331 feet 8 2-5 inches, made by John C. Clayton, Asbury Park F. C., at Belmar N. J., Aug. 19, 1916.

Average 5 casts, 30 foot lane, 4 ounce lead—334 feet 1 2-5 inches, made by William E. Sylvester, Belmar F. C., at Belmar, N. J., Aug. 28, 1915.

Distance, accuracy, down a straight line, with distance lead falls aside of line deducted from length of cast, 4 ounce lead, average 5 casts—366 feet 7 1-5 inches, made by Howard Kain, Asbury Park F. C., at Ocean City, N. J., Aug. 18, 1917.

Accuracy, nearest cast to stake, 140 ft. distance—Gus Wollman, Asbury Park F. C., touched stake at Belmar, N. J., Aug. 25, 1917.

Women, longest single cast of 5, open field, 4 ounce lead—238 feet 10½ inches, Mrs. C. Y. Cooper, Belmar, N. J., Aug. 28, 1915.

Women, average of 3 casts, open field, 4 ounce lead—232 feet 7 inches, Miss Elizabeth M. Gallaher at Belmar, N. J., Aug. 16, 1919.

Women, average of 5 casts, open field, 4 ounce lead—204 feet 7 inches, Mrs. C. Y. Cooper, Belmar, N. J., Aug. 28, 1915.

RACQUETS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Clarence C. Pell of New York successfully defended the national racquets singles championship at the New York Tennis and Racquet club, Feb. 20-23, 1921, defeating Stanley G. Mortimer of New York by 15-6, 12-15, 8-15, 15-6, 15-0. Championship record:

1901—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston, Mass.
1902—C. H. Mackay, New York, N. Y.
1903—Payne Whitney, New York, N. Y.
1904—George A. Brooke, Philadelphia, Pa.
1905—Lawrence Waterbury, New York, N. Y.
1906—Percy D. Haughton, Boston, Mass.
1907—Reginald R. Fincke, New York, N. Y.
1908—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston, Mass.
1909—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.
1910—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston, Mass.
1911—Reginald R. Fincke, New York, N. Y.
1912—Reginald R. Fincke, New York, N. Y.
1913—Lawrence Waterbury, New York, N. Y.
1914—Lawrence Waterbury, New York, N. Y.
1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1916—Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, N. Y.
1917—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y.
1918-1919—No contests.
1920—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1921—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.

Gold Racquets Champions.

1911—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
1912—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
1913—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.
1914—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1916—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1917—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y.
1918-1919—No contests.
1920—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1921—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.

Championship in Doubles.

Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer of New York won the national amateur racquets doubles championship in Boston, March 13, 1921, when they defeated Jay Gould and Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia by scores of 15-12, 11-15, 9-15, 15-10, 15-13, 4-15, 15-5.

CANADIAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Clarence C. Pell of New York won the Canadian amateur racquets championship in a tournament held in Montreal Jan 13-17, 1921, by defeating H. Dickson of Chicago in the finals in three straight sets. He eliminated A. S. Cassils, the Canadian champion, Jan. 14.

BASKET BALL.

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Michigan, Purdue and Wisconsin were tied for the western intercollegiate conference basket ball championship in 1921, each having a percentage of .667. Final standing of the teams:

Team.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Michigan	12	8	4	.667
Purdue	12	8	4	.667
Wisconsin	12	8	4	.667
Illinois	12	7	5	.583
Minnesota	12	7	5	.583
Indiana	11	6	5	.546
Chicago	12	6	6	.500
Iowa	10	5	5	.500
Ohio State	12	2	10	.166
Northwestern	11	1	10	.083

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The University of Pennsylvania again won the eastern intercollegiate basket ball championship in 1921 with a percentage of .900, losing only one game out of ten. Final standing of teams:

Team.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pennsylvania	10	9	1	.900
Dartmouth	10	7	3	.700
Cornell	10	6	4	.600
Princeton	10	4	6	.400
Columbia	10	3	7	.300
Yale	10	1	9	.100

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Kansas City Athletic club's basket ball team won the championship of the National American Athletic union in a tournament held in Kansas City, Mo., March 7-12, 1921. In the final contest it defeated the Southwestern college team of Winfield, Kan., by a score of 42 to 36.

MISSOURI VALLEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The University of Missouri won the 1921 basket ball championship of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate conference. The Kansas State Agricultural team was second in the race.

CHESS.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Dr. Emanuel Lasker resigned the chess championship of the world to Jose R. Capablanca of Havana, Cuba, after a series of games played in Havana and ending April 27, 1921. Twenty four games were on the program, but Dr. Lasker gave up after fifteen had been con-

tested, complaining that the heat interfered with his playing. Of the fifteen games Capablanca won five and ten were drawn. The $25,000 involved in the match was divided between the players as though the full number of games had been played.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Dr. Emanuel Lasker of Chicago won the championship tournament of the Western Chess association, concluded in Cleveland, O., Oct. 13, 1921. His final score was 9½ games won and 1½ lost. Samuel Factor, Chicago, 9-2, won the second prize; H. Hahlbohm, Chicago, 8½-2½, the third; N. T. Whitaker, Washington, 8-3, the fourth, and L. Stolzenberg, Detroit, 7½-3½, the fifth.

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

In a chess masters' tournament held in Atlantic City, N. J., and ending July 21, 1921, David Janowski, chess champion of France, won first place with 8½ games. N. T. Whitaker was second with 8; Charles Jaffe third with 7 and M. D. Hago fourth with 6½.

Officers of the United States Chess association—President, Walter Penn Shipley, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Philip B. Driver, Ridley Park, Pa.; treasurer, Edward L. Torsch, Baltimore, Md.

ROLLER SKATING.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In a series of roller skating races held under the auspices of the Opal Athletic association at Riverview park, Chicago, April 12-16, Victor Frasch of the Opals was the winner with forty-three points. William Scrivans of the same club was second with thirty points. Summary of races:

½ mile—Won by Victor Frasch. Time, 1:15.
1 mile—Won by Victor Frasch. Time, 2:33⅘.
3 miles—Won by Dan Mack. Time, 8:07⅘.
5 miles—Won by Victor Frasch. Time, 13:34⅕.
10 miles—Won by William Scrivans. Time, 26:11⅘.

FIFTEEN-MILE HANDICAP RACES.

With an allowance of one minute Lawrence Quirk of the Alverno Athletic association, Chicago, won the annual fifteen-mile handicap roller race over the streets of the northwest side May 15, 1921. The time prize was won by George Kodat of the Opal Athletic association, who skated the distance in 1:01:04. Quirk's time was 1:01:16⅘.

The sixth annual fifteen-mile handicap street roller race of the Opal Athletic association, Chicago, was held on May 28, 1921 and was won by Paul Quirk of the Norwegian-American A. A., from scratch, in 1:17:00⅘. Lawrence Quirk of the Alverno A. A. was second and Robert Reed of the Optimates club was third. In addition to winning the event Paul Quirk took the time prize.

POLO.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

In June, 1921, the United States regained possession of the international polo trophy which Britain won at Meadowbrook in 1914, when a team of Americans defeated a British team at Hurlingham, London. The first game was played June 18 and resulted in a score of 11 to 4 for the United States. The second contest took place at the same place on June 22, the Americans again winning by a score of 10 to 6. As the match was for two out of three games the Americans were the winners. Devereux Milburn was the captain of the United States team. The international polo cup competition began in 1886, and eight matches have taken place, each nation winning four.

Out of six preliminary games in England in 1921 the Americans won four and lost two.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Great Neck four won the open polo championship of the United States by defeating the Rockaway team Sept. 27, 1921, by 8 goals to 6. The winning team was made up of L. E. Stoddard, Rodney Wanamaker, J. Watson Webb and R. E. Southbridge, Jr.

WESTLEIGH TROPHY.

The sixth division polo team from Camp Grant won the Westleigh trophy at Lake Forest July 4 by defeating the Onwentsia team 9 to 8 in the deciding match. The Camp Grant team had a good season, defeating all comers until the North Shore team beat them 7 to 6 on Aug. 14 and 5 to 4 on Aug. 18.

HOCKEY.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHEPS.

Ottawa won the Canadian National Hockey league championship of 1921 by defeating the St. Patricks at Ottawa, March 14, by a score of 2 to 0.

Vancouver won the Pacific Coast Hockey league championship March 16 by defeating Seattle 6 goals to 2. Vancouver's record in the championship series was 13 goals to 2.

The University of Toronto won the amateur hockey championship of Canada by defeating the Brandon (Manitoba) team March 19 and 21 by a total score of 8 to 3. Brandon won the first game 2 to 0, but lost the second 1 to 8.

STANLEY CUP.

Ottawa, champions of the Canadian National Hockey league, won the Stanley cup and the world's hockey championship by defeating Vancouver, champions of the Pacific Coast league, at Vancouver, B. C., April 4, 1921, by a score of 2 to 1 in the deciding contest. Stanley cup winners:

Team	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1913—Victoria	2	1	.666
1914—Toronto	3	0	1.000
1915—Vancouver	3	0	1.000
1916—Canadians	3	2	.600
1917—Seattle	3	1	.750
1918—Toronto	3	2	.600
1919—Seattle-Canadians*	2	2	.500
1920—Ottawa	3	2	.600
1921—Ottawa	3	2	.600

*Series abandoned after each team had won two games and tied one.

AMERICAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The group winning teams in the United States Amateur Hockey association in 1921 were Boston, Cleveland and Eveleth, Minn., and the final matches were played between them in March and April. The championship was won by the Cleveland team in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 7, when it defeated the Eveleth team by running its total goal score for four games up to 14 against 12 for the Minnesota players. Each club won two games in the series, but the victory was determined by the total number of goals scored and not by games won.

FENCING.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

1894—Harvard.	1908—West Point.
1895—Harvard.	1909—West Point.
1896—Harvard.	1910—Annapolis.
1897—Harvard.	1911—Cornell.
1898—Columbia.	1912—West Point.
1899—Harvard.	1913—Columbia.
1900—Harvard.	1914—Columbia.
1901—Annapolis.	1915—Annapolis.
1902—West Point.	1916—Annapolis.
1903—West Point.	1917—Annapolis.
1904—West Point.	1918—Columbia.
1905—Annapolis.	1919—Columbia.
1906—West Point.	1920—Annapolis.
1907—Annapolis.	1921—Annapolis.

Navy fencers won the foils and sabers individual championships and the sabers team championship in the finals April 9, 1921. Columbia took the foils team title.

OTHER 1921 CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Following were the winners in the chief fencing championship contests in 1921. The bouts all were held in New York city:

National amateur team epee championship—Won by New York Athletic club team Feb. 14.

National junior individual championship with dueling sword—Won by T. W. Gottshal, New York A. C., Feb. 21.

National junior individual championship with saber—Won by E. C. Stelle, New York A. C., Feb. 21.

National junior saber team championship—Won by the New York A. C. team Jan. 31.

Senior foils team championship—Won by Washington Fencers' club March 14.

Junior individual foils championship—Won by Louis Mouquin, New York A. C., Feb. 28.

Women's national foils championship—Won by Miss Adeline Gehrig, New York Turnverein, March 23.

SKI JUMPING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The national ski jumping tournament of 1921 took place on Genesee mountain, near Denver, Col., Feb. 20, under the auspices of the Rocky Mountain Ski club. In the professional class the championship was taken by Carl Howelson of Steamboat Springs, Col., with a leap of 94 feet. The amateur championship was won by Einar Jensen of Chicago with 202⅛ points. His best jump was 91 feet. Summary:

Professionals.

1. Carl Howelson, Steamboat Springs, Col.
2. Lars Haugen, Steamboat Springs, Col.
3. Oscar Gunderson, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Amateurs.

	Points.
1. Einar Jensen, Chicago, Ill.	202⅛
2. Alf Jensen, Chicago, Ill.	201
3. Thor Wollebec, Chicago, Ill.	160
4. Sverre Henricksen, Superior, Wis.	126
5. Carl Norman, Chicago, Ill.	97
6. Oliver Kildahl, Glenwood, Minn.	61
7. Carl Nelsen, Chicago, Ill.	58

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Following is a list of the professional champions in the annual tournaments of the National Ski association:

1909—John Evanson, Duluth, Minn.
1910—Anders Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1911—Francis Kempe, Red Wing, Minn.
1912—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1913—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1914—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1915—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1916—Henry Hall, Ishpeming, Mich.
1917—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1918—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1919—No tournament.
1920—Anders Haugen, Dillon, Col.
1921—Carl Howelson, Steamboat Springs, Col.

CARY (ILL.) TOURNAMENT.

The eighteenth annual ski jumping tournament of the Norge Ski club of Chicago took place at Cary, Ill., Feb. 6, 1921. The warm weather of the preceding days had melted most of the snow and the slide was not in first-class condition. Only amateurs took part. Carl Nelsen of the Norge club was the winner with jumps of 92 and 89 feet, which gave him 213⅛ points. The order of finish was as follows:

	Points.
Carl Nelsen, Norge Ski club	213⅛
Sverre Strom, Wisconsin university	205
Robert Hesselberg, Wisconsin university	204
Edward Baker, Eau Claire, Wis.	194⅛
Morris Waterman, Barrington, Ill.	187⅜
Henry Fleming, Eau Claire, Wis.	184
Frank Kraus, Barrington, Ill.	162
Einar Jensen, Norge Ski club	161
Alf Jensen, Norge Ski club	157⅜

LAKE PLACID TOURNAMENT.

An international ski tournament was held at Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 21-22, 1921. In the amateur class Gunnar Michelson of Berlin Mills, N. H., won first place with 1,460 points. He also established an eastern states record of 118 feet. In the professional class Anthony A. Maurer of Switzerland was first with jumps of 122, 121 and 124 feet and a total of 1,025 points. Charles B. Vasesha of Switzerland was second and Hans Jacobsen of Norway third. The contestants in the amateur event finished as follows:

Name.	*Feet.
1. Gunnar Michelson	118
2. Sverre Knudson	115
3. Albert Hansen	112
4. John Carleton	117
5. Archie Thompson	98

*Best jump out of three trials.

LONGEST SKI JUMPS.

Harry Hall of Detroit broke the world's record for professional ski jumpers when at the annual tournament at Revelstoke, B. C., Feb. 9, 1921, he cleared 229 feet. The previous record was 214 feet set by Anders Haugen at Dillon, Col., March 1, 1920. At the Revelstoke meet Henry Hansen jumped 221½ feet and Nels Nelson of Revelstoke beat his own world's amateur record of 185 feet by jumping 201 feet.

DOG RACING.

HUDSON BAY DERBY.

The annual Hudson bay dog Derby over the snow-covered trail from The Pas, Manitoba, to Flin Flon and return, a distance of 200 miles, was run March 2 and 3, 1921, and was won by a team owned by C. B. Morgan and guided by William Winkerton. The time was 32 hours and 50 minutes.

ROQUE.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The eleventh annual tournament of the American Roque league took place in Washington, Lincoln and Garfield parks, Chicago, July 18-23, 1921. Herbert L. Sime of Chicago won the Gates Underhill prize, the diamond medal and the national championship. The second division medal was won by G. Swanson of Chicago, who won thirteen games and lost only one in the week's play.

CURLING.

GORDON INTERNATIONAL MEDAL.

The Heather Curling club of Montreal again won the Gordon medal, representing the international curling championship, which it took in Utica, N. Y., bonspiel in 1920. The 1921 tournament was held in Montreal and ended Feb. 11 with a total of 403 points for the Canadian clubs and 277 for the American teams. In the deciding game the Heather club team defeated Syracuse 49 to 9. Eighteen clubs took part in the bonspiel.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

See also "Emergency Tariff," page 382, this volume.

Following are the existing tariff rates placed by the Underwood-Simmons act of 1913 on articles in common use or of extensive importation. A list of the principal articles on the free list is appended. Amounts given in dollars and cents are specific and the percentages are ad valorem duties. The abbreviation "n. s. p." means "not specially provided for."

DUTIABLE LIST.

Schedule A—Chemicals, Oils and Paints.

Acids: Boracic, ¾c lb.; citric, 5c lb.; formic, 1½c lb.; gallic, 6c lb.; lactic and oxalic, 1½c lb.; pyrogallic, 12c lb.; salicylic, 2½c lb.; tannic, 5c lb.; tartaric, 3½c lb.; acids n. s. p., 15%.
Albumen, dried egg, 3c lb.
Alkalies and compounds of, n. s. p., 15%.
Alumina and compounds, n. s. p., 15%.
Ammonia, carbonate and muriate, ¾c lb.; liquid anhydrous, 2½c lb.; ammoniacal gas liquor, 10%.
Argols, crude, and calcium tartrate, crude, 5%; with more than 90 per cent of potassium bitartrate, cream of tartar, Rochelle salts, 2½c lb.
Balsams, natural and crude, 10%; advanced in value, 15%.
Barium, chloride of, ¼c lb.; dioxide of, 1½c lb.; carbonate of, precipitated, 15%.
Blacking, all kinds, 15%.
Bleaching powder, chloride of lime, 1-10c lb.
Caffein, $1 lb.; compounds of, 25%.
Calomel, corrosive sublimate, 15%.
Chalk, manufactured, 25%.
Chemical and medicinal compounds, 10c lb. and 20% to 40c lb. and 20%.
Chemical and medicinal compounds in individual packages of 2½ lbs. or less, 20% to 25%.
Chloroform, 2c lb.
Coal tar dyes, n. s. p., 30%.
Coal tar products, not dyes, n. s. p., 5% to 15%.
Cobalt, oxide of, 10c lb.
Collodion, 15%; compounds, 25% to 40%.
Drugs, natural materials for, advanced in value, 10%.
Dyestuffs (see "Emergency Tariff," pages 386 and 403 this volume).
Ergot, 10c lb.
Ethers, 4c to 5c lb.; ethers n. s. p., 20%.
Extracts for dyeing, ⅝c lb.
Formaldehyde, 1c lb.
Fusel oil, ¼c lb.
Gelatin, glue and glue size, 1c lb.; valued at above 10c lb., 15% to 25%.
Glycerin, crude, 1c lb.; refined, 2c lb.
Gums, crude, n. s. p., $1 lb.; arabic, ½c lb.; camphor, crude, 1c lb.; camphor, refined, 5c lb.
Ink and ink powders, 15%.
Iodoform, 15c lb.
Leaves and roots, ¼c to 10c lb.
Licorice, extracts of, 1c lb.
Lime, citrate of, 1c lb.
Magnesia, 1-10c to 3½c lb.
Menthol, 50c lb.
Oils, fish, n. s. p., 3c gal.; whale, 5c gal.; sperm, 8c gal.; oils and greases, n. s. p., 15%.
Oils, expressed, castor, 12c gal.; flaxseed and linseed, 10c gal.; olive, 20c to 30c gal.; other expressed oils n. s. p., 15%.
Oils, distilled and essential, 10% to 20% or 6c to 25c lb.
Opium, crude, $3 to $6 lb.; derivatives of, $2 to $3 oz.
Perfumery, cosmetics, dentifrices, if with alcohol, 40c lb. and 60%; without alcohol, 60%; perfumes n. s. p., 20%.
Pigments, 5% to 25%; lead, 25%; zinc oxide, 10% to 15%; varnishes, 10%; enamel paints, n. s. p., 20%.
Plasters, curative, 15%.
Potash, bicarbonate and chloride of, ½c lb.; chromate or bichromate of, 1c lb.; saltpeter, refined, $7 ton.
Soaps, perfumed, toilet, 30%; medicinal, 20%; castile and unperfumed, 10%; others n. s. p., 10%.
Soda, benzoate of, 5c lb.; alkalies and sulphites of, ¼c lb.; sal soda, ⅛c lb.
Sponges, 10%; bleached, 15%.
Talcum, 15%.
Vanillin, 10c oz.; vanilla beans, 30c lb.

Schedule B—Earths, Earthenware and Glassware.

Brick, 10%; glazed, decorated, 15%.
Cement, 10%.
Tiles, 1½c to 5c sq. ft.; 20% to 30%.
Lime, 5%.
Gypsum, 10%.
Pumice stone, unmanufactured, 5%; manufactured, ¼c lb. or 25%.
Clays, or earths, unmanufactured, n. s. p., 50c ton; manufactured, $1 to $1.50 ton.
Mica, unmanufactured, 4c lb. to 25%; manufactured, 30%.
Earthenware, common, not ornamented, 15%; ornamented, 20% to 30%.
Earthenware of nonvitrified absorbent body, 35% to 40%.
China and porcelain wares, 50% to 55%.
Gas retorts, 10%.
Glass bottles, 30% to 45%.
Glass, window, ⅝c to 2c lb.; cylinder and crown, 3c to 10c sq. ft.; cast plate, 6c to 12c sq. ft.; 4% additional if ground, frosted, etc.
Spectacles, 35%.
Lenses, 25%.
Opera glasses, optical instruments, n. s. p., 35%.
Telescopes, microscopes, photographic lenses, 25%.
Mirrors, stained glass windows, manufactures of glass n. s. p., 30%.
Marble, breccia, onyx, rough, 50c cu. ft.; dressed, 75c cu. ft.; paving tiles of, 6c to 10c superficial foot; mosaic cubes, 20% to 35%.
Marble, breccia, onyx, alabaster, jet, manufactured into monuments, vases, etc., 45%.
Stone, building, manufactured, 25%; unmanufactured, 3c cu. ft.
Grindstones, $1.50 ton.
Slates, n. s. p., 10%.

Schedule C—Metals and Manufactures Of.

Chrome metal and other alloys used in manufacture of steel, n. s. p., 15%.
Bar and other rolled or hammered iron, n. s. p., 5%.
Beams, girders and other structural iron and steel, 10%.
Boiler or other plate of iron and steel, n. s. p., 12%.
Iron and steel anchors, 12%; antifriction balls, 35%.
Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel n. s. p. and barrel hoops of iron and steel, 10%.
Railway fishplates and splice bars, 10%.
Iron or steel sheets with other metals imposed thereon, tin plates, terne plates, 15%.
Steel bars, mill shafting, castings, not containing alloys, 15%.
Rivet, screw, fence, nail and other iron or steel wire rods, 10%.
Round iron or steel wire, 15%; wire rope, 30%.
Anvils, 15%.
Automobiles valued at $2,000 or more, 45%; under $2,000, 30%; parts, 30%.
Bicycles, motorcycles, and parts, 25%.
Axles of iron and steel, 10%.
Blacksmiths' hammers and other tools of iron and steel, 10%.

Nuts and washers, 5% to 30%.
Cast iron pipe, 10%.
Chains, n. s. p., 20%; sprocket and machine, 25%.
Iron and steel tubing, n. s. p., 20%.
Knives, razors, etc., with folding blades, 35% to 55%.
Knives, table, etc., with fixed blades, and without handles, 25%; with handles, 30%.
Files and rasps, 25%.
Muskets and rifles, muzzle loading, 15%; breechloading guns, 35%.
Needles, 20%.
Fishhooks and fishing tackle, except lines and nets, 30%.
Steel plates for engraving, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, 15%; lithographic plates of stone, 25%.
Saws, 12%.
Screws, 25%.
Aluminum, crude, 2c lb.; in plates, bars, rods, 3½c lb.
Antimony, 10% to 25%.
Argentine, German silver, unmanufactured, 15%.
Bronze, 25%.
Copper, 5%.
Gold leaf, 35%.
Silver leaf, 30%.
Tinsel wire, 6% to 40%.
Buckles, metal, 15%.
Lead-bearing ores, ¾c lb. on lead therein.
Lead dross, bullion, in pigs and bars, 25% on lead therein.
Metallic mineral substances n. s. p., 10%.
Nickel, 10%; in sheets or strips, 20%.
Pens, metallic, n. s. p., 8c gross.
Penholders, gold pens, combination penholders, 25%.
Pins, metal, not jewelry, 20%.
Type and type metal, 15%.
Watches and clocks, 30%.
Zinc-bearing ores, 10% on zinc therein; in blocks, pigs or sheets, 15%.
Steam engines, locomotives, printing presses, machine tools, 15%; lace-making machines, 25%.
Articles of gold, silver and platinum, n. s. p., 50%; of iron, steel, lead, copper, brass, nickel, pewter, zinc or aluminum, n. s. p., 20%.

Schedule D—Wood and Manufactures Of.

Brier, ivy or laurel root, unmanufactured, 10%.
Cedar, lignum-vitæ, ebony, box, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, in boards and planks, 10%; veneers of wood, 15%.
Paving posts, railroad ties, telegraph poles, 10%.
Casks, barrels, packing boxes, 15%.
Boxes for fruit, 15%.
Chair cane or reeds, 10%; manufactures of osier or willow, 25%.
Toothpicks, 25%.
Blinds, screens of wood, bamboo, 20%; if dyed or ornamented, 25%.
Furniture of wood, manufactures of wood, n. s. p., 15%.

Schedule E—Sugar, Molasses and Manufactures Of.

Sugars, sirups and concentrated molasses testing not above 75 degrees, 71-100c lb.; for every additional degree, 26-1000c lb.; molasses not above 40 degrees, 15%; testing above 40 degrees, 2¼c to 4½c gal.
Maple sugar and sirup, 3c lb.; glucose or grape sugar, 1½c lb.; sugar cane in natural state, 15%.
Saccharin, 65c lb.
Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p., valued at 15c lb. or less, 2c lb.; valued at more than 15c lb., 25%.

Schedule F—Tobacco and Manufactures Of.

Wrapper tobacco, leaf tobacco, unstemmed, $1.85 lb.; stemmed, $2.50 lb.
All other tobacco n. s. p., 55c lb.; scrap tobacco, 35c lb.
Snuff, 55c lb.
Cigars and cigarettes, $4.50 lb. and 25%.

Schedule G—Agricultural Products and Provisions.

Horses and mules, 10%.
Live animals n. s. p., 10%.
Barley, 15c bu.; barley malt, 25c bu.; pearled or hulled, 1c lb.
Macaroni, vermicelli, 1c lb.
Oats, 6c lb.; oatmeal, 30c 100 lbs.
Rice, cleaned, 1c lb.; uncleaned, ⅝c lb.
Biscuits and cakes containing confectionery or nuts, 25%.
Butter and butter substitutes, 2½c lb.
Cheese, 20%.
Beans and lentils n. s. p., 25c bu.
Beans, peas, in tins, jars, etc., 1c lb.
Beets, 5%.
Vegetables, prepared, 25%; in natural state, n. s. p., 15%.
Pickles, n. s. p., 25%.
Cider, 2c gal.
Eggs, preserved, 2c lb.; dried, 10c lb.
Hay, $2 ton.
Honey, 10c gal.
Hops, 16c lb.
Garlic, 1c lb.
Onions, 20c bu.
Peas, green or dried, in bulk, 10c bu.; split peas, 20c bu.; peas in packages, ½c lb.
Orchids, palms, azalea indica, cut flowers, 25%; other flowers, $1 to $10 per 1,000.
Fruit plants, $1 per 1,000; rose plants, 4c each; nursery and greenhouse stock, n. s. p., 15%.
Seeds: Castor, 15c bu.; oil seeds, n. s. p., 20c bu.; poppy, 15c lb.; canary seed, ½c lb.; caraway, 1c lb.; anise, 2c lb.; carrot, parsley, parsnip, radish, turnip, rutabaga, 3c lb.; other seeds, 5c to 6c lb.
Straw, 50c ton.
Fish packed in oil, 25%; in tin packages, 15%.
Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears, 10c bu.; berries, edible, in natural condition, ½c qt.; cranberries, 10%; dried or prepared fruits, n. s. p., 1c lb.
Figs, 2c lb.; plums, prunes, 1c lb.; raisins, 2c lb.; dates, 1c lb.; currants, 1½c lb.; olives, 15c gal.
Grapes in barrels, 25c cu. ft.
Lemons, limes, oranges in packages of 1¼ cu. ft. or less, 18c per package; in larger packages up to 5 cu. ft., 35c to 70c per package; in packages exceeding 5 cu. ft. or in bulk, ½c lb.
Pineapples in packages, 6c cu. ft. of package; in bulk, $5 per 1,000.
Almonds, not shelled, 3c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
Filberts, walnuts, not shelled, 2c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
Peanuts, unshelled, ⅜c lb.; shelled, ¾c lb.
Nuts, n. s. p., 1c lb.
Venison, game, 1½c lb.; game birds, dressed, 30%.
Poultry, live, 1c lb.; dead, 2c lb.
Chicory root, unground, 1c lb.; ground, 2c lb.
Chocolate and cocoa, unsweetened, n. s. p., 8%; sweetened, n. s. p., valued at 20c lb. or less, 2c lb.; at more than 20c lb., 25%.
Cocoa butter, 3½c lb.
Dandelion root, substitutes for coffee, 2c lb.
Starch, potato, 1c lb.; other starch, ½c lb.
Spices, unground, 1c to 18c lb.; ground, 20% additional.
Vinegar, 4c gal.

Schedule H—Spirits, Wines and Other Beverages.

Brandy and other distilled spirits, $2.60 proof gal.
Cordials, liqueurs, bitters, etc., containing spirits, $2.60 proof gal.
Bay rum, $1.75 gal.

Champagne in bottles of more than 1 pint to 1 quart, $9.60 doz.; of more than ½ pint to 1 pint, $4.80 doz.; ½ pint or less, $2.40 doz.; more than 1 quart, in addition to $9.60 doz. bottles, on excess quantity above 1 quart at rate of $3 gal.
Still wines, 45c to 60c gal. or $1.85 per case.
Ale, porter, stout, beer, in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; not in bottles or jugs, 23c gal.
Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 23c gal.; in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; solid, 45%.
Fruit juices, 70c to 80c gal. and in addition $2.07 proof gal. on alcohol.
Ginger ale or beer, lemonade, soda water, containing no alcohol, 12c to 28c doz. bottles according to size.
Mineral waters, 10c to 20c doz. bottles, according to size; in bottles of more than 1 quart, 18c gal.; in bulk, 8c gal.

Schedule I—Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton thread, yarn, warps, not combed, bleached, dyed, mercerized or colored, 5% to 27½%, according to number.
Spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons, 15%.
Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, printed, figured or mercerized, 7½% to 30%, according to number.
Cloth of cotton and silk, 30%; waterproof cloth of cotton, 25%.
Cotton handkerchiefs, not hemmed, n. s. p., 25%; hemmed, 30%.
Cotton clothing, ready made, 30%.
Plushes, velvets, chiefly of cotton, 40%.
Curtains and other articles of cotton chenille, 35%.
Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on knitting machines, n. s. p., 20%.
Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on machines or knit by hand, valued at not more than 70c per doz. pair, 30%; valued at more than 70c and not more than $1.20, 40%; valued at more than $1.20, 50%.
Cotton gloves, 35%.
Cotton underwear, 30%.
Cotton bandings, belts, cords, suspenders, 25%.
Cotton table damask, 25%.
Cotton towels, quilts, blankets, 25%.
Cotton lace window curtains, 35% to 45%.
Cotton cloth, n. s. p., 30%.

Schedule J—Flax, Hemp and Jute and Manufactures Of.

Single yarns of jute, 15% to 20%.
Cables of istle, manila, etc., 1c lb.
Threads of flax, hemp or ramie, 20% to 25%.
Single yarns of flax, hemp or ramie, 10% to 20%.
Gill nettings, nets and seines of flax, hemp or ramie, 25%.
Floor mattings of straw, 2½c sq. yd.
Carpets, mats, rugs of flax, hemp, jute, 30%.
Tapes of flax, 20%.
Linoleum, 20% to 35%.
Linen shirt collars and cuffs, 30%.
Wearing apparel of flax, hemp or ramie, 40%.
Articles of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 40%.
Handkerchiefs of flax, hemp or ramie, 35% to 40%.
Plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 30%.
Istle or tampico, dressed, dyed and combed, 20%.

Schedule K—Wool and Manufactures Of.

Combed wool or tops advanced beyond scoured condition, n. s. p., 8%.
Yarns of wool, 18%.
Woolen cloth, 35%; cloth of cattle or horse hair, 25%; plushes, velvets, etc., of wool, 40%; stockings, hose, made on knitting machines, all wool, 20%; stockings, selvaged, fashioned or shaped by machine or by hand, valued at not more than $1.20 per doz. pairs, 30%; valued at more than $1.20, 40%.
Blankets and flannels of wool, 25% to 30%.
Women's and children's dress goods of wool, n. s. p., 35%.
Clothing, ready made, including shawls, of wool, 35%.
Webbings, suspenders, beltings, cords, etc., of wool, 35%.
Aubusson, Axminster, moquette and chenille carpets, 35%.
Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, 30%.
Brussels carpets, 25%.
Tapestry Brussels carpets, 20%.
Treble ingrain, three-ply carpets, 20%.
Carpets and rugs woven whole for rooms, 50%.
Hair of Angora goat, alpaca, 15%; tops of, 20%; yarns of, 25%; cloth of, 40%; plushes and velvets of, 45%.

Schedule L—Silks and Silk Goods.

Carded or combed silk, 20c lb.
Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, 35%.
Velvets, plushes, chenilles of silk, 50%.
Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers, 40% to 50%.
Ribbons, etc., of silk, 45%.
Clothing of silk, 50%.
Woven fabrics of silk, n. s. p., 45%.
Artificial or imitation silk fabrics and articles, 35% to 60%.

Schedule M—Papers and Books.

Sheathing paper, roofing felt, paper-box board, 5%.
Printing paper, japan paper, suitable for books and newspapers but not for covers or bindings, n. s. p., valued above 5c lb., 12%; in in case of imports from countries charging an export duty or export license fee on printing paper or wood pulp an additional duty equal to the highest export duty or export charge shall be imposed. (See Emergency Revenue Act, this volume.)
Copying paper, tissue paper, filtering paper, 30%.
Paper with surface coated in any way, 25% to 40%.
Lithographed pictures, cards, booklets, 15c to 60c lb.
Writing paper, 25%.
Paper envelopes, 15%.
Books of all kinds, bound or unbound, including blank books, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, 15%.
Albums, 25%.
Playing cards, 60%.
Postcards, not including American views, printed except by lithographic process, 25%.

Schedule N—Sundries.

Beads, 35%.
Braids, ramie hat, 40%.
Braids of straw, grass, willow, etc., suitable for ornamenting hats, not trimmed, 15% to 25%; trimmed, 40%.
Brooms, 15%; brushes and feather dusters, 35%.
Bristles, sorted, 7c lb.
Buttons, 15% to 40%.
Cork and articles of, 12c to 15c lb.; cork paper, 35%; manufactures of cork, n. s. p., 30%.
Dice, dominoes, chessmen, billiard balls, etc., of ivory, bone or other materials, 50%.
Dolls, marbles and toys not of china, porcelain, earthen or stone ware, 35%.
Emery, 1c lb.; emery wheels, 20%.
Firecrackers, 6c lb.; fireworks, 10c lb.
Matches, 3c per gross of 144 boxes; not in boxes, ⅝c per 1,000 matches; wax matches, tapers, 25%; white phosphorus matches not admitted.
Percussion caps, cartridges, 15%; blasting caps, $1 per 1,000; mining fuses, 15%.
Feathers, crude, 20%; dressed, 40%; suitable for millinery, 60%; importation of aigrettes,

egret plumes, osprey plumes or feathers, heads, wings, tails and skins of wild birds, except for scientific purposes, forbidden.
Furs dressed on the skin, 30%; manufactures of furs, 40%.
Fans, except common palm leaf, 50%.
Gun wads, 10%.
Hair, human, raw, 10%; drawn, 20%; manufactures of, n. s. p., 35%.
Hair for mattresses, 10%.
Hair cloth or crinoline, 6c sq. yd.
Hats of fur, 45%.
Jewelry, valued at above 20c per doz. pieces, 60%.
Diamonds and precious stones in the rough, not set, 10%; cut but not set, 20%.
Laces, n. s. p., 60%.
Chamois skins, 15%.
Leather, manufactures of, 30%.
Gloves, leather, $1 to $2.50 doz. pairs.
Manufactures of amber, asbestos or wax, 10% to 20%.
Manufactures of india rubber, 15%; of palm leaf, 15%; of bone and horn, 20%; of grass straw and weeds, 25%; combs of horn, 25%.
Ivory tusks in natural state, 20%; manufactures of ivory, 35%; manufactures of shell, 25%.
Matting of cocoa fiber or rattan, 5c sq. ft.
Moss and sea grass, manufactured or dyed, 10%.
Musical instruments and parts of, 35%.
Phonographs, graphophones, 25%.
Works of art, n. s. p., 15%.
Pencils of wood, lead pencils, 36c gross; slate pencils, 25%.
Pencil leads, 10%.
Photographic cameras and dry plates, n. s. p., 15%; moving picture film, exposed but not developed, 2c ft.; exposed and developed, 3c ft.; film subject to censorship.
Clay pipes, 25%; other pipes and all smokers' articles, 50%; meerschaum, 20%.
Hatters' plush, 10%.
Umbrellas, 35%; sticks for umbrellas, walking canes, 30%.

ON THE FREE LIST.

(See "Emergency Tariff," page 382, this volume, for temporary duties placed on some of the articles, especially agricultural products, mentioned in this list.)

Acids: Acetic, carbolic, muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, sulphuric.
Agricultural implements.
Alcohol, methyl or wood.
Alizarin.
Ammonia, sulphate, perchlorate, nitrate of.
Antimony ore.
Animals, pure bred, for breeding.
Antitoxins, vaccine virus, serums.
Arsenic.
Art works—See works of art.
Asbestos, unmanufactured.
Asphaltum and limestone rock asphalt.
Bagging for cotton.
Balm of Gilead.
Barks (quinine).
Beeswax.
Bibles.
Binding twine.
Bismuth.
Bitumen.
Bolting cloths for milling purposes only.
Bones, crude.
Books printed more than twenty years.
Books in foreign languages.
Books for blind.
Boots and shoes, leather.
Borax.
Brass for remanufacture.
Bristles, crude.
Broom corn.
Buckwheat and buckwheat flour.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Cash registers.
Castor or castoreum.
Cement.
Chalk, crude
Charcoal.
Charts printed more than twenty years.
Chromate of iron.
Coal, coal tar.
Cobalt.
Cochineal.
Coffee.
Coins.
Coke.
Copper ore.
Coral, unmanufactured.
Cork wood or bark, unmanufactured.
Corn or maize, corn meal.
Cotton and cotton waste or flocks.
Curling stones.
Cream separators.
Curry and curry powder.
Dandelion roots, unground.
Dragon's blood.
Drugs, crude materials for and nonalcoholic, uncompounded, n. s. p.
Dyestuffs (see Emergency Revenue Act, this volume).
Eggs.
Emery ore and corundum.
Engravings and etchings more than twenty years old.
Fans, palm leaf.
Fish, fresh water; fish, n. s. p.
Flax straw.
Flint, flint stones, unground.
Fossils.
Fruits or berries, green, ripe or dried, n. s. p.
Fulminates.
Furs, undressed.
Gloves, leather, of horsehide, pigskins and cattle hides, except calfskin.
Grasses and fibers, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
Grease for soap making, n. s. p.
Guano; manures.
Gunpowder for mining, blasting and artillery purposes.
Gutta percha, crude.
Hair of animals, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
Hemp.
Hide cuttings, raw.
Hide rope.
Hides of cattle.
Hones and whetstones.
Hoop iron or steel, for baling cotton.
Ice.
India rubber, crude.
Indigo, indigo dyes.
Iodine, crude.
Ipecac.
Iron ore, pig iron, spiegeleisen, wrought iron, ferro manganese; iron in slabs, blooms, n. s. p.
Jalap.
Jet, unmanufactured.
Lard.
Leather, n. s. p.
Lemon juice.
Linotype machines.
Lithographic prints more than twenty years old.
Lithographic stones.
Manuscripts.
Maps more than twenty years old.
Meats: Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork; bacon and hams; meats of all kinds, n. s. p.
Medals.
Milk and cream.
Mineral salts from evaporation.
Minerals, crude, n. s. p.
Miners' rescue appliances.
Models of inventions.
Music more than twenty years old.
Nails, cut, of iron or steel, hobnails, all nails, n. s. p.
Needles.

Newspapers and periodicals.
Nuts: Marrons, cocoanuts, palm nuts, not prepared.
Oakum.
Oil cake.
Oils: Cocoanut, cod, cod liver, cottonseed, croton, palm, nut; petroleum, crude or refined; kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, paraffin; fish oils of American fisheries.
Oleo stearin.
Ores of gold, silver, nickel, platinum.
Paper stock, crude, for paper making.
Photographs printed more than twenty years
Printing paper for books and newspapers, n. s. p., valued at not above 2½c lb.
Parchment and vellum.
Paris green.
Phosphates, crude.
Phosphorus.
Photographic and moving picture films, not exposed or developed.
Platinum, unmanufactured.
Plumbago.
Potatoes.
Quinia, sulphate of.
Radium and salts of.
Railway bars of iron or steel, T rails and punched iron or flat steel rails.
Rags, n. s. p.
Rye and rye flour.
Sago, crude, and sago flour.
Salt.
Seeds: Cauliflower, celery, cotton, mustard, sorghum, sugar beet; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible; all flower and grass seeds.
Sewing machines.
Shoes and boots, leather.
Shrimps, lobsters.
Silk cocoons.
Silk, raw, in skeins but not advanced in manufacture.
Silkworm eggs.
Skins of hares, rabbits, dogs, goats and sheep, undressed.
Skins of all kinds n. s. p.
Soda.
Spikes, cut.
Stamps.
Statuary for use as models.
Steel ingots.
Stone and sand.
Sulphur.
Swine.
Tallow.
Tanning materials, not containing alcohol.
Tapioca, tapioca flour.
Tar and pitch of wood.
Tea, n. s. p.; tea plants.
Teeth, natural.
Textbooks.
Tin ore, tin in bars, blocks or pigs.
Tobacco stems.
Tungsten-bearing ores.
Typewriters.
Uranium.
Wax, vegetable or mineral.
Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects, not for sale or for other persons than the owners. In the case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury. Up to but not exceeding $100 in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Wheat and wheat flour except when imported from a country imposing a duty on wheat and wheat flour exported from the United States.
Wire for fencing or baling purposes.
Wood: Logs, timber, pulp woods, kindling wood, firewood, hop poles, hoop poles, fence posts, hubs for wheels, posts, sawed boards, laths, pickets, palings, staves, shingles, ship timber, broom handles.
Woods: Cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satin wood and other cabinet woods in the log, rough or hewn only; red cedar timber, hewn, sided, squared or round; sticks of partridge hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods n. s. p., in the rough.
Wood pulp, mechanically ground, chemical and rag pulp.
Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel and other like animals.
Wool waste.
Works of art: Original paintings, drawings, artists' proof etchings unbound, engravings unbound, printed by hand, original sculptures; works of art imported for exhibition purposes or for presentation to a public institution.
Works of art (except rugs and carpets) which shall have been produced more than 100 years prior to the date of importation.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Trade Agreements.

For the purpose of readjusting the present duties on importations into the United States and at the same time to encourage the export trade of this country, the president of the United States is authorized and empowered to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce: Provided, however, That said trade agreements before becoming operative shall be submitted to the congress of the United States for ratification or rejection.

Marking and Branding.

All articles of foreign manufacture or production which are capable of being marked, stamped, branded or labeled, without injury, shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled in legible English words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements, so as to indicate the country of origin. All packages containing imported articles shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled so as to indicate legibly and plainly in English words the country of origin and the quantity of their contents.

Discriminating Duties.

A discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention or act of congress to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade.

No goods, wares or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be import-

ed into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The preceding subsection shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

Discount for American Ships.

A discount of 5 per centum on all duties imposed by this act shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation.

AMERICAN HALL OF FAME.

"The Hall of Fame for Great Americans" is the name of a building on University Heights in New York city, in which are inscribed on bronze tablets the names of famous American men and women. Nominations for the honor are made by the public and are submitted to a committee of 100 eminent citizens. In the case of men fifty-one votes are required and in the case of women forty-seven. The first balloting took place in October, 1900, when the following were chosen:

George Washington.
Abraham Lincoln.
Daniel Webster.
Benjamin Franklin.
Ulysses S. Grant.
John Marshall.
Thomas Jefferson.
Ralph W. Emerson.
H. W. Longfellow.
Robert Fulton.
Horace Mann.
Henry W. Beecher.
James Kent.
Joseph Story.
John Adams.
Washington Irving.
Jonathan Edwards.
Samuel F. B. Morse.
David G. Farragut.
Henry Clay.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.
George Peabody.
Robert E. Lee.
Peter Cooper.
Eli Whitney.
John J. Audubon.
William E. Channing.
Gilbert Stuart.
Asa Gray.

Chosen in 1905.

John Quincy Adams.
James Russell Lowell.
William T. Sherman.
James Madison.
John G. Whittier.
Alexander Hamilton.
Louis Agassiz.
Mary Lyon.
Emma Willard.
Maria Mitchell.

Chosen in 1910.

Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Edgar Allan Poe.
James Fenimore Cooper.
Phillips Brooks.
William Cullen Bryant.
Frances E. Willard.
Andrew Jackson.
George Bancroft.
John Lothrop Motley.

Chosen in 1915.

Francis Parkman.
Mark Hopkins.
Elias Howe.
Joseph Henry.
Rufus Choate.
Daniel Boone.
Charlotte Cushman.

Chosen in 1920.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain).
Augustus St. Gaudens.
James Buchanan Eads.
Patrick Henry.
William T. G. Morton.
Roger Williams.
Alice Freeman Palmer.

FASTEST VOYAGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Queenstown to New York, Raunt's Rock to Ambrose channel lightship (short course), 4 days 10 hours 48 minutes, by the Mauretania Sept. 11-15, 1910; long course (2,891 miles) 4 days 17 hours 6 minutes, Mauretania, Feb. 13-18, 1909.

New York to Queenstown, 4 days 13 hours 41 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 15-20, 1909.

Hamburg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 54 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 2-8, 1903

Cherbourg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 9 minutes, by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Aug. 19-25, 1908.

New York to Cherbourg, 5 days 16 hours by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Jan. 4-10, 1900.

Southampton to New York, 5 days 20 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, March 30-April 5, 1898.

Havre to New York, 6 days 1 hour 12 minutes, by La Provence, Sept. 6-13, 1907.

New York to Southampton, 5 days 17 hours 8 minutes, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Nov. 23-29, 1897.

New York to Havre, 6 days 2 hours 48 minutes, by La Provence, May 31-June 6, 1906.

New York to Plymouth (short course), 2,962 miles, 5 days 7 hours 28 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 5-10, 1900; (long course), 3,080 miles, 5 days 9 hours 55 minutes, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Aug. 18-24, 1908.

Plymouth to New York, 5 days 15 hours 46 minutes, by the Deutschland, July 7-12, 1900.

Moville, Ireland, to Cape Race, N. F., 4 days 10 hours, by the Virginian (turbine), June 9-13, 1905.

The best day's run by any steamer was 676 knots, made by the Mauretania, January, 1911.

Distances: New York to Southampton, 3,100 miles; to Plymouth, 2,962 miles; to Queenstown, 2,800 miles; to Cherbourg, 3,047 miles; to Havre, 3,170 miles; to Hamburg, 3,820 miles.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

Applications for passports may be made at any of the following places. The applicant must appear in person:

Room 262, department of state, Washington, D. C.

Passport agent, custom house, New York city.

Passport agent, custom house, San Francisco, Cal.

Before a clerk of a federal court or clerk of a state court having power to naturalize aliens, nearest the place of residence of applicant.

Necessary blanks will be found at these places.

1. Applicants must submit evidence of American citizenship. If born in the United States, (a) either a copy of birth certificate, or (b) a sworn affidavit by a relative as to the date and place of birth, or (c) an affidavit by a friend, who has known the applicant at least fifteen years, and can make the statement under oath that, as to the best of his knowledge and belief, applicant was born in the United States, giving place and date of birth.

A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband.

2. If a naturalized citizen, the certificate of naturalization, or a certified copy thereof, must be exhibited.

3. Applicant must be accompanied by an identifying witness who is an American citizen and who, under oath, can identify the applicant.

4. Two unmounted photographs of applicant, size about 3x3 inches, are necessary (on thin paper—not postcards).

5. The fee is $10.00; $1 for execution of the application and $9 for the passport.

GENERAL EVENTS OF 1921.

FIRE LOSSES AND CASUALTIES.

Antioch, Neb., April 2—American Potash company plant burned; loss $700,000.

Argo, Ill., May 11—Block of houses burned; loss $100,000.

Athens, Ga., Jan. 25—Three business blocks burned; loss $4,000,000.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 4—Bon Air hotel burned; loss $1,500,000.

Barnesville, O., March 3—Kearns-Gorsuch glass plant burned; loss $700,000.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 21—Neponsett car barns burned; loss $650,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Ten factory buildings burned; loss $1,000,000.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 13.—Wharves and warehouses of Charleston Terminal company burned; loss $2,500,000.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 3—Capitol building burned; two lives lost; property loss $1,500,000.

Chicago, Jan. 10—Fire at 301-307 West Lake street causes $100,000 loss.

Jan. 14—Apartment house at 3552-54 Rhodes avenue burned; loss $125,000.

Jan. 25—Building at 219 West South Water street; ten persons injured; loss $75,000.

Jan. 27—Pullman shops burned; loss $450,000.

Feb. 5—Furner garage burned; loss $300,000.

Feb. 18—Building at 1029 West Adams street burned; loss $100,000.

March 6—SS. Peter and Paul cathedral burned; loss $100,000.

March 9—Building at 564-72 West Randolph street burned; loss, $100,000.

March 19—Armour grain elevator at 122d street and Torrence avenue destroyed; loss $4,000,000: six lives lost.

March 29—Explosion in Singer-Schaffer warehouse at 1427-1429 South Halsted street causes loss of eight lives.

May 19—Griswold & Walker warehouse burned; loss $600,000.

Crooks Terminal warehouse burned; loss $1,500,000.

Dallas, Tex., May 24—Ray hotel burned; loss $500,000.

Danville, Iowa, Jan. 25—Business section of town burned; loss $100,000.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 9—Coliseum and pier dance hall burned; loss $500,000.

England, Ark., Jan. 7—Eight persons burned to death in rooming house.

Ennis, Tex., Feb. 17—Six thousand bales of cotton burned; loss $400,000.

Farrell, Pa., Feb. 3—Farrell Dry Goods company store burned; loss $400,000.

Fennimore, Wis., Feb. 16-17—Block of business houses burned; loss $150,000.

Fort Niagara, N. Y., June 10—Nine buildings burned; loss $500,000.

Hakodate, Japan, April 14—Fire destroys 4,000 houses.

Hammond, Ind., March 23—Plant of Moorhead Oil Co. destroyed by fire and explosion; loss $200,000.

Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 30—Palace-Colonial hotel burned; thirteen persons killed and thirty injured.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 1—Erie railroad pier No. 9 burned; loss $1,000,000.

Kansas City, Kas., March 19—Two factories and eight residences burned; loss $250,000.

Aug. 17—Kelly Milling Co.'s plant burned; loss $500,000.

Linden, N. J., July 18—Warner-Quinlan asphalt plant burned; loss $1,000,000.

Manila, P. I., April 1-2—Three thousand residences burned; two lives lost; property loss $3,000,000; 15,000 people made homeless.

Madera, Pa., Jan. 14—Fifteen buildings burned; loss $250,000.

Mayfield, Ky., June 26—Eleven persons burned to death at home of Ernest Lawrence, six miles from the city.

McKeesport, Pa., June 6—Tin Plate company plant burned; loss $2,000,000.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 29—Albert Troestel tannery damaged by fire; loss $1,000,000.

Oct. 4—Ellis lumber plant burned; loss $100,000.

Momence, Ill., Sept. 30—Merit Cap Co.'s plant burned; loss $200,000.

Montreal, Que., April 19—Church of the Nativity burned; loss $800,000.

Morrillton, Ark., Oct. 2—Lesser-Goldman cotton plant burned; loss $2,000,000.

Muskogee, Okla., March 21—Part of business block burned; loss $250,000.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 25—Mendel & Freedman department store burned; loss $1,000,000.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 3—Five persons suffocated in tenement fire.

Peoria, Ill., April 5—Harrington manufacturing plant burned; loss $100,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 13—Atlantic Refining Co. plant burned; twenty persons injured by explosion; loss $750,000.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb. 2—Mills and warehouses burned; loss $200,000.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 31.—Three firemen killed and eighteen injured by falling wall at a fire.

Richmond, Va., March 13—Five men killed and eleven injured in furniture store fire; loss $500,000.

Richwood, W. Va., Aug. 15—Business district burned; loss $300,000.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 14—Central Y. M. C. A. building burned; loss $500,000.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6—Otis Elevator company plant; loss $600,000.

Santa Barbara, Cal., April 13—Ambassador hotel burned; loss $1,500,000.

Tokyo, Japan, March 26—One thousand houses burned in residence district; loss $12,500,000.

Vancouver, B. C., March 20—Concentrator mill burned; loss $1,500,000.

Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 11—Atlas flour mills damaged by fire; loss $300,000.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10—Valuable census documents burned in fire at department of commerce.

Weehawken, N. J., Nov. 4—Railroad piers burned; loss $4,000,000.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 19—Nineteen buildings burned; loss $1,000,000.

Youngstown, O., May 12—Power house and other buildings burned; loss $750,000.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Aberdeen, S. D., July 3—One death and $350,000 in damage caused by tornado in vicinity of Aberdeen.

Alabama, April 15—Five persons killed by storm at Cave Springs, four at Ralph and three in Sullivan; fifteen injured at Birmingham.

Arkansas, April 15—Twenty persons killed by storm near Hope, eighteen near Texarkana, fifteen near Prescott and others in isolated sections.

Braxton, Miss., April 26—Town partly wrecked by tornado; more than a dozen persons killed; damage $100,000.

Chicago, April 16—Many persons injured by heavy gale.

Gardner, Ga., Feb. 10—Thirty persons killed by windstorm.

Mississippi, April 15—Five persons killed by storm at Steen, one at Sontag, one at Rural Hill and one at Laurel.

Melissa, Tex., April 13—Five persons killed and thirty-five injured by tornado.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Blizzard sweeps eastern seacoast, tying up traffic; nine deaths in New York city.

Pachucha, Mexico, Jan. 18—City flooded through breaking of dam; scores of persons drowned.

Port Aransas, Tex., June 22—Gulf hurricane wrecks thirteen ships.

Pueblo, Col., June 3—Sudden rise in Arkansas river causes death of more than 100 persons and property loss of $15,000,000.

Reading, Minn., March 26—Three persons killed by tornado.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 10—Flood in city and vicinity causes loss of 250 lives and $10,000,000 in property.

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 25—Much damage done in city and western Florida by gulf storm.

Texas, April 15-16—Storm kills six persons at Vinger and others near O'Farrell.

Washington, Jan. 29-30—Storm on Olympic peninsula uproots $100,000,000 worth of timber.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 21—Tornado causes loss of $200,000 in business district.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Alaska, American steamer, wrecked off coast of California, Aug. 6—Forty-eight lives lost.

Esperanto, American schooner, sunk off Sable island, May 30—No lives lost.

Fitzroy, British steamer, lost off coast of Australia, June 26—Twenty-seven lives lost.

Governor, American steamship, sunk in collision off Port Townsend, Wash., March 30—Ten lives lost.

Hong Moh, British steamer, wrecked off Swatow island, China, March 3—800 or more Chinese drowned.

K-5, British submarine, sunk with all hands at English channel entrance, Jan. 20—Fifty-two lives lost.

Miztec, barge, lost in Lake Superior storm, near Whitefish Point, Mich., May 14—Seven lives lost.

Panhandle State, American steamship, burned at pier in New York, May 19—Loss $5,000,000.

Rowan, British steamship, sunk in collision near mouth of Clyde, Oct. 9—Twenty-five lives lost.

Salina, Norwegian steamship, sunk in English channel, Sept. 24—Eleven lives lost.

Santa Isabel, Spanish steamer, wrecked on coast of Spain, Jan. 1—214 lives lost.

Tokoyu Maru, Japanese steamship, burned at sea off Pacific coast, May 2—Lives lost.

Woolsey, U. S. destroyer, sunk in collision off Panama Pacific coast, Feb. 26—Sixteen lives lost.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Chicago & Alton road, near Bloomington, Ill., May 15—A score of persons injured in derailment of the Hummer.

Chicago & Northwestern road, near Whitney, Neb., June 15—Five persons killed and thirty-seven injured when train goes through bridge.

Denver & Rio Grande road, near Pueblo, Col., March 15—Five persons lose their lives in burning of Pullman car.

Edinburg, Ind., May 30—Fifty persons injured in collision between interurban cars and freight train.

Long Island road in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 13—Fifteen persons injured in collision.

Michigan Central road at Porter, Ind., Feb. 27—Thirty-seven persons killed in collision of trains at crossing.

Norfolk & Western line, May 2—Six persons killed and twenty-seven injured in wreck near Welch, W. Va.

Paris, France, Oct. 5—Forty persons killed and more than 100 injured in train collision in St. Lazare tunnel.

Pennsylvania road in Burlington, N. J., May 29—Two killed and twenty-five injured in collision.

Shelton, Conn., Feb. 22—Eight persons killed and twenty-five injured in trolley car collision.

Southern railroad, near New River, Tenn., April 6—Four persons killed and thirty injured in derailment of limited train.

Texas & Pacific line at Eagle Flat, Tex., May 13—Six lives lost.

TRAIN-AUTOMOBILE COLLISIONS.

Aurora, Ill., May 27—Four high school pupils killed in collision between automobile and train.

Chicago, July 22—Five persons killed in collision between train and automobile.

La Harpe, Ill., Aug. 27—Five persons killed in automobile-train collision.

Milford, Ill., Oct. 20—Four University of Chicago students killed in collision between automobile and train.

Perth Amboy, N. J., June 15—Six firemen killed and ten injured in collision between truck and train.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 15—Five persons killed in collision between interurban car and automobile truck.

Weston, O., Aug. 14—Six persons killed when train strikes automobile.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS.

Australia, Sept. 19—Seventy men killed by gas explosion in Mount Mulligan coal mine.

Barnesboro, Pa., June 23—Seven persons killed and seven injured by collapse of Grand theater building.

Chester, Pa., Sept. 10—Twenty-four persons drowned and five injured by collapse of bridge.

Chicago, Ill., May 3—Family of six killed by gas.

Dowell, Ill., Feb. 23—Seven lives lost in Kathleen mine fire.

Godfrey, Ill., May 27—Five children drowned by boat capsizing in pond.

LaCrosse, Wis., Feb. 11—Three men in mail airplane killed by explosion.

Lawrenceville, Ill., Feb. 7—Teacher and seven boys killed by explosion of can of nitroglycerin at Crossroads schoolhouse.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 24—Twenty-five persons killed by gasoline explosion.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 30—One hundred and thirty persons injured by manhole explosions.

Oppau, Germany, Sept. 21—Explosion in Badische chemical factory kills 1,100 persons and injures 4,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14—Ten men killed in tank explosion at Atlantic Refining company's plant.

Whiting, Ind., July 4—Eight men killed and forty-two injured by explosion of battery of gasoline stills; loss $2,000,000.

DEATH ROLL OF THE YEAR 1921.

UNITED STATES.

Adams, Frederick U. (1859), author and engineer, at Larchmont, N. Y., Aug. 29.
Adams, Henry C. (1851), economist, in Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 11.
Albes, Charles E. (1867), director-general of the Pan-American Union, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.
Ankeny, Levi (1844), former U. S. senator, in Walla Walla, Wash., March 29.
Armstrong, Edwin M., railroad president, in Peoria, Ill., July 26.
Arnold, George T. (1846), transportation official, in Mackinac City, Mich., Sept. 16.
Bailey, Frank Harvey (1852), rear-admiral U. S. N., in El Paso, Tex., April 9.
Bancroft, Frank (1846), baseball official, in Cincinnati, O., March 31.
Barry, P. H. (1844), general, veteran of the civil war, at Sawtelle, Cal., Dec. 21, 1920.
Barto, Daniel o, educator, in Urbana, Ill., Jan. 17.
Bispham, David S. (1857), opera and concert singer, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 2.
Berlitz, Maximilian D. (1852), educator, in New York, N. Y., April 6.
Blackmon, Fred L. (1873), congressman, in Bartow, Fla., Feb. 17.
Blatz, Albert C. (1857), brewer, in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 17.
Blessing, George F. (1875), engineer, in Bay View, Mich., June 25.
Blount, William A. (1851), president American Bar association, in Baltimore, Md., June 15.
Bonaparte, Charles J. (1851), former attorney-general, in Baltimore, Md., June 28.
Bonfanti, Marie (1851), dancer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 25.
Booker, Charles F., congressman, in Savannah, Mo., Jan. 21.
Bradford, Albert G. (1855), member of advertising firm, in Philadelphia, Pa., May 16.
Brooke, C. A. (1831), clergyman, in Hinsdale, Ill., July 25.
Brooks, William R. (1844), astronomer, in Geneva, N. Y., May 3.
Brown, Mrs. W. C., in Pasadena, Cal., June 2.
Brumbaugh, Clement L. (1863), former congressman, in Columbus, O., Sept. 28.
Bruner, A. M. (1851), Y. M. C. A. worker, in Everett, Wash., April 21.
Brunner, Henry (1858), banker, in New York, N. Y., June 8.
Burbank, Alonzo N. (1844), manufacturer, in Portland, Me., July 23.
Burch, Charles Sumner (1855), bishop, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1920.
Burroughs, John (1837), naturalist and author, at Kingsville, O., March 29.
Butt, McCoskry (1856), brigadier-general N. Y. N. G., in New York, N. Y., March 3.
Campbell, Ralph E. (1867), former U. S. district judge, in Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 9.
Canada, W. W. (1849), former consul, in Winchester, Ind., May 17.
Cary, Annie Louise (1841), singer, in Norwalk, Conn., April 3.
Catron, Thomas B. (1840), former United States senator, in Santa Fe, N. M., May 15.
Chester, Samuel K. (1834), actor, at Actors' home, Long Island, N. Y., March 19.
Childs, John Lewis (1857), floriculturist, in New York, March 5.
Christie, Thomas D. (1843), educator, in Pasadena, Cal., May 25.
Clare, Margaret (1838), educator, in Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 15.
Clark, Champ (1850), former speaker of house of representatives, in Washington, D. C., March 2.
Clark, John E. (1833), mathematician, in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 3.
Clarke, Thomas S. (1860), artist, in New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1920.
Cochems, Henry F. (1875), attorney, in Salida, Col., Sept. 23.
Cochran, William F. (1844), north shore pioneer, in Lake Bluff, Ill., April 27.
Coggswell, William B., founder of Solvay process, in New York, N. Y., June 7.
Collins, J. R. (1855), banker and land owner, in Chicago, May 16.
Colt, Samuel P. (1852), chairman U. S. Rubber company, in Bristol, R. I., Aug. 13.
Coutant, Richard B. (1845), physician, in Tarrytown, Pa., Sept. 13.
Converse, Edward C. (1849), financier, in Pasadena, Cal., April 4.
Coolidge, Thomas J. (1831), diplomat, in Boston, Mass., Nov. 17.
Countryman, Elmer J. (1871), banker, in Dixon, Ill., Jan. 13.
Cox, Harry B., inventor, in Los Angeles Cal., June 30.
Craven, John E. (1858), commodore U. S. N., retired, Dec. 26, 1920.
Cryer, Matthew H. (1840), surgeon, in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12.
Cudahy, John P., packer, in Hollywood, Cal., April 20.
Curran, William Reid (1855), attorney, in Pekin, Ill., Feb. 26.
Curtis, Mrs. C. C. (1829), in Miami, Fla., April 28.
Cutter, Isaac (1854), Masonic official, at Camp Point, Ill., May 16.
Daland, William C. (1861), educator, in Battle Creek, Mich., June 21.
Dalliba, W. Swift (1847), express official, at Santa Barbara, Cal., July 27.
Darby, William J. (1848), educator, in Newburg, Ind., Feb. 10.
Dickey, Sol C. (1858), clergyman, in Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 23, 1920.
Dittman, C. J. (1860), former mayor, in Freeport, Ill., Feb. 18.
Dodge, Joshua Erie (1854), former Wisconsin Supreme court judge, in Milwaukee, May 2.
Dorney, Richard (1841), theatrical manager, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 16.
Douglas, Charles N., author and editor, in New York, N. Y., Nov. 16.
Dowst, Henry Payson (1876), author, in New York, N. Y., March 13.
Drummond, Andrew L. (1845), former chief of federal secret service, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 12.
Edger, James D., golf player, in Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8.
Ellis, Alston (1847), educator, in Athens, O., Nov. 14, 1920.
Erb, Fred (1858), sportsman, in Lafayette, Ind., June 29.
Farrelly, John P. (1861), bishop, in Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 12.
Ferguson, Thomas B. (1857), former governor, in Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 14.
Filer, E. Golden (1840), capitalist, in Chicago, April 13.
Fisher, Albert N. (1839), clergyman and editor, in Portland, Ore., Feb. 25.
Fithian, George W. (1854), political leader, in Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 22.
Fornoff, John W. (1855), editor, in Streator, Ill., Aug. 15.
Fort, J. Franklin (1857), former governor, in South Orange, N. J., Nov. 17, 1920.
Foster, Murphy J. (1849), former U. S. senator, in Franklin, La., June 12.
French, Francis H. (1857), brigadier-general U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C., March 10.

Gabriels, Henry (1837), Roman Catholic bishop, in Ogdensburg, N. Y., April 23.
Galbraith, F. W. (1874), national commander American Legion, in Indianapolis, Ind., June 9.
Gibbons, James (1834), cardinal, in Baltimore, Md., March 24.
Gibson, Paris (1830), former U. S. senator, in Great Falls, Mont., Dec. 16. 1920.
Gilman, John E. (1844), former national G. A. R. commander, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 20.
Goldsmith, A. W. (1841), attorney, in Cincinnati, O., July 22.
Graham, Edwin R. (1854), publishing agent, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 19.
Grote, William (1849), former mayor, in Elgin, Ill., May 15.
Guernsey, Mitchell, sculptor, in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 1.
Halsey, A. Woodruff (1852), mission official, in Philadelphia, Pa., April 20.
Hanaford, Phœbe A. (1829), minister and suffrage worker, in Rochester, N. Y., June 2.
Hamon, J. L., republican national committeeman, in Ardmore, Okla., Nov. 26, 1920.
Hanna, Septimus (1844), successor to Mary Baker Eddy, in Pasadena, Cal., July 24.
Harper, Edward Thomson (1857), theologian, in Geneseo, Ill., Jan. 14.
Harris, Benjamin F. (1868), banker and farmer, in Champaign, Ill., Dec. 19, 1920.
Hart, Joseph (1858), comedian, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 3.
Hastings, James S. (1868), humorist ("Luke McLuke"), in Cincinnati, O., June 3.
Hawes, Charles S. (1871), member U. S. dye tariff commission, in Chicago, April 22.
Hemphill, Alexander J (1856), financier, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1920.
Hempl, George (1859), philologist, at Palo Alto, Cal., Aug. 15.
Hepburn, Andrew D. (1830), educator, in Oxford, O., Feb. 14.
Herndon, Agnes (Mrs. Agnes H. Andruss), actress, in Whitestone, L. I., Jan. 1.
Hert, Alvin T. (1865), republican leader, in Washington, D. C., June 7.
Herz, Ralph (1878), comedian, in Atlantic City, N. J., July 12.
Hester, William (1835), publisher, in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 9.
Hewitt, Peter Cooper (1861), scientist and inventor, in Paris, France, Aug. 25.
Holmes, Orsamus (1837), inventor, at New Lenox, Ill., Feb. 4.
Hook, William O. (1857), jurist, at Sayner, Wis., Aug. 11.
Horgan, John G. (1871), billiard player, in San Francisco, Cal., June 24.
Houghton, Henry F. (1860), railroad official, in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan 10.
Howard, Thomas B. (1854), rear-admiral U. S. N., retired, in Annapolis, Md., Nov. 10, 1920.
Huneker, James G. (1860), musical critic and essayist, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 9.
Ide, Henry C. (1844), former governor-general of the Philippines, in St. Johnsbury, Vt., June 13.
Irons, James A. (1857), brigadier-general U. S. A., retired, in Sorrento, Italy, July 23.
Israel, Rogers (1854), bishop, in Erie, Pa., Jan. 11.
James, Rorer A. (1859), congressman, in Danville, Va., Aug. 6.
Jastrow, Morris (1861), educator, in Jenkintown, Pa., June 22.
Jenkins, James G. (1834), jurist, in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 6.
Jewell, William R. (1837), editor, in Danville, Ill., June 3.
Jones, William A. (1867), bishop of Porto Rico, in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17.
Kane, James Johnson (1837), rear-admiral U. S. N., retired, in Philadelphia, Pa., March 10.
King, W. F. (1830), educator, in Mount Vernon, Iowa, Oct. 23.
Kerwin, James O. (1850), judge, in Madison, Wis., Jan. 29.
Knott, Thomas E. (1861), first mayor of Gary, Ind., in Rochester, Minn., March 26.
Knox, Philander Chase (1853), U. S. senator, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.
Koudelka, Joseph M. (1852), bishop, in Superior, Wis., June 24.
Lambert, Jacob (1856), Masonic official, in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19.
Lambuth, Walter R. (1854), bishop, in Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 26.
Lane, Franklin K. (1864), former secretary of interior, in Rochester, Minn., May 18.
Lawrence, William, actor, in Boston, Mass., March 17.
Ledyard, Henry B. (1844), railroad official, in Detroit, Mich., May 25.
Lemon, Charles H. (1863), surgeon, in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 22.
Levy, Abraham, lawyer, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1920.
Lippincott, George T. (1864), banker, at Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 14.
Lowney, Walter M. (1856), candy manufacturer, in Boston, Mass., April 4.
Lowrie, Mrs. A. (1840), in Elgin, Ill., Jan. 30.
Maher, James D. (1854), clerk of U. S. Supreme court, in Washington, D. C., June 3.
Masterson, W. B. (1855), sporting editor, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 25.
McCarthy, Charles (1873), librarian, in Prescott, Ariz., March 26.
McCombs, William F. (1875), lawyer and political leader, in Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 22.
McLean, John B. ("Larry"), ball player, in Boston, Mass., March 24.
Meehan, Joseph (1840), nurseryman and writer, in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1920.
Merrill, James G. (1840), clergyman, educator and author, at Mountain Lakes, N. J., Dec. 22, 1920.
Mills, Frank R., actor, in Galesburg, Mich., June 10.
Monson, Mrs. Sophia (1842), actress, in Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 24, 1920.
Morrissey, Andrew (1860), priest and educator, in Paris, France, May 28.
Murphy, John Francis (1853), artist, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 30.
Murphy, Starr J. (1860), attorney, at Daytona, Fla., April 4.
Newkirk, Garrett (1847), author, in Pasadena, Cal., April 7.
O'Brien, Patrick, noted aviator in the world war, in Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 17, 1920.
O'Gorman, Thomas (1843), bishop, in Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 18.
Opp, Julie (1871), actress, in New York, N. Y., April 8.
Orth, Charles J., composer, in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1.
Oyen, Olaf (1883), novelist, at Forest Hills, L. I., Oct. 23.
Page, Mrs. Thomas Nelson (1858), in Southboro, Mass., June 6.
Parker, Thomas A. (1835), clergyman, in Champaign, Ill., June 18.
Pankhurst, Frederic H. (1864), governor, in Augusta, Me., Jan. 31.
Paynter, Thomas H. (1852), former U. S. senator, in Frankfort, Ky., March 8.
Perrine, William (1858), editor, in Philadelphia, Pa., March 25.

Phillips, Ben (1870), assemblyman, in Edgewood, Ill., March 22.
Porter, Horace (1837), diplomat and soldier, in New York, N. Y., May 29.
Post, James D. (1863), former congressman, in Washington, D. C., April 1.
Potter, Paul M. (1854), dramatic critic, in New York, N. Y., March 7.
Preus, Christian K., college president, in Decorah, Iowa, May 28.
Pritchard, Jeter C. (1857), judge, in Asheville, N. C., April 10.
Prouty, Charles A. (1853), former interstate commerce commissioner, in Newport, Vt., July 8.
Rawling, Sylvester J. E. (1858), music critic, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 16.
Reinhardt, Henry (1859), art dealer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 13.
Reynolds, George D., judge, in St. Louis, Mo., March 18.
Reynolds, Walter R. (1867), tobacco merchant, at Winston-Salem, N. C., March 6.
Rhys-Herbert, Williams (1868), composer, in Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 4.
Roberts, Benjamin K. (1847), brigadier-general U. S. A., retired, in Ossining, N. Y., July 16.
Roberts, Joseph, clergyman, in Racine, Wis., Feb. 16.
Robinson, John (1844), circus owner, in Miami, Fla., April 30.
Robinson, Warren, instructor of deaf, in Savannah, Mo., Jan. 2.
Roebling, Karl G., engineer, at Spring Lake, N. J., May 30.
Roesen, Oscar, manufacturer, in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 14.
Ross, Edward B. (1861), physicist, in Washington, D. C., May 17.
Ruckman, John W. (1858), brigadier-general U. S. A., in Brookline, Mass., June 7.
Schlesinger, Ferdinand A. (1850), capitalist, in Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 3.
Scripps, James G. (1855), publisher, in Miramar, Cal., Jan. 7.
Seymour, Horatio W. (1854), editorial writer, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1920.
Shears-Carnavole, Mrs. Jessie E., philanthropist, in New York, N. Y., July 16.
Sleicher, John A. (1848), editor, in Albany, N. Y., May 5.
Snyder, John Francis (1830), physician, in Virginia, Ill., April 30.
Shores, E. A. (1845), lumberman, in Ashland, Wis., April 18.
Smith, J. B. (1854), editor, at Kankakee, Ill., Aug. 14.
Smith, Milton H. (1836), railroad president, in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 22.
Smythe, Julian K. (1861), clergyman, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 5.
Somers, Orlando A. (1843), former G. A. R. national commander, in Kokomo, Ind., June 9.
Speyer, Mrs. James, welfare worker, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 23.
Spofford, Harriet P. (1835), novelist, in Deer Island, Maine, Aug. 15.
Spreckels, John D., Jr., capitalist, near Taft, Cal., Aug. 8.
Stanchfield, John B. (1855), attorney, in Islip, L. I., June 25.
Stanford, Henry (1869), actor, at Great Hills, N. Y., Feb. 19.
Staymater, Byron F., former member of legislature, in Clinton, Ill., April 27.
Stetson, Francis L. (1845), attorney, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1920.
Stewart, William, member constitutional convention, in Paris, Ill., Jan. 6.
Stites, Edgar Page (1836), hymn writer, at Cape May, N. J., Jan. 8.
Stone, Winthrop E. (1862), university president, on Mount Eanon, Alberta, July 17.
Stuart, Wilmer (1869), editor, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 30.
Tarbell, Frank B. (1853), educator, in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4, 1920.
Tausig, Edward W. (1847), rear-admiral U. S. N., retired, in Newport, R. I., Jan. 29.
Taylor, Charles H. (1847), editor and publisher, in Boston, Mass., June 22.
Taylor, Samuel M. (1852), congressman, in Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.
Thayer, Abbott H. (1850), artist, in Dublin, N. H., May 30.
Theall, Elisha (1874), colonel U. S. M. C., in Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.
Thompson, George W. (1850), judge, in Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 5.
Thorpe, L. O. (1848), banker, in St. Paul, Minn., April 7.
Upton, Francis R., inventor, in Orange, N. J., March 10.
Wallace, Ben E. (1848), circus owner, in Rochester, Minn., April 8.
Wallace, John F. (1852), civil engineer, in Washington, D. C., July 3.
Ward, Frank T. (1849), actor, in New York, N. Y., April 30.
Ward, Thomas, mining company official, near Teller, Alaska, Jan. 12.
Warfield, Benjamin B. (1851), theologian, in Princeton, N. J., Feb. 17.
Warner, John B. (1826), former mayor, in Peoria, Ill., Dec. 28, 1920.
Wendell, Barrett (1855), educator, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 8.
Wetmore, George P. (1846), former U. S. senator from Rhode Island, in Boston, Mass., Sept. 11.
White, Alfred T. (1846), merchant and philanthropist, near Central Valley, N. Y., Jan. 29.
Whitney, William F. (1851), anatomist, in Boston, Mass., March 4.
White, Edward Douglas (1845), chief justice of the United States Supreme court, in Washington, D. C., May 19.
Wiggins, Howard C., Royal Arcanum official, in Rome, N. Y., Aug. 21.
Williams, Henry R. (1849), railroad official, in Seattle, Wash., June 8.
Williams, William E. (1857), former congressman, in Pittsfield, Ill., Sept. 12.
Winkler, F. C. (1838), attorney, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 22.
Wright, George F. (1838), geologist, in Oberlin, O., April 20.
Young, John P. (1851), editor, in San Francisco, Cal., April 23.
Zach, Max, musician, in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3.

FOREIGN.

Augusta Victoria (1858), former empress of Germany, at Doorn, Holland, April 11.
Barclay, Florence L. (1862), author, in Surrey, England, March 10.
Battenberg, Prince Louis of (Marquis of Milford Haven), (1854), in London, England, Sept. 11.
Baudissin, Friedrich von, admiral, in Berlin, Germany, Feb. 5.
Bethmann-Hollweg, Theobald von (1856), former German imperial chancellor, near Berlin, Germany, Jan. 1.
Boehn, Hans M. L. von (1853), general, in Berlin, Germany, Feb. 19.
Buelow, Field Marshal, Count Karl (1844), soldier, in Berlin, Germany, Aug. 31.
Burdett-Coutts, William L. A. B. (1851), member of parliament, in London, England, July 28.
Callaghan, George A., admiral, in London, England, Nov. 23, 1920.

Camassi, Filippo (1848), cardinal, in Rome, Italy, Jan. 19.
Cameron, Charles A. (1831), surgeon, in Dublin, Feb. 27.
Caruso, Enrico (1873), opera singer, in Naples, Italy, Aug. 2.
Cassell, Sir Ernest (1852), financier and philanthropist, in London, England, Sept. 22.
Cecil, Lord Eustace (1834), in London, England, July 3.
Chambers, Charles Haddon (1860), author, in London, England, March 28.
Churchill, Lady Randolph (1854), in London, England, June 29.
Combes, Emile (1853), former premier, in Paris, France, May 25.
Cotes, Merton R. (1835), art connoisseur, in England, Jan. 28.
Cowans, Sir John (1862), general in British army, in Mentone, France, April 16.
Craven, Earl of (1868), drowned off Isle of Wight, July 10.
Crooks, William (1852), labor leader, in London, England, June 5.
Crozier, John Beattie (1849), historian and physician, in London, England, Jan. 8.
Dato, Eduardo (1858), statesman, in Madrid, Spain, March 8.
Denis, Ernest (1849), historian, in Paris, France, Jan. 5.
Diepenbrock, Alphonse, composer, in Amsterdam, Holland, April 5.
Dobson, Austin (1840), poet, at Ealing, England, Sept. 2.
Dubourg, A. (1842), cardinal, in France, Sept. 23.
Dougherty, Montague (1870), rear-admiral British navy, in London, England, May 3.
Drago, Luis Maria (1858), jurist, originator of Drago doctrine, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, June 9.
Dubst, Antonio (1844), statesman, in Paris, France, April 15.
Dvorak, Max, art historian, in Grusbach, Moravia, Feb. 10.
Ekengren, W. A. F. (1861), diplomat, in Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1920.
Ferrari, Andrew (1850), cardinal, in Milan, Italy, Feb. 2.
Fisher, Sydney (1850), statesman, in Ottawa, Ont., April 9.
Freyer, Sir Peter, K. C. B. (1853), surgeon, in London, England, Sept. 10.
Fried, Alfred H., editor, in Vienna, May 6.
Fucini, Renato (1843), poet, in Rome, Italy, Feb. 26.
French, George, Salvation Army officer, in Bombay, India, March 15.
Gardner, Herbert C. (1846), steamship owner, in London, England, May 7.
Gomez, Jose M., former president of Cuba, in New York, N. Y., June 13.
Greene, W. Friese (1855), inventor, in London, England, May 5.
Greppi, Count Giuseppi (1819), statesman, in Milan, Italy, May 8.
Gunther, Duke Ernest (1863), in Primkenau, Silesia, Feb. 23.
Hagerup, Francis G. (1853), Norwegian diplomat, in Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 7.
Hawker, Harry G., aviator, in London, England, July 12.
Howard, Jared B., medical authority, in London, England, Jan. 9.
Hughes, Sir Sam (1853), soldier and statesman, in Lindsay, Ont., Aug. 24.
Humperdinck, Engelbert (1854), composer, in Neu-Strelitz, Germany, Sept. 28.
Jerningham, Charles E. W. (1854), writer, in London, England, Feb. 7.
Kropotkin, Prince Peter Alexewich (1842), revolutionary leader, in Moscow, Russia, Feb. 8.
La Palme, Beatrice (1881), opera singer, in Montreal, Canada, Jan. 9.
Laurens, Jean-Paul (1839), painter, in Paris, France, March 23.
Legien, Carl Rudolph, socialist leader, in Berlin, Germany, Dec. 26.
Lippmann, Gabriel, scientist, at sea, July 13.
Ludwig III. (1845), former king of Bavaria, at Sarvar castle, Hungary, Oct. 18.
MacArthur, Miss Mary (1860), labor leader, in London, England, Jan. 1.
McAfee, John B. (1861), banker, in London, England, Jan. 11.
Mercier, Auguste, former minister of war, in Paris, France, March 3.
Marcel, Lucille, opera singer, in Vienna, Austria, June 23.
Maud'huy, L. E. de, general, in Paris, France, July 16.
Metternich, Pauline (1835), in Vienna, Sept. 28.
Mulholland, Rosa (Lady Gilbert), novelist, in Dublin, April 26.
Nathan, Ernesto, former mayor, in Rome, Italy, April 9.
Nicholas I. (1841), king of Montenegro, in Antibres, France, March 1.
Pardo-Bazan, Countess Emilia, writer, in Madrid, Spain, May 12.
Parnell, Mrs. Charles Stewart, in London, England, Feb. 5.
Perris, George H. (1866), journalist, in London, England, Dec. 23, 1920.
Peter I. (1844), king of Serbia, in Belgrade, Aug. 16.
Phillips, F. C. (1849), novelist, in London, England, April 21.
Planches, Baron, Mayor des (1851), diplomat, in Rome, Italy, Dec. 27, 1920.
Rhallys, Demetrios, statesman, in Athens, Greece, Aug. 19.
Roche, Alexander (1861), painter, in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 10.
Somerset, Lady Henry, temperance worker, in London, England, March 11.
Story, Douglas (1872), war correspondent, on train in India, July 10.
Strang, William (1859), etcher, in Bournemouth, England, April 12.
Talaat Pasha, former grand vizier of Turkey, in Berlin, Germany, March 15.
Thode, Henry, historian, in Copenhagen, Denmark, Nov. 10, 1920.
Vesnitch, M. R., diplomat, in Paris, France, May 28.
Walsh, James H. (1840), archbishop, in Dublin, Ireland, April 9.
Wedmore, Sir Frederick (1844), art critic and poet, in County Kent, England, Feb. 25.
Wekerle, Alexander (1849), statesman, in Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 27.
West, Sir Algernon (1832), privy councilor and author, in London, March 21.
Whiteside, Thomas (1857), archbishop, in Liverpool, England, Jan. 28.
William II., former king of Wurttemberg, at Chateau Bebenhausen, Germany, Oct. 2.
Wilson, Arthur Knyvet (1842), admiral, at Swaffham, England, May 25.

DEATHS OF CENTENARIANS.

Deaths of centenarians in the United States from Nov. 1, 1920, to Nov. 1, 1921:
Dionysius, John, 110, Wilmette, Ill., Jan. 12.
Hastings, Mrs. Anne L. P., 108, Westchester, Pa., Jan. 29.
Guzeman, Aaron H., 103, Washington, Iowa, Jan. 31.
Fischer, Mrs. Mary, 110, 416 Bixby court, Chicago, Feb. 11.
Mantel, Joseph, 111, in Toronto, Ont., Feb. 1.
McQuade, John, 102, Beloit, Wis., May 17.
Nickerson, Mrs. Anna, 104, Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 21, 1920.
Reading, John, 103, Joliet, Ill., Jan. 24.
Woodworth, Susan B., 100, 4632 Kenwood avenue, Chicago, Feb. 14.
Jordon, Luke, 101, Pontiac, Ill., May 27.

GOV. LEN SMALL OF ILLINOIS INDICTED.

Len Small, governor, and Fred E. Sterling, lieutenant-governor, of Illinois, were indicted by the Sangamon county grand jury July 20, 1921, on charges of embezzling state funds and conspiracy to defraud the state when they held the office of state treasurer in 1917-1919 and 1919-1921, respectively. Vernon S. Curtis of Grant Park, Ill., one of the owners of the "Grant Park bank," was named jointly with the state officials mentioned in two of the four true bills returned. The indictments charged:

1. Gov. Small, Lieut.-Gov. Sterling and Vernon Curtis with conspiracy to defraud the state of $2,000,000.

2 Gov. Small, Lieut.-Gov. Sterling and Curtis with the embezzlement of $700,000.

3. Gov. Small with the embezzlement of $500,000.

4. Lieut.-Gov. Sterling with the embezzlement of $500,000.

Edward E. Miller, elected state treasurer in November, 1920, discovered what he considered to have been illegal practices in the handling of the public funds by his predecessors in office, and called the matter to the attention of Attorney-General Edward J. Brundage, who, after investigating, laid the case before State's Attorney C. F. Mortimer of Sangamon county for presentation to the grand jury.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY.

The story of what followed is told in the report of that body to the Circuit court. It follows:

"May it please the court: The undersigned, the regular grand jury of Sangamon county, who were instructed by this court to inquire into the handling of state moneys by former state treasurers, beg leave to report that we have devoted two weeks to that work, and in the course of our investigations have examined many witnesses.

"In making this inquiry we have endeavored to observe strictly the oath administered to us and to follow the instruction of this court. We have tried to conduct an impartial investigation of the facts without malice, fear or favor toward any individual.

"From the evidence submitted it appears that the treasury of the state of Illinois carries large daily balances and that during the administration of Fred E. Sterling these balances have ranged from $20,000,000 to $32,000,000. During the administrations of Len Small and Fred E. Sterling as treasurers of the state of Illinois the law then in force in this state required the state treasurer to deposit all moneys received by him on account of the state within five days after receiving same in such banks in the cities of the state as in the opinion of the treasurer were secure and which paid the highest rate of interest to the state for such deposits.

"We find that both the letter and spirit of that law were violated. Instead of loaning the state moneys to all secure banks of the state, without discrimination, and to such of them which paid the highest rate of interest, only a portion of that money was loaned in accordance with the provisions of the statute. For the purpose of circumventing those provisions an ingenious scheme was devised and closely adhered to.

"Beginning with the administration of Former Treasurer Small, the daily balances of the state treasury were carried on the books under two primary funds, one denominated as the 'vault fund' and the other as the 'safe fund.' The vault fund represented the aggregate loans made to legitimate banking institutions throughout the state and was uniformly less in amount than the safe fund.

"The so-called safe fund represented loans made to the so-called 'Grant Park bank,' which was formerly a private banking institution, but which absolutely ceased to function as a bank after 1908. Although this purported bank was purported to be owned by a single individual, and did not transact any banking business whatsoever and had no depositor other than the state of Illinois, yet it was given huge deposits of public moneys by two former state treasurers, Messrs. Small and Sterling.

"The average deposits of state moneys carried by this purported bank were $10,000,000. The evidence shows money was taken from the state treasury generally in lots of $500,000 and deposited in the so-called Grant Park bank, which thereupon issued and delivered to the state treasurer certificates of deposit for the amounts received, but without any collateral security. In other words, the only evidence of indebtedness and the only security held by the treasurer for loans aggregating $10,000,000 were paper obligations of a fictitious bank.

"The moneys he received were used in purchasing at a discount short time notes issued by Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., two large corporations engaged in the packing business in Chicago. These transactions netted the purchasers of the notes large profits. If any portion of the profits so realized was paid into the state treasury it was less than 2 per cent. The evidence shows that most of the banks receiving public moneys paid into the state treasury interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, but that the aggregate interest paid into the state treasury on all public funds during the administrations of Messrs. Small and Sterling was less than 2 per cent per annum.

"The records of treasurer's office for July 10, 1919, illustrate the manner in which the public funds have been handled. On that day the 'vault fund' is debited with $7,977,500, of which sum $4,977,000 was deposited in approximately 300 banks throughout the state and $3,000,000 in a private banking institution, while the 'safe fund' was debited with $18,000,000.

"The activities of the state government have grown tremendously during the past few years. Each legislature adds to the supervisory duties of the state, and as a result of these regulatory laws the annual income of the state is being constantly augmented. One or two laws alone have added millions of dollars to the receipts of the state.

"The legislature of this state has unlimited investigating powers. We, therefore, recommend that it institute an exhaustive investigation of the whole subject of the handling of public funds, for the twofold purpose of determining (1) official delinquency, if any, and (2) what legislation, if any, should be enacted to protect the interests of the state and to put an end forever to the traffic in public funds.

"We desire to record publicly our commendation of the attitude of the present state treasurer of Illinois, Edward E. Miller, who appeared before us with the records of his office in answer to a subpœna duces tecum. We were greatly impressed with the fact that his testimony was free from malice or bias toward any single individual. His testimony revealed not only an intimate knowledge of the affairs of his office but also a proper conception of his responsibilities and duties.

"We request the court to permit us to remain in session for the purpose of further investigation. Respectfully submitted.

"D. A. BRIAN, Foreman."

WARRANTS ISSUED.

Warrants for the arrest of the indicted men were issued. The bonds of Gov. Small and Lieut.-Gov. Sterling were fixed at $150,000 each and that of Mr. Curtis at $100,000. They were subsequently reduced to $50,000 in each case.

Each of the indictments contained six counts. The true bill charging Gov. Small specifically with the embezzlement of $500,000 set forth that the governor, then state treasurer, had in his possession on Jan. 1, 1919, that amount of money, in denominations unknown, and that "said Len Small, then and there as such treasurer, did then and there, wickedly, willfully, unlawfully and feloniously embezzle and fraudulently convert to his own use, steal, take and carry away the said money then and there belonging to and then and there being the property of the state of Illinois."

The second, third and fourth counts merely amplified the currency embezzlement charges. The fifth count charged the defendant with the embezzlement of "bonds, mortgages, coupons, bank bills, notes, warrants, orders, funds and securities."

The last count accused him of converting the above-mentioned securities to his own use. The joint embezzlement indictment against Small, Sterling and Curtis, and the separate indictment against Sterling, were drawn up in the same verbiage as that against the governor, with the exception that the amount named was $700,000.

The conspiracy indictment charged that on Feb. 10, 1920, all three defendants, in order "to obtain of and from the said state of Illinois the moneys, funds, goods and property of the said state of Illinois by false pretenses, did then and there unlawfully, knowingly, designedly, fraudulently and feloniously conspire, combine and agree together with the fraudulent and malicious intent willfully and wickedly to cheat and defraud said state," and that they endeavored "to obtain by false pretenses divers large sums of current money of great value, to wit, of the value of $2,000,000."

They were also charged with a confidence game and attempting to cheat and defraud the state by "malfeasance, partiality and oppression in the office of treasurer."

GOVERNOR CLAIMS IMMUNITY.

It was at first said that Gov. Small would demand an immediate trial, but on the advice of Joseph W. Fifer, George B. Gillespie and James M. Graham he put in a claim of immunity from arrest on account of his position as chief executive of the state. On July 22 he issued the following statement to the people of Illinois:

"Supplementing a statement issued to-day by my attorneys, the Hon. Joseph W. Fifer, former governor of Illinois; the Hon. James M. Graham, former member of congress, and the Hon. George B. Gillespie, I desire to advise you as follows:

"When Attorney-General Brundage succeeded in securing from the Sangamon county grand jury his indictment against me my first impulse, knowing that I am absolutely innocent, was to submit myself to the court and stand trial in the ordinary course of the administration of the criminal law. My counsel, however, advised me that such a course would amount to a practical surrender of the sovereignty of the state in violation of my oath of office.

"They declare, on the other hand, that it is my duty, under the constitution, to decline to waive the independence of the executive department; that it would be a violation of my oath of office so to do, and that such a course would necessarily result in embarrassment of the state government.

"They point out, and with unanswerable authority, that the exemption of a governor from arrest and trial upon criminal charges during his term of office is not a personal privilege, but an exemption in the interest of the public welfare and to perpetuate independence of the executive department.

"I accept these conclusions as irrevocable, by their very force pointing out to me the course I should pursue, and I shall, therefore, not attempt to waive the constitutional exemption."

The statement of the attorneys referred to by the governor was in the main merely an elaboration of that made by him. It contained among other things the following suppositions:

"Now, suppose the governor submits to arrest. Suppose he refuses to give bail. Suppose he is imprisoned, but although imprisoned he is in the state and still governor. While thus under duress he might very naturally refuse to act in his official capacity, he might decline to perform the functions of his office. The governor being in the state, the lieutenant-governor cannot act as governor, and so the executive function is suspended, the body is without a head. Chaos will reign.

"Again: Suppose the court orders the sheriff to arrest the governor, and that the sheriff tries to carry out the order of the court, but the constitution makes the governor a commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state, and the officers and members of these forces are sworn to obey their commander in chief.

"Should the sheriff attempt to use force in arresting the governor and the military, obeying their commander in chief, resist the attempt, what is the result? One independent function of the government trying by physical force to overcome and reduce to subjection another equally independent branch. The house is divided against itself. Anarchy may follow.

"Again, suppose an accused executive submits to arrest and trial and is convicted. The constitution places in his hands the exclusive exercise of the pardoning power. Is it not quite absurd to suppose that the framers of the constitution intended that a governor of the state could possibly be placed in a position where he would be called upon to pardon himself?"

Messrs. Fifer, Graham and Gillespie appeared before Judge Smith as "friends of the court" on July 22 and argued along the lines already indicated that the governor was immune from arrest. Attorney Fifer made the point that there was only one way of dealing with a governor and that was by impeachment.

"Somewhere," he said, "there is authority for the statement in the constitution that where one method is pointed out the exclusion of all others is implied."

"Yes, I know that authority and I have considered it," said Judge Smith. "The question of the arrest of a governor was never before the constitutional convention, but it now appears to the court that the whole reference to impeachment proceedings dealt with him relative to misconduct in office.

"The action pending here, and which somewhat distresses the court, has no relation whatever to any official conduct. The offense charged is not an offense committed as an act of the governor, and the arguments presented support the contentions that the governor during his term of office may commit any crime he pleases and be answerable to no one. That is a dangerous assumption."

"If the law," Attorney Graham interrupted,

"provides no other course of procedure against a governor except impeachment there is a defect in the law, and the court has no power to correct that defect."

"Ah, but you are assuming there is a defect," replied the court. "An indictment is of no avail unless it can be prosecuted. Suppose these indictments are held in statu quo, and the governor at the end of this term should be re-elected?"

"That would constitute exoneration by the people themselves," Attorney Graham broke in.

"But the people are not the courts," the judge concluded. "You gentlemen, appearing as amici curiæ, have presented me with a very unpleasant matter, which the court believes could be adjusted very easily. The court will decide what shall be done. The matter goes over till Tuesday."

The warrants were returned by Sheriff Henry Mester to the custody of Circuit Court Clerk Charles L. Koehn, who held them pending further orders from Judge Smith.

Gov. Small went to Chicago, where he conferred with his political friends and also addressed a republican picnic at Riverview park July 23, at which he reiterated his statement that he was innocent of the charges brought against him in the indictment. He returned to Springfield on the following day and there was much talk by his friends of the use of military force to prevent his arrest.

JUDGE SMITH'S DECISION.

On July 26 Judge Smith delivered his decision, holding that the governor was not immune from prosecution under the indictment and that he should submit to arrest. The court's opinion, which was addressed to Messrs. Fifer, Graham and Gillespie, was in part as follows:

"On July 22 you three distinguished gentlemen appeared in court as amici curiæ and asked leave to advise the court as to its duties. A request from such a source could not be ignored and your contentions and suggestions merit most serious and careful consideration. Hearing was had on July 22.

"Len Small became governor of the state of Illinois in January, 1921, beginning a term of four years, and is now governor of the state.

"On the 20th day of July, 1921, the grand jury of Sangamon county returned into this court three indictments against Len Small, charging him with criminal offenses.

"The statute makes it the duty of the court, when an indictment is returned, to fix bail if the offense charged is bailable, and makes it the duty of the clerk of the court to immediately issue process of capias, directed to the sheriff, for service.

"Appearing as amici curiæ to give the court friendly advice as to its duties and the course it should pursue, you advise that the court, on its own motion, should issue a restraining order enjoining the clerk of this court from issuing process of capias for the apprehension of the defendant until after the expiration of his term of office and that the court should suspend prosecution during said term.

"In support of this advice it is urged that because of the high official position of the accused and the great disaster that would otherwise befall the state, and in pursuance of public policy, the defendant is immune from arrest and that prosecution should be suspended. To sustain this contention the monarchical maxim 'The king can do no wrong' is quoted.

"'The king can do no wrong' is an ancient doctrine, but in this republic it never has reached the application that an elected official can do no wrong. We have been extremely fortunate in the character and conduct of elected officials, but there has never been an intimation or suspicion that they were not capable of committing crime before, during and after the terms of office.

"Our governors are not born 'kings.' They are not surrounded by a halo by birth that gives them immunity from the temptations and frailties to which other humans are subject. * * * The maxim applies wholly and solely to the manner in which official acts of the king are to be considered and construed when applied. The maxim has no application in Illinois and no application to the case at bar. We have in Illinois no such thing as 'the divine right of kings.' The 'king' has no counterpart in Illinois. It may be his edicts cannot be gainsaid.

"In Illinois the legislature makes the laws and not the king, but the deliberate acts or edicts of the legislature in Illinois are often held for naught, and all know that the executive department has no powers beyond those conferred by and consistent with law.

"It is argued that the constitution provides for the impeachment of the governor and that because it so provides there can be no other punishment; that specifying this procedure precludes all others.

"The constitution has exempted senators and representatives from arrest during a session. It exempts members of the militia from arrest at certain times except for certain offenses named. No similar provision is made for the governor. Apply the rule. The converse is that a governor shall not be exempt.

"The constitution provides for impeachment, but that is for misfeasance or malfeasance in office and for removal from office. The constitution further provides: 'The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.'

"Mr. Medill, whom Mr. Fifer so justly eulogized, said in the convention which framed our constitution of 1870, impeachment is not a criminal procedure; 'it is simply an effort to remove from office,' and it was so considered by the convention and is so considered now, and, referring to the impeachment paragraph and to the paragraph concerning prosecutions, he said: 'How can we mix these two things together?'

"Impeachment is only to remove from office and has no relation to an offense committed entirely outside the office and is not to cause or prevent prosecution. * * *

"The court is also advised that it should not require or permit the sheriff to undertake an impossible thing or engage in a futile undertaking. It is suggested that the governor is commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state, and that in case of an attempt by the sheriff to make an arrest the governor could call out the militia to resist the sheriff in the execution of the law by service of the process of capias as directed by the law.

"This does not impress the court as of very great force. The accused is surrounded with all the presumptions of innocence, and this court must assume he is innocent and is a law-abiding citizen and will obey the laws of the state.

"The constitution provides: 'The governor may call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.' Under the rule, 'inclusio unius, exclusio alterius,' this denies him the right to call the militia to oppose the execution of the laws or for his personal protection or pleasure. * * *

"This question hardly merits discussion, because it is almost beyond the pale of possibilities that any but a tyrant would really and seriously think of calling out the military power of the state, or of attempting to do so, to prevent the execution of a mandate of the

statute or of an order of court which is subject to review by a higher court.

"Much has been said of the three departments of government. That rule is a fundamental part or policy of our state and national governments, and the rule that one department shall not infringe on the rights of another department is inviolable.

"No attempt is made here by the judicial or legislative department to usurp or in any manner interfere with the executive department. This provision of the constitution relates wholly to the department of government and not to the individuals who may be engaged in performing the duties or exercising the powers of the department, unless the interference be to affect in some manner the exercise of the powers or the performance of the duties of the department.

"The statute authorizes the grand jury to inquire into offenses charged and to make such presentments as in its judgment the inquisition warrants. This has been done without the interference of any other departments. The statute makes it the duty of the clerk of the court in which the indictment is found to immediately issue process of capias for the apprehension of each person indicted. It [the statute] requires the sheriff to arrest the accused named in the warrant and bring him into court or take bail.

"The duties as above stated are declared by the legislature, and there is no contention the directions have not been followed. There is no interference by one department with another. The indictment is returned, as required by law. Bail is fixed as required by law; process of capias may be issued as required by law and the duty is on the sheriff to serve it as required by law.

"This shows no interference by one department with another. If the arrest is deemed an interference, that is not one department interfering with another. The sheriff and the accused belong to the same department, but more than that, the proceeding is not to direct or restrain any official act of the chief executive, nor is it to inquire into the propriety of any official act as governor already done. The requirement is that each department shall perform in good faith its full duty under the law.

"Court decisions are cited to establish that the governor cannot be prosecuted; nevertheless, the constitution says he may be prosecuted. The decisions cited relate to the performance of or interference with alleged official duties or powers, and the soundness of all such decisions is conceded, but they and the reasons therefor do not control the case at bar.

"When the governor was elected and he qualified and accepted the office, he surrendered and the state accepted his time, intelligence, discretion and service to the use of the state, and no individual or official has the right to substitute his intelligence or discretion for that of the governor, or take from the state by subpœna or otherwise the time and service of the governor, but nowhere is found authority for holding that the governor cannot be prosecuted for crime.

"You advise the court that to prosecute this case while the governor is in office is contrary to public policy.

"You have urged, and the court insists, that under our policy of government there are three departments, the legislative, executive and judicial, each independent of the other and none having any right to infringe upon the rights, duties or acts of the other. The acts of the legislative department determine the public policy of the government. The court may declare the public policy as indicated by legislative pronouncements and not otherwise. This public policy must be in harmony with valid legislative enactments.

"If the court should declare a different public policy the judicial department would infringe upon the functions of the legislative department. The court is of the opinion that the provisions of the constitution and of the statute do not indicate nor justify any holding by the court that it is the public policy of the state that no prosecution should be had under the circumstances of this case. If the court, of its own action, should hold otherwise it would trespass on the jurisdiction of the legislative department.

"What would be the effect of the order you advise?

"The indictment in this case is no proof of the guilt of the defendant and is not to be considered as such proof. It does, however, give the people of the state a right to the trial of the case to determine whether or not the accused is guilty as charged.

"The statute of limitations is three years; the governor's term has three years and more yet to run. A prosecution means an effort on the part of the state to bring the accused to trial. The accused is not in court. He has not been officially notified any suit is pending. He is not asking the court to do anything with respect to the case.

"There can be no doubt that if the court of its own motion should order a stay of prosecution over a period of three years and over the many terms of court that will be held during that time the statute of limitations would be held to have run and there could not be a trial for offenses charged which have no connection with the office of governor and which the people have a right to have tried.

"The people have rights as well as the accused and the people would thereby be deprived of their right by a voluntary order of the court and not by any provision of the law.

"The court appreciates the presentations that have been so ably and forcibly made and welcomes the suggestions, but the court alone must decide and the court alone is responsible for the error of its decision.

"Before the presiding judge can consent to enter an order nullifying the specific and direct command of the legislative department, and that upon his own motion and without any request from any party to the suit, his mind and conscience must be satisfied that such enactment is invalid and that the proposed action is within the lawful power of the court consonant with law and justice.

"They are not so satisfied. The court can reach no other conclusion in this matter than that it is not the duty of the court to order the warrant in this case to be withheld from the sheriff, and that it is the duty of the clerk to issue the process of capias and deliver the same to the sheriff, and that it is the duty of the sheriff to serve the same when received.

"I am quite willing, however, and I have no doubt the other officials of the court are willing, the respondent shall be permitted voluntarily to enter his appearance and submit himself to the jurisdiction of the court without the formality of an arrest if he desires to do so.

"If such desire is expressed by counsel, who seem from the public press to be attorneys for defendant, and a reasonable time suggested, the court will accommodate itself to their wishes, so that there may be as little inconvenience as possible, consistent with the due administration of the law."

GOVERNOR AND SHERIFF DISAGREE.

Though Gov. Small was in Springfield at the time the decision was announced an unsuccessful effort was made by Sheriff Henry Mester of Sangamon county to get in touch with him. The governor again went to Chicago to consult his counsel, Albert Fink. The latter just

before midnight on July 26 sent the following telegram to Sheriff Mester:

"To the Sheriff of Sangamon County, Springfield, Ill.: This is to advise you that Gov. Len Small is ready to submit to you or any of your deputies or to the sheriff of Cook county, according to your directions, or to any person designated as agent, at any time Wednesday, July 27, 1921, at my office, 1183 Continental and Commercial Bank building, Chicago, Ill., in submission to the capias which I understand Judge Smith has directed you to execute on the governor. In order to conserve all parties' rights please advise me when you will come to Chicago.

ALBERT FINK,
"Counsel for Gov. Len Small."

To this message Sheriff Mester replied by wire on July 27 as follows:

"Replying to your telegram of last night, will say that it is unnecessary for Gov. Small to go to the inconvenience or trouble of submitting himself to arrest in Chicago. He can advise me on his return this week and process can be served here. Please wire day Gov. Small will be in Springfield for this purpose."

The information asked for was not given, Gov. Small remaining for a time in Chicago in consultation with his attorneys and making trips to his home near Kankakee and elsewhere in the state. It was not until Aug. 8 that the governor returned to the state capital to make a number of appointments and attend to other state business. Sheriff Mester called on him at the capitol, but without the warrants, not intending to make the arrest at that time. The governor at that meeting handed the sheriff the following document:

"I am here performing the duties of governor of the state. I have been commissioned by the people of the state to exercise their executive functions during my term of office.

"My legal advisers, ex-Gov. Joseph W. Fifer, the Hon. James M. Graham and Messrs. George B. Gillespie and Charles C. Leforgee, tell me and have convinced me that it is my duty under the constitution and my oath of office to decline to submit myself to the jurisdiction of the judicial department during my term as governor; that the public welfare as well as the constitution and the law demand that the man who is governor of the state shall be entirely free from interference with his personal liberty while he is governor.

"To submit myself to the courts would mean to make the executive department of the government subject to the judicial department, which would be a direct violation of the constitution. My first duty under my oath of office is to uphold the constitution, and I have no right to permit interference with that duty, whatever my personal preference might be.

"I must, therefore, in obedience to my oath of office, decline to submit myself to the jurisdiction of the judicial branch of the state government during my term as governor."

The governor declared that he would sue Sheriff Mester and his bondsmen if he served the warrants. On the 9th, after the governor had apparently sought to be arrested in the capitol while engaged in state business, he permitted the sheriff to serve the warrants at the executive mansion. At the courthouse a little later he gave $50,000 bonds for his appearance in court.

CHANGE OF VENUE DISCUSSED.

On the evening of the same day C. Fred Mortimer, state's attorney of Sangamon county, issued a statement in which he recounted all the steps leading up to the arrest of the governor and agreed to discuss with his attorneys the matter of a change of venue to another county. In the course of his statement Mr. Mortimer said:

"It was urged, and with much force by the 'friends of the court' in their argument, that the business of the state should not be interfered with by an arrest of the governor, because of the confusion and chaos resulting therefrom.

"I undertake to make the statement that the chaos and confusion existing in the minds of the citizens of this state produced by the conduct of this defendant is far more disastrous in its consequence than his submission to arrest and a demand for an immediate trial on the charges made. It is my further opinion that the public mind will continue in a state of uncertainty until these cases are tried to determine the question involved—that is, the guilt or innocence of the defendant in these indictments."

On the afternoon of Aug. 10 Gov. Small issued a public statement in which he reiterated his charges that he was being persecuted by "commercialized newspapers," Attorney-General Edward J. Brundage, United States Senator Medill McCormick and a "lawless ring composed of the most vicious elements in Springfield."

"Notwithstanding pretensions of decency," the statement continued, "my enemies maliciously staged a spectacular arrest under circumstances intended to humiliate me and disgrace the people of our state. Even though the sheriff stated he had no thought that I would evade arrest, nevertheless the capitol of the state was besieged and surrounded by an army of deputies drawn from the slums of the city of Springfield, and when I was finally arrested in the executive mansion the sheriff peremptorily refused to examine or accept a bond with ample surety which I presented and forcibly took me from the executive mansion and paraded me through a mob which had been assembled to jeer at and insult the governor."

SENT TO LAKE COUNTY.

Formal application for a change of venue from the court of Judge Elbert S. Smith and from Sangamon county was filed in the Circuit court in Springfield Aug. 16, on behalf of Gov. Small. Delays of various kinds occurred in the proceedings. State's Attorney Mortimer and lawyers representing the governor finally agreed that the case should be tried in Lake county and it was sent there Oct. 11 by Judge Frank W. Burton of Carlinville, sitting in Springfield. The change of venue applied only to the Small and Curtis cases. Lieut.-Gov. Sterling did not ask for a change.

GREAT STEAMSHIP DISASTERS.

General Slocum.
Date—June 15, 1904.
Place—East River, N. Y.
Persons aboard—1,400.
Lives lost—958.
Cause—Fire.

Titanic.
Date—April 15, 1912.
Place—Atlantic ocean.
Persons aboard—2,223.
Lives lost—1,517.
Persons saved—706.
Cause—Iceberg.

Empress of Ireland.
Date—May 29, 1914.
Place—St. Lawrence.
Persons aboard—1,479.
Lives lost—1,027.
Persons saved—452.
Cause—Collision.

Lusitania.
Date—May 7, 1915.
Place—Atlantic ocean.
Persons aboard—1,906
Lives lost—1,198.
Persons saved—708.
Cause—Torpedoed.

Eastland.
Date—July 24, 1915.
Place—Chicago river.
Persons aboard—2,000
Lives lost—812.
Cause—Capsized.

Provence II.
Date—Feb. 26, 1916.
Place—Mediterranean.
Persons aboard—4,000
Lives lost—910.
Cause—Torpedoed.

FOREIGN DEBTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Including the last interest period in 1921.

Country.	Obligations.	Unpaid interest.	Total debt.
Armenia	$11,959,917.49	$1,009,868.67	$12,969,786.16
Austria	24,055,708.92	721,671.27	24,777,380.19
Belgium	375,280,147.37	34,007,409.62	409,287,557.99
Cuba	9,025,500.00	.....	9,025,500.00
Czecho-Slovakia	91,179,528.72	8,125,165.24	99,304,693.96
Esthonia	13,999,145.60	1,389,668.37	15,388,813.97
Finland	8,281,926.17	598,339.79	8,880,265.96
France	3,350,762,938.19	284,148,863.64	3,634,911,801.83
Great Britain	4,166,318,358.44	407,303,283.93	4,573,621,642.37
Greece	15,000,000.00	.....	15,000,000.00
Hungary	1,685,835.61	50,575.07	1,736,410.68
Italy	1,648,034,050.90	161,078,880.80	1,809,112,931.70
Latvia	5,132,287.14	386,962.52	5,519,249.66
Liberia	26,000.00	1,568.85	27,568.85
Lithuania	4,981,628.03	498,162.80	5,479,790.83
Poland	135,661,660.58	9,837,443.36	145,499,103.94
Roumania	36,128,494.94	3,477,534.09	39,606,029.03
Russia	192,601,297.37	26,120,560.18	218,721,857.55
Serbia	51,153,160.21	4,778,797.79	55,931,958.00
Total	10,141,267,585.68	943,534,755.99	11,084,802,341.67

The total amount of interest paid up to the fall of 1921 was $465,271,688.92.

NATIONAL LOANS TO BELGIUM.

On Feb. 22, 1921, President Wilson sent the following message to congress:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I herewith call your attention to an agreement with Belgium made by the British and French premiers and myself, which is embodied in the following letter:

"'June 16, 1919.

"'M. Hyman, Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres, Hotel Lotti, Paris.

"'Sir: The reparation clauses of the draft treaty of peace with Germany obligate Germany to make reimbursement of all sums which Belgium has borrowed from the allied and associated governments up to Nov. 11, 1918, on account of the violation by Germany of the treaty of 1839. As evidence of such an obligation Germany is to make a special issue of bonds to be delivered to the reparations commission.

"'Each of the undersigned will recommend to the appropriate governmental agency of his government that upon the delivery to the reparations commission of such bonds his government accept an amount thereof corresponding to the sums which Belgium has borrowed from his government since the war and up to Nov. 11, 1918, together with interest at 5 per cent unless already included in such sums, in satisfaction of Belgium's obligation on account of such loans, which obligation of Belgium's shall thereupon be canceled.

"'We are, dear Mr. Minister,

"'Very truly yours,

"'G. CLEMENCEAU.

"'WOODROW WILSON.

"'D. LLOYD GEORGE.'

"In recommending to you that congress take appropriate action with regard to this agreement, certain facts should be brought to your attention.

"The neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by the treaty of London of 1839. In considering the reparation to be made by Germany it was agreed that the action of Germany in grossly violating this treaty by an attack on Belgium obligated the German government under international law to repay to Belgium the costs of war. On this principle the treaty of Versailles (art. 232) provided that in accordance with Germany's pledges already given as to the complete restoration for Belgium, Germany should undertake, in addition to the compensation for material damage, to make reimbursement of all sums which Belgium had borrowed from the allied and associated governments up to Nov. 11, 1918, together with interest at 5 per cent per annum on such sums. This obligation was to be discharged by a special issue of bearer bonds to an equivalent amount payable in gold marks on May 1, 1926, or at the option of the German government on the 1st of May in any year up to 1926.

"For various reasons the undertaking defined in the above letter was not embodied in the treaty. Belgium's obligations to the United States for advances made up to the date of the armistice amounted to approximately $171,000,000, and to England and France they amounted, I am informed, to about £164,700,000. In view of the special circumstances in which Belgium became involved in the war and the attitude of this country toward Belgium, it was felt that the United States might well agree to make the same agreement respecting prearmistice loans to Belgium as England and France offered to do.

"Advances made by the treasury to the Belgian government from the beginning of the war to the armistice amounted to $171,780,000. This principal sum, however, includes advances of $499,400 made to enable the Belgians to pay the interest due Nov. 15, 1917, and $1,571,468.42 to enable the payment of the interest due May 15, 1918. The interest on the advances has been paid up to April 15, 1919, the interest due from May 15, 1918, to that date having been paid out of the treasury loans for which the United States holds Belgian obligations, which, however, were made after Nov. 11, 1918, the date of the armistice. This latter advance would not come within the terms of the agreement above mentioned. If, therefore, the United States accepts payment of Belgian obligations given before the armistice by receiving a corresponding amount of German obligations, it would seem that it should receive German obligations amounting to $171,780,000 with interest from April 15, 1919.

"Although it is understood that England and France will take their share of the German bonds when received by Belgium, I am informed that the reparations commission has not as yet finally determined the details of the issuance of the necessary bonds by the German government. A recommendation at this time that suitable legislative action should be taken may appear somewhat premature, but in view of the approaching termination of my administration I have brought this matter to your attention, hoping that suitable action may be taken at the appropriate time. WOODROW WILSON."

GERMAN REPARATIONS FIXED.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

The allied supreme council held a conference in Paris, France, Jan. 24-29, 1921, at which the German disarmament and reparations questions were discussed and apparently settled. Great Britain was represented by Premier Lloyd George, France by Premier Briand and Italy by Count Carlo Sforza, minister of foreign affairs. Belgium and Japan were also represented. In addition there were a number of experts from these powers and one, Charles Bergmann, from Germany who, however, merely received the formal decision of the conference at its close. Reports were read on the progress of disarmament in Germany and also on Germany's probable ability to meet the indemnity demands of the allies. An agreement was reached on Jan. 29 and was signed by the members of the supreme council. It was delivered to Herr Bergmann, undersecretary of state for the German treasury, on the following day. The letter of transmittal was as follows:

"Sir: The allied conference which met in Paris from the 24th to the 29th of January, 1921, has taken the following decisions:

"1. As regards the disarmament of Germany the allied governments have approved the conclusions formulated in the note attached hereto.

"2. As regards the question of the reparations, the allied governments have unanimously approved the proposals formulated in that document, also attached hereto.

"The allied governments have on former occasions and again to-day, in consenting to fresh delays in the matter of disarmament, had due regard to the difficulties that surround the German government in the execution of the obligations which have resulted from the treaty of Versailles.

"They have formed the hope that the German government will not place the allies, who confirm their previous decisions, under the necessity of envisaging the grave situation which will be created if Germany persists in failing to meet her obligations.

"Qualified delegates of the German government will be invited to a meeting in London at the end of February with delegates of the allied governments."

Reparations Note.

The reparations note bore the title: "An agreement between the allied powers for the settlement of certain questions relating to execution of the treaty of Versailles." The note read:

"Article 1. For the purpose of satisfying the obligations imposed upon her by articles 231 and 232 of the treaty of Versailles, Germany shall, irrespective of the restitution she is to make under article 238 and of any other obligation under the treaty, pay:

"1. Fixed annuities payable half yearly in equal parts as follows: (a) Two annuities of 2,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1923; (b) three annuities of 3,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1923, to May 1, 1926; (c) three annuities of 4,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1926, to May 1, 1929; (d) three annuities of 5,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1932; (e) thirty-one annuities of 6,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1963. [The total of the fixed annuities was thus 226,000,000,000 gold marks or approximately $53,788,000,000.]

"2. Forty-one annuities running from May 1, 1921, equal in amount to 12 per cent ad valorem of German exports, payable in gold two months after the close of each half year.

"In order to secure complete fulfillment of paragraph 2 above, Germany will give to the reparations commission every facility for verifying the amount of the German exports and for the establishment of the supervision necessary for the purpose.

"Art. 2. The German government will transmit forthwith to the reparations commission notes to bearer payable at the dates specified in article 1, paragraph 1, of the present arrangement. The amount of these notes shall be equivalent to each of the half-yearly sums payable under said paragraph.

"Instructions shall be given to the reparations commission with a view to facilitating realization by the powers which so demand the share to be attributed to them in accordance with the agreements in force between them.

"Art. 3. Germany shall be at liberty at any time to make payments in advance on account of the fixed portion of the sum owing.

"Advance payments shall be applied in the reduction of the fixed annuities provided for in the first paragraph of article 1. For this purpose annuities shall be discounted at the rate of 8 per cent until May 1, 1923; 6 per cent from May 1, 1923, to May 1, 1925; 5 per cent from May 1, 1925.

"Art. 4. Germany shall not directly embark on any credit operation outside her own territory without the approval of the reparations commission. This provision applies to the government of the German empire, to the governments of German states, to the German provincial and municipal authorities and to any companies or undertakings under control of said governments or authorities.

"Art. 5. In pursuance of article 248 of the treaty of Versailles all the assets and revenues of the empire and of the German states shall be applicable to insure complete execution by Germany of the provisions of the present arrangement.

"The proceeds of the German maritime and land customs, including in particular the proceeds of all import and export duties and of any tax subsidiary thereto, shall constitute special security for the execution of the present agreement.

"No modification which might diminish the proceeds of the customs shall be made in the German customs laws or regulations without approval of the reparations commission. All German customs receipts must be encashed on behalf of the German government by a receiver-general of German customs appointed by the German government with the approval of the reparations commission.

"In case Germany shall make default in any payment provided for in the present arrangement—

"1. All or part of the proceeds of the German customs in the hands of the receiver-general of German customs may be attached by the reparations commission and applied in meeting the obligations in respect of which Germany has defaulted. In such case, the reparations commission may, if it thinks necessary, itself undertake the administration and receipt of the customs duties.

"2. The reparations commission also may formally invite the German government to proceed to such increases of duties or to take such steps for the purpose of increasing its resources as the commission may think necessary."

Disarmament.

The report of the military committee on the disarmament of Germany was approved by the supreme council. It provided for the complete disbandment by July 1, 1921, of the einwohenwehr and other so called civic guard organizations not permitted under the treaty of Versailles.

No conclusions were reached in regard to the Austrian financial or the near east questions. The council decided to call a conference of allied representatives with representatives of Greece and Turkey in London beginning Feb. 1 to consider possible modifications of the treaty of Sevres. The Austrian matter was referred to a commission.

The Paris reparations agreement was ratified by the French chamber of deputies on Feb. 9 by a vote of 395 to 83.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

To permit Germany to accept the Paris reparations decisions or to make new offers a conference was held in London beginning March 1. The allies were represented chiefly by Prime Minister Lloyd George of Great Britain and Premier Briand of France. Germany was represented by Foreign Minister Walter Simons, Carl Bergmann, an expert on financial affairs, and Dr. Goeppert, head of the judicial section of the foreign office in Berlin. Marshal Foch of France, Field Marshal Wilson of Britain and Gen. Maglinse, chief of the Belgian general staff, also had a consultation about the same time in London on the military plans to be followed in case further penalties had to be imposed on Germany.

Foreign Minister Simons presented the new German proposals at the first meeting of the allied and German delegates in Lancaster house. Germany's offer in brief was that she would pay the allies as war reparations approximately 30,000,000,000 gold marks (about $7,140,000,000) provided Germany were accorded free commercial privileges throughout the world and that Upper Silesia should remain German. This offer caused amazement among the allied delegates, whose opinion was expressed by Prime Minister Lloyd George when he said to Dr. Simons:

"The German government appears to have a complete misunderstanding of the realities of its position. The allies have agreed that the counterproposals already made cannot be examined or even discussed as alternative to the Paris proposals."

On March 3 the delegates were again in session and, the Germans not having receded from their position, the British prime minister announced the decision of the allies in a speech in the course of which he said:

"We must act upon the assumption that the German government is deliberately in default, and unless we hear by Monday that Germany is either prepared to accept the Paris decision or submit proposals which will in other ways equally satisfactorily discharge her obligations under the treaty of Versailles—subject to the concessions made in Paris proposals—we shall from that date take the following course under the treaty of Versailles:

"First, occupation by the allied troops of Duisburg, Dusseldorf and Ruhrort.

"Second, legislation by the respective parliaments requiring their nationals to pay a certain proportion of all moneys due Germany on German goods to their several governments, such proportion to be retained on account of reparations. This is in respect to goods purchased either in this country or any allied country from Germany.

"Third, amount of duties collected by German custom houses on the external frontiers of the occupied territories to be paid to the reparations commission; these duties to continue to be levied in accordance with the German tariff; a line of custom houses to be established temporarily on the Rhine and at boundary bridgeheads occupied by allied troops, the tariff to be levied on this line, both on the entry and export of goods, to be determined by the allied high commissioner in the Rhine territory in conformity with instructions of the allied governments."

NEW GERMAN PROPOSALS.

On Monday, March 7, Dr. Simons publicly submitted a new set of proposals on behalf of Germany at another session of the conference, after having given them to the allied premiers on the previous day. In brief, he offered to accept the Paris proposals for five years, leaving the subsequent period open to future discussion on the basis of the prosperity of Germany at that time. This proposal, Dr. Simons said, was conditional upon Germany's retention of Upper Silesia. The allied conferees had already decided to reject the offer and again Prime Minister Lloyd George made the announcement.

"We all deeply deplore," he said, "having to come to this decision in the interest of the peace of the world, and, despite the fact that our action is liable to a good deal of misapprehension in our own countries, we have made an effort to secure a better understanding, and it is not for lack of effort and discussion that I have now to announce on behalf of the allies this failure to come to anything like an approximate understanding with Germany."

Explaining why the latest proposals of Dr. Simons were inadequate, Mr. Lloyd George said it was essential in the interest of the peace of the world that there should be a definite settlement of outstanding questions between the allies and Germany—Germany, the allies and neutrals urged it.

"That is an appeal to common sense," he continued. "It is perfectly true that the experts, failing to come to an agreement, made some suggestions about trying to agree for five years, but that was not a plan which was adopted by any conference of statesmen. We wanted each of us to know where we stood.

"The German proposals are perfectly vague. There is nothing the allies, especially those who want to raise money for repairing their ravaged country, could raise one paper franc upon, let alone a gold mark.

"The proposal that Germany should pay annuities for five years, not out of revenue, but by means of a loan, is disquieting. She is thereby mortgaging her income for the years that come after, in order to pay the annuities of the first five.

"There are certain significant sentences used by Dr. Simons which show that Germany has not yet faced her problem."

THREE RHINE CITIES OCCUPIED.

Carrying out the "sanctions" or penalties announced by the allied chiefs, French, British and Belgian troops under the command of Gen. Degoutte took possession of the cities of Duesseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort on the morning of March 8. No resistance was encountered anywhere, the inhabitants having been warned by their own officials not to cause any sort of disturbance. President Ebert also issued a proclamation to the German people to be patient and not to commit any ill-advised acts.

Dr. Simons was hailed by the people as a hero on his return to Berlin, though he was severely criticized by nationalists, monarchists and Prussian officers' organizations. Hugo Stinnes, the industrial magnate, was especially violent in his denunciation of the minister of foreign affairs.

On March 16 the allied reparations commission in Berlin sent a note to the German government demanding the fulfillment of article 235 of the treaty of Versailles by the payment of 1,000,000,000 gold marks ($238,000,000) by March 23 as the first installment of the 20,000,000,000 gold marks ($4,760,000,000) due on May 1.

"Before fixing the dates and methods of payment of further amounts," the announcement continued, "the commission will consent

to consider any proposals submitted before April 1, 1921, by the German government for substituting merchandise deliveries or the transference of German or foreign securities instead of payments in gold or foreign exchange. Within the same delay the German government has been authorized to submit to the commission proposals for the issuance of a foreign loan whose proceeds shall be paid to the commission."

The German charge d'affaires in Paris handed to the reparations commission on the evening of March 22 a note stating that Germany was not able to pay the 1,000,000,000 gold marks due on the following day and suggesting a conference of experts to discuss the matter. To this note the reparations commission on March 24 made the following reply:

"Replying to your letter, the reparations commission has the honor to inform you:

"First, according to the treaty of Versailles, the reparations commission alone has the right to place a valuation upon the deliveries made by Germany.

"Secondly, the reparations commission by the same treaty is authorized to decide which among the deliveries made up to date may be deducted from the 20,000,000,000 gold marks referred to in article 235.

"Thirdly, neither paragraphs 9 nor 10, annex 2, part 8, concern an eventual hearing of the German government concerning Germany's capacity for payment.

"There is nothing in the treaty of Versailles which obliges the commission to hear the German government upon the conditions under which deliveries to make up the 20,000,000,000 marks mentioned in article 235 should be made or appraised.

"The commission has waited as long as possible, thinking the German government would take the necessary measures faithfully to fulfill its obligations under article 235. It is now persuaded such is not the case. The commission demanded payment of 1,000,000,000 gold marks because of the certainty that Germany possessed sufficient funds to make immediate payment.

"Anxious to execute the treaty in a spirit of fairness, the commission did not fail to add that after the 1,000,000,000 gold marks had been paid, it would be ready to discuss any further propositions which might be presented by the German government before April 1 with the view of partly substituting for gold and foreign securities goods, merchandise, or the proceeds of a foreign loan.

"We cannot agree with the German government that in the event of the 20,000,000,000 marks remaining unpaid on May 1 the balance may be settled by the delivery of the German bonds provided for in paragraph 12. The 20,000,000,000 gold marks in article 235 in no way can be confused with the 20,000,000,000 gold marks representing the amount of the first issue of bonds referred to in paragraph 12 of annex 2. The 20,000,000,000 marks in bonds of annex 2 are simply an acknowledgment of debt to be deducted from the reparations general account."

This note was without effect, Germany not carrying out the obligations imposed upon her by the treaty and pointed out by the allied reparations commission. The occupation of the three Rhine cities and the establishment of new interior customs frontiers running through these places apparently had little influence upon the Berlin authorities, who now seemed to have placed their last hope in American intervention or arbitration.

AMERICAN AID SOUGHT.

Informal exchanges between the German and American governments were made public in Washington, D. C., April 4. The first of the documents was a memorandum transmitted by Dr. Walter Simons, the German minister of foreign affairs, to the American state department through Ellis Loring Dresel, United States commissioner in Berlin. As translated at the state department it read as follows:

"It is the earnest desire of the government of Germany to reach an accord with the governments of the allied and associated powers, and it is sincere in its purpose to meet their requirements as far as possible. That an agreement was not reached at the conference of London on the question of reparations is a matter of extreme regret to the government of Germany. In their efforts to reach an agreement the delegates from Germany went far beyond the limit considered possible for Germany in the judgment of an overwhelming majority of her economic experts.

"It has been asserted that Germany is reluctant to recognize her obligation to make reparations. This is not correct.

"It is entirely clear not only to the government of Germany but to the German people also that Germany must make reparation to the limit of her ability to pay. This realization on the part of Germany will not be altered in any way by any changes which may take place in the internal politics of the country. All responsible groups, particularly the workmen of Germany, are imbued with the determination to do all that lies in their power to help in reconstructing the regions which have been devastated. Fundamental to this determination is the sober conviction on the part of responsible circles in Germany that an early removal of all traces of the devastation caused in France is to the best interest of Germany. It is the consensus of opinion also that the proposals made by Germany in regard to reparation must consider fully the financial necessities of the allied and associated governments and particularly of France.

"In view of the foregoing, two considerations in regard to reparations present themselves, both of which are of importance. These considerations are, first, the matter of the rehabilitation of the devastated regions, and, second, the immediate establishment by Germany of an actual sum of cash money, in foreign exchange, of important proportions.

"In addressing ourselves to the first particular—namely, the rehabilitation of the devastated regions—certain facts are at once apparent. For four years ten of the eighty-six departments of France served as the theater of the war and sustained the severest blows of the conflict. In these ten departments a number of cities, towns and villages are either partly or entirely destroyed and wide stretches of fertile farming lands were laid waste. Only a little has been accomplished toward the rebuilding of homes, the reoccupation and the recultivation of the land in the two years that have elapsed since the ending of the war. For the immediate rehabilitation of these devastated regions Germany has repeatedly proffered labor, technical advice, and material assistance. These offers have not been accepted nor have they even reached the point of diplomatic exchange. The reason is not far to seek.

"Peculiar though it may seem, there exists in France only a limited degree of concern for the rehabilitation of the devastated regions. Advanced indemnities have been given to the former occupants of the soil, and these occupants have removed to other parts of the country and taken up their abode there. The salvaging of the abandoned war materials and the cleaning up of the war areas has been undertaken by influential groups of promoters, who are making no effort to expedite the performance of their contracts. The fact

that influential opinion in France sees in the devastated region a remarkable opportunity for a political agitation which will always make a deep impression on the minds of the people of France and on foreigners has an important bearing on the issue.

"The German government does not desire to see hate perpetuated between nations. In accordance with this purpose it intends to submit fresh proposals on this subject to the government of France, the details of which are now under consideration and the subject of discussion with the laborers of Germany. Should the government of France entertain objections to the employment of numbers of German laborers in the areas undergoing reconstruction the government of Germany stands ready to offer to France good offices and resources in whatever form is acceptable.

"In respect to the second consideration, namely, the immediate establishment by Germany of an actual sum of cash money, in foreign exchange, of important proportions, it is obvious that Germany can fulfill this obligation only through large increases in the volume of her exports. The memorandum prepared by the economic experts of Germany for use at the conference in London demonstrated how huge this increase in Germany's exports necessarily would be if great sums of money were thereby to be obtained, and the menace this great increase would imply to the economic life of other countries. Conceding even this, it further remains that the sums in cash required could not be immediately realized.

"Other considerations have been advanced at various times, among them the proposal that our former opponents in the great war should participate in the returns from German industry, either through taking shares of the capital stock of German companies or by other forms of the sharing of profits. Such a proposal would produce only proceeds in paper marks, valueless to foreign creditors. Indeed, the allied and associated governments themselves negatived these proposals, in the treaty of Versailles, by taking for themselves a first mortgage on the total wealth and all sources of income of the German commonwealth and states. In addition to this, the allied and associated governments, in their deliberations at Paris, reserved for themselves the decision as to what opportunity, if any, Germany may in any instance be given to obtain credit abroad because England and France are themselves in debt beyond their limit, and the granting of a credit to Germany by a neutral power is blocked by the general mortgage.

"An international loan, in favor of which the allied and associated governments would waive their general mortgage, constitutes the only solution of the problem. The government of Germany is prepared to offer the necessary securities for the safety of such a loan. It is the opinion of the German government that if the loan were properly organized and offered and if those who have evaded taxation be granted a general amnesty, the large sums of German capital which have secretly withdrawn from Germany could again be drawn in for the loan and thereby become available for the reparations.

"It has been reiterated by the allied and associated governments that the situation of Germany is better than that of many of the allied and associated countries, due to the fact that Germany has no foreign debts. Germany would not be unwilling to assume the obligation of the interest and the amortization of the foreign debts of the allied and associated powers, within the limit of her capacity, should this measure be entertained.

"Germany stands ready to meet any proposal which appears feasible for the solution of the economic and financial problems of Europe, and would invite the examination by unbiased experts of its own ability to make payments. It is the opinion of Germany that the heavy weight of debt now borne by all the states which were participants in the world war, and the damages which were wrought in the course of that war, cannot be laid upon the shoulders of a single people. Germany believes also that a policy of duress and coercion would not bring about the reconstruction of international economic life and that only by way of peaceful discussion and understanding can such reconstruction be obtained. The German government considers it important to give, with solemn emphasis, the assurance that for its part it is honestly willing to follow the path which it has suggested."

AMERICAN STATEMENT.

Following is the text of the American "statement" in reply to the memorandum:

"The American government is pleased to note in the informal memorandum of Dr. Simons the unequivocal expression on the part of the German government of its desire to afford reparation up to the limit of German ability to pay. The government stands with the governments of the allies in holding Germany responsible for the war and, therefore, morally bound to make reparation, so far as may be possible.

"The recognition of this obligation, implied in the memorandum of Dr. Simons, seems to the government of the United States the only sound basis on which can be built a firm and just peace under which the various nations of Europe can achieve once more economic independence and stability. This government believes that it recognizes in the memorandum of Dr. Simons a sincere desire on the part of the German government to reopen negotiations with the allies on a new basis, and hopes that such negotiations, once resumed, may lead to a prompt settlement which will at the same time satisfy the just claims of the allies and permit Germany hopefully to renew its productive activities."

ANOTHER GERMAN APPEAL.

Foreign Minister Simons and Chancellor Fehrenbach sent another appeal for American help in the reparations question on April 21. It was transmitted through Commissioner Dresel and read as follows:

"In the name of the German government and the German people the undersigned, notwithstanding the still existing technical state of war, respectfully petition the president of the United States to mediate in the reparations question and to fix the sum to be paid by Germany to the allied powers, and earnestly urge him to secure the consent of the allied powers to such mediation.

"They solemnly declare that the German government is ready and willing to agree, without qualification or reservation, to pay to the allied powers as reparation such sum as the president after examination and investigation may find just and right. They formally pledge themselves to fulfill in letter and spirit all the provisions of any award that may be made by him.

"With abiding faith in the righteousness of this request and with undeniable sincerity of purpose the German people through their constituted government submit their appeal to the president of the United States with the confident hope that it be granted, to the end that a final award may be made in accordance with right and justice to meet the heartfelt wishes of all civilized nations, to avoid the immeasurable consequences of imminent coercive measures and to promote the peace of the world."

DECLINES TO ACT AS UMPIRE.

Secretary Hughes cabled the following reply to the German note on the same day it was received:

"This government could not agree to mediate the question of reparations with a view to acting as umpire in its settlement. Impressed, however, with the seriousness of the issues involved as they affect the whole world, the government of the United States feels itself to be deeply concerned with the question of obtaining an early and just solution.

"This government strongly desires that there should be an immediate resumption of negotiations and reiterates its earnest hope that the German government will promptly formulate such proposals as would present a proper basis for discussion.

"Should the German government take this course this government will consider bringing the matter to the attention of the allied governments in a manner acceptable to them in order that negotiations may speedily be resumed."

NEW PROPOSALS REJECTED.

The German government submitted new proposals to the allied governments and these were received by Secretary Hughes on April 26. He consulted the diplomatic representatives of the allies in Washington and made it clear to them that he would transmit the new proposals only if they were acceptable to the entente powers. They were not acceptable and on May 2 Mr. Hughes sent the following note to the German government:

"The government of the United States has received the memorandum left by Dr. Simons with the commissioner of the United States under date of April 24, relating to reparations.

"In reply this government states that it finds itself unable to reach the conclusion that the proposals afford a basis for discussion acceptable to the allied governments and that these proposals cannot be entertained.

"This government, therefore, again expressing its earnest desire for a prompt settlement of this vital question, strongly urges the German government at once to make directly to the allied governments clear, definite and adequate proposals which would in all respects meet its just obligations."

TEXT OF GERMAN OFFER.

The full text of the German note as made public in Washington, D. C., April 26, follows:

"The American government has by its memorandum made it possible once more to solve the reparations problem by negotiations before measures of constraint render this problem insoluble.

"The German government appreciates the full importance of this action by the American government. It has endeavored in the following proposals to put forward the maximum of what can be offered by Germany even in the most favorable situation.

"These proposals are as follows:

"1. Germany declares herself ready to undertake for the purpose of reparations a total engagement of 50,000,000,000 marks gold at their present value. Germany is also ready to pay the value of this sum in annuities suited to her capacity of production up to the ultimate total of 200,000,000,000 marks gold. Germany will carry out her engagement of payment in the following form:

"2. Germany will immediately issue an international loan, whose amount, rate, interest, and amortization are to be settled. Germany will take part in this loan and will give it extensive advantages. She will fix it on such a base that an extremely high figure of subscription can be expected. The proceeds of this loan will be put at disposal of the allies.

"3. Germany will pay to the extent of her capacity for payment interests and amortizations of total sums to be paid which are not covered by the international loan. Germany considers possible annual interest of 4 per cent only.

"4. Germany is disposed to permit the allied powers to share in any improvement of her financial and economic situation. Amortization of the sum remaining must, therefore, take variable forms. In the case of improvement the amortization scheme would be raised. In case the situation became worse, this amortization would be lowered in corresponding proportion.

"5. To get clear as soon as possible of the remainder, Germany wishes to collaborate with all her force in reconstruction of the devastated regions. She considers reconstruction as the most urgent basis of reparation and as capable of wiping out in the most direct manner war sufferings and hatred between the peoples. Germany offers to undertake herself reconstruction of towns, villages, and hamlets designated, or else to collaborate in reconstruction by means of her labor, materials and resources, or in any other manner agreeable to the allies.

"6. For the same purpose Germany is prepared to furnish payments in kind to states that suffered from the war, and this in addition to reconstruction.

"7. To give undeniable proof of good will, Germany is ready to put immediately at the disposal of the reparations commission the sum of 1,000,000,000 marks gold in the following form: A—150,000,000 marks gold in the form of gold and silver coins; B—850,000,000 marks gold in the form of bills on the treasury, to be paid at latest within three months in coin and in foreign currency.

"8. In case the United States and the allies should wish it, Germany will be disposed to take over to the limit of her capacity payment of allied obligations to the United States with regard to their debts to the latter.

"9. Germany proposes to negotiate in participation with experts on the subject of the manner in which German payments for reparations will be taken on to account on the total of Germany's debt, and in particular on the manner in which the price and value shall be fixed.

"10. Germany will be disposed to give to lenders of all kinds of credits guarantees necessary in a manner to be settled with more detail, guarantees being based on state property and public revenues.

"11. Execution of the above proposals would wipe out all other obligations of Germany in respect to reparations. Private property of Germans abroad also would be freed.

"Germany only considers these proposals as capable of acceptance if the regime of sanctions stops immediately, if the actual basis of German production is not further restricted and if Germany is admitted to world traffic and is relieved from unproductiive expenses.

"Germany pledges herself to recognize as binding upon her the decision of the international committee of experts as to her capacities of payment.

"The German government would receive all proposals of the American government in the same spirit. The German government is too deeply convinced that the peace and welfare of the world depend upon rapid, equitable and moderate solution of the reparations question not to do all she can in order that the United States be in position to draw attention of the allied governments to this matter."

Prior to sending out this note Germany in a note to the British government, made public April 22, made an offer to reconstruct and restore the devastated areas in France and

Belgium at German expense and with German labor.

The British and French prime ministers held a conference at Lympne, near Hythe, England, beginning April 23, and with the assistance of Marshal Foch and Gen. Weygand discussed details of the prospective occupation of the Ruhr region.

In the reichstag on April 27 it was voted to postpone a discussion of Dr. Simons' note to the United States. The debate preceding this decision was bitter and many epithets were exchanged. A feature was a speech by the leader of the independent socialist party, Rudolph Breitscheid, in the course of which he said:

"What would have been the German peace terms had Kaiser Wilhelm, the catastrophe whom the nationalist party still loves and worships, won? As a member of the foreign affairs committee I have seen the kaiser's peace terms. The kaiser would have demanded $30,000,000,000 from America, $40,000,000,000 from France and $30,000,000,000 from England. That is $100,000,000,000, eight times what Germany offers to the entente."

On the evening of April 27 the allied reparations commission in Paris issued the following official communique:

"The reparations commission, in pursuance of stipulations of article 233 of the treaty of Versailles, has decided unanimously to fix at 132,000,000,000 gold marks the amount of damages for which reparations is due by Germany in terms of article 232, second paragraph, and of annex 1 of part 8 of said treaty.

"In fixing this amount the reparations commission had effected the necessary deductions from the amount of damages in order to make allowance for restitutions effected or to be effected in execution of article 238, and in consequence no credit will be allowed to Germany in respect to such restitutions.

"The commission has not included in the above amount the sum in respect to further obligations incumbent on Germany in virtue of the third paragraph of article 232 to 'make reimbursement of all sums which Belgium has borrowed from allied and associated governments up to Nov. 11, 1918, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent on such sums.'"

The 132,000,000,000 gold marks (normal value $31,416,000,000) mentioned in the communique referred to the principal only and not to the total sum of principal and interest for forty-two years. This was placed by the allies earlier in the year at 225,000,000,000 gold marks or $55,188,000,000.

SUPREME COUNCIL ACTS.

The allied supreme council met in London on April 30, with Prime Minister Lloyd George, Premier Briand, Count Sforza of Italy, Baron Hayashi of Japan and M. Jasper of Belgium and other delegates present. M. Briand's views prevailed and the plans for the occupation of the Ruhr region and the terms for reparations payments were approved. The council, however, decided to grant Germany a few days grace and not to enforce the penalties on May 1 as had been proposed. After long consideration by members of the council and study by experts the following ultimatum was adopted and on May 5 sent to Germany:

I.—Ultimatum.

"The allied powers, taking note of the fact that, in spite of the successive concessions made by the allies since the signature of the treaty of Versailles, and in spite of the warnings and sanctions agreed upon at Spa and at Paris, as well as of the sanctions announced in London and since applied, the German government is still in default in the fulfillment of the obligations incumbent upon it under the terms of the treaty of Versailles as regards (1) disarmament; (2) the payment due on May 1, 1921, under article 235 of the treaty, which the reparations commission has already called upon it to make at this date; (3) the trial of the war criminals as further provided for by the allied notes of Feb. 13 and May 7, 1920; and (4) certain other important respects, notably those which arise under articles 264 to 267, 269, 273, 321 322, and 327 of the treaty, decide:

"(a) To proceed forthwith with such preliminary measures as may be required for the occupation of the Ruhr valley by the allied forces on the Rhine in the contingency provided for in paragraph (d) of this note:

"(b) In accordance with article 233 of the treaty to invite the reparations commission to prescribe to the German government without delay the time and manner for securing and discharging the entire obligation incumbent upon that government, and to announce their decision on this point to the German government at latest on May 6:

"(c) To call upon the German government categorically to declare within a period of six days from the receipt of the above decision its resolve (1) to carry out without reserve or condition their obligations as defined by the reparations commission; (2) to accept without reserve or condition the guarantees in respect of those obligations prescribed by the reparations commission; (3) to carry out without reserve or delay the measures of military, naval, and aerial disarmament notified to the German government by the allied powers in their note of Jan. 29, 1921, those overdue being completed at once, and the remainder by the prescribed dates; (4) to carry out without reserve or delay the trial of the war criminals and the other unfulfilled portions of the treaty referred to in the first paragraph of this note:

"(d) Failing fulfillment by the German government of the above conditions by May 12, to proceed to the occupation of the valley of the Ruhr and to take all other military and naval measures that may be required. Such occupation will continue so long as Germany fails to comply with the conditions summarized in paragraph (c).

(Signed) "HENRI JASPAR.
"D. LLOYD GEORGE.
"A. BRIAND.
"C. SFORZA.
"HAYASHI.

II.—Reparation.

"(Schedule of payments prescribing the time and manner for securing and discharging the entire obligation of Germany for reparation under articles 231, 232 and 233 of the treaty of Versailles.)

"The reparations commission has, in accordance with article 233 of the treaty of Versailles, fixed the time and manner for securing and discharging the entire obligation of Germany for reparation under articles 231, 232 and 233 of the treaty, as follows:

"This determination is without prejudice to the duty of Germany to make restitution under article 238, or to other obligations under the treaty.

"1. Germany will perform in the manner laid down in this schedule her obligations to pay the total fixed in accordance with articles 231, 232 and 233 of the treaty of Versailles by the commission—viz., 132 milliards (132,000,000,000) of gold marks ($31,416,000,000) less (a) the amount already paid on account of reparations; (b) sums which may from time to time be credited to Germany in respect of state properties in ceded territory, etc., and

(c) any sums received from other enemy or ex-enemy powers in respect of which the commission may decide that credits should be given to Germany, plus the amount of the Belgian debt to the allies, the amounts of these deductions and additions to be determined later by the commission.

"2. Germany shall create and deliver to the commission in substitution for bonds already delivered or deliverable under paragraph 12 (c) of annex 2 of part 8 (reparation) of the treaty of Versailles the bonds hereafter described.

"(a) Bonds for an amount of 12 milliards (12,000,000,000) gold marks ($2,656,000,000). These bonds shall be created and delivered at latest on July 1, 1921. There shall be an annual payment from funds to be provided by Germany as prescribed in this agreement, in each year from May 1, 1921, equal in amount to 6 per cent of the nominal value of the issued bonds, out of which there shall be paid interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly on the bonds outstanding at any time, and the balance to sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds by annual drawings at par. These bonds are hereinafter referred to as bonds of series (a).

"(b) Bonds for a further amount of 38 milliards (38,000,000,000) gold marks ($9,044,000,000). These bonds shall be created and delivered at the latest on Nov. 1, 1921. There shall be an annual payment from funds to be provided by Germany as prescribed in this agreement in each year from Nov. 1, 1921, equal in amount to 6 per cent of the nominal value of the issued bonds, out of which there shall be paid interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the bonds outstanding at any time, and the balance to sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds by annual drawings at par. These bonds are hereinafter referred to as bonds of series (b).

"(c) Bonds for 82 milliards (82,000,000,000) of gold marks ($19,516,000,000), subject to such subsequent adjustment by creation or cancellation of bonds as may be required under paragraph (1). These bonds shall be created and delivered to the reparations commission, without coupons attached, at latest on Nov. 1, 1921. They shall be issued by the commission as and when it is satisfied that the payments which Germany undertakes to make in pursuance of the agreement are sufficient to provide for the payment of interest and sinking fund on such bonds. There shall be an annual payment from funds to be provided by Germany as prescribed in this agreement in each year from the date of issue by the reparations commission equal in amount to 6 per cent of the nominal value of the issued bonds, out of which shall be paid interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the bonds outstanding at any time, and the balance to sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds by annual drawings at par. The German government shall supply to the commission coupons for such bonds as and when issued by the commission. These bonds are hereinafter referred to as bonds of series (c).

"3. The bonds provided for in article 2 shall be signed German government bearer bonds, in such form and in such denominations as the reparations commission shall prescribe for the purpose of making them marketable, and shall be free of all German taxes and charges of every description, present or future.

"Subject to the provisions of articles 248 and 251 of the treaty of Versailles these bonds shall be secured on the whole of the assets and revenues of the German empire and the German states, and in particular on the specific assets and revenues specified in article 7 of the agreement. The service of the bonds of series (a), (b) and (c) shall be a first, second and third charge, respectively, on the said assets and revenues and shall be met by the payments to be made by Germany under this schedule.

"4. Germany shall pay in each year until the redemption of the bonds provided for in article 2 by means of the sinking funds attached thereto:

"(1) A sum of two milliards (2,000,000,000) gold marks ($476,000,000).

"(2) A sum equivalent to 25 per cent of the value of her exports in each period of twelve months starting from May 1, 1921, as determined by the commission; or (b) alternatively an equivalent amount as fixed in accordance with any other index proposed by Germany and accepted by the commission.

"(3) A further sum equivalent to 1 per cent of the value of her exports as above defined or alternatively an equivalent amount fixed as provided in (b) above.

"Provided always that when Germany shall have discharged all her obligations under this schedule, other than her liability in respect of outstanding bonds, the amount to be paid in each year under this paragraph shall be reduced to the amount required in that year to meet the interest and sinking fund on the bonds then outstanding.

"Subject to the provisions of article 5, the payments to be made in respect of paragraph (1) above shall be made quarterly before the end of each quarter; i. e., before Jan. 15, April 15, July 15 and Oct. 15 each year, and the payments in respect of paragraphs (2) and (3) above shall be made quarterly—Nov. 15, Feb. 15, May 15, Aug. 15—and calculated on the basis of the exports in the last quarter but one preceding that quarter, the first payment to be made Nov. 15, 1921.

"5. Germany will pay within twenty-five days from this notification one milliard (1,000,000,000) gold marks ($238,000,000) in gold or approved foreign bills or in drafts at three months on the German treasury, indorsed by approved German banks and payable in London, Paris, New York, or any other place designated by the reparations commission. These payments will be treated as the first two quarterly installments of the payments provided for in compliance with article 4 (1).

"6. The commission will within twenty-five days from this notification, in accordance with paragraph 12 (d), annex 2, of the treaty as amended, establish the special subcommission, to be called the committee of guarantees. The committee of guarantees will consist of representatives of the allied powers now represented on the reparations commission, including a representative of the United States of America, in the event of that government desiring to make the appointment.

"The committee shall co-opt not more than three representatives of nationals of other powers whenever it shall appear to the commission that a sufficient portion of the bonds to be issued under this agreement is held by nationals of such powers to justify their representation on the committee of guarantees.

"7. The committee of guarantees is charged with the duty of securing the application of articles 241 and 248 of the treaty of Versailles.

"It shall supervise the application to the service of the bonds provided for in article 2 of the funds assigned as security for the payments to be made by Germany under paragraph 4. The funds to be so assigned shall be:

"(a) The proceeds of all German maritime and land customs and duties, and in particular the proceeds of all import and export duties.

"(b) The proceeds of the levy of 25 per cent on the value of all exports from Germany, except those exports upon which a levy of not

less than 25 per cent is applied under the legislation referred to in article 9.

"(c) The proceeds of such direct or indirect taxes or any other funds as may be proposed by the German government and accepted by the committee of guarantees in addition to or in substitution for the funds specified in (a) or (b) above.

"The assigned funds shall be paid to accounts to be opened in the name of the committee and supervised by it, in gold or in foreign currency approved by the committee. The equivalent of the 25 per cent levy referred to in paragraph (b) shall be paid in German currency by the German government to the exporter.

"The German government shall notify to the committee of guarantees any proposed action which may tend to diminish the proceeds of any of the assigned funds, and shall, if the committee demand it, substitute some other approved funds.

"The committee of guarantees shall be charged further with the duty of conducting on behalf of the commission the examination provided for in paragraph 12 (b) of annex 2 to part 8 of the treaty of Versailles, and of verifying on behalf of the said commission, and if necessary of correcting, the amount declared by the German government as the value of German exports for the purpose of the calculation of the sum payable in each year under article 4 (2) and the amounts of the funds assigned under this article to the service of the bonds. The committee shall be entitled to take such measures as it may deem necessary for the proper discharge of its duties.

"The committee of guarantees is not authorized to interfere in German administration.

"8. Germany shall on demand, subject to the prior approval of the commission, provide such material and labor as any of the allied powers may require toward the restoration of the devastated areas of that power, or to enable any allied power to proceed with the restoration or development of its industrial or economic life. The value of such material and labor shall be determined by a valuer appointed by Germany and a valuer appointed by the power concerned, and, in default of agreement, by a referee nominated by the commission. This provision as to valuation does not apply to deliveries under annexes 3, 4, 5 and 6 to part 8 of the treaty.

"9. Germany shall take every necessary measure of legislative and administrative action to facilitate the operation of the German reparation (recovery) act, 1921, in force in the united kingdom, and of any similar legislation enacted by any allied power, so long as such legislation remains in force. Payments effected by the operation of such legislation shall be credited to Germany on account of the payment to be made by her under article 4 (2). The equivalent in German currency shall be paid by the German government to the exporter.

"10. Payment for all services rendered, all deliveries in kind, and all receipts under article 9 shall be made to the reparations commission by the allied power receiving the same in cash or current coupons within one month of the receipt thereof, and shall be credited to Germany on account of the payments to be made by her under article 4.

"11. The sum payable under article 4 (3) and the surplus receipts by the commission under article 4 (1) and (2) in each year, not required for the payment of interest and sinking fund on bonds outstanding in that year, shall be accumulated and applied so far as they will extend, at such times as the commission may think fit, by the commission in paying simple interest not exceeding 2½ per cent per annum from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1926, and thereafter at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent on the balance of the debt not covered by the bonds then issued. No interest thereon shall be payable otherwise.

"12. The present schedule does not modify the provisions securing the execution of the treaty of Versailles, which are applicable to the stipulations of the present schedule.

"May 5, 1921."

ANNEX TO TREATY AMENDED.

In annex 2 to part 8 (reparation) of the treaty of Versailles the powers and duties of the reparations commission are set forth and the lines of its operations are sketched. But, subject to the provisions of the treaty, the annex itself may be amended (paragraph 22) by the unanimous decision of the governments represented from time to time upon the reparations commission. Such amendment has now been made in order to give effect to the proposals of the reparations commission which have been presented to Germany. The agreement of the allied powers making effective the amendment is as follows:

"The undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have agreed as follows:

"'The governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, being governments represented on the reparations commission, unanimously decided, in application of paragraph 22 of annex 2 to part 8 of the treaty of Versailles, to amend as follows the paragraphs of the said annex hereafter mentioned:

"'This decision shall be notified to the powers signatory of the said treaty and to the reparations commission.

Modifications Made in Annex 2 to Part 8 of the Peace Treaty.

"'Paragraph 12 (a).

"'(a) Notwithstanding the stipulations of subparagraph (c) of paragraph 12 of annex 2 to part 8, the reparations commission shall have power to increase the rate of interest from 2½ per cent to 5 per cent for the period from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1926, on bonds issued or to be issued under subparagraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph 12 (c), and to provide for the commencement of the sinking fund payments on such bonds as from May 1, 1921, provided that any additional sums required for such increase of interest and payment of sinking fund shall be compensated by the reduction below 5 per cent of the rate of interest to be debited under paragraph 16 of annex 2 to Germany as from May 1, 1921, in respect of debt not covered by bonds.'"

Here follow a number of paragraphs conferring upon the reparations commission the necessary powers for the carrying out of the demands for reparation made by the allies upon Germany, the scope and character of which are indicated in the protocol handed to the German representatives.

The agreement was signed by Henri Jaspar, M. A. Briand, D. Lloyd George, Count C. Sforza, and Baron Hayashi.

U. S. TAKES SEAT WITH ALLIES.

American representation at the conferences of the allies was resumed May 9, when Ambassador Hugh Wallace took his seat at the session of the council of ambassadors in Paris. Roland W. Boyden, who formerly sat with the reparations commission in Paris, received instructions from the state department to resume his seat with that body.

NEW CABINET IN GERMANY.

Owing chiefly to its failure in the American negotiations, the German cabinet, headed by Chancellor Konstantin Fehrenbach and Foreign Minister Walter Simons, sent in its

resignation May 4. President Ebert found difficulty in finding any person of sufficient influence to form a new coalition ministry, but he finally succeeded, and on May 10 Dr. Julius Wirth, a centrist leader, accepted the post of chancellor and minister of foreign affairs. The other members of the cabinet belonged to the majority socialists, centrists and democrats.

GERMANY YIELDS TO ULTIMATUM.

Chancellor Wirth, in a speech before the reichstag on the day of his appointment, said in part:

"Our task in this grave hour is to obtain the decision of the reichstag with regard to the ultimatum of the allied governments. In view of the termination of the time limit, I must ask you to express your opinion by an immediate decision. There is no possibility for us other than acceptance or rejection. The victors have so decided.

"Acceptance means that we declare our readiness to bear in voluntary labor the heavy financial burdens demanded year by year. Refusal would, however, mean surrendering the basis of our entire industrial activities, and, as a consequence, dismemberment of our economic body, already so greatly weakened, and the shackling of our entire industrial life. But the effect might be even more terrible for our political existence and our realm.

"For these reasons the government accepts the ultimatum. We know that acceptance, by reason of the place Germany will occupy in the economy of the world, will entail the gravest consequences. The responsibility for this falls on the allies.

"But there is one point concerning which there must be no obscurity. It would be useless to say 'yes' without the resolution to do our utmost to meet the obligations imposed upon us. By acceptance we believe we will remove the imminent threats of occupation of the Ruhr. The fear often expressed that occupation will take place whether we sign or not is not supported by any passage in the ultimatum.

"The treaty, which casts a heavy burden upon us, entails for the allied governments sacred duties, as the British premier himself expressly acknowledged recently.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the new government, after reflection, advises you in all confidence to accept the ultimatum."

REICHSTAG YIELDS.

Early on the morning of May 11 the reichstag, after a long and stormy session, decided by a vote of 221 to 175 to accept the new chancellor's advice and to yield to the allied ultimatum of May 5. The formal acceptance by Germany of the allies' reparations terms was delivered to Prime Minister Lloyd George in London on May 11 by Dr. Sthamer, the German envoy, as follows:

"Mr. Prime Minister: In accordance with instructions just received, I am commanded by my government, in accordance with the decision of the reichstag and with reference to the resolutions of the allied powers of May 5, 1921, in the name of the new German government, to declare the following:

"The German government is fully resolved, first, to carry out without reserve or condition its obligations as defined by the reparations commission.

"Second, to accept and carry out without reserve or condition the guarantees in respect of those obligations prescribed by the reparations commission.

"Third, to carry out without reserve or delay the measures of military, naval and aerial disarmament notified to the German government by the allied powers in their note of Jan. 29, 1921, those overdue to be completed at once and the remainder by the prescribed date.

"Fourth, to carry out without reserve or delay the trial of war criminals and to execute the other unfulfilled portions of the treaty referred to in the first paragraph of the note of the allied governments of May 5.

"I ask the allied powers to take note immediately of this declaration. STHAMER."

Prime Minister Lloyd George sent the following message to the American government on May 5:

"As president of the allied conference, which is just completing its sittings in London, I am authorized with the unanimous concurrence of all the powers here represented to express to the United States government our feeling that the settlement of the international difficulties in which the world is still involved would be materially assisted by the co-operation of the United States; and I am, therefore, to inquire whether that government is disposed to be represented in the future, as it was at an earlier date, at allied conferences, wherever they may meet, at the ambassadors' conference, which sits at Paris, and on the reparations commission?

"We are united in feeling that American cognizance of our proceedings, and, where possible, American participation in them, will be best facilitated by this."

INVITATION IS ACCEPTED.

To this message Secretary Hughes sent the following reply:

"The government of the United States has received through the British ambassador the courteous communication in which you state that, with the unanimous concurrence of the powers represented at the allied conference in London, you are to inquire whether this government is disposed to be represented in the future, as it was in the past, at allied conferences, at the conference of ambassadors in Paris and on the reparations commission.

"The government of the United States, while maintaining the traditional policy of abstention from participation in matters of distinctly European concern, is deeply interested in the proper economic adjustments and in the just settlement of the matters of worldwide importance which are under discussion in these conferences, and desires helpfully to co-operate in the deliberations upon these questions.

"Mr. George Harvey, appointed ambassador to Great Britain, will be instructed on his arrival in England to take part as the representative of the president of the United States in the deliberations of the supreme council.

"The American ambassador to France will be instructed to resume his place as unofficial observer on the conference of ambassadors, and Mr. Roland W. Boyden will be instructed to sit again in an unofficial capacity on the reparations commission.

"The government of the United States notes with pleasure your expression of the belief of the representatives of the allied governments assembled in London that American co-operation in the settlement of the great international questions growing out of the world war will be of material assistance."

FIRST PAYMENT MADE.

On May 28 the German government sent to the reparations commission in Paris twenty treasury bonds of about $10,000,000 each, representing 850,000,000 gold marks ($202,300,000), completing the initial payment of 1,000,000,000 gold marks ($238,000,000). The bonds were indorsed by the Reichsbank, the Dosconto Gesellschaft and the Dresdener bank. The money was sent by a special

courier, carefully guarded all the way from Berlin to Paris, and was formally turned over to the commission on May 30.

Additional payments were made in July and August and later in the year. The payments were supplemented by others in ships, live stock and other material things. It was claimed by Germany early in 1921 that she had even then paid to the allies $5,000,000,000 in property, but the correctness of the figure was disputed.

On Sept. 22 the reparations commission in Paris announced that the value of the ships surrendered by Germany had been fixed at $149,000,000.

Through an arrangement made by Walter Rathenau, minister of reconstruction in the German cabinet, and M. L. Loucheur, minister of the liberated regions in the French cabinet, Germany agreed to assist in the restoration of the devastated areas in France by supplying material and labor.

REVISION OF THE TREATY OF SEVRES.

Representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece and Turkey met in London Feb. 21, 1921, to consider the affairs of the near east, with the treaty of Sevres as the basis of discussion. The conference was summoned by the British government for the purpose of agreeing upon such modifications of the treaty in question as would serve to facilitate the conclusion of peace with Turkey and the adjustment of points of difference in the claims of Greece, France and other allied nations in the near and middle east. In view of the German reparations conference to begin a week later the French in particular wished to get rid of the expenses connected with the military occupation of Cilicia, while the British were no less anxious for a more economical administration in Mesopotamia. The whole situation in Asia Minor had been unsatisfactory for many months and had been made worse by the military and political alliance of the nationalist Turks with the Russian bolsheviki which had resulted in the overthrow by the reds of the democratic republics of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaidjan.

The principal delegates at the London conference were:

Great Britain—Prime Minister Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

France—Premier Aristide Briand and M. Berthelot.

Italy—Count Carlo Sforza, minister for foreign affairs, and Sig. Meda, secretary of the treasury.

Japan—Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, ambassador to Great Britain.

Greece—Prime Minister Kalogeropoulos.

Turkey—Grand Vizier Tewfik Pasha, Reshid Pasha and Nizami Pasha, representing the Constantinople government; Bekir Sami Bey, representing the Angora assembly of Turkish nationalists.

The formal sessions of the conference were held in the picture gallery of St. James' palace. The Turks were first invited to make a statement as to the changes they desired in the treaty of Sevres. Both the Turkish delegations presented practically the same demands, which in brief were:

1. That all countries inhabited by Turks, excluding those inhabited by Arab majorities, should remain part of Turkey, and that within those areas the Turkish nation should exercise full sovereign rights.

2. That the Turks were willing to concede to minorities the same rights as are provided for in the minority clauses of other treaties, subject to Turks' being given similar rights in other countries where they are in the minority.

3. That the Turks were prepared to concede freedom of navigation to all nations through the straits, provided that the sovereignty of Turkey was unaffected.

TURKISH DEMANDS.

This statement was regarded as too general and the Turkish delegates were asked to formulate in a more concrete form their views as to the points which in their opinion required modification. This they did and on Feb. 24, through Bekir Sami Bey, presented the following statement:

From a territorial and political point of view the Turkish delegation asked for the following:

In Europe, the frontiers of 1913.

In Asia Minor, frontier on the south to be fixed by a line traced in agreement with the interested parties separating the territories inhabited by an Arab majority. On the east the frontier to be the line between Turkey and Persia before the war, and the frontier between Turkey and Armenia as fixed by the latest treaty between the authorities of Angora and the government of Erivan.

The evacuation by the Greeks of the Smyrna territory, which should return under the full and complete sovereignty of Turkey.

Freedom of navigation of the straits without compromising the security of Constantinople and respecting the full sovereignty of Turkey as well as the demilitarization of the straits.

An international commission for the straits on which Turkey should be represented.

Protection of minorities. Respect for the sovereignty of Turkey in judicial matters and the constitution of a commission composed of foreign and Turkish jurists to draw up a scheme of judicial reform on modern principles.

Military and naval forces sufficient to insure internal order and to defend the coasts and frontiers.

Reorganization of the gendarmerie for the whole of Turkey, with the assistance of foreign officers.

Turkey counted on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Constantinople and from her territory after the ratification of the treaty.

On the financial and economic side the Turkish proposals included complete financial and economic independence for Turkey and valuation of damages and mutual reparation.

Conflicting statistics were presented by the Turks and Greeks as to the preponderance of their nationals in Smyrna and Thrace.

PROPOSITION OF THE ALLIES.

On Feb. 25 the allied delegates made the following proposition:

"Viewing the difference of opinion that has arisen concerning the populations of eastern Thrace and Smyrna in the areas assigned to the Greeks by the treaty of Sevres the powers are willing to refer the question of the populations of those two areas to an international commission to be appointed by themselves, with instructions to examine into the figures both before and since the war and to proceed with its investigations on the spot without delay, on the clear understanding, which shall be accepted by both parties—namely, by Turkey and by Greece:

"(a) That they will accept the results of such an arbitration.

"(b) That the remaining clauses of the treaty of Sevres shall remain unaltered and shall be loyally accepted both by Turkey and Greece."

The Turkish delegation accepted the pro-

posal of the conference subject to the following observations:

An expression of satisfaction with the application to the Turkish claims of the principle of nationality.

An international administration to be substituted for that of Greece during the inquiry, it was hoped that former officials might be reinstated. The demand for the abandonment of the Turkish claims in regard to the clauses of the treaty of Sevres other than those relating to Thrace and Smyrna had been unexpected.

In the event of the claims' being admitted they would agree to a cessation of hostilities between Turkey and Greece and an exchange of prisoners between all concerned.

Greece to send no new forces and not to move the troops now in Thrace and Smyrna.

The Turks to give guaranties as regards minorities, provided the same condition is exacted from the Greeks.

The commission to conclude its investigation within two months.

The commission to take into account the numbers of Turks compelled to emigrate since the Greek occupation.

The president and his colleagues then pressed the Turkish delegates to say definitely whether, in accepting the proposal in regard to Smyrna and Thrace, they would also undertake to raise no point in the treaty of Sevres other than the questions of Armenia and Kurdistan.

Bekir Sami Bey said that the Turkish delegation had not sufficient power to accept some parts of the treaty of Sevres, which affected the economic life of the country, without communicating with Angora. He undertook to do this with the utmost expediency.

The conference acceded to this delay.

M. Kalogeropoulos declared that Greece was animated by pacific sentiments and desired to take part in any settlement which would lead to a general peace. He then asked for and received an assurance that the proposal did not involve the disarmament or withdrawal of the Greek armies from Thrace or Smyrna while the question was under consideration. He explained that he had come to London with definite instructions from the Greek national assembly to base himself on the treaty of Sevres and consequently he could not give a definite reply until after he had received an answer to a message he had already sent to his government in Athens.

The war between Greece and the Turkish nationalists, which was waged with varying fortunes throughout the greater part of the year, prevented any action from being taken in the proposed modification of the treaty of Sevres.

RUSSIA UNDER COMMUNIST RULE.

In a "white paper" issued by the British government in May, 1921, the report of a committee appointed on May 17, 1920, to collect information on Russia was given. The work of the committee was fair and thorough and the facts set forth in its report were recognized as accurate. The final conclusions reached by the committee were as follows:

(1) That the complete renunciation by the soviet government, by the Russian communist party and by the third or communist internationale of propaganda directed toward the destruction of the political and economic order existing in other countries is the fundamental premise, without the acceptance of which there can be no question of capitalist aid in the economic reconstruction of Russia.

(2) That the possibility of extending credit to Russia on a scale in any way commensurate with her minimum needs will be dependent on the faithful observation of the above condition.

(3) That the co-operation of the peasantry is indispensable to the economic reconstruction of Russia.

(4) That the settlement of the agrarian question on a basis which will provide inducements for agricultural production, now lacking, is essential to the provision of adequate supplies of food for the industrial workers in the towns.

(5) That the restoration of rail and river transport is necessary if such food supplies are to be conveyed with speed and regularity to the industrial areas of Russia.

(6) That the state of administrative incompetence into which the departments of the soviet government have fallen militates against the proper distribution of available supplies among the population, and must be remedied if the Russian worker is to be restored to the standard of health and strength necessary to re-establish the diminished productivity of his labor.

(7) That, if the extraordinary commissions continue to exercise their present irresponsible powers, foreigners, whose services in Russia may be necessary to execute contracts between the soviet government and foreign capitalists, will be deprived of those guaranties of freedom and protection which are accorded to foreigners in other civilized countries, and this will destroy the possibility of any benefits accruing to the soviet government from such agreements.

RISE OF BOLSHEVISM.

The report of the committee gave a terse but complete summary of the different steps leading to the formation of the communistically controlled soviet government in Russia. It was as follows:

(A)—The Effects of the European War.

The evidence produced before us shows that—

(1) The economic reorganization of Russia was already, from 1915 onwards, partially dislocated as a result of the war.

(2) The organization of the Russian army became seriously impaired and its discipline undermined in the course of the war.

(3) A food crisis in Petrograd in February, 1917, led to bread riots among the workmen of the city.

(4) The revolt of the Petrograd garrison, who joined the workmen, was a decisive factor in the overthrow of the imperial government and was a result of the revolutionary events of February, 1917.

(B)—The Effects of the Revolution of February, 1917.

(1) The establishment of soviets of workmen in the factories adversely affected industrial administration and was largely responsible for a rapid fall of production in the manufacturing industries.

(2) The establishment of soviets among the troops, who were war-weary and desired peace, contributed further to destroy the Russian army as a fighting machine. Wholesale desertion began and the army became a powerful factor in the process of disintegration throughout Russia after the February revolution, 1917.

(3) The peasants, from the moment of the revolution, 1917, began to seize the estates of the landowners, and were encouraged in this course by the bolsheviki during the summer of 1917.

(4) The area of land under cultivation be-

gan to decrease as a result of the disturbed state of the countryside.

(5) The peasants ceased bringing their grain to the towns as a result of the fall in production and the great rise in the prices of manufactured goods. Such food as the peasants did bring to the towns was commandeered by the government at fixed prices, but the price given was such that it did not enable them to purchase the articles of common necessity which they needed.

(6) The disturbance of the balance of exchange between town and country was a general result of the events accompanying and following the February revolution.

(C)—The Bolshevist Revolution and Its Results Up to the End of 1919.

(1) The soviet government proceeded to inaugurate a policy of nationalization of industry and to institute an organization for the state collection and distribution of food.

(2) The soviet government established the collegiate system of administration in industry, with a view to controlling the hitherto unrestrained actions of the factory soviets.

(3) The soviet government, in a situation calling for the exercise of the utmost discrimination and care, carried out the policy of nationalization in haste, without taking account of the disorder already prevailing in Russia, of the complex structure of modern industry, of the absence of expert technical assistance and of the disabilities resulting from the lack of knowledge and experience under which they themselves labored.

(4) As a result of nationalization, carried out in the above conditions, production continued to fall, and with ever-increasing rapidity.

(5) In the summer of 1918 the outbreak of civil war, accompanied by a foreign intervention, caused the soviet government to divert to military purposes all its energy and the residue of Russia's industrial capacity. In these circumstances the collapse of all other than war industry became complete.

(6) The uninterrupted fall of production in the towns was accompanied by a further decline in the supplies of food received by the towns from the villages, which were able to obtain less and less in exchange for their produce. The disorganization of transport also made it impossible to move with speed and regularity to the towns with supplies available in the country districts.

(7) The reluctance of the peasants to supply the towns with food placed the soviet government under the necessity of requisitioning agricultural produce. This requisitioning in many cases evoked peasant revolts, which the soviet government endeavored to suppress by sending punitive expeditions to quell them.

(8) The shortage of food in the towns, owing to the cessation of exchange between town and country, was further accentuated by incompetence and corruption on the part of the soviet food administration.

(9) The industrial worker was paid partly in paper money, which fell in purchasing power with each succeeding month, and partly in a food ration upon which it was impossible to support life, and partly in small and irregular issues of other commodities.

(10) The worker was thus compelled to devote much of his working time trying to supplement by illegal purchase the insufficient rations which he and those dependent upon him received and to which by law he was limited. Government shops nominally existed where the worker might make supplementary purchases at moderate prices; but little or nothing could be purchased at these shops, partly owing to the meager supplies available in them and partly to the fact that such commodities as might be available were mostly reserved for favored clients.

(11) An organized system of speculation, which the bolshevist authorities endeavored unsuccessfully to suppress, and in which they ultimately came to participate, grew up side by side with the soviet administration and made it possible for those who possessed the means of purchase and exchange to keep body and soul together.

(12) Since the revolution of October, 1917, disease has been widespread, particularly among the poorer classes, owing to malnutrition and neglected sanitation. The annual mortality of Russia is said to be 6 per cent of the population at the present time.

(13) From the summer of 1918 the strength and directing energy of the bolshevist leaders were concentrated on the successful campaign against Yudenich, Denikin and Kolchak, and the needs of the civil population were of necessity sacrificed to those of the army. The successes of the campaign are to be attributed to the fact that unity of aim and method and the enthusiasm of a new ideal were to be found on the side of the bolshevists, while on the other side there was every kind of disorganization and lack of unity, with a growing disinclination for strenuous fighting.

ECONOMIC COLLAPSE.

Such was the position at the end of 1919. The success of the bolshevists in the civil war brought them face to face with the seriousness of the economic collapse which had taken place, and it is clear from the speeches of Lenin and Trotzky and from innumerable articles in the bolshevist press that the soviet government from that time onward fully realized the gravity of the situation. They proceeded:

(1) To establish a system of individual control in industry in place of the collegiate system, which had proved a failure.

(2) To inaugurate a special campaign for the repair of locomotives and rolling stock as an essential preliminary step to the restoration of transport.

(3) To introduce a policy of conscription and the militarization of labor as the only means of carrying on the industry of the country—an industry practically ruined owing to the demoralization prevailing among the industrial proletariat as a result of malnutrition and the absence of many of the primary necessaries of life.

(4) To conduct an energetic propaganda against bureaucracy and red tape which have threatened to paralyze the soviet administration.

(5) To contemplate the possibility of receiving economic assistance from abroad on a resumption of trade relations with western countries.

With regard to these measures:

(1) We have seen no figures which would allow us to judge as to how far the restoration of the system of individual control in industry has contributed to increase production.

(2) The measures taken to restore transport have resulted in a considerable increase in the number of locomotives repaired and in the improvement of railway services in the central provinces of Russia, but the majority of the locomotives available for running purposes are so worn out that after repairs have been completed upon them they often return to the workshops in a few weeks to undergo further repairs. We are, therefore, of opinion that the soviet government will experience increasing difficulty in maintaining the railway services at the higher level to which they have been raised in the course of 1920,

and we are convinced that only the importation of locomotives and of the spare parts of locomotives from abroad will enable the soviet government to maintain transport at its present level and to achieve any further improvement. In this connection attention may be drawn to Trotzky's statement in his speech before the eighth all-Russian congress of soviets, that it was hoped 1,000 locomotives would be imported into Russia by the end of 1921.

(3) Also we have not been able to obtain such information as would allow us to judge how far the policy of labor conscription and militarization of labor has been successful, or otherwise, in solving the problem of the shortage of labor, and to what extent conscribed labor has been utilized in industry, and how far—where used—it has been productive.

(4) The question of bureaucracy and red tape in the soviet administration was discussed at the eighth all-Russian congress, but there are no indications as to practical measures which the soviet government proposes to take against it.

MODIFICATION OF POLICY.

If it be assumed that the first stage has been completed, the policy of the soviet government at the beginning of the second stage differs widely from the policy which was adopted by the bolsheviki on their advent to power. The collegiate system which was established to control the soviet system in industry has given place in the majority of cases to individual control, a return to principles of industrial administration which have received their fullest development under capitalism.

At the same time the power of officialdom in Russia has developed on a scale to which there is no parallel, and represents an attempt to control completely the conditions of work and leisure, of food and drink, of education and amusement, of travel and even of the home life of every individual in a nation whose population even now exceeds 120,000,000. According to recent evidence the tendency towards state control is increasing rather than diminishing, and this at a time when many communists are of opinion that the withering away of the state—accepted by all believers as the second stage on the road to a communistic utopia—has already been reached.

There is reason to believe that the difficulties confronting the soviet government will be enhanced in the work of economic reconstruction owing to the increasingly divided counsels in the Russian communist party and to the failure of the harvest, the results of which may be reflected upon the harvests of succeeding years.

TRADE POSSIBILITIES.

With regard to the resumption of trade between Russia and other countries, we have formed the following conclusions:

(1) We are convinced that for the economic equilibrium of the world exports from Russia are a most important factor to the European market.

(2) We do not, however, consider that Russia will be in a position to make its contribution towards the relief of Europe for a considerable time to come.

(3) There can be no question of the export of cereals in the immediate future, owing to—

(a) The primary necessity of restoring to the Russian people a sufficiency of food to maintain health and strength.

(b) The lack of agricultural machinery and fertilizers.

(c) The diminution in the area of the land under cultivation, which is given as 40 per cent.

(d) The necessity for restoring to the peasant an adequate incentive if the land which has fallen out of cultivation is to be reclaimed.

(e) The impossibility of restoring to the peasant an adequate incentive to agricultural production until industrial production has been restored and the peasant is in a position to receive from the town the manufactured goods and articles of common necessity which he needs.

It is our conviction that there is no possibility of the economic regeneration of Russia in the near future without the assistance of capitalist countries. Our conclusions with regard to the rendering of such assistance are guided by the following considerations:

(1) That the destruction of capitalism by violence, not only in Russia but in other countries, is the deliberate aim and purpose of the Russian communist party, which forms the government of soviet Russia at the present time.

(2) That, to this end, the third or communist internationale has been established at Moscow, and we believe this has been done under the auspices of the soviet government and with its financial and material support.

(3) That the Russian communist party and the third internationale are actively endeavoring to compass the destruction by violence of capitalism in countries to which the soviet government has addressed overtures for trade.

(4) That the soviet government in destroying capitalism in Russia has assisted to bring about a complete collapse of industry in that country.

(5) That, in face of this collapse, the soviet government invites capitalists to help to restore Russian industry.

(6) That the soviet government has carried on, up to the present time, an active and widespread international propaganda, and that, had that propaganda achieved its object, international capital, to which the soviet government now turns for aid in restoring economic prosperity to Russia, would have disappeared.

(7) That the credit and capital required for Russia's urgent needs are large, that no government can give this credit and capital on the scale required, and that such aid can be furnished only by individual capitalists or financial groups who are willing to provide the necessary supplies in money or goods.

(8) That it is inconceivable that the credit and capital required in Russia should be provided by foreign capitalists as long as the destruction of capitalism and the violent overthrow of so-called bourgeois governments remain the main object of the Russian government, or of the political forces by which it is controlled.

(9) That if the soviet government renounce and abstain from propaganda directed to the destruction of capitalism and the established order in other countries, it still remains to be seen how far in the near future they will be able to arrest the process of economic disintegration and to lay a foundation upon which it will be possible for Russian industry and agriculture once more to develop and expand.

U. S. REJECTS TRADE OVERTURE.

In March, 1921, soon after the inauguration of President Harding overtures were made by the soviet authorities in Moscow for the resumption of trade relations between the United States and Russia. The matter was made the subject of discussion at a cabinet meeting and the conclusion was reached that the request

must be denied for reasons which were set forth in a note sent on March 25 to Maxim Litvinov, soviet trade envoy, in Reval, Esthonia. The note read:

"The government of the United States views with deep sympathy and grave concern the plight of the people of Russia and desires to aid by every appropriate means in promoting proper opportunities through which commerce can be established upon a sound basis.

"It is manifest to this government that in existing circumstances there is no assurance for the development of trade, as the supplies which Russia might now be able to obtain would be wholly inadequate to meet her needs and no lasting good can result so long as the present causes of progressive impoverishment continue to operate.

"It is only in the productivity of Russia that there is any hope for the Russian people and it is idle to expect resumption of trade until the economic bases of production are securely established.

"Production is conditioned upon the safety of life, the recognition by firm guaranties of private property, the sanctity of contract and the rights of free labor.

"If fundamental changes are contemplated, involving due regard for the protection of persons and property and the establishment of conditions essential to the maintenance of commerce, this government will be glad to have convincing evidence of the consummation of such changes, and until this evidence is supplied this government is unable to perceive that there is any proper basis for considering trade relations."

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY HOOVER.

The cabinet decision confirmed the views expressed by Herbert C. Hoover, secretary of commerce, in the following statement issued March 22:

"The question of trade with Russia is far more a political question than an economic one so long as Russia is in control of the bolsheviki. Under their economic system, no matter how much they moderate it in name, there can be no real return to production in Russia, and, therefore, Russia will have no considerable commodities to export and consequently no great ability to obtain imports.

"There are no export commodities in Russia to-day worth consideration except gold, platinum and jewelry in the hands of the bolshevist government. The people are starving, cold, underclad. If they had any consumable commodities they would have used them long since.

"No better indication of the destruction of production under the bolshevist system exists than in the case of flax. Prewar Russia produced 500,000 tons of flax per annum and the country consumed 120,000 tons. The production in 1920 was about 40,000 tons—with mills and hands at least capable of spinning 120,000 tons and the population underclad. In any event, no consequential export flax is available, nor ever will be available, under this economic system.

"Nor can trade with Russia under a government that repudiates private property be based on credit. Thus the whole question from a trade point of view develops into furnishing commodities equal to the gold, platinum and jewelry, variously estimated from $60,000,000 to $200,000,000, in the hands of the bolshevist government, and after that has been expended there can be little expectation of continued trade. There has been no prohibition on trade for a long time so far as exchange of commodities is concerned. Trade is open through the Baltic states, and Italy has been trading in the south. The real blockade has been the failure of the Russian to produce anything except gold and platinum to trade with.

"There has been but little trade for gold because its title has been called into question by the French government and by threats of private actions in the courts on the ground that it is stolen or subject to foreign liens. It is apparently the intention under the British trade agreement to allow this matter to be thrashed out, so far as England is concerned, in the British courts. The terms of the German agreement in this particular are unknown. If any one European nation accepts the gold, no doubt all of them will.

"Europe cannot recover its economic stability until Russia returns to production. Trading for this parcel of gold would not effect this remedy—nor would the goods obtained by the bolsheviki in return for it restore their production. That requires the abandonment of their present economic system."

TRADE ON A SMALL SCALE.

Trade on a restricted basis was done between soviet Russia, Sweden, England, France and Germany, but payments were made in gold or goods were simply exchanged. The Russian paper currency had no value outside the country and but little on the inside. It seemed to be the policy of the bolsheviki to do away with the monetary system entirely and to make the currency so valueless as to cause the people to reject it. Russia had little in the way of raw material to trade with and no real money to buy with except the gold accumulated by the czarist regime. The Russo-British trade agreement was signed by Leonid Krassin and Sir Robert Horne in London March 16.

AMBASSADOR MARTENS LEAVES.

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, who had established himself in New York as "ambassador" of soviet Russia to the United States, was forced to return to his own country on Jan. 22, 1921. The authorities in Washington refused to recognize him or his government.

KRONSTADT REVOLT.

While the communists retained power in Russia through their control of the army they did not maintain their position without opposition. There were hunger and misery everywhere and in some places the general dissatisfaction was so great that it resulted in attempts at revolt. In Petrograd there were demands for greater freedom for labor, cessation of food requisitions and modification of trade restrictions. Strikes occurred in Moscow and other large cities and order had to be preserved by the use of troops. In February reports of an uprising in Petrograd were circulated, but it developed later that the revolt was not of a serious nature. Early in March it became known that the sailors and revolutionists in the fortress and seaport of Kronstadt had taken possession of that stronghold and had defied the soviet authorities. They attempted to seize Petrograd also, and after bombarding the city marched to take it by storm. Gen. Kozlovski led the rebels and made some progress until Leon Trotzky assembled enough soviet troops to save Petrograd from capture and to besiege Kronstadt. There was considerable fighting at long range and some loss of life, but the rebels were without supplies of food and ammunition and finally on March 17 gave up the struggle. Most of them fled with their families to Finland. Gen. Kozlovski, who was among the refugees, on his arrival at Terioki, Finland, gave an account of the unsuccessful rising.

On March 2, he declared, the Kronstadt government informed the Petrograd authorities it did not recognize the soviet government. The soviet commissars and leaders of the fleet were arrested and a committee of sailors and workmen elected. Former officers offered their services, and on March 3 a Kronstadt soviet

was formed. The military members proposed an attack on Oranianbaum, on the Gulf of Finland, opposite Kronstadt, but the provisional committee refused and the garrison began the defense of the fortress. The hostile attacks became fiercer and fiercer daily, Gen. Kozlovski said, and on March 17 the garrison, unable to repulse them longer, was forced to retire.

THE GREAT FAMINE.

In the summer and fall of 1921 Russia was visited by one of the worst famines in its history. The area mainly affected was the lower Volga basin and the districts along the lower courses of the Dnieper and Bug rivers. Thousands of persons starved to death in Astrakhan, Samara, Saratov, Kazan, Ufa, Kuban, Kherson and other places. About 15,000,000 people were in dire distress and thousands attempted to emigrate to other districts where the crops had not been an entire failure. The people of the world knew that starvation existed in parts of Russia, but they did not realize the gravity of the situation until appeals from Tikhon, the Greek church patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia, and Maxim Gorky were published. On July 11 the patriarch addressed the following letter to Bishop Manning of New York:

"Moscow, July 11, 1921.—To His Eminence the Rt.-Rev. Bishop of New York—Right Reverend Sir: Through you I appeal to the North American nation. There is famine in Russia. A great part of her population is doomed to a hunger death. The corn of many provinces, formerly the country's granary, is now burned by drought. The famine breeds epidemics. Most generous aid is needed immediately. All other considerations must be cast aside. The people are dying, the future is dying, because the population is deserting home, lands, fields, farms and is fleeing eastward, crying for bread. Delay spells an unprecedented calamity. Send immediately bread and medicine. I am sending a similar appeal to the English people through the archbishop of Canterbury.

"Pray may God avert his wrath. TIKHON."

MAXIM GORKY'S APPEAL.

Maxim Gorky addressed the following appeal to the American people:

"Moscow, July 13.—To All Honest People: The corn-growing steppes are smitten by crop failure, caused by the drought. The calamity threatens starvation to millions of Russian people. Think of the Russian people's exhaustion by the war and revolution, which considerably reduced its resistance to disease and its physical endurance.

"Gloomy days have come for the country of Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Meneleyev, Pavlov, Mussergsky, Glinka and other world prized men, and I venture to trust that the cultured European and American people, understanding the tragedy of the Russian people, will immediately succor with bread and medicines.

"If humanitarian ideas and feelings—faith in whose social import was so shaken by the damnable war and its victors' unmercifulness toward the vanquished—if faith in the creative force of these ideas and feelings, I say, must and can be restored, Russia's misfortune offers humanitarians a splendid opportunity to demonstrate the vitality of humanitarianism.

"I think particularly warm sympathy in succoring the Russian people must be shown by those who, during the ignominious war, so passionately preached fratricidal hatred, thereby withering the educational efficacy of ideas evolved by mankind in the most arduous labors and so lightly killed by stupidity and cupidity.

"People who understand the words of agonizing pain will forgive the involuntary bitterness of my words.

"I ask all honest European and American people for prompt aid to the Russian people. Give bread and medicine. MAXIM GORKY."

AMERICA'S REPLY.

The response of the United States to these appeals was prompt. Herbert C. Hoover, secretary of commerce, whose work as head of the American relief administration during the war won him world fame, replied to Gorky, declaring that the United States would help the starving people of Russia, provided the relief administration's agents were allowed to work freely and without molestation, and also provided Americans detained in Russian prisons were given their liberty. Secretary of State Hughes at the same time sent the following note to Maxim Litvinov, the chief of soviet legations abroad:

"The American government is advised that, despite the repeated efforts of Dr. Nansen on its behalf to secure the release of the American prisoners in Russia, they are still held in a most serious plight. In the name of humanity the American government demands of the soviet authorities that these prisoners be at once released. It is manifestly impossible for the American authorities to countenance measures for relief of the distress in Russia while our citizens are detained."

Representatives of the American relief adminstration and of the soviet authorities met in Riga and on Aug. 19 a full agreement was reached. On the following day a contract was signed, giving the relief agents all the privileges for which they had contended. Earlier in the month the Americans held as prisoners in Moscow and elsewhere were released. Among them were Capt. Emmett Kilpatrick, Dr. H. J. LeMarc, Dr. W. B. Estes, X. M. Kalamantiano, Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison and William Flick.

Most of the preliminary arrangements for the relief of the starving Russians were made by Walter L. Brown of the American relief administration, and later the supervision of the work was placed in charge of Col. William N. Haskell of Albany, N. Y., who had done similar work in the near east. Ships were loaded with grain and other supplies and transported, not without difficulty, to the famine districts of Russia. The starving children were first provided for as far as possible. The aid, though not great in comparison with the need, was given promptly and was much appreciated by those benefiting from it. The soviet authorities themselves helped in the relief work, though it was the general belief that their policy of food requisitions was in part responsible for the famine in many places.

CHANGE OF POLICY.

In the fall of 1921 the communistic ideas of Nikolai Lenin, Leon Trotzky and some of the other leaders appeared to change. They apparently had come to the conclusion that the proletariat could not do entirely without help from the capitalistic classes. Private ownership in small industries was permitted, though the control of the greater industries remained with the state. It was also said that the powers of the "cheka," or extraordinary commission, had been curtailed to some extent. However, as late as Aug. 24 it was reported that sixty-one persons were ordered shot by the commission on the charge of plotting against the soviet authorities in Petrograd. The central soviet officials were bent on getting some sort of official recognition from the outside world, even going so far as to offer to pay the old debts of Russia in return for recognition.

APPEAL FOR WORLD PEACE.

On Oct. 28 Foreign Minister Tchitcherin issued the following appeal:

"To the governments of Breat Britain,

France, Italy, Japan and the United States of America:

"According to information of the western press, the conference of the powers at Brussels made as a condition to its offer of credits to Russia for aid of the famine sufferers recognition on the part of the Russian government of the debts of the preceding governments.

"Up to the present the Russian government has not been advised of the decision of the conference. Nevertheless, the Russian government, owing to the mass of the starving people, has decided not to be bound by the fine points of diplomatic etiquette and has decided its absolute duty to be to state its points of view on the Brussels decision.

"The English prime minister during a speech on Aug. 16 to the British parliament termed the proposal of profiting by famine in order to compel Russia to recognize czarist debts a diabolical plan. This, however, did not prevent the Brussels conference, although fully informed that the size of the famine does not permit the soviet government to save by its own unaided means the fated population, from putting the recognition of former debts by the soviet government as a condition to the opening of credits without which all essential aid to the starving is impossible.

"In drawing the attention of the laboring masses of all countries and the attention of all citizens to whom the interests of humanity are dear to this course of the conference at Brussels, the Russian government declares at the same time that the proposition of recognizing the old debts under certain conditions only anticipates their own intentions.

"From the origin of its existence the soviet government has held that as one of the chief aims of its politics and economic collaboration with other powers. It always declared its intention of furnishing sufficient reward to foreign capitalists who would aid it to develop the natural riches of Russia and to re-establish its economic machine.

"Actually in the official statement both of the president of the United States and of the English minister this idea frequently was repeated—namely, that three years after the end of the world war there is still no real peace; that the misery of the mass of peoples has become more and more acute; that the public debts are growing, and that ruin approaches.

"It is clearly evident it is impossible to think of the re-establishment of complete peace without Russia and her 130,000,000 inhabitants. It is impossible to avoid disaster unless Russia is assisted, and that the question of the relations of Russia to other countries, being a world problem of the first importance, cannot be decided upon without an agreement with the soviet government.

"From the point of view of the lasting interests and constant needs of all states and all peoples, economic restoration of Russia is absolutely necessary not only for Russia herself but also for the others. Moreover, the absence of economic relations with other countries makes economic revival of Russia an extremely difficult task, and a task the accomplishment of which would demand a much longer period for government workers and peasants in a better position than any other to execute this task. Selfish interests of separate groups of capitalists do not prevent it from working to restore national prosperity. It is the interests of the mass of people, which is in the last analysis that of society itself, which always guides the workers and peasants' government.

"In proposing as its aim the good of all the working people of Russia, the workers and peasants' government, which has emerged victorious from unbelievable tests of civil war and from intervention, now opens to private enterprise and capital in collaboration with the workers' government the road to development of the natural resources of Russia.

"The soviet government has re-established private trading rights and private property in small enterprises, and the right of concessions and leasing on big properties. The soviet government assures foreign capital of legal guarantees and a sufficient part of the profit to satisfy these interests and induce them to take part in the economic work of Russia. With this end in view the soviet government desires an economic accord with all the powers, for which in the last analysis it is absolutely essential that a definite peace be concluded between Russia and the other powers.

"In pursuing this end the soviet government is brought face to face with a demand made by the powers that the czarist debts be recognized. The soviet government declares, according to its firm conviction, that no people is obliged to pay the price of the chains which have been imposed on it for many centuries, but in its unalterable decision to reach a full accord with the other powers the Russian government is inclined in this matter to make many essential concessions of first importance.

"In this it anticipates the desires of innumerable small bondholders of Russian loans, particularly in France, for whom recognition of czaristic debts is of primal importance. For these reasons the Russian government declares itself ready to recognize the obligations as regards other states and their citizens resulting from government loans made by the czaristic government before 1914, with the express reservation that special conditions be granted to the Russian government enabling it to carry out its obligations.

"It goes without saying that an absolute condition of this recognition of debts is to end without qualification the menacing of the security of the soviet republics and their friend, the Far Eastern Republic, and to recognize their sovereign rights and inviolability of their frontiers, and scrupulously to observe the principle of their full sovereignty and territorial integrity.

WANTS WORLD CONFERENCE.

"In other words, the soviet republic can take up the agreement in question only if the great powers conclude a general definite peace with it and if its government is recognized by the other powers.

"To this end the Russian government proposes, as an expediency, the calling of an international conference to weigh the questions herein mentioned, to investigate the claims of the powers against Russia, as well as those of the Russian government against the powers, and to draw up a treaty of peace between them. Only after a conference of this nature can general peace be the outcome.

"On the fourth anniversary of its existence it must be universally admitted that the efforts of the many enemies of the Russian government, both within and without, have only served to strengthen the workers and peasants' government as the real defender and representative of the interests of the laboring masses of all Russia, and as the defender of the independence of the country.

"A new intervention in a project against soviet Russia, the possibilities of which are demonstrated in the statements of leading organs of the press in entente countries, will only tighten the more unbreakable bond which unites the laboring masses of Russia with the workers and peasants' government, which represents their will. But attempts to realize

these plans will endanger a prolongation of the suffering of the laboring masses and further delay a complete re-establishment of Russia, thus delivering a blow at the interest of all other peoples.

"The proposition which the Russian government makes is the best proof of its unshakable desire for peace with all states and the establishment of undisturbed economic relations with them in realization that these proposals will respond to the interests of all governments and all peoples. The Russian government expresses its strong hope that this proposal in the near future will be followed by a definite arrangement for economical and political relations between Russia and the other countries.

"TCHITCHERIN."

NEW POSTAL AGREEMENT.

The following agreement was made and signed Nov. 11, 1920, by delegates representing Spain, the Spanish colonies, the United States, the Philippine islands, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominican republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, who were in attendance on the seventh congress of the universal postal union, which held its sessions in Madrid, Spain, in October and November, 1920:

"The undersigned, assembled in Madrid, duly authorized by their respective governments and in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 21 of the principal convention of the universal postal union, by mutual agreement, subject to ratification, have agreed on the following articles for the regulation and betterment of their postal relations:

ARTICLE I.

"1. All the countries signing this convention will form one single postal territory.

"2. Prepayment of postage is declared obligatory on all classes of correspondence transmitted from any one to another of the countries constituting this union, except in case of letters, to which alone shall be accorded a tolerance limit for insufficient postage.

"3. Each one of the signatory countries agrees to transmit freely and gratuitously through its territory, by means of the services established or used for its own mail, the mail received from any of the said countries destined to any other. However, the expenses of transportation by land or sea shall be at the charge of the country of origin whenever there is transit through a country not a party to this convention.

"4. It is set forth as a fundamental principle that in the postal relations between the countries parties thereto, the tariff which each country has established for its own domestic service shall govern.

"5. The provisions of this convention apply to letters, post cards, of plain and return postage, and to printed matter of all kinds, business documents and samples.

ARTICLE II.

"1. Letters—(a) Every letter which does not bear the proper stamps for first-class mail matter shall be considered as not mailable and will not be forwarded by the office of origin.

"(b) The office of origin alone is authorized to impose the rate for insufficiently stamped letters, which shall be doubled by weight for the insufficiency. The office of destination shall collect the insufficiency of postage imposed by the office of origin and credit the same to its own use.

"2. Post cards—For postal cards, both plain and return postage, the domestic tariff of each country shall govern.

"3. Books, periodicals, printed matter and business documents—The weight of packages containing books, periodicals, printed matter and business documents shall not exceed four kilos, except in the case of works printed in a single volume, when a maximum of five kilos is allowed. The size of packages shall not exceed forty-five centimeters in any dimension.

"Parcels presented in the form of rolls will go through the mail provided the size does not exceed one meter in length by fifteen centimeters in diameter.

"Business documents shall carry the minimum rate as fixed by the tariff of the country of origin.

"4. Samples—Samples will be freely transmitted by mail if they have no commercial sale value and if their size does not exceed thirty centimeters in length, twenty centimeters in breadth and ten centimeters in depth or thickness. If the packages are in the form of rolls the maximum dimensions shall be thirty centimeters in length by fifteen in diameter.

"Samples shall not carry postage less than that provided for by the tariff of the country of origin.

ARTICLE III.

"1. Responsibility for loss of registered mail—In case of the loss of registered mail matter the sender shall have the right to an indemnity as determined for a like case by the domestic legislation of the country of origin, but which may not exceed 50 francs in gold.

"2. The payment of the indemnity by the sending office shall be made within a period of twelve months, counting from the day following that on which the claim is filed. The postal service responsible for the loss shall reimburse the country of origin without delay and within the period set out the amount of the indemnity which may have been paid the sender. This payment will be made in the money of the creditor country or the equivalent in the money of any other country, as may be agreed upon by the national services interested.

ARTICLE IV.

"In all cases not in conflict with the provisions of this convention the rules of the universal postal union shall govern.

ARTICLE V.

"The present convention shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1921, for the countries which at that date may have ratified the same, and for those that have not at that time done so, on the date when they notify the other signatory countries of the ratification hereof.

"This convention is of indeterminate duration, but any of the parties may withdraw therefrom upon prior notice one year in advance to the other signatories.

"Done at Madrid the 11th day of November, 1920."

EXPLANATION OF CONVENTION.

The division of foreign mails of the United States issued the following explanation of the application of the foregoing agreement:

"The convention provides for the application of the domestic rate to letters mailed in one country addressed for delivery in another country of those signing and ratifying the above convention. Thus the rate on letters originating in the United States will be 2 cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce instead of 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce, the rate under the convention of the universal postal union.

"The convention applies the domestic rate to postal cards. In the United States this rate is 1 cent for each single card and 2 cents for each double card (or card with paid reply) instead of 2 cents and 4 cents, respectively, the international rates.

"It extends the domestic rate of each country of origin to printed matter, commercial papers and samples of merchandise mailed in such country, resulting in a reduction in the rates on such matter in all cases where the domestic rate of the country of origin is lower than the international rate, the international rate being maintained wherever the domestic rate is higher. In view of the classifications in force in the domestic service of the United States, the concession granted by this provision to American exporters and others mailing this class of articles for delivery in any part of the countries concerned consists in the reduction in the rate on second-class matter from 1 cent for each two ounces, the international rate, to 1 cent for each four ounces.

"This convention raises the maximum weight limit for printed matter and commercial papers from two kilograms (four pounds six ounces), the international weight limit, to four kilograms (eight pounds twelve ounces), and likewise provides for a maximum weight limit of five kilograms (eleven pounds) for single volumes of printed books, no such special provision being made in the convention of the universal postal union. It also increases the dimensions for these articles in the form of a roll to a maximum of one meter in length and fifteen centimeters in diameter; that is, about forty inches and six inches, respectively.

"The new convention of the universal postal union, signed at Madrid Nov. 30, 1920, increases the maximum weight limit for samples of merchandise from twelve ounces to sixteen ounces, and it is understood that this provision will be carried into effect immediately when this special convention becomes operative.

"When the above convention becomes operative each country will communicate to the other countries in the restricted union the reduced rates applicable in such country under the new agreement, but until such information is received it cannot be stated what the new rates will be in each of the other countries. However, the maximum weight limit and dimensions above referred to will be uniform.

"The new convention provides also that all articles of mail matter, except letters, must be fully prepaid by the senders, and that letters must be prepaid at least one rate (or 2 cents in the United States). This is an excellent provision because of the frequent failure of senders to properly and fully prepay their correspondence for foreign countries, and because of the circumstance that doubtless the domestic rates of the various countries forming this union are not uniform, and, consequently, the rates in different countries on mail matter covered by this treaty will vary considerably. As a large majority of letters sent to foreign countries do not weigh in excess of one ounce, and in view of the necessity for a more expeditious handling of letters and of a possible slight variation at times in the scales in use, the provision concerning the part prepayment of letters is deemed better than a requirement of absolute or full prepayment.

"Under the convention of the universal postal union the country of origin is required to compensate an intermediary country for the land and sea transit of its mails at uniform rates for each country, based on the statistics taken periodically. Under this special treaty such service is gratuitous when performed by one country of the restricted union for another country of said union. As this character of service performed by the United States for the other countries of the union (that is, Spain, the countries of Central and South America, Mexico and Cuba) is very much greater than the similar service performed by said countries for the United States, the advantages administratively to the other countries are greater accordingly than the advantages secured to the postal administration of the United States. The sentiment for free transit throughout the entire universal postal union was quite general and persistent in the universal postal congress of Madrid, and it is believed will be presented even more emphatically and with stronger support at the congress to be held in Stockholm in 1924."

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

On June 7, 1921, Secretary of State Hughes made public the following statement giving the administration's policy with respect to the conditions upon which the Obregon regime in Mexico would be recognized by the United States:

"The fundamental question which confronts the government of the United States in considering its relations with Mexico is the safeguarding of property rights against confiscation. Mexico is free to adopt any policy which she pleases with respect to her public lands, but she is not free to destroy without compensation valid titles which have been obtained by American citizens under Mexican laws.

"A confiscatory policy strikes not only at the interest of particular individuals but at the foundations of international intercourse, for it is only on the basis of the security of property validly possessed under the laws existing at the time of its acquisition that commercial transactions between the peoples of two countries and the conduct of activities in helpful co-operation are possible.

"This question should not be confused with any matter of personalities or of the recognition of any particular administration. Whenever Mexico is ready to give assurance that she will perform her fundamental obligations in the protection both of persons and of rights of property validly acquired there will be no obstacles to the most advantageous relations between the two peoples.

"This question is vital because of the provisions inserted in the Mexican constitution promulgated in 1917. If these provisions are to be put into effect retroactively, the properties of American citizens will be confiscated on a great scale. This would constitute an international wrong of the gravest character, and this government could not submit to its accomplishment. If it be said that this wrong is not intended and that the constitution of Mexico of 1917 will not be construed to permit or enforced so as to effect confiscation, then it is important that this should be made clear by guaranties in proper form. The provisions of the constitution and the executive decrees which have been formulated with confiscatory purposes make it obviously necessary that the purposes of Mexico should be definitely set forth.

"Accordingly, this government has proposed a treaty of amity and commerce with Mexico, in which Mexico will agree to safeguard the rights of property which attached before the constitution of 1917 was promulgated. The question is not one of a particular administration, but of the agreement of the nation in proper form which has become necessary as an international matter because of the provisions of its domestic legislation. If Mexico

does not contemplate a confiscatory policy, the government of the United States can conceive of no possible objection to the treaty.

"The proposed treaty also contains the conventional stipulations as to commerce and reciprocal rights in both countries. It also provides for the conclusion of a convention for the settlement of claims for losses of life and property, which, of course, means the prompt establishment of a suitable claims commission in which both countries would be represented, in order to effect a just settlement. There is also a provision for a just settlement of boundary matters.

"The question of recognition is a subordinate one, but there will be no difficulty as to this, for if Gen. Obregon is ready to negotiate a proper treaty, it is drawn so as to be negotiated with him, and the making of the treaty in proper form will accomplish the recognition of the government that makes it.

"In short, when it appears that there is a government in Mexico willing to bind itself to the discharge of primary international obligations, concurrently with that act its recognition will take place. This government desires immediate and cordial relations of mutual helpfulness, and simply wishes that the basis of international intercourse should be properly maintained.

"Accordingly, on the 27th of May last, Mr. Summerlin, American charge d'affaires at Mexico City, presented to Gen. Obregon a proposed treaty covering the matters to which reference has been made. The matter is now in the course of negotiations and it is to be hoped that when the nature of the precise question is fully appreciated the obstacles which have stood in the way of a satisfactory settlement will disappear."

OIL QUESTION SETTLED.

Up to the end of October, 1921, the treaty referred to had not been negotiated, though progress toward a settlement had been made. The most important step taken was an agreement made on Sept. 3, between representatives of the American oil companies operating in Mexico and the Mexican government, regarding the oil taxes. The Mexican Supreme court had already decided that article 27 of the Mexican treaty could not be given a retroactive effect. In a message to the Mexican congress on Sept. 2 President Obregon said:

"Inasmuch as the retroactivity of article 27 of the constitution with regard to privately owned petroleum properties has been recently defined by decisions of the Supreme court of the nation, the spirit of which is found to be in full accord with various declarations and statements of the executive and some of the members and groups of this congress, constituting a majority, which plainly guarantees the future regulations and application of article 27 in full subordination to the principles of nonretroactivity; therefore, three questions which principally affect the foreigners' right in Mexico, to wit, the resumption of the payment of the public debt, the equitable reparation for damages incurred during the revolution as a result of impartial findings of mixed commissions and the nonretroactive interpretation of article 27, may be considered already solved by the simple and voluntary execution of the program of the government of Mexico."

PRESIDENTS OF MEXICO SINCE JUNE 26, 1910.

Porfirio Diaz—June 26, 1910, to May 25, 1911.

Francisco I. Madero—May 25, 1911, to Feb. 15, 1913.

Victoriano Huerta—Feb. 15, 1913, to July 15, 1914.

Francisco Carbajal—July 15, 1914, to Aug. 14, 1914.

Venustiano Carranza—Aug. 14, 1914, to May 20, 1920.

Adolfo de la Huerta—May 24, 1920, to Dec. 1, 1920.

Alvaro Obregon—Dec. 1, 1920.

TURKISH NATIONALISTS AND GREECE AT WAR.

King Constantine of Greece was determined to push the military operations against the Turkish nationalists headed by Mustapha Kemal Pasha and declined to enter into any negotiations looking toward peace. On March 30, 1921, a royal decree called the classes of 1913, 1914 and 1915 to the colors. Preparations were also made to begin a great offensive in Asia Minor. On March 24 Greek troops numbering 120,000 began an advance and for a time drove the Turks before them on the Brusa and Smyrna fronts. On March 29 it was announced that the Greeks had occupied Eskishehr and Afiun-Karahissar, capturing many of the enemy and much war materiel. The Greeks then began an advance in the direction of Angora, the nationalist capital, but were at once stopped by the Turks, who administered a severe defeat upon the invaders after a battle lasting nine days. The Greeks, it was reported, lost 10,000 men and 300 officers and were forced to return to the Brusa line.

Here they remained until June 30, when they began another advance. As before, they drove the Turks before them at the start until the latter were about forty miles east of Eskishehr. The operations continued throughout July and the greater part of August, King Constantine being present at the Greek headquarters to encourage his men. They were again hopeful of reaching Angora, but their right wing was defeated on the west bank of the Sakharia river and again they had to retreat to their starting point. Both sides were badly used up from the results of the two campaigns and all hostile operations ceased for the time being. King Constantine returned to Athens.

DEATH OF SENATOR PHILANDER C. KNOX.

Philander Chase Knox, United States senator from Pennsylvania, died suddenly at his residence in Washington, D. C., on the evening of Oct. 12, 1921. He was born in Brownsville, Pa., May 6, 1853; was graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, in 1872, receiving the degree of A. M., and later the degree of LL. D., and also from Yale, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh Universities and from Washington and Jefferson and Villa Nova colleges and the University of Guatemala; practiced law in Pittsburgh from 1875 to 1901; appointed attorney-general in President McKinley's cabinet April 5, 1901; in President Roosevelt's cabinet as attorney-general from the death of President McKinley until July 1, 1904; appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Hon. M. S. Quay in senate July 1, 1904; subsequently elected to fill Senator Quay's unexpired term, then to the full term of six years; resigned from the senate to accept the position of secretary of state in President Taft's cabinet March 4, 1909; was secretary of state to March 5, 1913; elected to the senate Nov. 6, 1916, to succeed George T. Oliver. His term of service would have expired March 3, 1923.

RANGE OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN 1921.

Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

Stock.	High.	Low.
Adams Express.....	50¾	26½
Advance Rumely....	19¾	11
Advance Rumely pf.	52	35
Air Reduction.....	40	30
Ajax Rubber.....	39½	17
Allied C. & D.....	55½	34
Allied C. & D. pf...	93⅞	83
Allis-Chalmers	39¼	28¼
Allis-Chalmers pf..	83	67½
Am. Ag. Chemical.	65½	26½
Am. Ag. Ch. pf...	84	51
Am. Bank Note....	54	46½
Am. Bank Note pf.	48½	43½
Am. Beet Sugar....	51	24½
Am. Bosch Mag....	65½	29⅛
Am. B. S. & Fdy...	53	42
Am B. S. & Fdy.pf.	92⅞	83½
American Can.....	32¾	23½
American Can pf...	88	76¾
American Car & F..133		115¼
Am. Car & F. pf....114		108
American Chicle....	29	7
Am. Cotton Oil....	23½	15⅞
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	67	35½
Am. Drug Syn.....	8¾	4¼
Am. Express.....135		113
Am. Hide & Leather	13⅜	8
Am.Hide & Lthr. pf.	57¾	40½
American Ice.....	64¾	42
American Ice pf....	66	57
Am. International..	53⅜	21¼
Am. LaF. F. E....	11⅜	7⅞
American Linseed..	62½	17¼
Am. Linseed pf....	93	39⅞
Am. Locomotive...	93½	73½
Am. Malt & G.....	14	11⅝
American Radiator.	76	66⅜
Am. Safety Razor..	10	3½
Am. Ship. & Com..	14	4¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	44¾	29⅝
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	83	63¼
Am. Sm. S. pf. A.	78	63
American Snuff.....112½		95
Am. Steel F'dries..	31¾	18
Am. Steel Fdies. pf.	91	78
Am. Sugar Ref.....	96	47⅝
Am. Sugar Ref. pf..107¼		67½
Am. Sum. Tobacco.	88	33¾
Am. Tel. & Tel.....108½		95¾
Am. Tobacco.....129¾		111½
Am. Tob. class B...127¾		110
Am. Tob. pf.....	94	86
Am. W. W. & Elec.	6½	4
Am.W.W.& Elec. pf.	66	40
Am. W. W. & Elec. particular pf.....	18½	8½
American Woolen..	82¼	57
Am. Woolen pf.....	98⅝	93
Am. W. Paper pf...	39½	20½
Am. Zinc, L. & S..	10⅝	6¾
Anaconda Copper...	43½	31¾
Assets Realization.	3½	1
Assoc. D. G.....	35½	24
Assoc. D. G. 1st pf.	69	55¾
Assoc. D. G. 2d pf.	63¾	45
Associated Oil.....107½		91
Atch., T. & S. F...	87¼	76¼
Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	81¼	75½
Atl., Birm. & At..	7½	1⅞
Atl. Coast Line....	89¼	77
Atlantic Fruit.....	9	1¾
Atl., Gulf & W. I..	76	18
Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	44½	15¾
Atlantic Petroleum.	23¾	10
Atlantic Refining..1125		820
Atl. Refining pf....110¼		103⅜
Austin-Nichols	13¼	8½
Austin-Nichols pf..	70	50⅜
Baldwin Loco.....	94¼	62¼
Baldwin Loco. pf..102¼		95
Baltimore & Ohio..	42⅜	30⅜
Balti. & Ohio pf...	54	47
Barnsdall, class A..	27	24½
Barnsdall, class B..	35	14⅜
Beth. Steel, B.....	65	41½
Beth. Steel pf.....	93¼	87
Beth. Steel pf.....107½		93¾
Booth Fisheries....	6	3
Brooklyn Ed. Elec.	95	88
Brklyn. Rap. Tran.	14⅞	6¾
Brklyn. Rap. Tran. ctfs. of dep.....	10	3½
Brklyn. Union Gas.	73½	51
Brown Shoe.....	43	33
Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	5¼	2½
Burns Bros.....114		81¼
Butte Cop. & Zinc.	6	3¾
Butte & Sup.....	15¾	10¼
Butterick Co.....	28	14½
Caddo C. O. & R...	19¾	7¾
California Pack....	67⅜	55⅝
California Pet.....	49⅝	25
Cal. Pet. pf.....	79	68½
Cal. Zinc Lead...	9½	3¾
Cal. & Arizona...	53	41½
Can. Pacific.....119½		101
Case (J. I.) Plow..	10¼	3½
Central Leather...	43¼	22¼
Central Leath. pf..	96	57⅛
Cent. R. R. N. J..209		186
Cerro de Pas Cop..	32½	23
Certain-teed Pr....	44	22
Chandler Motor....	86	38¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	65½	46
Chi. & East. Ill. Eq. Tr. 1st asst. pd..	7½	5
Chi. & East. Ill. Eq. Tr.	6¾	¼
Chi. & East. Ill. Eq. 1st asst. pd.....	7½	5½
Chi. Great Western	9¼	6⅝
Chi. Great West. pf.	20⅞	14
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	31	22
C., M. & St. P. pf.	46½	32
Chi. & N. W.....	71	60⅛
Chi. & N. W. pf..110		95
Chi. Pneu. Tool...	70¼	47
C., R. I. & P.....	35	22⅝
C., R. I. & P. pf..	80	68¾
C., R. I. & P. pf..	68½	56½
C., St. P. M. & O.	80	70
Chile Copper.....	12¾	9
Chino Copper.....	27¼	19½
C., C., C. & St. L.	48	32
Cluett-Peabody ...	62½	36¼
Cluett-Peabody pf.	86	79½
Coca-Cola	39¾	19
Col. Fuel & Iron..	32¾	32
Col. Fl. & Ir. pf..101		100
Col. Southern.....	39¼	27¼
Col. South. 1st pf.	53⅛	49
Col. Gas & Elec...	63	52
Col. Graphophone.	12¾	2¾
Col. Graph. pf....	62¼	9¼
Com. Tab. Rec...	42¼	28¾
Con. Distributors..	12	½
Con. Cigar.....	61	21
Con. Cigar pf.....	80	60
Con. Gas.....	91¾	77¼
Con. Textile.....	21⅞	12¾
Continental Can...	66	34⅜
Continental Can pf.	98	82½
Continental Ins.....	65½	58⅝
Corn Prod. Ref....	82⅝	59
Corn Pr. Ref. pf..108		96
Cosden Co.....	44⅞	22½
Crucible Steel.....107½		49
Crucible Steel pf..	91	77
Cuban-Am. Sugar..	33½	10⅞
Cub.-Am. Sug. pf..	95	68
Cuba Cane Sugar..	26	5⅝
Cuba Cane Su. pf.	67⅞	13½
Davison Chem.....	44	23
Deere & Co. pf....	80	50
Delaware & Hud..104½		90
Del., L. & W.....249		93
Detroit Union Ry..	75	59
Dome Mines.....	21¾	10⅛
Elkhorn Coal.....	25¾	16
Emerson-Brant	9⅞	3
Emer.-Brant pf....	40	15½
Endicott-John.	70⅜	52
Endicott-John. pf..100½		87
Erie	15¼	11⅜
Erie 1st pf.....	22¾	16½
Erie 2d pf.....	15⅞	11½
Famous Players...	82½	44⅝
Famous Pl. pf....	90	74¾
Fed. M. & S. pf...	29½	21
Fisher Body.....	90	75
Fisher Body pf...100		95
Fisher Body (O) pf.	69	57
Fisk Rubber.....	19⅝	8¾
Freeport-Texas ...	20½	9½
Gaston, W. & W..	5¾	⅛
Gen. Am. Tk. Car	53	39⅞
Gen. Asphalt.....	78⅜	39½
Gen. Asphalt pf..117½		77
General Cigar.....	62½	64
Gen. Cigar pf.....100		84
Gen. Cigar deb. pf.	90	80½
General Electric...138½		109½
General Motors....	16¼	9⅜
General Motors pf.	71¾	63
Gen. Motors deb..	82	69
Gen. Motors deb..	70⅜	60
Goodr'h (BF) Co.	44½	26⅝
Good.(B.F.)Co. pf.	85	62½
Granby Consol.....	25	15
Gray & Davis.....	16¾	9½
Gt. Northern pf...	79½	60
Gt.No. cfs. ore. pf.	32½	25⅝
Greene Can C.....	25½	18¼
Guantanamo Sug..	10⅝	6½
Gulf. M. & Nor...	11½	6
Gulf, M. & N. pf.	26	18¼
Gulf States Steel..	48½	25
Haskell & B.....	73½	50½
Hendee Mfg.....	25⅛	13
Homestake M.....	61	49½
Houston Oil.....	86	40½
Hupp, M. C.....	16¾	10½
Illinois Central....	98	85½
I. C. leased lines	63	58
Indiahoma Ref....	7½	2
Indian Refining...	15¾	7¼
Inspiration C.....	37⅝	29⅝
Inter. Consol.....	5⅞	1½
Inter. Consol pf....	16	5⅜
Internatl Agri.....	13¾	6
Inter. Agl. pf.....	57	33⅜
Int. Har., new.....100½		67⅝
Int. Har. pf. new110		99¼
Inter. M. M.....	17¼	7⅛
Inter. M. M. pf....	63¾	36
Inter. Motor T.....	42	25½
Inter. Mot. T.1st pf.	76	63⅜
Inte. Mot. T. 2d pf.	64½	54
Inter. Nickel.....	17	11½
Inter. Nickel pf....	85	74
International Paper	73¾	38⅜
Inter. Pap. pf. sta..	75	67
Invincible Oil.....	26	5½
Iron Products.....	40	22⅛
Island Oil & Tr....	4⅜	2
Jewel Tea.....	11¾	4
Jewel Tea pf.....	43¼	8½
Jones Bros. Tea....	28½	14½
Kansas City So....	28⅞	18¼
Kansas City So. pf.	52	45½
Kansas Gulf.....	7½	4½
Kelly Spring T....	54⅞	32½
Kelly Spring T. pf.	94	70¼

Stock.	High.	Low.
Kelsey Wheel.....	62	35
Kelsey Wheel pf....	90	75
Kennecott Cop.....	23	16
Keystone T. & R...	17⅞	8¼
Kresge, S. S.....170		130
Kresge, S. S., pf...103½		97⅞
Lackawanna Steel..	58½	32
Laclede Gas.....	57½	40
Lake Erie & W....	14½	10
Lee Rubber & T....	29¾	17½
Lehigh Valley.....	59⅞	47⅛
Liggett & M.....162¼		138¾
Liggett & M. pf....105½		97⅝
Lima Locomotive...	79⅞	64
Loew's, Inc.....	21½	10
Lofts, Inc.....	12¾	7¾
Loose-Wiles Biscuit	42	30
Lorillard, P.....164½		136
Louis. & Nashville.118		97
Mackay Cos.....	70	59½
Manati Sugar.....	89½	21
Manhattan Elevated	58½	35¼
Manhattan Shirt...	27¾	18
Market Street Ry...	7	3
Mrkt.St.Ry.prior pf.	45½	27
Mkt. St. Ry. 2d pf.	8⅝	4¼
Marland Oil & R...	25	12⅛
Marlin-Rockwell ..	19½	5
Martin-Parry	21	13
Max. Motors, B....	15½	8
Max. Motors, 2d pf. c. of d., st...	5	2
May Dept. S.....	93¼	65½
Mex. Petroleum....167¼		84½
Mex. Petroleum pf.	94	70
Miami Copper.....	24	15⅝
Middle S. Oil.....	15⅝	10
Midvale Steel.....	33½	22
Minn. & St. L., new	14⅜	6¾
Mo., Kan. & Tex...	3	1⅛
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	5⅜	2½
Missouri Pacific....	23¼	16
Missouri Pacific pf.	44⅝	33½
Montana Power....	56¼	43
Montana Pow. pf..	94¾	92¼
Montgomery Ward.	25	14⅝
Mullins Body.....	28⅞	18
National Acme.....	30	12¼
National Biscuit...121½		102
Nat. Biscuit pf.....120		105
Nat. Cloak & Suit.	35⅝	15
Nat. Clk. & Suit pf.	79¼	44⅞
Nat. Cond. & Cable.	5⅝	⅝
Nat. En. & St.....	65	26
National Lead.....	81	67¾
National Lead pf..108		100
Nat. Rys. M. 2d pf.	6⅝	3½
Nevada Con. Corp.	13½	9
N. Orleans, T. & M.	77½	46
N. Y. Air Brake...	89	47½
New York Central.	74½	64⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L..	61½	39
N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf.	69	58
N.Y.,C.&St.L. 2d pf.	68½	54
New York Dock....	39	20⅝
New York Dock pf.	57½	44
N. Y., N. H. & H..	23½	12⅞
N. Y., O. & W.....	23¼	16
Norfolk & Western.104⅞		88⅝
North Amer. ctfs....	41⅛	32¼
N. Amer. ctfs. pf..	37⅛	31⅞
Northern Pacific...	88¼	61¼
N. Scotia Stl. & C.	39	20½
Okla. Pr. & Ref....	4	1⅜
Ontario Mining....	6	3½
Orpheum Circuit....	30⅝	16½
Otis Elevator.....148		87
Otis Steel.....	16	9
Owens Bottle.....	54⅝	26½
Pacific Dev.....	19¾	8½
Pacific Gas & El..	61½	46¼
Pacific Mail.....	17¾	8
Pacific Oil.....	47½	27½
Pan-Amer. P. & T.	79⅜	38⅛
P.-A.,P.&T., class B.	71¾	34½
Panhandle P. & R.	13¼	6
Panhan. P. & R. pf.	78	68
Parish & Bingham.	15½	9⅞
Penney (J. C.) pf.	94	85¾
Penn. Railroad.....	41¾	32¼
Penn. Seab. Steel..	17	6⅞
Peo. Gas, Chicago...	57⅜	33⅝
Pere Marquette....	23⅞	15¾
P. Marq. pr. pf...	59	50
Pere Marquette pf.	45	34
Philadelphia Co....	35½	26½
Phillips-Jones	77⅝	37½
Phillips-Jones pf...	85	67
Phillips Pet.....	31½	16
Pierce-Arrow	42¾	9¼
Pierce-Arrow pf...	88	21
Pierce Oil.....	11⅞	5¼
Pierce Oil pf.....	78	30½
P. C. C. & St. L..	80	80
Pittsburgh Coal...	64⅞	52
Pitts. Coal pf.....	88½	82⅝
Pitts. Steel pf.....	85⅛	79
Pitts. & W. Va...	32	23
Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	76	70
Pond C. Coal....	16½	12⅛
Pressed Steel Car.	96	48
Producers & Ref..	21½	20⅜
Pub. Ser., N. J....	70¼	54
Pullman Co.....110⅝		87¾
Punta Alegre Sug..	51½	24¾
Pure Oil.....	36¾	21½
Ry. St. Spg. (8).	90⅛	67
Rand Mines.....	26⅜	19
Ray Consol. Cop...	15	11
Reading	89¼	60¾
Reading 1st pf....	55	36½
Remington Type...	38⅝	17⅛
Rem. Type 2d pf..	75	50
Replogle Steel....	39½	18
Republic I. & S...	73¼	41½
Repub. I. & S. pf.	96¼	75¼
Republic M. Truck	24½	6½
R. D. N. Y. sh....	69⅜	40½
St. Joseph Lead....	13	10½
St. L.-San Fran...	25⅜	19⅛
St. L.-San F. pf..	38½	27⅞
St. Louis S. W....	30½	19½
St. Louis S. W. pf.	41	28
Santa Cecilia Sug..	5½	1¼
Savage Arms.....	23⅝	8⅞
Saxon Motor.....	6¾	2⅛
Seaboard Air L....	7¼	2⅛
Seab. Air L. pf...	12½	5
Sears, Roeb. & Co.	98¾	59½
Sears, R. & Co. pf.104		93
Seneca Copper.....	20¾	12¾
Shattuck-Ariz.	7¼	4⅞
Shell T. & T.....	49	30⅞
Sinclair Consol. O.	28⅜	16⅛
Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	56	32½
So. Pacific.....101		67½
So. Por. Rico Sug.103		26
So. Railway.....	24⅞	17⅜
So. Railway pf....	60	42
Stand. Milling.....111		88
Stan. Milling pf..	79	75
S. Oil of Cal.....	84½	67¾
S. Oil of N. J.....167½		124½
S. Oil of N. J. pf.110		105⅛
St. & Tube pf.....	82	66
Stern Bros. pf....	88	81
Stewart Warner S.	37	21
Stromberg Carb...	46	25¼
Studebaker Co.....	93¼	43⅜
Submarine Boat...	10⅜	3
Superior Oil.....	13¼	3¾
Superior Steel.....	48	26
Tenn. Cop. & C....	10¾	6⅝
Texas Co.....	45	29
Texas & Pacific....	27½	16½
T. & P. C. & I. (1)	36⅞	15¾
Tex. Pac. Land T.300		210
Third Avenue.....	20⅜	12½
Tide Water O.....175		119
Tobacco Prod.....	72	45
Transcont. Oil.....	13	6
Un. Bag & Pa.....	75	57
Union Oil.....	25½	15¼
Union Pacific.....123⅝		111
Union Pacific pf..	68	62¼
Union Tank C. pf.100		92
Unit. Alloy Steel.	34	19
Unit. Cig. St. pf..106		100
United Drug.....106		46
Un. Drug 1st pf..	47	36⅝
United Fruit.....207		95¾
Unit. Ry. Invest..	12¼	6
Un. Ry. Invest. pf.	26	17
Unit. R. Stores...	62¼	46⅞
U. S. C. I. P. & F.	19	11½
U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf.	50	38
U. S. Express.....	7	5⅜
U. S. Food Prod..	27¼	8½
U S. Ind. Alco....	74½	43⅜
U.S.R. & Imp. Co.	58¾	41⅛
U. S. Rubber.....	79¾	40½
U. S. Rub. 1st pf.103⅞		74
U. S. S. R. & M...	35½	26
U.S.S.R. & M. pf..	44⅜	37
U. S. Steel.....86½		70¼
U. S. Steel pf.....112		105
Utah Copper.....	59½	41⅜
Utah Securities...	12⅜	8¼
Vanadium Cor.....	41	25⅛
Van. R. 1st pf....	80	72
Va.-Caro. Chem....	42½	20¾
Va.-Car. Chem. pf.102¾		57¾
Va. Iron, C. & C..	95	59
V. Vivaudou.....	9¼	5⅝
Wabash	9	7
Wabash pf. A.....	24½	18
Wabash pf. B.....	15½	12⅝
Weber & Heil.....	13½	8½
Wells-Fargo	72	49½
West Maryland....	11½	8½
West. Mary. 2d pf.	21	14½
Western Pacific....	30⅞	17¾
West. Pacific pf...	70½	57
West. Un. Tel.....	94	76
West. Air Br.....	96⅞	81½
West. E. & M.....	49⅞	38⅝
West. 1st pf.....	62½	56
Wheel. & L. Erie..	11⅜	7½
Wheel. & L. Er. pf.	19½	13½
White Motors.....	44	29¼
White Oil.....	17⅝	7
Wickwire Steel....	18½	9½
Wilson & Co.....	47	31
Willys-Overland ...	10½	5¼
Wil.-Overland pf...	42	23
Wisconsin Cent....	37½	23
W'worth, F. W....121		105
W'worth, F. W. pf.112		105
Worth Pump.....	55¼	30½
Worth Pump pf. B.	65¼	54
Wright Aero.....	9¼	6½

BONDS.

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Adams Exp. 4s...	69¼	57
Am. A. Chem. 7½s	97½	92½
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	98¼	88
Am. Cotton Oil 5s.	75¼	65
Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	82	73½
Am. T. & T. cv. 6s.102⅞		97
A.T. & T. cv.6s,reg.101		101
A. T. & T. cv. 4½s	90¼	80
A. T. & T. cv. 4s..	77	63
A. T. & T. col. 5s..	89¾	77½
A.T.& T.col.5½s,rg.	89½	89½
A. T. & T. col. 4s	84¾	73⅛
Am. W. Paper 7s.	73¾	67
Ann Arbor 4s.....	55	50
Armour & Co. 4½s	83¼	75
A..T. & S.F. gen.4s	79½	73½
A..T. & S.F.adj.4s	73¼	67¼
A..T.&S.F.aj.4s,sta.	74	68

Bonds.	High.	Low.
A.,T.& S.F.cv.4s,'55	75	67½
A.,T& S.F.cv.4s,'60	87	78¾
A.,T.& S.F.,E.Ok.4s	89¾	83
A. T. & S. F., C. & A. 4½s.....	84½	77
A.,T.&S.F., R.M. 4s	73¼	65
At.& C. A. L. 1st 5s	92½	84½
Atl. C. Line 1st 4s	81	73½
Atl. Coast Line 7s.	104½	99
At. C. L. uni. 4½s	79	72½
At.. C.L.,L. & N. 4s	74	66¾
Atlantic Fruit 7s.	75	25
Atlantic Ref. 6½s.	103¼	98¾
Atlas P. tem. 7½s	99½	96
Baldwin Loco. 5s.	97	90¾
B. & O. pr. ln. 3½s	89¼	79¾
Bal. & O. gold 4s.	71⅞	64¾
Bal. & Ohio 6s...	98½	87½
B. & O. cv. 4½s...	71¾	65
B. & O. ref. 5s...	74¼	66
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. Va. 4s.....	70	61⅝
B.& O.,S.W.Div.3½s	84½	76
B. & O., T. & C. 4s	57	50⅛
Bell Tel. Pa. 7s...	107¼	100¾
Beth. Steel p.m. 5s	82⅛	74⅞
Beth. Steel, rf. 5s.	87	78
Beth. Steel ext. 5s.	95	86¼
Booth Fisheries 6s	67½	67½
B'way & 7thAv.5s	46½	37
Braden Cop. 6s...	89	80
Bkln. Edi. gen. 5s	85⅛	76
Bkln. Edi. gen. 6s	94½	87½
Bkln. Ed. gen.7s,C.	103½	96
Bkln. Ed. gen.7s,D.	103	96
B. R. T. 7s, '21, c. of d. st.....	56⅜	33
B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s	35	25
B. R. T. gold 5s..	34	22½
B. R. T. gold 5s, c. of d.,.....	32	24⅞
Bkln. Un. El. 5s s.	71½	59⅞
Bkln. Un. Gas. 5s.	85⅞	71
B. R. & P.con.4½s.	85	79
Bur. C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s.....	91	85½
Bush Terminal 5s.	80½	67½
Bush. Ter. Bldg. 5s	80½	67⅞
Cal. Gas. & El. 5s.	90½	82⅞
Can. North. 7s.....105¼		99⅞
Can. Nor. 6½s.....103⅜		96¼
Can. So. con. 5s...	89	81½
Car., Clinch. & O.5s	78	68
Cent. of Ga. 6s....	95	85
Cen. of Ga. 1st 5s.	95½	88½
Cen. of Ga. con. 5s	89	80¼
Cent. Leather 5s..	93	86½
Cent. of N. J. 5s	100	92¼
Cent. Pacific 4s...	77½	70½
Cent. Pacific 3½s..	82½	75½
C. P. Thru. S. L. 4s	74	67⅞
Cerro de Pasco 8s..111½		104¼
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	79	71½
Ches. & O. cons. 5s.	93⅞	87
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	85	70
Ches. & O. fund. 5s	86½	79
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	80¼	71½
Chicago & Alton 3s	47⅞	41
Chi. & Alton 3½s..	39⅞	34
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	82	74¾
C.,B.&Q.Ill.Div.3½s.	75½	69¼
C.,B.&Q., Ill.Div. 4s.	84¼	76¾
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s.	83	75
Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s.	53¾	47½
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	98½	92
C.,M.& St. P. 4s, '34	63⅜	53¼
C., M. & St. P.g.4½s	79¾	71⅜
C.,M.& St.P.ref.4½s	65	53½
C.,M.& St. P. gen. 4s	71⅜	63½
C., M. & St. P.cv. 5s	72½	60½
C., M. & St. P.4s,'23	78¾	70
C., M.& St.P. cv.4½s	72	60
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s.	68⅜	59½
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	78⅜	71½
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	69	62½
C.&N.W.ext. 4s, reg.	89¼	84½
C. & N. W. gen. 5s.	96½	88
C.&N.W. temp. 6½s.	104¼	96¼
C.&N.W. deb. 5s,'33	93	87⅜
C. & N. W. 7s.....104¾		99¼
C. & N. W. St. L., P. & N. W. 5s....	91	80½
Chicago Rys. 5s....	66¾	58
C., R. I. & P.gen.4s	75	67
C., R. I. & P. ref.4s	72¼	64
C.,St. P., M.& O. 6s.	102⅛	97¾
C..St.P.,M.&O.deb.5s	84⅞	79
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	84	77
Chi. Union Sta.6½s.	109¼	101
Chi. & W. Ind. 7½s,	100	93⅞
Chi. & W. Ind. 4s..	64	57
Chile Copper 6s....	79⅜	66
Chile Copper 7s...	96½	90
Cin., H. & D. 2d 4½s	77	72¾
C.,C.,C.&St.L.r.&i.6s	95	83¾
C.,C.,C.&St.L.gen.4s.	72	65¾
C.C.C. & St. L. 4½s.	83	72
C. C. C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s.....	78¾	73
C., C., C. & St. L., W. & M. 4s.....	69¼	62⅛
Clev. & P.gtd.4½s,A	88½	....
Col. Fuel & I. gen.5s	82	75½
Col. Industrial 5s..	74⅞	62¾
Col. & So. 1st 4s...	86½	77
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	78	72
Col. Gas. & El. 5s..	89½	76⅝
Conn. R. & L. 1st & ref. 4½s, stamped	62	57½
Cons. Gas cv. 7s...103⅛		99
Cuban-Am. Sug. 8s.	102½	95
C. C. Sug. Co. 7s..	86	51
C.C.Sug.cv.7s,c.of d.	58	54½
Cuba R. R. 5s.....	73	59⅞
Cumberland Tel. 5s.	84½	78
Del. & Hudson 7s..106		100
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s.	87	78
D. & H.1st & ref. 4s.	81¾	74½
Den. & R. G. c. 4s.	69¼	62¼
D. & R. G.1st ref.5s	47⅝	40½
D. & R. G. 1st ref. 5s, t. c.....	47¼	35
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	77	66½
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	72¾	67¼
Des. M. & Ft. D. 4s	48¾	39
Det. Edison ref. 5s.	85	76½
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s.	91¼	86¾
Det. Edison ref. 6s.	94	86
Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s.	80½	74½
Det. United 4½s....	63⅝	57
D. Match, s. f. 7½s.	105¾	102
Dist. Securities 5s.	77	45
Du Pont de N. 7½s.	100½	96
Duquesne Light 6s.	96½	88
Erie 1st con. 4s...	58¾	51
Erie 1st con. ext.7s.	100¼	94½
Erie gen. 4s.....	45	39½
Erie conv. 4s, A....	40¼	35¼
Erie conv. 4s, B....	41	34½
Erie. conv. 4s, D...	45⅞	37
Erie & Jersey 6s...	88	76½
Erie, Gen. R. 6s...	85	77
Fisk R. 8s, mt. cfs.	99½	98
Fla., C. & P. ext. 6s	95½	75
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s..	99¾	93
Ft. W. & R. G. 4s..	80	66
Gal., H. & S. A. Mt. P. 1st ext. 5s.	92½	87
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.	90	84
Gen. Elec. deb. 6s..104¾		99½
Gen. Elec. deb. 3½s	70½	65⅝
Goodyear T.& R. 8s.	104¾	97½
Granby Cons. cv. 8s	83	78
Grand Trunk 7s....105¼		99¾
Gd. Trk. 6s, int.ctfs.	95¾	95
Gt. Falls Pw. s.f.5s	91⅞	82
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s...	84¾	77
Gt. Nor. gen. 7s....105¾		96½
Havana E. Ry. 5s..	75	66
Hocking Val. 4½s..	76	67½
Hud. & Man. ref.5s	72¼	50
Hud. & Man. adj.5s	46¼	23½
Illinois Cent,4s, '52	77½	67½
Illinois Cent. 4s,'53	74¾	66¼
Illincis Cent. ref. 4s	79	71¾
Illinois Cent. 6½s..104½		100¼
Illinois Cent. 5½s..	94½	85¾
Ill. C. & C., St. L. New Orl. joint 5s.	86⅛	78⅛
Illinois Steel 4½s.	83½	76½
Indiana Steel 5s...	94	86
Inter.-Met. 4½s....	21½	11¼
Int.-M. 4½s, c. of d.	19½	8½
Int. Rap. Tr. 5s..	58¼	48½
Int. Ag. Chem. 5s.	79½	71
Int. Cem. con 8s..	99¾	98
Int. Mer. Mar. 6s.	84	75½
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s..	75	65
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s.	44	35⅝
Kan.& Mich. 1st 4s	71	69
Kan.& Mich. 2d 5s	86	80¾
K.C.,F.S. & M. 4s.	69⅝	62
Kan. City So. 5s..	81	72
Kan. City So. 3s..	59½	54
K. C. Term. 4s....	75	69½
Kelly-Spfld. T. 8s.	99⅝	92½
Keo. & D.M. 1st 5s	73	62¼
K.Co.El. & P. 6s..101		93
Lack. St. 5s, '23..	97	91
Lack. St. 5s, 1950	79½	77
Laclede G. ref. 5s.	84	68½
L. E. & W. 2d 5s.	72	64
Lake Shore 3½s...	71¼	65⅛
Lake Sh. 4s, '28..	88¾	82
Lake Sh. 4s, '31..	86¼	78¾
Leh. Val. Coal 5s.	93¾	91¼
Leh. Val. Coal 4s.	83¾	83¾
Lehigh Valley 6s..100¼		95
L.V. of Pa. con.4½s	82	72¾
Lex. A. & P. Fy. 5s.	30	21½
Lex. & East. gtd. 5s	88¾	83
Liggett & M. 7s..108⅛		102
Liggett & M. 5s...	88⅛	77⅝
Long I. deb. 5s,'37	68	57½
Long Isl. cons. 5s.	91	85½
Long Isl. ref. 4s..	72½	64
Lorillard 7s.....108⅞		103
Lorillard 5s.....	87¼	78
Louis. & Ark. 5s..	73¾	63½
L. & Jeff. Bdge. 4s	70½	64½
L. & Nash. unif.4s	85¾	78¼
Lou. & Nash. 7s...	106	100
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	92	85⅛
L. & N.St. L. Div.3s	56	50¼
L.& N.,So.Ry. jt. 4s	74¾	64½
L. & N.,M.& M. 4½s	84¼	80
Manhat. con. 4s...	58	51¼
Man.con. 4s tax ex.	58	52½
Mkt. St. Ry. con. 5s	78½	68¾
Man. S.W. col. 5s	92	80
Mex. P. s. f. 8s...	98⅞	92¾
M. O. s.f.8s,w.war.	96	90¾
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	83⅜	74
Mich. Cent. 3½s...	73¾	66
Mich. St. Tel. 5s.	92½	85
Midvale Steel 5s..	81	73
M.&St.L.1st & rf. 4s	43	34
M.&St.L.rf. & ex.5s	45	34¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 6½s, int, rcts.	100⅝	99¼
M., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s.....	85	75⅝
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	67	56
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	43	34½
M., K. & T. 2d 4s, c. of d.....	43½	34
M.,K. & T.s.f.4½s.	43½	30⅝
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s, c. of d....	43	33
M., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s.....	62	49½

Bonds.	High.	Low.
M., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s. c. of d..	60	48½
M., K. & T., St. L. div. 4s.....	22	17
M.P.1st & rf.5s,'23	96½	80⅝
M.P.1st & rf..5s,'26	88	81¾
Mo. Pac. 3d ext. 4s	75¾	67
M.P.1st & rf.5s,'65	84½	76
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s..	57½	50¾
Mob. & O. new 6s.	101	94
M.&O.,St.L. & C.4s	79	72
Montana Power 5s.	90	82
Mor. & Co.s.f. 4½s	80½	73
Nat. Tube 5s.....	94	87
New Or. T. & M. 6s	99½	90
N.O.,T. & M.inc.5s	64¾	53¼
New Or. Ter. 4s..	67¼	61¾
N. Y. Air B. 1st 6s	93½	87
N. Y. Central 7s..104½		98
N. Y. Cen. deb. 6s	97	87
N.Y.Cen. gen. 3½s	69½	63
N.Y.Cen.deb. 4s,'34	82½	73½
N.Y.Cen. deb. 4s,'42	76⅞	72
N. Y. Cen. ref. 4½s	81½	72½
N. Y. Cen. con. 4s	72¼	61
N.Y.C., M.C.Col.3½s	67	59
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	64⅝	59¼
N.Y.C.& St.L.1st 4s	82	77⅞
N.Y.C. & St.L. d. 4s	78¾	70⅝
N.Y.Conn.R.R. 4½s	79	71½
N. Y. Dock 4s.....	73	62
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.5s	91	81
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s	71⅞	64¾
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. deb. 6s.....	72⅞	51½
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s. reg.....	60⅝	60
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. d. 4s, '47.	57	40
N. Y., N. H. & H. d. 4s, '57.....	33	30
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. d. 4s, 1956.	49½	36
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.4s	65	56
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s.	27½	17½
N.Y. Rys. 4s,c.of d.	27½	17½
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s.	9	3⅛
N.Y.State Rys. 4½s	57	46
N.Y.,S.&W.1st rf.5s	61	54½
N. Y. T. s. f.deb. 6s	98½	87¾
N. Y. Tel. 4½s.....	85¾	75
N.Y.,W. & B. 4½s	44	32½
Nia. F. P. ref. 6s.	95⅜	90
Nia. F. P. 1st 5s..	95¼	86½
Nor. & S. 1st rf. 5s	54⅞	39
Nor. & W. ext. 6s.	101¼	101½
Nor. & W. con. 4s.	80¼	73⅜
Nor. & W. Div. 4s.	80	74
Nor. & W. cv. 6s..	105½	99
Nor. Pacific 3s...	59¼	52¾
Nor. Pacific 4s....	79	73
N. P. r. & i. 4½s.	82	73
N. P. r. & i. 6s...	103¾	100
N. P.-Gt. N.jt.t.6½s	105⅜	96⅜
Nor. St. Pow. rf.6s	93¾	81¼
No.S.P. 1st & ref.5s	84½	76
N. W. Bell T. 7s...	105½	96
Ont. Pow. 1st s.f.5s	84½	75¼
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s.	93¾	88
Ore. Sht. L. 1st 6s.	100	97⅜
Ore. Sht. L. ref. 4s	85	78
Ore.S. L. 1st con.5s	94½	86½
Ore. W. R.R.&N. 4s	75	67½
Pac. Gas. & El. 5s	83	65
Pack. M. Car. 8s..	100¼	94½
P.P. & L.1st & r.5s	82¾	73¾
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s.	80	75¼
Pac. T. & Tel. 5s.	88¾	82⅝
Pan. A.P. & T.eq.7s	94	87
Penn. gen. 5s.....	92	81
Penn. 4s, 1943....	84	81
Penn. 4s, 1948.....	85½	76⅜
Penn. gen. 4½s...	82½	74⅜
Penn. 6½s.....103		94½

Bonds.	High.	Low.
Penn. gold 7s.....106		100
Penn. R. E. 4s....	96½	93¾
Pere Marq. 1st 5s.	85½	77⅛
Pere Marq. 1st 4s.	69⅝	64
P. G. & C. C. r. 5s	78	63½
Peor. & E. 1st 4s.	62	54
Phil. Co. cv. 5s, '22	99⅞	88
Philippine Ry. 4s.	50	36
P.C.C. & St. L.g.5s	87	79
Poca. Con. coll. 5s.	80	76½
Porto Rican T. 8s	97½	97½
P.Ry.L.&P.1st cv.5s	75	56
Public Service 5s..	70¾	57⅝
Reading gen. 4s..	83	71⅝
Rdg.-J. C. coll. 4s..	87	76
Rep.I. & S. s.f.5s,'40	90	81
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s.	70¼	61¾
Rio G.. W. col.tr.4s	58½	47⅞
R. I.. A. & L. 4½s	73	64¼
Rome,W.& O.con.5s	99¼	91½
Rutld. 1st con. 4½s	74	70⅛
St.L.,I.M. & S.g.5s	93	83
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s..	75¾	67¾
St. L., I. M. & S. River & Gulf 4s.	73	64⅝
St.L. & S.F.pr.ln.4s	64¼	50
St.L. & S.F.pr.ln.5s	76¾	70½
St.L. & S.F.pr.ln.6s	92¼	84⅝
St.L. & S.F. adj.6s	70	61⅞
St.L. & S.F.inc. 6s	59¼	44¼
St.L. & S.F.i.6sreg.	49	49
St.L. & S.W.1st 4s	71	62¼
St.L. & S.W.con.4s	67⅜	60¼
S.L.&S.W.1st Te.5s	69¾	62⅜
St.P. & K.C.S.L.4½s	70	61½
St.P.,M.& M.cn.4½s	92	84¾
St.P.,M. & M.con.4s.	85⅝	81¾
St.P.M.& M.,M.C.5s	94¼	90½
St.P.,M.& M.,M.C.6s	105	99
San. An. & A. P. 4s	66½	58
Seab. A. L. con. 6s	55	38
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s.	43	33
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	39½	14¾
Sharon St. H. 8s..	98¼	95
Sinclair Oil 7½s...	94¼	90⅛
So. Bell Tel. 5s....	86¾	80¼
So. Pac. conv. 4s...	84½	75½
So. Pac. ref. 4s...	78½	73⅛
So. Pac. conv. 5s..100½		86
So. Pac. col. 4s...	74⅛	67
S. Pac., S. F. Ter.4s	76	68
South. Ry. gen. 5s.	90	80⅛
South. Ry. gen. 4s.	61¼	55
Stan. Oil of Cal. 7s.	105½	101
Steel & Tube 7s..	95⅝	91¼
Tenn. C. & I. gn.5s	91½	83⅝
Ter. St. L. 1st 4½s	87	82
Ter. St. L. ref. 4s..	74	67
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s.	83	76
Third Av. 1st 5s...	82⅜	75
Third Av. ref. 4s..	56	40¾
Third Av. adj. 5s..	39¾	25
TideW.Oil 6½s, ctfs.	98¾	90½
Tol. St. L. & W. 4s	53	45
T..St.L.&W.p.ln.3½s	78½	73
Tol., St. L. & W. col. 4s, '17. tr. cfs.	15	14
Tri City 5s.....	95	88½
Un. Bag & P. 5s...	85½	80
U. Bag. & P. 5s st.	84	83½
Union Pac. 1st 4s.	84½	78
Un. Pac. 1st rf. 4s	80½	73
Union Pac. cv. 4s.	89⅜	87
Union Pac. 6s.....101¼		97¼
U. Tk. Car. eq. 7s.	103¼	100¼
United Drug cv. 8s	99	98
U. Ry. of St. L. 4s	50½	47
Un. Ry. 5s, Pitts...	76	65
U. S. Rlty. & I. 5s.	92¾	79¾
U. S. Rubber 7s...100		94⅞
U.S.Rub. 1st & r. 5s	80¾	75⅝
U. S. Rubber 7½s..101¾		94⅞
U. S. Steel 5s.....	96¼	92½

Bonds.	High.	Low.
U.S.Sm.,R.&M.Co.6s	94½	90
Utah & Nor. 1st 5s.	95½	89¼
Utah P. & L. 5s...	83⅝	76
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s.	94¾	90⅛
Va.-Car. Chem. 7½s	93¾	87½
Va.-Car. Ch. con. 6s	94¼	85
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	69	60
Va. So. W. con. 5s.	70	60½
Wabash 1st 5s.....	90	82⅞
Wabash 2d 5s.....	80½	72
West Shore 4s.....	74½	67⅞
Western Electric 5s	98½	92⅜
W.N.Y. & P. 1st 5s	89½	83
Western Md. 4s....	56¾	51½
Western Pacific 5s.	88	75¾
W. Pa. Pow. 1st 7s..100		98½
W.U.T. real est.4½s.	84	77½
W.U.Tel.temp. 6½s.	102½	99
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	89⅞	83
Westing. E. & M.7s.	103¾	94⅜
Wickwire Steel 5s..	98	90
Wilkes. & E. 1st 5s	58	47
Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	92¼	82½
Wilson & Co. cv. 6s.	88⅝	77½
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s..	72½	63⅛

LIBERTY BONDS.

3½s, 1923-47.....93.50		86.50
3½s, 1932-47, reg.92.24		86.50
1st 4s, 1932-47.....94.30		85.24
2d 4s, 1927-42.....92.78		85.34
2d 4s, reg.....92.30		86.30
1st cv. 4¼s,'32-47.95.50		85.70
1st cv. 4¼s, 1932-1947, reg.....92.90		86.20
2d cv. 4¼s, '27-42.93.10		85.30
2d cv. 4s, 1927-1042, reg.....92.66		85.30
2d cv. 4¼s,'32-47.100.50		94.00
3d 4¼s, 1928....95.36		88.00
3d 4¼s, 1928, reg.95.16		88.40
4th 4¼s, 1933-38..93.26		85.74
4th 4¼s, 1933-38, reg. 93.30		85.60

VICTORY BONDS.

3¾s, reg.....99.28		97.10
3¾s, 1922-23.....99.64		95.80
4¾s, 1922-23.....99.70		95.86
4¾s, 1922-23,reg..99.50		95.80

OTHER GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Argentine 5s.....	75	66½
Chinese Govt. 5s...	49	40⅞
City of Bern 8s....105½		93½
City of Bergen 8s..102		93¼
City of Bordeaux 6s	87½	74
C. of Christiania 8s.	104⅛	94
City of Copen. 5½s.	82¼	72
City of Lyons 6s...	87½	74½
C. of Marseilles 6s.	87½	74
City of Rio de Janeiro 8s, w. i....	98¼	97¾
City of Tokyo 5s...	66	43
City of Zurich 8s...106		94¼
Dan. Mun. s.f. 8s.A.	103½	95½
Dan. Mun. s.f. 8s.B.	104	95½
Dom. of Can.5s,'26.	96	85½
Dom.of Can.5½s,'29	95¾	87⅝
Dom. of Can.5s,'31.	93½	83¼
Dominican Rep. 5s.	83¾	70⅝
French Govt. 8s....101½		97
French Govt. 7½s.	96⅞	93¼
Jap. 4½s, ster. loan.	87⅛	75
Jap. 4½s, 2d series.	87	75
Jap. 4s, ster. loan..	72¾	56
King. of Belg. 7½s.	104¼	95½
King. of Belg. 6s..	97¾	87
K. of Belg. 8s, rcts.	102½	96¾
K. of Denmark 8s.	104	95¾
King. of Italy 6½s.	91½	81
King. of Norway 8s.	107¼	96½
King. of Sweden 6s.	93¼	82½

Bonds.	High.	Low.
R.ofChile 8s,'26,w.i.	99½	99
R. of Chile 8s, '41	100	92
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	82½	76
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	81	74¾
Rep. of Cuba 4½s. 73	62¾	
R. of Uruguay 8s..	100¼	98¼
Sao Paulo 8s.....	99¼	94¼
State of Queens.7s..	102¾	99½
Swiss Conf. s. f. 8s.	109	102⅞
U. K. G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921.....	100	97⅝
U. K. G. B. & I. 5½s, 1922.....	99⅝	94½
U. K. G. B. & I. 5½s, 1929.....	94	86
U. K. G. B. & I. 5½s, 1937.....	91½	83
U. S. of Brazil 8s..	100½	97¼
U. S. of Mexico 5s.	59¼	40
U. S. of Mexico 4s..	43¾	29

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.		
Atlantic Lobos....	25	6¾
Anglo-Am. Oil....	22	14
Eureka Pipe Line.	87	72
Galena Signal Oil.	53	32
Cumberl'd Pipe L.	140	125
Illinois Pipe Line.	176	140
Indiana Pipe L...	86	69
Buckeye Pipe L...	85	72

Stock.	High.	Low.
Ohio Oil.....	320	223
Prairie Pipe Line.	206	160
Prairie O. & Gas.	555	395
South. Pipe Line.	102	70
So. Penn. Oil.....	259	168
Std. Oil of Ind...	80¼	60¾
Std. Oil of N. Y..	385	296
Std. Oil of Neb...	190	157

OTHER OIL STOCKS.		
Allied Oil, new....	.42	.20
Allied Oil.....	.20	.03
Am. Fuel Oil.....	.42	.14
Ark. Nat. Gas....	10⅞	6½
Boone Oil.....	.2½	.15
Carib. Syndicate...	10¾	3½
Cities Service.....	255	101
Cities Service pf..	71	35
Cit. Ser. bkrs.' sh.	31½	11¼
Cosden Co. pf., old	6	3⅝
Continental Oil....	127	104½
Dom. Oil of Tex..	10	7
Elk Basin Pet.....	10	5
Empire Ky. Oil...	.28	.25
Fensland Oil.....	15	6
Granada Oil.....	9¼	2½
Gilliland Oil.....	24	1
Internatl. Pet.....	17⅝	9
Imperial Oil of D.	14	6¼
Imp. Oil (Can.)...	91	78

Stock.	High.	Low.
Manhattan O. & P.	.4	.50
Maracaibo Oil.....	36	10½
Meridian Pet.....	.17	.05
Merritt Oil Corp...	15⅝	6¼
Mexico Eagle Oil.	29½	12
Mex. Eagle Oil pf.	13¾	13½
Mid-Col. O. & G...	6	2
Mountain Prod....	12	5
Northwest Oil.....	.20	.12
Noble O. & G. pf..	.60	.40
Pennock Oil.....	6½	3½
Penn.-Mex. Fuel...	29	18
Philips Pet. war..	44	44
Ryan Cons.....	7½	4¼
Producers & Ref.	6¼	2⅝
Salt Creek (prod.)	14¾	9¼
Sapulpa Ref.....	5⅛	2¾
Spencer Pet.....	9½	1
Simms Pet.....	13¼	5¼
Sou. P. & R.....	3⅝	1¾
Skelly	9½	2½
Stanton Oil.....	.10	.05
Texas Ranger.....	107	102
Tidal Osage.....	14¾	10⅛
Tuckeny Oil.....	.86	.55
Vacuum Oil.....	285	280
West. States Oil.	.45	.21
White Eagle O.&R.	22	15¾
Y Oil & Gas.....	.93	.08
Wilcox O. & G....	5	1½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES IN 1921.

Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

[From The Annalist, New York.]

Normal.	Demand.	High.	Low.
4.8665	—London	4.00¾	3.53¼
19.28	—Paris	8.81	5.80
19.28	—Belgium	8.77	6.12
19.28	—Switzerland	19.23	15.22
19.28	—Italy	5.60	3.40
40.29	—Holland	36.28	30.58
19.30	—Greece	7.70	4.25
19.30	—Spain	14.23	12.45
26.80	—Copenhagen	20.10	14.05
26.80	—Stockholm	23.83	20.05
26.80	—Christiania	19.60	11.70
51.44	—Russia	.67½	.15
48.66	—Bombay	29.00	23.125
48.66	—Calcutta	29.00	23.125
78.00	—Hongkong	51.75	44.50
.....	—Peking	88.25	64.50
108.32	—Shanghai	83.00	59.00
49.83	—Kobe	48.625	47.312
49.83	—Yokohama	48.50	47.312
50.00	—Manila	50.00	45.00
42.44	—Buenos Aires	35.625	28.25
33.55	—Rio	16.125	10.375
23.83	—Germany	1.85½	.52¼
20.46	—Austria	.31½	.04¾
20.26	—Jugo Slavia	.76	.33¼
20.26	—Czecho-Slovakia	1.60	.97¼
19.30	—Belgrade	3.61	1.33
19.30	—Finland	3.60	1.20
19.30	—Roumania	1.85	.66½

Normal.	Cables	High.	Low.
4.8665	—London	4.01	3.54
19.28	—Paris	8.81¾	5.80¾
19.28	—Belgium	8.78	6.13
19.28	—Switzerland	19.25	15.25
19.28	—Italy	5.01	3.41
40.20	—Holland	36.30	30.60
19.30	—Greece	7.75	4.30
19.30	—Spain	14.25	12.46
26.80	—Copenhagen	20.15	15.00
26.80	—Stockholm	23.88	20.10
26.80	—Christiania	19.65	11.75
51.44	—Russia	.05	.05
48.66	—Bombay	29.50	23.25
48.66	—Calcutta	29.50	23.25
78.00	—Hongkong	59.10	44.60
.....	—Peking	88.35	64.10
108.32	—Shanghai	83.50	59.50
49.83	—Kobe	48.75	47.327
49.83	—Yokohama	48.75	47.325
50.00	—Manila	50.25	45.25
42.22	—Buenos Aires	35.75	28.375
33.53	—Rio	16.25	10.50
23.83	—Germany	1.86	.52¾
24.26	—Austria	.32	.05¼
20.26	—Jugo Slavia	.76½	.33¾
20.26	—Czecho-Slovakia	1.60½	.97¼
19.30	—Belgrade	3.62	1.34
19.30	—Finland	3.65	1.21
19.30	—Roumania	1.86	.67¾

THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST LAW.

Passed by the 51st congress and approved July 2, 1890.

Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5.000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5.000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories and any state or states or the District of Columbia or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign

nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. The several Circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent or restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the attorney-general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed as soon as may be to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpœnas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act and being in the course of transportation from one state to another or to a foreign country shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state or the laws of any foreign country.

WAGES ON AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPS.

[From United States commerce reports.]

Comparison of wages paid on a 7,500 deadweight ton coal-bearing steamer for each rating on the basis of agreements in force during July, 1921, in the United States, Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark. The pound sterling is converted at $3.73, the Swedish krona at 21 cents, the Dutch guilder at 31 cents and the Danish krone at 17 cents.

Rating.	American.	British.	Swedish.*	Dutch.*	Danish.
Captain	$320.00	$193.96	.....	.....	.....
First officer	190.00	93.25	$127.00	$99.20	$127.50
Second officer	165.00	78.83	79.80	79.05	106.25
Third officer	145.00	63.41	88.20	71.30	76.50
Fourth officer	.....	60.05	.....	37.20	76.50
Chief engineer	270.00	111.90	90.30	.....	187.00
First assistant engineer	190.00	.....	84.00	.....	144.50
Second assistant engineer	165.00	93.25	73.50	.....	110.50
Third assistant engineer	145.00	78.83	60.90	.....	97.75
Fourth assistant engineer	.....	67.14	.....	.....	.....
Junior	.....	60.05	.....	.....	†72.25 †76.50 §80.75
Chief wireless operator	107.00	63.78	.....	.....	.....
Assistant chief wireless operator	85.00	55.95	.....	.....	.....
Carpenter	85.00	52.59	63.00	49.60	§58.65 §53.72
Carpenter's mate	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boatswain	80.00	48.66	63.00	49.60	58.65
Boatswain's mate	77.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster	75.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Able seamen	72.50	44.76	58.27	46.50	53.72
Ordinary seamen	52.50	‡27.97 §30.39	37.80	44.95	34.00
Boys, cabin	30.00	23.01	.....	10.85	21.59
Deck engineer	85.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pumpman	85.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Donkeyman	80.00	78.00	63.00	49.60	58.65
Storekeeper	80.00	.....	.....	.....	58.65
Oiler	80.00	48.49	60.90	49.60	.....
Fireman	75.00	45.13	58.27	46.50	58.65
Coal passer and wiper	65.00	†44.76 ‡48.49	.....	31.00	36.55
Water tender	80.00	48.49	.....	.....	.....
Chief steward	120.00	70.87	.....	.....	.....
Second steward	.....	49.04	.....	100.00	90.10
Assistant steward	.....	48.49	.....	26.35	90.10
Cook	100.00	67.14	.....	49.60	76.50
Second cook	80.00	52.22	.....	.....	.....
Assistant cook	.....	48.49	.....	17.05	39.10
Messroom steward	70.00	48.86	.....	.....	.....
Utility man	72.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys, mess	60.00	23.01	.....	12.40	15.30

*Bonus included in salary. †Under one month. ‡One to two years. §Over two years.

COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS IN CHICAGO.

The following table is taken from a report made by Arthur Young & Co., certified public accountants, showing the cost of foodstuffs in Chicago from 1905 to 1921, both inclusive. The quantities given are on a yearly basis for a family of five as set forth in The Daily News Cook Book, while the prices are on a monthly basis. The prices prevailing in January of each year were applied to most of the 214 articles of food named, but in many instances, such as those of fresh fruits and vegetables, the prices ruling in the months when these products were in season were used. Only the figures for the years 1905, 1910, 1914 (the year when the world war began) and 1921 are given in detail here, but a summary for all the years is appended. This shows the total cost of all the meals for each year, the actual increase or decrease in such cost, the percentage of increase or decrease from year to year and the percentage of increase over 1905. The prices applied to the various articles are retail and were obtained from advertisements in The Daily News and other newspapers, catalogues of stores in the "loop district" of the city and from other available sources.

		1905.		1910.		1914.		1921.	
Product.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Total cost.	Unit price.	Total cost.	Unit price.	Total cost.	Unit price.	Tot l cost.
Rib roast of beef	39 pounds	$0.14	$5.46	$0.20	$7.80	$0.22	$8.58	$0.35	$13.65
Pot roast of beef	20 pounds	.08	1.60	.12	2.40	.17	3.40	.25	5.00
Corned beef	3 pounds	.09	.27	.10	.30	.16	.48	.12	.36
Beef tenderloins	2 pounds	.16	.32	.22	.44	.40	.80	.80	1.60
Sirloin steak	36 pounds	.15	5.40	.20	7.20	.20	7.20	.45	16.20
Round steak	55 pounds	.12	6.60	.15	8.25	.18	9.90	.35	19.25
Leg of lamb	50 pounds	.13	6.50	.16	8.00	.18	9.00	.38	19.00
Lamb chops	29 pounds	.13	3.77	.17	4.93	.16	4.64	.60	17.40
Mutton	34 pounds	.13	4.42	.16	5.44	.15	5.10	.20	6.80
Mutton chops	17 pounds	.14	2.38	.17	2.89	.17	2.89	.35	5.95
Veal	78 pounds	.13	10.14	.17	13.26	.18	14.04	.60	46.80
Veal chops, etc	32 pounds	.12	3.84	.16	5.12	.21	5.44	.40	12.80
Dried beef	6 pounds	.25	1.50	.35	2.10	.50	3.00	.60	3.60
Spare ribs	4 pounds	.08	.32	.10	.40	.15	.60	.15	.60
Tongue	16 pounds	.20	3.20	.20	3.20	.18	2.88	.42	6.72
Roast pork	20 pounds	.09	1.80	.17	3.40	.18	3.60	.39	7.80
Pork chops	6 pounds	.10	.60	.18	1.08	.18	1.08	.48	2.88
Salt pork	7 pounds	.10	.70	.13	.91	.17	1.04	.25	1.75
Bacon	27 pounds	.16	4.32	.22	5.94	.25	6.75	.47	12.69
Ham	22 pounds	.10	2.20	.16	3.52	.18	3.96	.75	16.50
Liver	11 pounds	.12	1.32	.20	2.20	.30	3.30	.50	5.50
Sweetbreads	5 pounds	.15	.75	.18	.90	.75	3.75	.90	4.50
Pork tenderloins	7 pounds	.19	1.33	.26	1.82	.32	2.24	.70	4.90
Sausage	10 pounds	.09	.90	.14	1.40	.25	2.50	.30	3.00
Kidneys	14 each	.06	.84	.10	1.40	.10	1.40	.12	1.68
Tripe	4 pounds	.10	.40	.11	.44	.10	.40	.10	.40
Venison	15 pounds	.40	6.00	.40	6.00	.90	13.50	.62	9.30
Chicken	116 pounds	.14	6.24	.17	19.72	.18	20.88	.45	52.20
Turkey	32 pounds	.22	7.04	.26	8.32	.26	8.32	.65	20.80
Ducks	9 pounds	.16	1.44	.18	1.62	.20	1.80	.45	4.05
Geese	5 pounds	.14	.70	.14	.70	.18	.90	.38	1.90
Pigeons	4 each	.15	.60	.25	1.00	.35	1.40	1.25	5.00
Calves' heads	1 each	.15	.15	.15	.15	1.50	1.50	.35	.35
Calves' brain	8 pounds	.05	.40	.05	40	.08	.80	.15	1.20
Calves' heart	10 each	.05	.50	.05	.50	.15	1.50	.16	1.60
Oxtails	5 each	.15	.75	.15	.75	.15	.75	.10	.50
Rabbits	5 each	.25	1.25	.25	1.25	.15	.75	.35	1.75
Squirrels	4 each	.25	1.00	.25	1.00	.15	.60	.20	.80
Calves' feet	2 each	.10	.20	.10	.20	.15	.30	.12	.24
Pigs' feet	3 each	.05	.15	.05	.15	.06	.18	.10	.30
Whitefish	43 pounds	.15	6.45	.16	6.88	.14	6.02	.40	17.20
Codfish	20 pounds	.12	2.40	.12	2.40	.11	2.20	.35	7.00
Trout	15 pounds	.11	1.65	.15	2.25	.15	2.25	.40	6.00
Pike	4 pounds	.13	.52	.14	.56	.20	.80	.40	1.60
Salmon	4 pounds	.18	.72	.18	.72	.13	.52	.45	1.80
Halibut	15 pounds	.15	2.25	.12	1.80	.12	1.80	.35	5.25
Shad	19 pounds	.13	2.47	.15	2.85	.20	3.80	.28	5.32
Shad roe	1 each	.60	.60	.85	.85	.35	.35	.38	.38
Bass	6 pounds	.20	1.20	.22	1.32	.30	1.80	.40	2.40
Mackerel	5 pounds	.14	.70	.15	.75	.23	1.15	.35	1.75
Perch	6 pounds	.07	.42	.09	.54	.10	.60	.25	1.50
Catfish	4 pounds	.05	.20	.05	.20	.15	.60	.45	1.80
Bluefish	6 pounds	.13	.78	.15	.90	.16	.96	(not on mkt.)	
Finnan haddie	4 pounds	.10	.40	.12	.48	.12	.48	.22	.88
Yarmouth bloaters	2 pounds	.15	.30	.15	.30	.15	.30	.10	.20
Salt mackerel	3 pounds	.10	.30	.10	.30	.25	.75	.35	1.05
Salt herring	2 pounds	.08	.16	.08	.16	.08	.16	.15	.30
Kippered herring	1 pound	.25	.25	.25	.25	.18	.18	.35	.35
Shrimps	1 pint	.13	.13	.15	.15	.18	.18	.40	.40
Smelts	1 pound	.10	.10	.10	.10	13	.13	.40	.40
Clams	1 can	.21	.21	.21	.21	.20	.20	35	.35
Oysters	31 pints	.20	6.20	.20	6.20	.30	9.30	.50	15.50
Anchovies	1 glass	.10	.10	.12	.12	.16	.16	.40	.40
Crabs	1 can	.20	.20	.20	.20	.25	.25	.89	.89

Product.	Quantity.	1905. Unit price.	1905. Total cost.	1910. Unit price.	1910. Total cost.	1914. Unit price.	1914. Total cost.	1921. Unit price.	1921. Total cost.
Clam chowder	1 can	$0.20	$0.20	$0.23	$0.23	$0.25	$0.25	$0.35	$0.35
Canned salmon	6 cans	.18	1.08	.20	1.20	.25	1 50	.50	3.00
Canned lobster	4 cans	.37	1.48	.42	1.68	.65	2.60	.89	3.56
Canned sardines	5 cans	.14	.70	.14	.70	.18	.90	35	1.75
Potatoes	14 bushels	.90	12.60	.90	12.60	1.35	18.90	3.20	44.80
Potatoes	7 bushels	.90	6.30	.90	6.30	.85	5.95	3.20	22.40
Potatoes, sweet	25 pecks	.10	2.50	.10	2.50	.50	12.50	.75	18.75
Potato chips	7 pounds	.22	1.54	.20	1.40	.25	1.75	.60	4.20
Parsnips	6 pecks	.10	.60	.10	.60	.35	2.10	.45	2.70
Turnips	2½ pecks	.20	.70	.20	.70	.25	.88	.50	1.75
Carrots	5½ pecks	.10	.55	.10	.55	.25	1.38	.50	2.75
Carrots	7 bunches	.05	.35	.05	.35	.02	.14	.05	.35
Beets	3½ pecks	.10	.35	.10	.35	.25	.88	.50	1.75
Beets	5 bunches	.15	.75	.15	.75	.02	.10	.05	.25
Cucumbers	52 each	.05	2.60	.05	2.60	.05	2.60	.15	7.80
Cabbage	41 each	.15	6.15	.15	6.15	.08	3.28	.20	8.20
Beans, string	8 quarts	.10	.80	.10	.80	.08	.64	.20	1.60
Beans, lima	10 pounds	.08	.80	.09	.90	.12	1.20	.20	2.00
Beans, navy	3½ pounds	.05	.18	.06	.21	.07	.25	.15	.35
Beans, baked	2 cans	.13	.26	.15	.30	.15	.30	.14	.28
Beans, black	2 cans	.08	.16	.08	.16	.10	.20	.15	.30
Onions	4 pecks	.10	.40	.10	.40	.30	1.20	.30	1.20
Onions, young	57 bunches	.01	.57	.01	.57	.03	1.43	.05	2.85
Peas, green	30 quarts	.05	1.50	.05	1.50	.13	3.90	.30	9.00
Peas, split	3 pounds	.07	.21	.08	.24	.10	.30	.15	.45
Asparagus	22 bunches	.10	2.20	.10	2.20	.07	1.54	.15	3.30
Cauliflower	16 each	.10	1.60	.10	1.60	.15	2.40	.25	4.00
Squash	14 each	.15	2.10	.15	2.10	.15	2.10	.20	2.80
Corn	16 dozen	.20	3.20	.20	3.20	.20	3.20	.35	5.60
Celery	58 bunches	.10	5.80	.10	5.80	.20	11.60	.20	11.60
Tomatoes	57 pounds	.05	2.85	.05	2.85	.05	2.85	.08	4.56
Radishes	42 bunches	.03	1.26	.03	1.26	.03	1.05	.05	2.10
Rhubarb	21 bunches	.05	1.05	.05	1.05	.05	1.05	.10	2.10
Eggplant	12 each	.10	1.20	.10	1.20	.15	1.80	.15	1.80
Lettuce	70 bunches	.03	2.10	.03	2.10	.02	1.40	.15	10.50
Watercress	13 bunches	.05	.65	.05	.65	.05	.65	.10	1.30
Spinach	14 pecks	.10	1.40	.10	1.40	.20	2.80	.40	5.60
Parsley	11 bunches	.05	.55	.05	.55	.04	.44	.10	1.10
Red peppers	12 each	(*)	.40	(*)	.40	.05	.60	.10	1.20
Red cabbage	1 each	.15	.15	.15	.15	.10	.10	.10	.10
Spanish onions	2 pounds	.06	.12	.06	.12	.08	.16	.10	.20
Pumpkins	2 each	.20	.40	.20	.40	.20	.40	.25	.50
Artichokes	1 dozen	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	.60	.60	1.50	1.50
Macaroni	12 packages	.14	1.68	.12	1.44	.15	1.80	.10	1.20
Spaghetti	1 package	.14	.14	.12	.12	.15	.15	.10	.10
Salsify	7 quarts	.15	1.05	.15	1.05	.08	.56	.15	1.05
Okra	3 quarts	.15	.45	.15	.45	.15	.45	.29	.87
Canned tomatoes	23 cans	.15	3.45	.16	3.68	.15	3.45	.20	4.60
Canned corn	15 cans	.15	2.25	.15	2.25	.12	1.80	.12	1.80
Canned peas	13 cans	.11	1.43	.12	1.56	.16	2.08	.15	1.95
Canned pumpkin	1 can	.12	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.15	.15
Canned squash	1 can	.14	.14	.15	.15	.15	.15	.25	.25
Onions	2 bottles	.20	.40	.25	.50	.30	.60	.55	1.10
Mixed pickles	18 bottles	.20	3.60	.25	4.50	.35	6.30	.55	9.90
Horseradish	4 bottles	.10	.40	.10	.40	.10	.40	.15	.60
Chowchow	3 bottles	.18	.54	.25	.75	.25	.75	.55	1.65
Olives	8 bottles	.25	2.00	.30	2.40	.25	2.00	.50	4.00
Mushrooms	13 bottles	.35	4.55	.35	4.55	.30	3.90	.75	9.75
Capers	1 bottle	.20	.20	.20	.20	.25	.25	.39	.39
Chili sauce	2 bottles	.14	.28	.14	.28	.25	.50	.30	.60
Catsup	5 bottles	.20	1.00	.20	1.00	.23	1.15	.20	1.00
Olive oil	8 bottles	.25	2.00	.25	2.00	.50	4.00	.75	6.00
Salad dressing	9 bottles	.25	2.25	.25	2.25	.25	2.25	.45	4.05
Flavoring extract	12 bottles	.15	1.80	.15	1.80	.18	2.16	.35	4.20
Walnuts	8 pounds	.19	1.52	.23	1.84	.30	2.40	.59	4.72
Chestnuts	5 pounds	.10	.50	.10	.50	.12	.60	.60	3.00
Peanuts	3 pounds	.10	.30	.12	.36	.12	.36	.25	.75
Pecans	1 pound	.15	.15	.23	.23	.25	.25	.98	.98
Almonds	2 pounds	.21	.42	.25	.50	.30	.60	.49	.98
Cocoanuts	2 pounds	.15	.30	.20	.40	.25	.50	.18	.36
Maple sirup	14 quarts	.35	4.90	.47	6.58	.50	7.00	.75	10.50
Honey	2 jars	.40	.80	.40	.80	.50	1.00	.40	.80
Molasses	4 quarts	.25	1.00	.25	1.00	.25	1.00	.50	2.00
Cider	6 gallons	.35	2.10	.35	2.10	.35	2.10	.50	3.00
Apples	7 pecks	.40	2.80	.40	2.80	.50	3.50	1.00	7.00
Oranges	28 dozen	.40	11.02	.40	11.20	.35	9.80	.45	12.60
Lemons	7½ dozen	.35	2.63	.35	2.63	.30	2.25	.60	4.50
Bananas	27 dozen	.20	5.40	.20	5.40	.20	5.40	.40	10.80
Grapes	20 pounds	.20	4.00	.20	4.00	.25	5.00	.35	7.00
Grapefruit	13 each	.15	1.95	.15	1.95	.08	1.04	.15	1.95
Plums	3 quarts	.10	.30	.10	.30	.10	.30	.35	1.05
Peaches	14 dozen	.25	3.50	.25	3.50	.20	2.80	.50	7.00
Pears	4 dozen	.20	.80	.20	.80	.25	1.00	.60	2.40

Product.	Quantity.	1905 Unit price.	1905 Total cost.	1910 Unit price.	1910 Total cost.	1914 Unit price.	1914 Total cost.	1921 Unit price.	1921 Total cost.
Red currants	4 quarts	.10	.40	.15	.60	.12	.48	.25	1.00
Blueberries	7 quarts	.10	.70	.15	1.05	.18	1.05	.35	2.45
Pineapples	9 each	.15	1.35	.15	1.35	.15	1.35	.25	2.25
Black raspberries	25 quarts	.15	4.20	.20	5.60	.18	5.04	.35	9.80
Red raspberries	22 quarts	.15	3.30	.20	4.40	.20	4.40	.35	7.70
Strawberries	22 quarts	.15	3.30	.20	4.40	.13	2.86	.35	7.70
Quinces	2 pecks	.35	.70	.35	.70	.75	1.50	2.50	5.00
Cherries	16 quarts	.15	2.40	.20	3.20	.15	2.40	.35	5.60
Strawberry jam	3 jars	.20	.60	.20	.60	.22	.66	.39	1.17
Raspberry jam	3 jars	.20	.60	.20	.60	.22	.66	.39	1.17
Currant jelly	7 jars	.20	1.40	.20	1.40	.25	1.75	.45	3.15
Gooseberry jam	2 jars	.20	.40	.20	.40	.25	.50	.65	1.30
Quince jelly	1 jar	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.43	.43
Canned peaches	12 cans	.30	3.60	.31	3.72	.30	3.60	.49	5.88
Plum jam	2 jars	.20	.40	.20	.40	.25	.50	.60	1.20
Crabapple jelly	3 jars	.25	.75	.25	.75	.25	.75	.35	1.05
Apple jelly	2 jars	.25	.50	.25	.50	.25	.50	.35	.70
Pineapple	2 cans	.25	.50	.25	.50	.25	.50	.40	.80
Currants	2 cans	.25	.50	.25	.50	.25	.50	.35	.70
Plums	2 cans	.25	.50	.25	.50	.25	.50	.49	.98
Cherries	4 cans	.30	1.20	.31	1.24	.25	1.00	.49	1.96
Strawberries	2 cans	.22	.44	.25	.50	.25	.50	.49	.98
Marmalade	5 jars	.22	1.10	.25	1.25	.25	1.25	.49	2.45
Spiced currants	2 jars	.23	.46	.25	.50	.25	.50	.80	1.60
Spiced pears	1 jar	.27	.27	.31	.31	.31	.31	1.19	1.19
Pickled peaches	2 jars	.30	.60	.31	.62	.25	.50	.35	.70
Citron, lemon peel	2 pounds	.16	.32	.16	.32	.22	.44	.85	1.70
Melons	23 each	.05	1.15	.05	1.15	.08	1.84	.20	4.60
Watermelons	4 each	.40	1.60	40	1.60	.30	1.20	.40	1.60
Apricots	9 pounds	.17	1.53	.19	1.71	.22	1.98	.35	3.15
Prunes	12 pounds	.15	1.80	.19	2.28	.16	1.92	.43	5.16
Currants	3½ pounds	.12	.42	.14	.49	.13	.46	.37	1.30
Raisins	7½ pounds	.17	1.28	.17	1.28	.12	.90	.33	2.48
Figs	5½ pounds	.15	.83	.15	.83	.20	1.10	.49	2.70
Dates	7½ pounds	.20	1.50	.20	1.50	.15	1.23	.49	3.68
Cranberries	8 quarts	.10	.80	.10	.80	.12	.96	.20	1.60
Flour (price ¼ brl.)	98 pounds	1.60	3.20	1.65	3.30	1.39	2.78	2.98	5.96
Graham flour	9 pounds	.03	.23	.03	.27	.04	.36	.07	.63
Cornmeal	17 pounds	.03	.43	.03	.51	.03	.51	.15	2.55
Indian meal	3 pounds	.05	.15	.05	.15	.05	.15	.12	.36
Rye meal	1 pound	.04	.04	.04	.04	.05	.05	.09	.09
Buckwheat	2 pounds	.05	.10	.05	.10	.05	.10	.09	.18
Hominy	16 pounds	.05	.80	.05	.80	.04	.64	.12	1.92
Rolled oats	30 pounds	.05	1.50	.05	1.50	.04	1.20	.12	3.60
Cereals	48 packages	.12	5.76	.12	5.76	.13	6.24	.40	19.20
Soda crackers	12 pounds	.07	.84	.08	.96	.10	1.20	.17	2.04
Rice	25 pounds	.10	2.50	.10	2.50	.10	2.50	.12	3.00
Tapioca or sago	12 pounds	.05	.60	.07	.84	.10	1.20	.14	1.68
Cornstarch	12 pounds	.10	1.20	.10	1.20	.10	1.20	.15	1.80
Baking powder	17 pounds	.40	6.80	.40	6.80	.45	7.65	.40	6.80
Gelatin	21 packages	.10	2.10	.10	2.10	.10	2.10	.19	3.99
Nutmeg, etc.	8 pounds	.40	3.20	.40	3.20	.40	3.20	.65	5.20
Salt	40 pounds	†.07	.28	‡.09	.36	‡.09	.36	.25	10.00
Pepper	4¾ pounds	.60	2.85	.60	2.85	.40	1.90	29	1.38
Vinegar	16 quarts	.25	4.00	.25	4.00	.25	4.00	.40	6.40
Mustard	6 pounds	.50	3.00	.50	3.00	.25	1.50	.49	2.94
Lard	37 pounds	.09	3.33	.15	5.55	.17	6.29	.18	6.66
Butter	142 pounds	.30	42.60	.38	53.96	.40	56.80	.51	72.42
Eggs	145 dozen	.25	36.25	.30	43.50	.39	56.55	.47	68.15
Bread	378 loaves	.08	30.24	.10	37.80	.10	37.80	.14	52.92
Cheese	31 pounds	.20	6.20	.25	7.75	.27	8.37	.50	15.50
Sugar	120 pounds	.06	7.20	.05	6 00	.06	6.60	.08	9.60
Milk	565 quarts	.06	33.90	.08	45.20	.08	45.20	.14	79.10
Buttermilk	2 quarts	.05	.10	.05	.10	.05	.10	.10	.20
Cream	39 quarts	.32	12.48	.40	15.60	.40	15.60	.17	6.63
Tea	36 pounds	.60	21.60	.60	21 60	.60	21.60	.90	32.40
Coffee	60 pounds	.35	21.00	.35	21.00	.35	21.00	.45	27.00
Cocoa	15 pounds	.46	6.90	.50	7.50	.50	7.50	.55	8.25
Chocolate	3½ pounds	.34	1.19	.38	1.33	.38	1.33	.55	1.93

Note—Fractions eliminated. *Three for 10 cents. †Ten for 7 cents. ‡Ten for 9 cents.

Summary.

Year.	Total cost.	Increase.	Pct. inc. over 1905	Pct. inc. over 1910
1913	710.08	32.77	4.82	20.77
1905	$587.86	....	....	....
1906	591.27	$3.41	.59	.59
1907	611.34½	20.07	3.39	3.99
1908	644.57½	33.23	5.43	9.65
1909	653.64½	9.07	1.40	11.19
1910	673.99½	20.35	3.11	14.65
1911	703.87	29.88	4.43	19.73
1912	677.31	*26.56	*3 77	15.21

Year.	Total cost.	Increase.	Pct. inc. over 1905	Pct. inc. over 1910
1914	747.08	37.00	5.21	27.08
1915	723.84	*23.24	*3.11	23.13
1916	816.61	92.77	12 81	38.91
1917	1.034.19	217.58	26.64	75.92
1918	1.102.41	68.22	6.06	87.52
1919	1.299.88	197.47	17.91	121.12
1920	1.406.64	106.76	8.21	139.28
1921	1.306.43	*100.21	*7.12	122.93

*Decrease.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON CHICAGO FOOD PRICES.

[From the Monthly Labor Review (August, 1921) of the bureau of labor statistics.]

Article.	Unit.	June 15 1913. Cts.	1920. Cts.	1921. Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.4	44.4	37.6
Round steak	Pound	20.3	37.8	31.3
Rib roast	Pound	20.0	35.0	30.0
Chuck roast	Pound	15.9	26.7	20.1
Plate beef	Pound	11.2	18.3	13.3
Pork chops	Pound	18.8	35.5	29.8
Bacon	Pound	32.0	59.1	51.6
Ham	Pound	32.4	58.5	51.3
Lamb, leg of	Pound	20.2	41.5	35.1
Hens	Pound	20.3	42.3	34.6
Salmon, canned	Pound	...	38.3	36.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz.	...	14.2	13.1
Butter	Pound	32.7	61.1	37.2
Oleomargarine	Pound	....	39.2	24.9
Nut margarine	Pound	....	33.4	23.5
Cheese	Pound	25.0	43.6	34.5
Lard	Pound	15.0	27.8	15.4
Crisco	Pound	....	35.1	20.7
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.3	50.9	33.4
Bread	Pound	6.1	12.4	9.9
Flour	Pound	2.8	8.5	5.4
Cornmeal	Pound	2.9	7.0	6.0
Rolled oats	Pound	...	9.3	9.1
Corn flakes	8 oz.	...	13.5	11.3
Cream of wheat	28 oz.	...	29.1	28.2
Corn meal	Pound	...	19.4	19.2
Rice	Pound	8.7	18.1	9.0
Beans, navy	Pound	...	11.9	7.6
Potatoes	Pound	1.2	11.2	3.0
Onions	Pound	...	6.3	5.5
Cabbage	Pound	...	6.6	6.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	...	16.5	14.6
Corn, canned	No. 2 can	...	17.4	14.7
Peas, canned	No. 2 can	...	17.7	14.9
Tomatoes, canned	No. 2 can	...	15.2	11.7
Sugar, granulated	Pound	4.9	28.3	7.2
Tea	Pound	53.3	70.2	65.4
Coffee	Pound	30.7	45.4	32.9
Prunes	Pound	...	29.4	19.5
Raisins	Pound	...	28.1	30.8
Bananas	Dozen	...	44.1	39.4
Oranges	Dozen	...	63.6	46.4

RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Compiled by the bureau of labor statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Year.	Sirloin steak. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Round steak. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Rib roast. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Chuck roast. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Plate beef. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Pork chops. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.
1913	$0.254	3.9	$0.223	4.5	$0.198	5.1	$0.160	6.3	$0.121	8.3	$0.210	4.8
1914	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920	.347	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	2.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.3	.423	2.4
1921—June	.400	2.5	.356	2.8	.298	3.4	.216	4.6	.141	7.1	.341	2.9

Year.	Bacon. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Ham. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Lard. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Hens. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Eggs. Av. price. Per doz.	Amt. for $1. Doz.	Butter. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.
1913	$0.270	3.7	$0.269	3.7	$0.158	6.3	$0.213	4.7	$0.345	2.9	$0.383	2.6
1914	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921—June	.429	2.3	.489	2.0	.162	6.2	.386	2.6	.350	2.9	.402	2.5

Year.	Cheese. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Milk. Av. price. Per qt.	Amt. for $1. Qts.	Bread. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Flour. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Cornmeal. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Rice. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.
1913	$0.221	4.5	$0.089	11.2	$0.056	17.9	$0.033	30.3	$0.030	33.3	$0.087	11.5
1914	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915	.232	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921—June	.295	3.4	.142	7.0	.098	10.2	.059	16.9	.045	22.2	.088	11.4

Year.	Potatoes. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Sugar. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Coffee. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.	Tea. Av. price. Per lb.	Amt. for $1. Lbs.
1913	$0.017	58.8	$0.055	18.2	$0.298	3.4	$0.544	1.8
1914	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8
1915	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8
1916	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8
1917	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7
1918	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5
1919	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4
1920	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4
1921—June	.027	37.0	.078	12.8	.357	2.8	.683	1.5

COST OF FOOD IN VARIOUS CITIES.

The following table published by the bureau of labor statistics in August, 1921, shows the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of twenty-two articles of food in June, 1921, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in June, 1920, and May, 1921:

City.	Pct. inc. June, 1921, compared with— 1913.	Pct. inc. June, 1921, compared with— June, 1920.	Pct. dec. June, 1921, comp. with May, 1921
Atlanta	43	33	1
Baltimore	46	33	1
Birmingham	49	34	1
Boston	47	31	1
Bridgeport	..	32	1
Buffalo	40	37	2
Butte	..	39	0.4
Charleston	51	29	3
Chicago	48	35	*2
Cincinnati	50	31	*3
Cleveland	40	37	0.3
Columbus	..	35	2
Dallas	44	31	*0.1
Denver	34	38	*1
Detroit	45	40	1
Fall River	44	33	1
Houston	..	31	1
Indianapolis	36	40	1
Jacksonville	37	31	1
Kansas City	43	38	2
Little Rock	42	31	*1
Los Angeles	37	30	*0.4
Louisville	32	39	0.2
Manchester	46	34	2
Memphis	40	37	*2
Milwaukee	41	38	0
Minneapolis	39	40	2
Mobile	..	36	3
Newark	39	32	0.2
New Haven	40	34	2
New Orleans	41	32	2
New York	48	31	1
Norfolk	..	30	0
Omaha	44	40	*0.1
Peoria	..	38	2
Philadelphia	43	32	2
Pittsburgh	46	32	*2
Portland, Me.	..	32	1
Portland, Ore.	28	39	*1
Providence	49	32	1
Richmond	55	32	0.1
Rochester	..	36	2
St. Louis	49	37	*3
St. Paul	..	40	1
Salt Lake City	29	37	*0.3
San Francisco	39	31	*0.1
Savannah	..	33	*0.3
Scranton	49	33	2
Seattle	32	37	0.2
Springfield, Ill.	..	39	1
Washington, D. C.	53	29	*0.4

*Increase.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

The figures are for the calendar years named except that those for 1921 are for June only.

Commodities	1913.	1920.	1921.
Farm products	100	218	113
Food, etc.	100	236	132
Clothing	100	302	180
Fuel, lighting	100	238	187
Metals	100	186	132
Building materials	100	308	202
Chemicals, drugs	100	210	166
House furnishings	100	337	250
Miscellaneous	100	236	150
All commodities	100	243	148

ANNALIST COMPUTATION.

The New York Annalist's "Curve in the Cost of Living," or index number, which shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget, indicated that prices fell from June, 1920, to February, 1921; rose in March and gradually declined until the beginning of July, when they again rose. In August and September they fluctuated only slightly, but began falling in the early part of October.

The index number published Oct. 17, 1921, showed:

Base—averages 1890-99=100 per cent.

Weekly Averages.

Oct. 15, 1921	168.470
Oct. 16, 1920	247.145
Oct. 18, 1919	277.028

Yearly Averages.

1921*	177.414	1916	175.720
1920	282.757	1915	148.055
1919	295.607	1896	80.096
1918	287.080	1890	109.252
1917	261.796		

*To Oct. 15.

RETAIL PRICES OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Monthly Labor Review of the department of labor.]

The following table shows the average retail prices of coal per ton of 2,000 pounds in some of the principal cities of the United States and for the United States as a whole on June 15, 1920 and 1921.

City.	1920.	1921.
Atlanta, Ga.—Bituminous	$12.545	$8.813
Baltimore, Md.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	*13.500	*14.500
Chestnut	*13.600	*14.500
Bituminous	*8.786	8.125
Boston, Mass.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	14.500	15.000
Chestnut	14.500	15.000
Bridgeport, Conn.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	15.000	14.000
Chestnut	15.000	14.000
Buffalo, N. Y.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	12.000	12.820
Chestnut	12.000	12.820
Chicago, Ill.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	14.150	14.990
Chestnut	14.288	15.140
Bituminous	8.414	8.634
Cincinnati, O.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	.....	15.333
Chestnut	14.000	15.750
Bituminous	8.000	6.786
Cleveland, O.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	13.525	14.125
Chestnut	13.500	14.138
Bituminous	9.200	8.517
Dallas, Tex.—Arkansas anthracite—Egg	17.000	17.084
Bituminous	14.000	14.000
Denver, Col.—Colorado anthracite—Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	14.600	16.100
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	14.530	16.100
Bituminous	9.371	10.882
Detroit, Mich.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	14.250	14.450
Chestnut	14.200	14.550
Bituminous	10.933	10.067
Indianapolis, Ind.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	13.750	15.250
Chestnut	14.250	15.417
Bituminous	9.313	8.638
Kansas City, Mo.—Arkansas anthracite—Furnace	15.150	16.714
Stove or No. 4	15.750	17.438
Bituminous	9.118	9.633
Los Angeles, Cal.—Bituminous	17.000	18.000
Louisville, Ky.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	.....	16.875
Chestnut	15.000	16.875
Bituminous	9.813	7.808

Milwaukee, Wis. — Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove..	$14.688	$15.900
Chestnut	14.788	15.900
Bituminous	11.469	10.644
Minneapolis, Minn.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove..	16.440	17.580
Chestnut	16.480	17.600
Bituminous	11.918	12.303
New Haven, Conn.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove..	14.250	13.792
Chestnut	14.250	13.792
New Orleans, La.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove..	.....	16.500
Chestnut	18.500	16.500
Bituminous	10.333	10.250
New York, N. Y.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove..	12.800	13.242
Chestnut	12.814	13.242
Omaha, Neb.—Pennsylvania Anthracite—Stove	19.940	22.000
Chestnut	20.080	22.000
Bituminous	11.168	12.281
Philadelphia, Pa. — Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove..	*13.286	*13.938
Chestnut	*13.250	*13.938
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	*$15.250	*$15.750
Chestnut	*15.125	*15.950
Bituminous	7.333	7.250
St. Louis, Mo.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	14.433	16.000
Chestnut	14.433	16.188
Bituminous	6.650	6.816
St. Paul, Minn.—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	16.380	17.533
Chestnut	16.420	17.567
Bituminous	13.277	13.053
Salt Lake City, Utah—Colorado anthracite—Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	17.833	19.300
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed...	18.167	20.000
Bituminous	9.256	9.250
San Francisco, Cal — New Mexico anthracite—Cerillos egg	23.000	26.500
Colorado anthracite—Egg..	21.750	26.000
Bituminous	15.643	18.455
United States—Pennsylvania anthracite—Stove	14.065	14.766
Chestnut	14.135	14.834
Bituminous	10.188	10.385

*Tons of 2,240 pounds.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The General Education Board was organized in New York Feb. 27, 1902, and incorporated by an act of congress signed Jan. 12, 1903. The purposes of the board are to promote education in the United States, without distinction as to race, sex or creed, and especially to promote, systematize and make effective various forms of educational beneficence. On June 30, 1920, according to the report filed with the secretary of the interior, the principal funds belonging without restriction to the board amounted to $107,601,887.06, invested in stocks and bonds. Of this sum $21,272,286 was appropriated during the year, but on June 30, 1920, no payments had yet been made thereon. The income from the above funds, together with the income from undisbursed income, amounted during the year to $4,741,223.66. The balance of income from previous year as of June 30, 1919, amounting to $10,018,625.85, increased the total to $14,759,849.51.

Disbursements from income in the fiscal year 1920 were as follows:

For whites—Colleges and schools.	$1,680,317.43
Medical schools	525,625.00
Professors of secondary education	42,512.94
Rural-school agents	76,373.34
Lincoln school	115,000.00
Lincoln school site and building	359,169.09
Taxes on Lincoln school property	3,373.02
State agents for secondary education	6,798.50
Increase in salaries of state agents	10,874.99
Consolidated rural schools	8,000.00
Yale university	29,145.00
Lafayette college	$257.72
University of Chicago	37,602.73
For negroes—Colleges and schools	242,625.00
Medical schools	7,500.00
Rural-school agents	71,780.57
Summer schools	9,350.00
County training schools	38,383.68
Homemakers' clubs	35,180.52
Expenses special students at summer schools	15,885.49
Scholarships	3,000.00
Negro rural-school fund	56,700.00
John F. Slater fund	4,500.00
Critic teachers	4,950.00
Miscellaneous—General survey of educational conditions and needs in North Carolina	11,495.08
General survey of educational conditions and needs in Virginia	3,336.90
Survey for preparation of mental measurements of school children	19,123.96
Model county organization	6,920.01
Conferences	2,074.27
National committee on mathematical requirements	16,021.60
Educational investigation and research	11,287.31
Vocational arts survey	26,363.90
Division of educational relations	4,427.28
Administration expense	166,822.66
Total	3,652,777.99

The following are officers of the board: Wallace Buttrick, president; Abraham Flexner, secretary; E. C. Sage, assistant secretary; L. G. Myers, treasurer; L. M. Dashiell, assistant treasurer.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905 and incorporated by the congress of the United States in 1906 for the purpose of providing retiring allowances for teachers and officers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and, in general, of advancing the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education.

In the administration of its endowment, which now amounts to $15,000,000, the foundation has restricted its allowances to professors and officers in institutions selected for their educational standing and has published a series of widely influential reports and bulletins concerning educational conditions. The president of the foundation is Henry S. Pritchett; its trustees are presidents of universities and colleges and financiers. Further information may be had by addressing the secretary, Clyde Furst, 576 5th avenue, New York.

MEN AND WOMEN OF VOTING AGE (1920).

21 years old and over.

MEN—BY STATES.

State.	*Total.	Citizens (all races)		
		Total	Native.	Naturalized.
Alabama	573,892	568,886	563,808	5,078
Arizona	109,361	80,387	74,298	6,089
Arkansas	452,177	448,497	443,883	4,614
California	1,250,880	998,095	831,252	166,843
Colorado	303,782	274,921	240,249	34,672
Connecticut	424,216	309,143	238,191	70,952
Delaware	70,580	64,232	59,895	4,337
District of Columbia	139,800	132,988	125,137	7,851
Florida	280,600	262,751	253,361	9,390
Georgia	711,760	707,198	702,125	5,073
Idaho	132,959	122,475	108,272	14,203
Illinois	2,028,852	1,754,451	1,412,206	342,245
Indiana	909,203	860,834	825,916	34,918
Iowa	737,829	700,356	616,167	84,189
Kansas	534,187	509,133	476,063	33,070
Kentucky	657,883	651,260	640,967	10,293
Louisiana	469,669	453,051	443,621	9,430
Maine	241,778	210,236	192,163	18,073
Maryland	433,857	408,887	382,671	26,216
Massachusetts	1,752,359	888,782	674,635	214,147
Michigan	1,192,158	984,716	808,778	175,938
Minnesota	738,332	648,433	471,096	177,427
Mississippi	441,331	438,733	436,372	2,361
Missouri	1,038,472	998,139	940,503	57,636
Montana	184,699	163,057	128,967	34,090
Nebraska	390,287	358,789	309,731	49,058
Nevada	33,313	26,195	22,063	4,132
New Hampshire	141,204	116,059	98,656	17,403
New Jersey	960,837	756,600	597,607	158,993
New Mexico	102,522	92,254	88,831	3,423
New York	3,255,503	2,521,382	1,915,309	606,073
North Carolina	603,683	601,422	599,515	1,907
North Dakota	178,148	159,262	107,866	51,396
Ohio	1,847,319	1,639,619	1,482,578	157,041
Oklahoma	550,172	538,299	526,998	11,301
Oregon	270,953	240,083	208,129	31,954
Pennsylvania	2,856,323	2,158,549	1,855,616	302,933
Rhode Island	179,720	138,721	100,391	38,330
South Carolina	389,199	387,149	385,211	1,938
South Dakota	188,882	174,486	143,435	31,051
Tennessee	609,547	605,445	600,988	4,457
Texas	1,284,412	1,169,423	1,129,933	39,490
Utah	120,875	106,448	90,058	16,390
Vermont	110,378	99,440	89,895	9,545
Virginia	613,653	603,898	595,439	8,459
Washington	482,137	406,087	328,805	77,282
West Virginia	403,572	373,288	364,947	8,341
Wisconsin	800,258	689,048	554,283	134,765
Wyoming	69,857	60,293	52,986	7,307
United States	31,403,370	27,661,880	24,339,776	3,322,104

*Citizens and noncitizens.

Men 21 years and over in 1920 included: Native parentage, 15,805,063; foreign parentage, 3,956,384; of mixed parentage, 1,752,501; foreign born white, 6,928,452; negroes, 2,792,006; Indians, 61,229; Chinese, 46,979, and Japanese, 53,411.

WOMEN—BY STATES.

State.	*Total.	Citizens (all races)		
		Total.	Native.	Naturalized.
Alabama	569,503	566,643	563,150	3,493
Arizona	78,568	60,431	55,629	4,802
Arkansas	415,115	413,078	410,092	2,986
California	1,067,150	930,152	802,577	127,575
Colorado	260,747	244,993	217,276	27,717
Connecticut	413,858	321,451	253,204	68,247
Delaware	65,941	62,001	58,296	3,705
District of Columbia	165,455	159,949	152,981	6,968
Florida	256,014	243,909	236,185	7,724
Georgia	709,846	707,574	704,266	3,308
Idaho	101,117	97,705	87,991	9,714
Illinois	1,915,345	1,708,428	1,410,649	297,779
Indiana	870,617	841,818	813,093	28,725
Iowa	690,853	666,856	597,734	69,122
Kansas	489,957	474,414	446,548	27,866
Kentucky	631,613	627,158	618,930	8,228
Louisiana	454,515	443,827	437,930	5,897
Maine	233,413	210,798	188,292	22,506
Maryland	428,534	408,867	385,143	23,724
Massachusetts	1,239,148	966,468	737,841	228,627

State.	*Total.	Citizens (all races) — Total.	Native.	Naturalized.
Michigan	1,023,278	896,881	741,128	155,753
Minnesota	642,502	588,770	446,670	142,100
Mississippi	434,775	433,361	432,037	1,324
Missouri	1,000,342	970,947	924,017	46,930
Montana	135,863	126,774	104,080	22,694
Nebraska	348,023	327,558	286,767	40,791
Nevada	18,905	17,224	15,105	2,119
New Hampshire	139,822	119,407	100,175	19,232
New Jersey	937,047	768,590	621,548	147,042
New Mexico	82,664	76,354	73,843	2,511
New York	3,259,178	2,587,163	2,036,121	551,042
North Carolina	607,044	605,921	604,562	1,359
North Dakota	144,770	133,568	93,669	39,899
Ohio	1,711,162	1,588,675	1,451,760	136,915
Oklahoma	471,416	466,217	458,066	8,151
Oregon	224,015	210,484	186,866	23,618
Pennsylvania	2,452,768	2,168,185	1,905,032	263,153
Rhode Island	188,917	149,839	109,799	40,040
South Carolina	390,792	389,820	388,676	1,144
South Dakota	155,964	147,397	123,253	24,144
Tennessee	605,400	602,774	599,480	3,294
Texas	1,146,303	1,064,431	1,031,543	32,888
Utah	107,807	100,681	83,857	16,824
Vermont	106,664	99,173	88,884	10,289
Virginia	593,421	588,652	582,915	5,737
Washington	374,942	340,871	284,009	56,862
West Virginia	348,772	337,596	331,759	5,837
Wisconsin	727,403	652,933	538,462	114,471
Wyoming	45,882	43,186	38,461	4,725
United States	29,483,150	26,759,952	23,860,351	2,899,601

*Citizens and noncitizens.

Women 21 years and over in 1920 included: Native parentage, 15,202,194; foreign parentage, 4,045,947; mixed parentage, 1,852,652; foreign-born white, 5,570,268; negroes, 2,730,469; Indians, 55,257; Chinese, 3,643; Japanese, 22,316.

HOMES AND THEIR OWNERSHIP.

[Federal census report for January, 1920.]

IN THE STATES.

State.	*Number.	Rented.	Pct.	Owned.	Pct.	†Mortgag'd.	†Pct.
Alabama	508,769	319,756	65.0	172,363	35.0	41,445	8.7
Arizona	80,208	44,163	57.2	33,075	42.8	7,797	10.3
Arkansas	390,960	208,491	54.9	171,253	45.1	46,727	12.7
California	900,232	493,177	56.3	382,834	43.7	155,473	18.1
Colorado	230,843	109,501	48.4	48,152	51.6	8,208	19.5
Connecticut	311,610	190,964	62.4	115,181	37.6	69,228	23.0
Delaware	52,070	28,287	55.3	22,829	44.7	9,672	19.6
District of Columbia	96,194	65,654	69.7	28,503	30.3	15,375	16.8
Florida	234,133	128,678	57.5	94,990	42.5	20,848	9.7
Georgia	628,525	421,047	69.1	188,185	30.9	39,546	6.7
Idaho	100,500	38,013	39.1	59,208	60.9	26,957	28.3
Illinois	1,534,077	846,071	56.2	658,260	43.8	268,446	18.4
Indiana	737,707	326,192	45.2	395,402	54.8	139,796	20.0
Iowa	586,070	239,880	41.9	332,567	58.1	119,289	21.4
Kansas	435,600	182,784	43.1	241,456	56.9	82,370	19.9
Kentucky	546,306	258,643	48.4	275,993	51.6	59,846	11.5
Louisiana	389,913	248,802	66.3	126,410	33.7	24,515	6.9
Maine	186,106	73,860	40.4	80,540	59.6	25,979	14.5
Maryland	324,742	160,219	50.1	159,262	49.9	60,857	60.9
Massachusetts	874,798	564,097	65.2	301,245	34.8	171,741	20.1
Michigan	862,745	349,054	41.1	499,471	58.9	220,467	26.6
Minnesota	526,026	202,222	39.3	312,367	60.7	123,786	24.6
Mississippi	403,198	257,971	66.0	132,900	34.0	30,322	76.3
Missouri	829,043	409,068	50.5	401,667	49.5	163,824	20.7
Montana	139,912	53,362	39.5	81,840	60.5	35,559	27.1
Nebraska	303,436	125,713	42.6	169,098	57.4	63,973	22.4
Nevada	21,862	10,940	52.4	9,938	47.6	1,532	7.8
New Hampshire	108,334	53,159	50.2	52,778	49.8	15,193	14.7
New Jersey	721,841	438,911	61.7	271,914	38.3	165,844	23.7
New Mexico	83,706	32,907	40.6	48,152	59.4	8,208	10.4
New York	2,441,125	1,670,088	69.3	738,738	30.7	381,776	16.2
North Carolina	513,377	261,303	52.6	235,842	47.4	38,498	8.1
North Dakota	134 881	45,050	34.7	84,904	65.3	43,375	35.1
Ohio	1,414,068	673,858	48.4	719,097	51.6	271,872	19.9
Oklahoma	444,524	231,813	54.5	193,840	45.5	74,586	18.5
Oregon	202,890	89,588	45.2	108,772	54.8	40,054	20.6
Pennsylvania	1,922,114	1,035,534	54.8	853,471	45.2	345,167	18.7
Rhode Island	137,160	92,800	68.9	41,921	31.1	21,352	16.1
South Carolina	349,126	227,657	67.8	108,179	32.2	21,977	6.9
South Dakota	142,793	53,099	38.5	84,712	61.5	34,621	26.3
Tennessee	519,108	264,982	52.3	241,875	47.7	50,056	10.1

State.	*Number.	Rented.	Pct.	Owned.	Pct.	†Mortgag'd.	†Pct.
Texas	1,017,413	563,597	57.2	421,875	42.8	116,576	12.2
Utah	98,346	38,598	40.0	57,985	60.0	17,582	18.7
Vermont	85,804	35,706	42.5	48,370	57.5	18,571	22.4
Virginia	483,363	231,563	48.9	242,062	51.1	187,547	10.5
Washington	342,228	151,513	45.3	183,322	54.7	72,655	22.2
West Virginia	310,098	160,528	53.2	141,362	46.8	26,477	9.1
Wisconsin	595,316	212,464	36.4	371,822	63.6	169,346	29.6
Wyoming	48,476	22,271	48.1	24,060	51.9	8,579	19.6
United States	24,351,676	12,943,598	54.4	10,866,960	45.6	4,059,593	17.5

*Total number of homes. †Number and percentage of all homes incumbered.

IN CITIES OF 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE.

City.	*Number.	Rented.	Pct.	Owned.	Pct.	†Mortg'ed.	†Pct.
Akron, O.	44,195	24,081	55.3	19,504	44.7	12,376	29.0
Albany, N. Y.	28,097	19,673	71.3	7,911	28.7	3,324	12.4
Atlanta, Ga.	49,523	36,787	75.3	12,076	24.7	5,676	11.9
Baltimore, Md.	166,857	88,595	53.7	76,298	46.3	34,900	21.4
Birmingham, Ala.	43,040	29,700	71.9	11,632	28.1	4,821	12.0
Boston, Mass.	164,785	132,658	81.5	30,132	18.5	19,609	12.3
Bridgeport, Conn.	31,994	23,311	75.4	7,612	24.6	5,792	19.2
Buffalo, N. Y.	116,201	70,572	61.4	44,297	38.6	26,744	23.5
Cambridge, Mass.	25,293	20,790	82.4	4,454	17.6	2,668	10.6
Camden, N. J.	26,645	15,591	59.5	10,628	40.5	7,038	27.1
Chicago, Ill.	623,912	447,407	73.0	165,866	27.0	102,719	17.2
Cincinnati, O.	106,239	75,092	71.3	30,266	28.7	12,935	12.4
Cleveland, O.	182,692	117,374	64.9	63,502	35.1	37,075	20.7
Columbus, O.	58,913	36,895	63.4	21,258	36.6	11,177	19.4
Dallas, Tex.	36,754	22,696	63.1	13,280	36.9	6,026	17.0
Dayton, O.	38,138	21,997	58.1	15,889	41.9	9,196	24.5
Denver, Col.	61,916	37,768	61.7	23,436	38.3	9,930	16.4
Des Moines, Iowa	31,644	15,123	48.9	15,810	51.1	7,823	25.8
Detroit, Mich.	218,973	133,253	61.7	82,679	38.3	49,509	23.4
Fall River, Mass.	26,399	21,099	80.3	5,165	19.7	3,202	12.3
Fort Worth, Tex.	25,052	14,566	61.9	8,974	38.1	3,923	17.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	33,703	16,522	49.8	16,661	50.2	8,239	26.0
Hartford, Conn.	30,813	24,277	79.2	6,372	20.8	5,137	17.0
Houston, Tex.	33,932	22,136	65.8	11,518	34.2	3,962	11.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	81,256	51,874	65.5	27,356	34.5	15,220	19.7
Jersey City, N. J.	67,288	53,045	80.3	13,040	19.7	8,066	12.6
Kansas City, Kas.	25,009	12,901	52.4	11,706	47.6	5,281	21.7
Kansas City, Mo.	82,056	52,407	65.3	27,879	34.7	17,317	22.0
Los Angeles, Cal.	159,476	102,077	65.3	54,278	34.7	25,361	16.4
Louisville, Ky.	60,490	41,797	70.2	17,714	29.8	5,899	10.2
Lowell, Mass.	25,034	18,468	73.9	6,513	26.1	3,462	13.9
Memphis, Tenn.	42,369	29,281	71.1	11,925	28.9	4,389	11.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	106,101	67,853	64.5	37,382	35.5	22,031	21.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	91,843	53,527	59.1	37,090	40.9	19,924	22.3
Nashville, Tenn.	30,220	20,225	68.1	9,470	31.9	2,618	8.9
New Bedford, Mass.	26,858	19,105	71.4	7,651	28.6	4,678	17.6
New Haven, Conn.	36,257	25,859	73.0	9,563	27.0	6,814	19.6
New Orleans, La.	85,188	63,373	76.9	19,003	23.1	5,352	6.9
New York, N. Y.	1,278,341	1,105,900	87.3	160,707	12.7	123,865	10.0
Newark, N. J.	93,274	73,517	79.8	18,600	20.2	13,286	14.7
Norfolk, Va.	26,732	20,451	76.8	6,171	23.2	2,740	10.4
Oakland, Cal.	55,793	31,776	58.0	22,966	42.0	10,538	19.5
Omaha, Neb.	44,499	22,453	51.6	21,028	48.4	10,874	25.6
Paterson, N. J.	32,186	23,075	72.6	8,729	27.4	5,280	16.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	402,946	239,698	60.5	156,354	39.5	107,974	27.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	130,274	91,934	71.7	36,363	28.3	16,500	13.1
Portland, Ore.	67,045	36,911	55.4	29,752	44.6	13,552	20.5
Providence, R. I.	54,726	41,119	76.5	12,641	23.5	7,315	13.7
Reading, Pa.	25,202	13,291	53.4	11,603	46.6	5,963	24.5
Richmond, Va.	39,191	28,492	74.1	9,958	25.9	3,345	8.8
Rochester, N. Y.	68,247	38,532	57.5	28,535	42.5	19,501	29.4
St. Louis, Mo.	190,640	143,106	76.2	44,700	23.8	19,666	10.7
St. Paul, Minn.	54,409	28,843	53.9	24,623	46.1	10,606	20.1
Salt Lake City, Utah	28,216	15,445	55.7	12,308	44.3	5,808	21.6
San Antonio, Tex.	36,405	22,076	62.2	13,388	37.8	3,985	11.5
San Francisco, Cal.	123,349	87,754	72.6	33,159	27.4	13,100	11.1
Scranton, Pa.	29,768	18,871	64.5	10,371	35.5	3,286	11.3
Seattle, Wash.	80,048	42,219	53.7	36,420	46.3	18,010	23.5
Spokane, Wash.	27,178	14,980	55.4	12,083	44.6	5,154	19.2
Springfield, Mass.	30,361	21,713	72.1	8,411	27.9	6,442	21.5
Syracuse, N. Y.	41,558	25,446	62.1	15,563	37.9	10,053	25.0
Toledo, O.	57,951	29,009	50.6	28,295	49.4	14,182	25.0
Trenton, N. J.	25,319	15,566	61.9	9,583	38.1	6,960	27.9
Washington, D. C.	96,194	65,654	69.7	28,503	30.3	15,375	16.8
Wilmington, Del.	24,488	14,839	61.7	9,192	38.3	5,683	24.0
Worcester, Mass.	39,230	28,061	72.3	10,749	27.7	8,674	22.6
Yonkers, N. Y.	22,126	16,788	76.5	5,161	23.5	3,890	17.8
Youngstown, O.	28,699	14,821	52.2	13,561	47.8	7,319	26.1

*Total number of homes. †Number and percentage of all homes incumbered.

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WIND BAROMETER TABLE FOR THE GREAT LAKES.

[Prepared by United States weather bureau.]

Height of barom. (lake level).	Direction wind.	Character of weather and wind indicated.
29.40 to 29.60, and steady	West	Fair, slight changes in temperature, gentle to fresh winds.
29.40 to 29.60, rising	West	Fair, cooler, fresh west to northwest winds.
29.40 to 29.60, falling	South	Warmer, increasing southerly winds.
29.60, or above, falling rapidly	East to south.	Warmer, rain or snow within 36 hours, increasing east to southeast winds.
29.60, or above, rising rapidly	West to north.	Cool and clear, quickly followed by warmer, variable winds.
29.60, or above, steady	Variable	No immediate change, but winds will go to south inside of 36 hours.
29.40, or below, falling slowly	South to east.	Rain or snow, increasing easterly winds.
29.40, or below, falling rapidly	South to east.	Rain or snow, high easterly winds, followed within 48 hours by clearing, cooler, west to northwest winds.
29.40, or below, rising slowly	South to west.	Clearing, colder, fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly	South to east.	Severe storm of wind and rain, and wind shifting to northwest within 36 hours.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly	East to north.	Severe northeaster, with heavy rain or snow, and winds backing to northwest.
29.20, or below, rising rapidly	Going to west.	Clearing and cooler, probably cold wave in winter.

CLIMATOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of average rainfall, highest and lowest temperatures, based upon observations of fifty or fewer years at selected stations in the several states and territories of the United States, was compiled from the records of the weather bureau for The Almanac and Year-Book by the United States weather bureau, Washington, D. C.:

State. Stations.	Barometer above sea level (ft.)	No. of years.	Temperature.* Max.	Year.	Min.	Year.	Av. precipitation.†
Alabama—Mobile	108	50	102	1901	— 1	1899	62.0
Montgomery	240	49	107	1881	— 5	1899	51.2
Arizona—Yuma	141	45	120	1910	22	1911	3.1
Arkansas—Little Rock	399	42	106	1901	—12	1899	49.9
California—San Francisco	206	50	101	1904	29	1888	22.3
San Diego	59	49	110	1913	25	1913	10.0
Colorado—Denver	5,273	49	105	1878	—29	1875	14.0
Pueblo	4,685	33	104	1902	—27	1899	12.0
Connecticut—New Haven	74	48	100	1881	—14	1873	47.2
District of Columbia—Washington	111	50	106	1918	—15	1899	43.5
Florida—Jacksonville	180	50	104	1879	10	1899	53.2
Key West	14	50	100	1886	41	1886	38.7
Georgia—Atlanta	1,218	42	100	1887	— 8	1899	49.4
Savannah	154	50	105	1879	8	1899	50.3
Idaho—Boise	2,770	42	111	1898	—28	1888	12.7
Lewiston	756	26	110	1918	—23	1919	13.5
Pocatello	4,503	22	102	1901	—20	1905	12.9
Illinois—Cairo	356	50	106	1901	—16	1884	41.7
Chicago	816	50	103	1901	—23	1872	33.3
Springfield	607	42	107	1901	—24	1905	37.0
Indiana—Indianapolis	830	50	106	1901	—25	1884	41.5
Iowa—Des Moines	861	43	110	1918	—30	1884	32.4
Kansas—Dodge City	2,533	46	108	1876	—26	1899	20.8
Kentucky—Louisville	654	49	107	1901	—20	1884	44.3
Louisiana—New Orleans	55	50	102	1901	7	1899	57.4
Shreveport	238	48	110	1909	— 5	1899	45.7
Maine—Eastport	76	48	93	1901	—23	1914	43.3
Portland	103	50	103	1911	—21	1917	42.5
Maryland—Baltimore	78	50	105	1918	— 7	1899	43.2
Massachusetts—Boston	125	50	104	1911	—14	1917	43.4
Michigan—Alpena	616	49	101	1911	—27	1882	33.2
Detroit	782	50	104	1918	—24	1872	32 2
Marquette	709	50	108	1901	—27	1888	32.6
Minnesota—St. Paul	970	50	104	1901	—41	1883	28.7
Moorhead	926	40	110	1917	—48	1887	24.9
Mississippi—Vicksburg	247	50	101	1881	— 1	1899	53.7
Missouri—St. Louis	717	50	107	1901	—22	1884	37.2
Montana—Helena	4,121	41	103	1886	—42	1893	12.8
Havre	2,492	41	108	1900	—57	1916	13.7
Nebraska—North Platte	2,809	47	107	1877	—35	1899	18.9
Omaha	1,105	50	110	1918	—32	1884	30.7
Nevada—Winnemucca	4,291	45	104	1877	—28	1888	8.4
New Jersey—Atlantic City	16	47	104	1918	— 7	1899	40.8
New York—Albany	97	47	104	1911	—24	1904	36.4
Rochester	523	50	101	1911	—14	1904	34.3
New Mexico—Santa Fe	7,018	49	97	1878	—13	1883	14.5
North Carolina—Charlotte	774	43	102	1887	— 5	1899	49.2
Wilmington	78	50	103	1879	5	1899	51.0
North Dakota—Bismarck	1,674	46	107	1910	—45	1916	17.6
Fort Buford, Williston	1,897	42	107	1883	—49	1888	15.1
Ohio—Cincinnati	767	50	105	1901	—17	1899	38.3
Cleveland	762	50	100	1918	—17	1873	35.0
Oklahoma—Oklanoma City	1,262	30	108	1909	—17	1899	31.7
Oregon—Portland	58	49	102	1907	— 2	1888	45.1
Roseburg	510	43	106	1905	— 6	1888	34.4
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia	117	50	106	1918	— 6	1899	41.2
Pittsburgh	1,070	48	103	1881	—20	1899	36.4
Rhode Island—Block Island	43	40	92	1911	— 6	1917	44.4
South Carolina—Charleston	48	50	104	1879	7	1899	52.1
South Dakota—Rapid City	3,271	35	106	1900	—40	1883	18.7
Yankton	1,231	48	107	1894	—36	1912	25.4
Tennessee—Knoxville	1,023	50	100	1887	—16	1884	49.4
Memphis	316	50	104	1901	— 9	1899	50.3
Texas—Abilene	1,735	35	110	1886	— 6	1899	24.7
Galveston	69	49	99	1913	8	1899	47.1
Utah—Salt Lake City	4,408	47	102	1889	—20	1883	16.0
Vermont—Northfield	848	34	98	1911	—41	1917	33.8
Virginia—Norfolk	149	50	105	1918	2	1895	49.5
Washington—Spokane	1,955	40	104	1898	—30	1888	18.8
West Virginia—Parkersburg	673	32	106	1918	—27	1899	40.2
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	681	50	102	1916	—25	1875	31.4
Wyoming—Cheyenne	6,121	50	100	1881	—38	1875	13.6

*Corrected to Dec. 31, 1919, inclusive. †Precipitation normals adopted in 1907.

UNION WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK.

[From reports of U. S. department of labor.]

Figures are as of May 15 for the years given, which cover the period of the war together with the year preceding and the year succeeding the conflict. Chicago, New York and San Francisco are taken as representing the middle west, the east and the far west.

BLACKSMITHS IN SHOPS.

	Rate per hour (cents).			Hours per week.		
Year.	Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.	Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.
1913..	42.2	44.4	50.0	49½	53	48
1914..	43.2	44.4	50.0	49½	53	48
1915..	43.2	44.4	50.0	49½	53	48
1916..	46.2	53.1	....	49½	48	48
1917..	56.0	53.1	50.0	48	48	48
1918..	75.0	72.5	72.5	48	48	48
1919..	90.0	80.0	80.0	44	48	44
1920..	110.0	80.0	90.0	44	48	44

BOILER MAKERS—MANUFACTURING, JOBBING.

1913..	40.0	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1914..	40.0	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1915..	40.0	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1916..	40.0	46.9	53.1	54	48	48
1917..	42.0	49.4	53.1	54	48	48
1918..	52.0	70.0	72.5	54	48	48
1919..	60.0	80.0	80.0	54	48	44
1920..	74.0	80.0	90.0	54	48	44

BRICKLAYERS.

1913..	75.0	70.0	87.5	44	44	44
1914..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1915..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1916..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1917..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	81.3	100.0	44	44	44
1919..	87.5	87.5	112.5	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	44

CARPENTERS.

1913..	65.0	65.2	62.5	44	44	44
1914..	65.0	65.2	62.5	44	44	44
1915..	65.0	65.2	62.5	44	44	44
1916..	70.0	65.2	62.5	44	44	44
1917..	70.0	68.8	68.8	44	44	44
1918..	70.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1919..	87.5	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	106.3	44	44	44

CEMENT FINISHERS.

1913..	65.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1914..	65.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1915..	65.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1916..	65.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1917..	67.5	70.0	75.0	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	70.0	87.5	44	44	44
1919..	80.0	75.0	100.0	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44

COMPOSITORS—BOOK AND JOB.

1913..	46.9	50.0	50.0	48	48	48
1914..	50.0	50.0	50.0	48	48	48
1915..	50.0	50.0	50.0	48	48	48
1916..	50.0	52.1	52.6	48	48	48
1917..	50.0	52.1	54.2	48	48	48
1918..	57.3	58.3	58.3	48	48	48
1919..	75.0	75.0	62.5	48	48	48
1920..	95.8	93.8	81.3	48	48	48

COMPOSITORS—NEWSPAPER (DAY WORK)

1913..	62.0	66.7	64.4	45	45	45
1914..	62.0	66.7	64.4	45	45	45
1915..	62.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1916..	62.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1917..	62.0	66.7	69.0	45	45	42
1918..	66.0	71.1	68.9	45	45	45
1919..	79.0	96.7	75.6	45	45	45
1920..	89.0	122.2	93.3	45	45	45

ELECTROTYPERS—FINISHERS.

1913..	49.0	62.5	56.3	48	44	48
1914..	52.1	62.5	56.3	48	44	48
1915..	52.1	65.6	56.3	48	44	48

	Rate per hour (cents).			Hours per week.		
Year.	Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.	Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.
1916..	52.1	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1917..	56.3	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1918..	58.3	68.8	62.5	48	44	48
1919..	77.1	75.0	62.5	48	44	48
1920..	104.2	109.1	79.2	48	44	48

ELECTROTYPERS—MOLDERS.

1913..	54.2	62.5	56.3	48	44	48
1914..	56.3	62.5	56.3	48	44	48
1915..	56.3	65.6	56.3	48	44	48
1916..	56.3	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1917..	60.4	68.8	56.3	48	44	48
1918..	60.4	68.8	62.5	48	44	48
1919..	77.1	75.0	62.5	48	44	48
1920..	104.2	109.1	79.2	48	44	48

GRANITE CUTTERS, INSIDE.

1913..	50.0	50.0	62.5	44	44	44
1914..	50.0	50.0	62.5	44	44	44
1915..	50.0	50.0	62.5	44	44	44
1916..	53.1	50.0	66.3	44	44	44
1917..	56.3	50.0	67.5	44	44	44
1918..	66.3	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1919..	76.3	79.0	87.5	44	44	44
1920..	86.3	100.0	....	44	44	..

LINOTYPE OPERATORS—BOOK AND JOB.

1913..	50.0	54.2	64.0	48	48	45
1914..	50.0	54.2	64.0	48	48	45
1915..	50.0	54.2	64.0	48	48	45
1916..	50.0	54.2	65.0	48	48	48
1917..	50.0	54.2	65.0	48	48	48
1918..	60.2	58.3	68.8	48	48	48
1919..	77.9	75.0	68.8	48	48	48
1920..	98.8	93.8	93.3	48	48	45

MACHINISTS—MANUFACTURING SHOPS.

1913..	30.0	40.6	43.8	54	48	48
1914..	41.7	40.6	43.8	48	48	48
1915..	41.7	40.6	43.8	48	48	48
1916..	46.9	46.9	50.0	48	48	48
1917..	55.0	56.3	50.0	48	48	48
1918..	65.0	82.0	72.5	48	48	48
1919..	80.0	90.0	80.0	44	48	44
1920..	100.0	80.0	90.0	44	48	44

MOLDERS—IRON.

1913..	44.4	38.9	50.0	54	54	48
1914..	44.4	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1915..	44.4	41.7	50.0	54	54	48
1916..	50.0	41.7	50.0	48	54	48
1917..	56.3	47.2	53.1	48	54	48
1918..	68.8	52.8	72.5	48	54	48
1919..	80.0	75.0	80.0	44	48	44
1920..	100.0	88.0	88.0	44	48	44

PAINTERS.

1913..	65.0	50.0	56.3	44	44	44
1914..	70.0	50.0	59.4	44	44	44
1915..	70.0	50.0	62.5	44	44	44
1916..	70.0	62.5	62.5	44	44	44
1917..	72.5	62.5	62.5	44	44	44
1918..	75.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1919..	87.5	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	106.3	44	40	44

PLASTERERS.

1913..	75.0	68.8	87.5	44	44	44
1914..	75.0	68.8	87.5	44	44	44
1915..	75.0	68.8	87.5	44	44	44
1916..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	40
1917..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	40
1918..	81.3	75.0	100.0	44	44	40
1919..	87.5	93.8	112.5	44	44	40
1920..	125.0	125.0	125.0	44	44	40

PLUMBERS.

1913..	75.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1914..	75.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1915..	75.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1916..	75.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1917..	75.0	68.8	81.3	44	44	44

Year.	Rate per hour (cents). Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.	Hours per week. Chicago.	New York.	San Fran.
1918..	75.0	75.0	87.5	44	44	44
1919..	84.4	75.0	100.0	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	125.0	44	44	44
	STONECUTTERS.					
1913..	62.5	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1914..	62.5	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1915..	62.5	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1916..	62.5	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1917..	70.0	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1918..	70.0	68.8	70.0	44	44	44
1919..	81.3	81.4	100.0	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	100.0	44	44	44
	STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.					
1913..	68.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1914..	68.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1915..	68.0	62.5	75.0	44	44	44
1916..	68.0	66.3	75.0	44	44	44
1917..	69.0	68.8	75.0	44	44	44
1918..	70.0	80.0	87.5	44	44	44
1919..	87.5	87.5	100.0	44	44	44
1920..	125.0	112.5	112.5	44	44	44

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIBRARY PURPOSES.

[Data furnished by American Library association.]

Following is a comparative statement of appropriations, so far as reports have been received. Unless otherwise indicated the state library commission is meant, though it should be remembered that commissions are abolished in Illinois, Maine, Michigan and Ohio. S. L. means state library. State libraries are included only where they are the agency for the general library work of the state.

	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount
California, S. L.	1919-20	$130,000	1921-22	$152,950
Delaware	1920	52,000	1921	52,000
Georgia	1920	6,000	1921	6,000
Idaho	1919-20	8,140	1921-22	11,520
Illinois	1919-21	25,350	1921-23	†
Indiana	1919-20	17,500	1920-21	21,250
Iowa	1920	*6,000	1921	*12,000
	1920	†9,000	1921	†Gen. fund
Kansas	1920	6,800	1921	6 000
Maine	1920	30,100	1921	36,965
			1921 Plus for books	8,700
Masachusetts	1920	22,400	1921	23,190
Michigan	1920	5,738	1921	5,000
Minnesota library division	1920	**17,250	1921	**20,000
	1920	35,000	1921	32,000
Missouri	1919-20	22,000	1921-22	25 500
Nebraska	1919-21	23,000	1921-23	26,300
New Jersey	1920	30,460	1921	45,500
North Carolina	1921	8,000	1922	17,500
North Dakota	1919-21	16,185	1921-23	19,100
Ohio	1920	40,977	1921	42,817
Oklahoma	1919-20	20,000	1921-22	37,000
Oregon S. L.	1919-20	50,000	1921-22	75,000
Pennsylvania ext. division	1919-20	34,800	1921-22	36,800
Rhode Island library division	1920	13 000	1921	16,500
South Dakota	1920	7,375	1921	9,425
Texas S. L.	1920	22,295	1921	30,000
Utah	Appropriation in lump sum to department of education.			
Vermont	1920	8 000	1921	9,500
Virginia S. L.	1920	‡34,726	1921	30,274
Wisconsin	1920	78,500	1921	§82,500
Wyoming S. L.	1919-20	7,500	1921-22	15,560

*Maintenance. †Salary. ‡Includes a special appropriation of $3,000. §Increase is for legislative reference. ¶Has additional income from a land grant. **School libraries.

In only two is there a decrease. Three remain stationary and all the others show increases, most of them ordinary, but several are marked, and two, those of North Carolina and Wyoming, are more than doubled.

HONORS FOR MME. CURIE.

Mme. Marie Curie, who with her husband discovered radium, visited the United States in the spring of 1921 and was the recipient of many honors. On May 20 at the white house in Washington President Harding handed over to her a gram of radium valued at $100,000 purchased for her by American women in the interest of humanitarian research. The presentation took place in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of diplomatic officials, scientists and philanthropists. In New York city on May 18 she was presented with the Ellen Richards memorial prize of $2,000 by Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley college. Mme. Curie, accompanied by her two daughters, visited a few of the principal cities in the east and middle west and also made a trip to the Grand canyon of the Colorado.

ASSASSINATION OF MATHIAS ERZBERGER.

Mathias Erzberger, former vice-premier and minister of finance in Germany, was shot and killed while he was walking in the Black forest near Offenburg, Baden, Aug. 26, 1921. The murder was committed by two young men, supposed to have been hired by Erzberger's political foes. The pan-German reactionaries were especially bitter against him. A previous attempt to kill him was made on Jan. 26, 1920, when he was shot as he was leaving the Criminal court building in Berlin. Erzberger was born Sept. 20, 1875, the son of a tailor. He became prominent in German politics during and after the world war.

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

GRAND LODGES A. F. & A. M.

Names and Addresses of Grand Secretaries, October, 1921.

Alabama—George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
Alberta—S. Y. Taylor, Calgary.
Arizona—George J. Roskruge, Tucson.
Arkansas—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
British Columbia—W. A. de W. Smith, Westminster.
California—John Whicher, San Francisco.
Canada—William McGregor Logan, Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado—William W. Cooper, Denver.
Connecticut—George A. Kies, Hartford.
Cuba—F. N. Preval, Havana.
Delaware—John F. Robinson, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—A. W. Johnston, Washington.
England—P. Colville Smith, London.
Florida—W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Frank F. Baker, Macon.
Holland—H. P. Van Nieuwenburg, The Hague.
Idaho—George E. Knepper, Boise.
Illinois—Owen Scott, Decatur.
Indiana—William H. Swintz, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
Ireland—Richard Best, Dublin.
Kansas—Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
Kentucky—Dave Jackson, Louisville.
Louisiana—John A. Davilla, New Orleans.
Maine—Charles B. Davis, Portland.
Manitoba—James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.
Maryland—George Cook, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Frederick W. Hamilton, Boston.
Michigan—Lou B. Winsor, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—John Fishel, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Frank R. Jesse, Meridian.
Missouri—Edward L. Faucette, St. Louis.
Montana—Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Helena.
Nebraska—Francis E. White, Omaha.
Nevada—E. D. Vanderlieth, Reno.
New Brunswick—J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
New Hampshire—H. M. Cheney, Concord.
New Jersey—Isaac Cherry, Trenton.
New Mexico—Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
New South Wales—Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.
New York—Robt. Judson Kenworthy, New York.
New Zealand—Colonel G. Barclay, Dunedin.
North Carolina—William W. Willson, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Walter L. Stockwell, Fargo.
Nova Scotia—James C. Jones, Halifax.
Ohio—J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Wm. M. Anderson, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—James F. Robinson, Portland.
Pennsylvania—John A. Perry, Philadelphia.
Philippines—N. C. Comfort, Manila.
Porto Rico—Jose G. Torres, San Juan.
Prince Edward Island—E. T. Carbonell, Charlottetown.
Quebec—W. W. Williamson, Montreal.
Queensland—Charles H. Harley, Brisbane.
Rhode Island—S. Penrose Williams, Providence.
Saskatchewan—W. B. Tate, Regina.
Scotland—David Reid, Edinburgh.
South Australia—C. R. J. Glover, Adelaide.
South Carolina—O. Frank Hart, Columbia.
South Dakota—George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.
Tasmania—John Hamilton, Hobart.
Tennessee—Stith M. Cain (acting), Nashville.
Texas—W. B. Pearson, Waco.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria—Charles J. Barrow, Melbourne.
Utah—Sam H. Goodwin, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Henry H. Ross, Burlington.
Victoria—C. J. Barrow, Melbourne.
Virginia—Charles A. Nesbit, Richmond.
Washington—Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
Western Australia—J. D. Stevenson, Perth.
West Virginia—John M. Collins, Charleston.
Wisconsin—William W. Perry, Milwaukee.
Wyoming—J. M. Lowndes, Lander.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

General Grand Chapter—Officers, 1921-1924.
General Grand High Priest—William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo.
Deputy General Grand High Priest—Charles N. Nix, Hot Springs, Ark.
General Grand King—John A. Blake, Boston, Mass.
General Grand Scribe—Henry De Witt, Hamilton, New York, N. Y.
General Grand Treasurer—Gustav A. Eitel, Baltimore, Md.
General Grand Secretary—Charles A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.
General Grand Captain of the Host—Charles C. Davis, Centralia, Ill.
General Grand Royal Arch Captain—John W. Neilson, Concordia, Kas.
General Grand Chaplain—Charles C. Wood, D. D., La Grange, Ga.
General Grand Principal Sojourner—Leon T. Leach, Indianapolis, Ind.
Headquarters—Coldwater, Mich.
Number of grand chapters—47.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

General Grand Council, 1921-1924.

General Grand Master—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Ark.
General Grand Deputy Master—Bert S. Lee, Springfield, Mo.
General Grand Principal Conductor—O. Frank Hart, Columbia, S. C.
General Grand Treasurer—Charles N. Fowler, Salina, Kas.
General Grand Recorder—Henry W. Mordhurst, Fort Wayne, Ind.
General Grand Captain of Guard—Warren S. Seipp, Baltimore, Md.
General Grand Conductor of Council—Wallace C. Keith, Brockton, Mass
General Grand Marshal—Walter L. Stockwell, Fargo, N. D.
General Grand Steward—Robert C. Woods, Princeton, Ind.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Grand Officers.

Grand Master—M. E. Sir Joseph K. Orr, Atlanta, Ga.
Deputy Grand Master—(Vacancy.)
Grand Generalissimo—R. E. Sir Leonidas P. Newby, Knightstown, Ind.
Grand Captain General—R. E. Sir William P. Norris, Manchester, Iowa.
Grand Senior Warden—R. E. Sir George W. Vallery, Denver, Col.
Grand Junior Warden—R. E. Sir William L. Snarp, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Prelate—R. E. Sir and Rev. Troy Beatty, Memphis, Tenn.
Grand Treasurer—R. E. Sir H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.
Grand Recorder—R. E. Sir Frank H. Johnson, 201 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
Grand Standard Bearer—R. E. Sir Perry W. Weidner, Los Angeles, Cal.
Grand Sword Bearer—R. E. Sir Robert S. Teague, Montgomery, Ala.
Grand Warder—R. E. Sir Charles C. Homer, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Captain of the Guard—R. E. Sir George T. Campbell, Owosso, Mich.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander—Leon M. Abbott, Boston, Mass
Grand Lieutenant-Commander — Amos Pettibone Chicago, Ill.
Grand Minister of State—Frederic B. Stevens, Detroit, Mich.

Grand Treasurer-General—Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Secretary-General—Robert A. Shirrefs, 299 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Southern Masonic Jurisdiction.

The supreme council, 33d degree, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States of America:
Sovereign Grand Commander—George Fleming Moore, Washington, D. C.
Lieutenant Grand Commander—Charles E. Rosenbaum, Little Rock, Ark.
Grand Prior—(Vacancy.)
Grand Chancellor—(Vacancy.)
Grand Minister of State—Trevanion W. Hugo, Duluth, Minn.
Secretary-General—John H. Cowles, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer-General—Garnett N. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.
Grand Almoner—Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, Eureka, Nev.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

First temple founded Sept. 26, 1872.

Imperial Council, 1921-1922.

Imperial Potentate—Ernest A. Cutts, Savannah, Ga.
Imperial Deputy Potentate—James S. McCandless, Honolulu, H. I.
Imperial Chief Rabban—Conrad V. Dykeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Imperial Assistant Rabban—James E. Chandler, Kansas City, Mo.
Imperial High Priest and Prophet—James C. Burger, Denver, Col.
Imperial Treasurer—William S. Brown, 523 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Imperial Recorder—Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.
Imperial Oriental Guide—David W. Crosland, Montgomery, Ala.
Imperial First Ceremonial Master—Clarence M. Dunbar, Providence, R. I.
Imperial Second Ceremonial Master—Frank C. Jones, Houston, Tex.
Imperial Marshal—Leo V. Youngworth, Los Angeles, Cal.
Imperial Captain of the Guards—Esten A. Fletcher, Rochester, N. Y.
Imperial Outer Guard—Thomas J. Houston, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Organized Nov. 16, 1876.

Officers for 1919-1922.

Most Worthy Grand Matron—Mrs. Ellie Lines Chapin, Pine Meadow, Conn.
Most Worthy Grand Patron—Alfred C. McDaniel, M. D., San Antonio, Tex.
Right Worthy Assistant Grand Matron—Mrs. Cora R. Franz, Jacksonville, Fla.
Right Worthy Assistant Grand Patron—Will W. Grow, D. O., St. Joseph, Mo.
Right Worthy Grand Secretary—Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes, Washington, D. C.
Right Worthy Grand Treasurer—Mrs. Alcena Lamond, Takoma Park, D. C.
Right Worthy Grand Conductress—Mrs. Clara L. Henrich, Newport, Ky.
Right Worthy Assistant Grand Conductress—Mrs. Emma P. Chadwick, Seattle, Wash.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—A. H. Turrittin, Minneapolis, Minn.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—Mrs. Amalia Huehl, Chicago, Ill.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—J. Ernest Teare, Cleveland, Ohio.
Worthy Grand Chaplain—Mrs. Helen Budd Taylor, Lancaster, Wis.
Worthy Grand Marshal—Mrs. Harriet I. Burwell, Winsted, Conn.
Worthy Grand Organist — George J. Kurzenknabe, Chicago, Ill.
Worthy Grand Adah—Mrs. A. May Ralston, Ont., Canada.
Worthy Grand Ruth—Mrs. Ophelia J. Allan, Hartsville, Tenn.
Worthy Grand Esther—Mrs. Marie L. Summerfield, Reno, Nev.
Worthy Grand Martha—Mrs. Mabel L. Eldridge, San Antonio, Tex.
Worthy Grand Electa—Mrs. Lotta M. Armistead, Greenville, Miss.
Worthy Grand Warder—Mrs. Phyllis M. Burditt, Springfield, Vt.
Worthy Grand Sentinel—Philip A. Jerguson, West Medford, Mass.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE.

Supreme Lodge Officers.

Director-General—James L. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Supreme Dictator—James A. Griffin, Boston, Mass.
Past Supreme Dictator—Darius A. Brown, Kansas City, Mo.
General Dictator—Geo. N. Warde, Mooseheart, Ill.
Supreme Vice-Dictator—J. W. Pierson, New Orleans, La.
Supreme Prelate—Frank J. Monahan, San Francisco, Cal.
Supreme Treasurer—Harry W. Mace, Philadelphia, Pa.
Supreme Sergeant at Arms—A. C. Ball, Alliance, O.
Supreme Inner Guard—David B. Peterson, Camden, N. J.
Supreme Outer Guard—William H. Nast, Long Island City, N. Y.
Supreme Trustees—Chas. Newton, Winnipeg, Canada; Samuel G. Hart, New Orleans, La.; A. L. Rafter, Toledo, O.
Supreme Secretary—Rodney H. Brandon, Mooseheart, Ill.
Supreme Council—W. A. McGowan, Chicago, Ill.; Willard A. Marakle, Rochester, N. Y.; John W. Ford, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph G. Armstrong, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wm. F. Broening, Baltimore, Md.; C. A. A. McGee, Oakland, Cal.; Antonio P. Entenza, Detroit, Mich.; J. Albert Cassedy, Baltimore, Md.
Supreme Forum—Chief Justice E. E. Tanner, Columbus, O.
Associate Justices—Edward L. Bradley, Omaha, Neb.; Albert H. Ladner, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Norman G. Heyd, Toronto, Canada.; J. Edward Keating, San Diego, Cal.
Supreme Lecturer—Wm. Trickett Giles, Baltimore, Md.
Mooseheart Governors—John J. Lentz, Columbus, O.; Ralph W. E. Donges, Camden, N. J.; John W. Ford, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kas.; Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge, Mass.; E. J. Henning, San Diego, Cal.; Rodney H. Brandon, Secretary, Mooseheart, Ill.; Matthew P. Adams, superintendent, Mooseheart, Ill.
Headquarters—Mooseheart, Ill., on the Fox river, near Aurora.
Children at Mooseheart—1,038.
Membership—600,000.
Assets—$22,000,000.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Grand Sire—Joseph Oliver, Toronto, Ont.
Deputy Grand Sire—Lucian J. Eastin, St. Joseph, Mo.
Grand Secretary—J. Edw. Kroh, 25 North Liberty street, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer—Wm. H. Cox, Maysville, Ky.
Membership Dec. 31, 1920, 2,570,965.
Total paid for relief 1830 to 1920, inclusive, $201,625,528.97.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Supreme Lodge.

Supreme Chancellor—William Ladew, New York, N. Y.
Supreme Vice-Chancellor—George C. Cabell, Norfolk, Va.
Supreme Prelate—Fred S. Attwood, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—Fred E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Master of Exchequer—Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.
Supreme Master at Arms—James H. Gwinn, Pendleton, Ore.
Supreme Inner Guard—Douglas S. Wright, Vicksburg, Miss.
Supreme Outer Guard—H. M. Wadsworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
Major-General Military Department—William H. Loomis, Grand Rapids, Mich.
President Insurance Department—Harry Wade, Indianapolis, Ind.
Number of Lodges—Grand lodges, 55; subordinate lodges, 6,702.
Total membership, 828,440.
Total assets, $24,649,113.05.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Organized June 23, 1877.

Supreme Council.

Supreme Regent—Carleton E. Hoadley, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Vice-Regent—Richard E. Kropf, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Orator—Harold C. Knoeppel, New York, N. Y.
Supreme Secretary—Samuel N. Hoag, 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Treasurer—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
Head office at 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
Number of subordinate councils, 1,360; state jurisdictions, 32.
Membership Oct. 1, 1921, 132,704.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Executive Council.

Supreme Ranger—R. C. Sherrard, suite 700, 17 North LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Vice-Ranger—J. B. McGilligan, 758 West 5th street, Superior, Wis.
Supreme Secretary—George W. Blann, 301 Colby-Abbot building, Milwaukee, Wis.
Supreme Treasurer—William A. Stolts, State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Counselor—James Schoonmaker, Exchange bank building, St. Paul, Minn.
Supreme Physician—Dr. S. T. Richman, 5659 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Organized June 6, 1890.

Sovereign Commander—W. A. Fraser, Omaha, Neb.
Sovereign Escort—B. W. Jewell, Omaha, Neb.
Sovereign Clerk—John T. Yates, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.
Sovereign Banker—Morris Sheppard, Texarkana, Tex.
Sovereign Watchman—C. D. Mills, Jacksonville, Fla.
Sovereign Sentry—S. L. Caine, Columbus, Miss.
Sovereign Physician—Dr. A. D. Cloyd, Omaha, Neb.
General Attorney—D. E. Bradshaw, Omaha, Neb.
Headquarters—Omaha, Neb.
Membership of sovereign jurisdiction Jan. 1, 1921, 646,719.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Founded in 1883.

Head Officers.

Head Consul—A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.
Assistant to Head Consul—W. E. Jackson, Lincoln, Neb.
Head Clerk—J. G. Ray, Rock Island, Ill.
Assistant Head Clerk—A. D. Phillips, Rock Island, Ill.
Head Adviser—Dan B. Horne, Davenport, Iowa.
Head Banker—O. E. Aleshire, 175 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Head Escort—R. C. Bellew, Westhope, N. D.
Head Sentry—Frank L. Bennett, Hagerstown, Md.
Head Watchman—W. F. Davis, Johnson City, Tenn.
Head Chaplain—Rev. Henry E. Dunnack, Augusta, Me.
Editor—John F. Harris, Rock Island, Ill.
Board of Directors—J. D. Volz, chairman, 810 State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. R. Smith, 1310 Com. Trust building, Kansas City, Mo.; F. R. Korns, Des Moines, Iowa; S. S. Tanner, Minier, Ill.; E. J. Bullard, 305 Gladwin building, Detroit, Mich.; F. B. Easterly, 211 Commonwealth building, Denver, Col.; E. E. Murphy, Leavenworth, Kas. These with the head consul and head clerk constitute the executive council of nine.
Supreme Medical Directors—Dr. E. A. Anderson, chairman, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. B. E. Jones, Rock Island, Ill.
Board of Auditors—J. G. Tate, chairman, 436 East 44th street, Portland, Ore.; H. S. Green, secretary, Bloomfield, Mo.; Henry F. Turner, Wickliffe, Ky.; Ambrose S. Harvey, 78 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; George L. Bowman, Kingfisher, Okla.; Charles A. Nyquist, Exchange and Wabasha streets, St. Paul, Minn.; Wilmer D. Nelson, Pierre, S. D.
Membership Sept. 1, 1921, not including social, 1,032,414.
Death claims paid to Oct. 1, 1921, $252,093,607.81.
Home Office—Rock Island, Ill.
Next head camp convenes June, 1925.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Organized Feb. 2, 1882.

Supreme Knight—James A. Flaherty, drawer 1670, New Haven, Conn.
Deputy Supreme Knight—Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Supreme Secretary—William J. McGinley, drawer 1670, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Treasurer—D. J. Callahan, postoffice box 1722, Washington, D. C.
Supreme Physician—E. W. Buckley, M. D., Lowry building, St. Paul, Minn.
Supreme Advocate—Joseph C. Pelletier, Barristers' hall, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Chaplain—Rev. P. J. McGivney, Bridgeport, Conn.
Supreme Warden—David Supple, San Francisco, Cal.

NATIONAL UNION.

Officers of the Senate.

President—D. A. Helpman, Toledo, O.
Vice-President—Harry S. Anderson, 405 13th street, Oakland, Cal.
Secretary—E. A. Myers, P. O. box 933, Toledo, O.
Treasurer—C. G. Bentley, Cleveland, O.
General Counsel—George P. Kirby, Toledo, O.
Medical Director—Dr. Tracy H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.
Executive Committee—E. J. Smejkal, D. A. Helpman, H. S. Anderson, E. A. Myers, C. G. Bentley, Leo Canman, M. G. Jeffris, W. S. Cutshall, C. G. Wescoat.
Total membership, 55,000.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Grand Exalted Ruler—W. W. Mountain, Tremainsville and Upton avenue, Toledo, O.

Grand Esteemed Leading Knight—Jas. F. Duffy, Providence, R. I.
Grand Esteeme Loyal Knight—Fred A. Morris, Mexico, Mo.
Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight—Rex S. Walker, Tulsa, Okla.
Grand Secretary—Fred C. Robinson, Congress hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Treasurer—P. J. Brennan, Denison, Tex.
Grand Tyler—Albert E. Hill, Spartanburg, S. C.
Grand Inner Guard—L. R. Yourtee, Hagerstown, Md.
Membership, 1921—767,661 (April 1, 1921); now bet. 800,000 and 900,000.
Lodges (Nov. 1, 1921)—1,430.

THE ROYAL LEAGUE.

Incorporated Oct. 26, 1883.

Officers for 1921-1922.

Supreme Archon—W. E. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Vice-Archon—Thomas V. Dally, Milwaukee, Wis.
Supreme Orator—H. P. Rountree, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Scribe—C. E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Treasurer—S. E. Knight, First National bank, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Prelate—G. Howard Taylor, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Guide—Harry M. Strawn, Cleveland, O.
Supreme Warder—(Vacancy.)
Supreme Sentry—John Olson, Denver, Col.
Membership, Dec. 1, 1920, 23,093.

TRIBE OF BEN-HUR.

Founded March 1, 1894.

Supreme Officers.

Supreme Chief—R. H. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Scribe—John C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Keeper of Tribute—William W. Goltra, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Medical Examiner—J. F. Davidson, M. D., Crawfordsville, Ind.
Membership Jan. 1, 1921, 75,624.
Surplus Jan. 1, 1921, $2,665,295.42.
Home Office—Crawfordsville, Ind.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

General Officers.

President—John E. Deery, Law building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President—Richard Dwyer, 923 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
Canadian Vice-President—Patrick Keane, Montreal, Que.
Secretary—John O'Dea, 1344 Colwyn street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chairman of Irish History — Joseph Dunn, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—John Sheehy, Montgomery, Minn.

JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Founded 1853.

Officers of the National Council.

National Councilor—George A. Davis, Baltimore, Md.
National Vice-Councilor—Joseph D. Tunison, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Junior Past National Councilor—H. F. Lochner, Louisville, Ky.
National Secretary—Martin M. Woods, P. O. box 874, Philadelphia, Pa.; office, 727-729 Stephen Girard building, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Treasurer—Charles Reimer, 301 Chamber of Commerce building, Baltimore, Md.
National Warden—R. F. Lambert, Huntington, W. Va.
National Conductor—E. A. Llewellyn, Cincinnati, O.
National Inside Sentinel—Albert P. Wadleigh, Haverhill, Mass.
National Outside Sentinel—T. E. Skinner, Washington, D. C.
National Chaplain—Rev. Dr. W. B. Duttera, Salisbury, N. C.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Founded 1763 and 1834.

Great Chiefs of the Great Council of the United States.

Great Incohonee—A. G. Rutherford, Nashville, Tenn.
Great Senior Sagamore—John E. Sedwick, Martinsville, Ind.
Great Junior Sagamore—Charles E. Pass, Harrisburg, Pa.
Great Prophet—James T. Rogers, Binghamton, N. Y.
Great Chief of Records—W. B. Macferran, 205 South Kedzie avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Great Keeper of Wampum—W. P. Lightholder, St. Louis, Mo.
Number of great councils, 62.
Subordinate branches and councils, 4,411.
Number of members Jan. 1, 1921, 519,942.
Benefits disbursed in 1920, $1,876,793.67.
Benefits disbursed since organization, $48,070,138.88.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Founded 1868.

Supreme Lodge Officers, 1919-1921.

Past Supreme Master Workman—Edward E. Hohmann, Johnstown, Pa.
Supreme Master Workman—Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa.
Supreme Foreman—John R. Frazier, A. O. U. W. building, Little Rock, Ark.
Supreme Overseer—Dr. L. Heisler Ball, Marshallton, Del.
Supreme Recorder—E. J. Moore, Fargo, N. D.
Supreme Treasurer—E. F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.
Supreme Guide—G. Herbert Bishop, 28 Pearl street, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Watchman—C. C. Rhodes, Pawtucket, R. I.
Board of Directors—Will M. Narvis, president, Muscatine, Iowa; John R. Frazer, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. L. Heisler Ball, Marshallton, Del.; E. J. Moore, secretary, Fargo, N. D.; E. F. Danforth, treasurer, Skowhegan, Me.; B. F. Carroll, Des Moines, Iowa; F. C. Wetmore, Cadillac, Mich.

THE MACCABEES.

Instituted 1878; reorganized 1883.

Officers 1919-1923.

Past Supreme Commander—D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.
Supreme Commander—D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Lieutenant-Commander—A. W. Frye, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Record Keeper—Thomas Watson, 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Chaplain—W. F. Trader, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Sergeant—S. C. C. Ward, Augusta, Me.
Supreme Master at Arms—J. W. Sherwood, Portland, Ore.
Supreme First Master of the Guards—F. O. Croy, Birmingham, Ala.
Supreme Second Master of the Guards—R. P. Kuntz, Baltimore, Md.
Supreme Sentinel—J. C. Bartram, Little Rock, Ark.
Supreme Picket—H. A. Becker, Rochester, N. Y.
Membership Aug. 31, 1919, 305,912.
Benefits paid to Aug. 31, 1919, $106,284,043.69.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Organized in 1851.

National Grand Lodge (U. S.).

National Chief Templar—Dr. C. A. Carlson, Youngstown, O.
National Secretary—Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.
National Treasurer—A. E. Thulander, East Orange, N. J.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

Officers of the Grand Aerie, 1921-1922.

Grand Worthy President — John M. Morin, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Grand Worthy Vice-President—J. H. Choynski, San Francisco, Cal.
Grand Worthy Chaplain—A. W. Redick, Snohomish, Wash.
Grand Secretary—J. S. Parry, 1010 Commerce building, Kansas City, Mo.
Grand Treasurer—Jos. H. Dowling, Dayton, O.
Grand Worthy Conductor—H. O. Holstein, Harrisburg, Pa.
Grand Inside Guard—John H. Spittler, Bridgeport, Conn.
Grand Trustees — Elbert D. Weed, Oshkosh, Wis.; Robert Graham, Grand Rapids, Mich.; George Bedford, Syracuse, N. Y.; Fred M. Smith, Newark, N. J.; William T. Souter, San Antonio, Tex.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

Organized Dec. 10, 1847.

National Camp Officers, 1921-1923.

National President — Gabriel H. Moyer, Lebanon, Pa.
National Vice-President—J. H. Patten, Washington, D. C.
National Master of Forms—J. W. White, Jacksonville, Fla.
National Secretary — Herman A. Miller, 1157 Butler street, Easton, Pa.
National Treasurer—John W. Reese, St. Clair, Pa.
National Chaplain—Rev. Walter H. Egge, Lebanon, Pa.
National Assistant Secretary—E. E. Adams, Richmond, Va.
National Conductor—Wm. H. Reese, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Inspector—H. H. Koontz, Lexington, N. C.
National Guard—Earl G. Keys, Chicago, Ill.
National Medical Examiner in Chief—Dr. A. A. Wertman, Tannersville, Pa.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS OF AMERICA.

Directory for 1921-1922.

Officers.

President—Henri Roy (La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais), 20 St. Denis, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.
Vice-President—Harry Wade (Knights of Pythias, Ins. Dept.), Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Secretary—W. E. Futch (Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance association), 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, O.
Treasurer—A. E. King (Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen), Ulmer building, Cleveland, O.
Executive Committee—President and vice-president, and George P. Kirby, past president (National Union Assurance society), 923 Ohio building, Toledo, O.; W. R. Shirley (Brotherhood of American Yeomen), 114 N. Fourth street, Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. Frances Buell Olson (Degree of Honor Protective association), Shubert building, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Bina M. West (Woman's Benefit association of the Maccabees), W. B. A. building, Port Huron, Mich.; Thos. F. McDonald (Catholic Order of Foresters), Chicago Stock Exchange building, Chicago, Ill.; Daniel M. Frye (New England Order of Protection), 52 Chauncy street, Boston, Mass.

Officers of the Sections.

Presidents' Section—President, E. J. Dunn, (Loyal American Life association), 3952 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill.; vice-president, E. C. Lafean (United American Mechanics, Jr. Order, ben. degree), box 595, Pittsburgh, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Eva Child (Royal Neighbors of America), 501-10 Jackman block, Janesville, Wis.
Secretaries' Section—President S. A. Oscar (Beavers Reserve Fund fraternity), Gay building, Madison, Wis.; vice-president, Miss Anna E. Phelan (Women's Catholic Order of Foresters), 140 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, D. M. Frye (New England Order of Protection), 52 Chauncy street, Boston, Mass.; executive committee, E. L. Balz (Modern Brotherhood of America), M. B. A. building, Mason City, Iowa, and Orrin Thompson (Equitable Fraternal union), E. F. U. building, Neenah, Wis.
Medical Section—President, Dr. J. F. Davidson (Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur), Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.; first vice-president, Dr. Chas. P. Brown (Woodmen circle), W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.; second vice-president, Dr. John B. Nichols (Masonic Mutual Life association), 1621 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; secretary, Dr. Geo. G. McConnell (Knights of Pythias, insurance dept.), Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind.; treasurer, Dr. J. P. Smyth (Catholic Order of Foresters), 5458 State street, Chicago, Ill.
Law Section—President, Benj. Crane (Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur), Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.; vice-president, F. H. Dewey (The Homesteaders), Youngerman building, Des Moines, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Fulton (Court of Honor Life association), 1725 Conway building, Chicago, Ill.
Press Section—President, Mrs. Mary E. LaRocca (Woodmen circle), W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.; vice-president, Cyrus K. Drew (Fraternal Aid union), P. O. box 1469, Denver, Col.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mary Baird (Woman's Benefit association of the Maccabees), W. B. A. building, Port Huron, Mich.; executive committee, Dr. Emma E. Bower (Ladies of the Maccabees), Maccabee temple, Port Huron, Mich.; Gilbert Howell (Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur), Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.; A. J. Martin (Protected Home Circle), P. H. C. temple, Sharon, Pa.
Fraternal Actuarial Association—President, Wendell P. Coler (Maccabees), 5056 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.; vice-president, Miss Frances D. Partridge (Woman's Benefit association of the Maccabees), W. B. A. building, Port Huron, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, R. D. Taylor (Fraternal Bankers' Reserve society), 809 American Trust building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; librarian, C. W. Hiff (Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur), Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.; editor, Geo. Dyre Eldridge (La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais), 755 Boyston street, Boston, Mass.

Affiliated Societies.

Societies affiliated with the National Fraternal Congress of America and the benefit membership of each Jan. 1, 1921:

1. Alianza Hispano-Americana—E. V. Anaya, supreme secretary, P. O. box 367, Tucson, Ariz..... 5,915

2. Alliance Nationale—G. Monet, general secretary, 395 Viger avenue, Montreal, P. Q., Canada..... 30,377
3. American Insurance union—Dr. Geo. W. Hoglan, national secretary, A. I. U. temple, Columbus, O.....110,249
4. American Life Society of New York—James M. Lynch, president, 1170 Broadway, New York city..... 8,109
5. Ancient Order United Workmen, supreme lodge—E. J. Moore, supreme recorder, Fargo, N. D..... .....
6. Ancient Order United Workmen of Arkansas—J. R. Frazier, G. M. W., A. O. U. W. building, Little Rock, Ark. 11,106
7. Ancient Order United Workmen of Connecticut — Roger E. Dickinson, grand recorder, 763 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn..... 3,495
8. Ancient Order United Workmen of Iowa—W. H. Stowell, grand recorder, 2100 Grand avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 12,996
9. Ancient Order United Workmen of Kansas—J. W. Graybill, G. M. W., Hamlin building, Newton, Kas..... 41,687
10. Ancient Order United Workmen of Massachusetts — Chas. C. Fearing, grand recorder, 12 Walnut street, Boston, Mass..... 22,301
11. Ancient Order United Workmen of Oklahoma—Geo Ross, grand recorder, A. O. U. W. temple, Guthrie, Okla.. 8,028
12. Artisans Order of Mutual Protection—Allen P. Cox, M. E. recorder, Penn Square building, Philadelphia, Pa. 20,206
13. Association Canado-Americaine—A. Robert, secretary, 1034 Elm street, Manchester, N. H..... 15,674
14. Beavers Reserve Fund Fraternity—S. A. Oscar, grand secretary, Gay building, Madison, Wis..... 19,722
15. Brotherhood of American Yeomen—W. E. Davy, chief correspondent, Yeoman building, Des Moines, Iowa..285,948
16. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—A. H. Hawley, general secretary and treasurer; Guardian building, Cleveland, O.....120,521
17. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—A. E. King, general secretary-treasurer, Ulmer building, Cleveland, O..172,622
18. Catholic Knights of America—Henri Siemer, supreme secretary, 710 Holland building, St. Louis, Mo..... 18,940
19. Catholic Knights of Ohio, C. J. Anthony, secretary, 815 Rose building, Cleveland, O..... 8,134
20. Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada—J. E. H. Howison, grand secretary, 59 St. Denis, Montreal, P. Q., Canada..... 8,121
21. Catholic Order of Foresters—Thos. F. McDonald, high secretary, Chicago Stock Exchange building, Chicago...161,008
22. Columbian Circle—N. J. Hein, supreme secretary, 704 Masonic temple, Chicago, Ill..... 27,600
23. Columbian Woodmen — Geo. W. Clayton, eminent secretary, Hurt building, Atlanta, Ga..... .....
24. Court of Honor Life association—L. M. Dixon, supreme recorder, Springfield, Ill..... 74,371
25. Croatian League of Illinois—Bozo Jonic, financial secretary, 2552 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill..... 9,592
26. Degree of Honor Protective association—Mrs. Kate S. Holmes, national secretary, 580 Shubert building, St. Paul, Minn..... 52,513
27. Degree of Honor, Grand Lodge of Kansas — Mrs. Georgia Notestine, grand recorder, 915 Mansfield street, Winfield, Kas..... 7,590
28. Equitable Fraternal union—Orrin Thompson, supreme secretary, E. F. U. building, Neenah, Wis..... 30,143
29. First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union of the U. S. A.—Mrs. Maria E. Grega, recording secretary, 9619 Orleans avenue, Cleveland, O..... 32,838
30. First Catholic Slovak Union of the U. S. A.—Michael Senko, secretary, 3289 E. 55th street, Cleveland, O.. 50,567
31. Fraternal Aid union—Samuel S. Baty, secretary, F. A. U. building, Lawrence, Kas..... 81,147
32. Fraternal Brotherhood—H. V. Davis, supreme secretary, 845 S. Figueroa street, Los Angeles, Cal..... 25,346
33. Fraternal Mystic Circle—W. R. Buffington, supreme recorder, 1913 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa..... 19,087
34. Fraternal Order of Eagles, insurance department—J. S. Parry, grand secretary, 1010 Commerce building, Kansas City, Mo..... 1,390
35. Fraternal Reserve association—C. M. Robinson, supreme secretary, F. R. A. building, Oshkosh, Wis..... 15,571
36. German Beneficial union — Ernest Herklotz, supreme secretary, 1505-7 Carson street, Pittsburgh, Pa..... 45,178
37. Grand Fraternity—W. E. Gregg, secretary, 1626-8 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa..... 14,785
38. Golden Seal Assurance society—Arthur F. Bouton, supreme secretary, Roxbury, N. Y..... 10,568
39. Heralds of Liberty—Emanuel Barrick, supreme recorder, 4010-12 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa... 23,144
40. Homesteaders—A. H. Corey, supreme secretary, Securities building, Des Moines, Iowa..... 27,018
41. Independent Order Free Sons of Israel—Henry J. Hyman, grand secretary, 21 West 124th street, New York city..... .....
42. Independent Order of Foresters—R. Mathison, supreme secretary, Temple building, Toronto, Ont., Canada 176,265
43. Independent Workmen's Circle of America—Samuel Egdall, general secretary, 86 Leverett street, Boston, Mass. 6,203
44. Knights of Columbus—Wm. J. McGinley, supreme secretary, drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.....202,359
45. Knights of Pythias, insurance department—W. O. Powers, general secretary, Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind..... 81,119
46. Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association—Mrs. J. A. Royer, supreme recorder, 415 W. 11th street, Erie, Pa.121,023
47. Ladies of the Maccabees—Dr. Emma E. Bower, grand record keeper, Maccabee temple, Port Huron, Mich. 46,300
48. Locomotive Engineers Mutual Life and Accident Insurance association—W. E. Futch, president, 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, O..... 83,385
49. Loyal American Life association—H. D. Cowan, secretary, 3952 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill..... 15,593
50. Loyal association—Frank S. Petter, supreme recorder, 310-12 Union Trust Company building, Jersey City, N. J..... 3,330
51. Lutheran Mutual Aid society—G. A. Grossman, secretary, Waverly, Iowa 8,300

52. La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais—Henri Roy, secretary-treasurer, 20 St. Denis, Montreal, P. Q., Canada 49,451
53. L'Union St. Jean-Baptiste d'Amerique—Elie Vezina, secretary, P. O. box 1001, Woonsocket, R. I..... 40,164
54. L'Union St. Joseph du Canada—Chas. Leclerc, general secretary, 121 Chapel street, Ottawa, Ont., Canada. 21,569
55. Maccabees—Thos. Watson, supreme record keeper, 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.....303,489
56. Masonic Life association—Nelson O. Tiffany, president, Masonic temple, Buffalo, N. Y..... 17,095
57. Masonic Mutual Life association—Wm. Montgomery, secretary and general manager, 1621 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C..... 39,047
58. Modern Brotherhood of America—E. L. Balz, supreme secretary, Mason City, Iowa..... 50,872
59. Modern Order of Praetorians—C. B. Gardner, president, Praetorian building, Dallas Tex..... 36,020
60. Modern Samaritans—C. E. Lovett, imperial Good Samaritan, Christie building, Duluth, Minn..... 6,992
61. National Croatian Society of the U. S. A.—Vinko Vuk, president, 1012 Peralta street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. 38,034
62. National Protective legion—Geo. A. Scott, national president, Waverly, N. Y..... 22,638
63. National Slovak Society of the U. S. A.—Jos. Durish, secretary, 524 4th avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa..... 39,473
64. National Union Assurance society—E. A. Myers, secretary, National Union building, Toledo, O..... 42,121
65. New England Order of Protection—D. M. Frye, supreme secretary, 52 Chauncy street, Boston, Mass..... 26,720
66. Order of Mutual Protection—G. Del Vecchio, supreme secretary-treasurer, 1523 Masonic temple, Chicago, Ill.. 5,797
67. Order of Scottish Clans—Thos. R. P. Gibb, royal secretary, 248 Boylston street, Boston, Mass..... 19,275
68. Order of United Commercial Travelers of America—W. D. Murphy, supreme secretary, 638 North Park street, Columbus, O..... 99,737
69. Polish Association of America—John Kantax, secretary, 451 Mitchell street, Milwaukee, Wis..... 10,657
70. Polish National Alliance of the U. S. A.—John S. Zawilinski, general secretary, 1406-8 West Division street, Chicago, Ill.....124,225
71. Polish Roman Catholic Union of America—I. Wroblewski, general secretary, 984 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, Ill..... 83,993
72. Polish Union of America—Jacob Dembiec, general secretary, Miners Bank building, Wilkesbarre, Pa..... 20,963
73. Protected Home circle—W. S. Palmer, supreme secretary, P. H. C. temple, Sharon, Pa.....119,743
74. Royal Arcanum—Samuel N. Hoag, supreme secretary, box E., sta. A., Boston, Mass.....135,567
75. Royal League—Chas. E. Piper, supreme scribe, 1554 Ogden avenue, Chicago, Ill..... 23,093
76. Royal Neighbors of America—Mrs. Alice Gilliland, supreme recorder, Rock Island, Ill.....390,185
77. Slovenic National Benefit society—Matthew J. Turk, secretary, 2657-9 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill..... 18,981
78. Slovenic Progressive Benefit society—Wm. Rus, supreme secretary, 1541 W. 18th street, Chicago, Ill... 4,776
79. Sons of Herman in the State of Minnesota—Chas. Anker, grand secretary, 2923 North 3d street, Minneapolis, Minn..... 3,844
80. Sons of Norway—L. Stavnheim, secretary, 905 New York Life building, Minneapolis, Minn..... 6,689
81. South Slavonic Catholic Union of the U. S. A.—Jos. Pishler, secretary, Ely, Minn..... 7,879
82. Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur, John C. Snyder, supreme scribe, Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind..... 75,624
83. Switchmen's Union of North America—M. R. Welch, grand secretary-treasurer, 39 West North street, Buffalo, N. Y..... 9,143
84. United American Mechanics, ben. degree, junior order—Arthur M. Fording, secretary-manager, box 595, Pittsburgh, Pa..... 23,023
85. United Artisans—G. L. McKenna, supreme secretary, 521 Beck building, Portland, Ore..... 17,052
86. United Order of Foresters—G. W. Blann, supreme secretary, 301 Colby-Abbott building, Milwaukee, Wis... 10,988
87. United Order of the Golden Cross—W. R. Cooper, supreme keeper of records, Empire building, Knoxville, Tenn. 15,355
88. Western Catholic union—W. K. Ott, supreme secretary, Illinois State Bank building, Quincy, Ill..... 12,580
89. Woman's Benefit association of the Maccabees—Miss Frances D. Partridge, supreme record keeper, W. B. A. building, Port Huron, Mich..223,108
90. Women's Catholic Order of Foresters—Miss Anna E. Phelan, high secretary, 140 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill..... 81,251
91. Woodmen Circle—Mrs. Dora A. Talley, supreme clerk, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.....163,969
92. Zivena Slovak Beneficial society—Mrs. G. E. Vavrek, secretary, 3 Stark street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.....

THE SAGE FOUNDATION.

March 12, 1907, Mrs. Russell Sage of New York announced that she had set aside the sum of $10,000,000 to be known as the Sage Foundation and to be devoted to the improvement of the social and living conditions in the United States.

Following is a part of the statement given out by Mrs. Sage as to the object of the gift: "I have set aside $10,000,000 for the endowment of this foundation. Its object is the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States. The means to that end will include research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial activities, agencies and institutions and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established."

The general director of the fund is John M. Glenn. Office, 130 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866.

General Officers, 1921-1922.

Commander in Chief—Lewis S. Pilcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Robert W. McBride, Indianapolis, Ind.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—Henry A. Johnson, Washington, D. C.
Chaplain in Chief—Geo. B. Smith, Boise, Idaho.
Surgeon-General—Marshall W. Wood, Boise, Idaho.

Official Staff.

Adjutant-General—William C. Peckham, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Quartermaster-General—Cola D. R. Stowits, 877 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.
Judge-Advocate General—Thomas S. Hopkins, Washington, D. C.
Inspector-General—R. A. Sarle, San Francisco, Cal.
National Patriotic Instructor—Levi Longfellow, Minneapolis, Minn.
Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records—J. Henry Holcomb, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chief of Staff—B. F. Parsons, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Membership by Years.

1879	44.752	1901	269.507
1880	60.634	1902	263.745
1881	85.856	1903	256.510
1882	134.701	1904	246.261
1883	215.446	1905*	232.455
1884	273.168	1905†	235.823
1885	294.787	1906	229.932
1886	323.571	1907	225.157
1887	355.916	1908	220.600
1888	372.960	1909	213.901
1889	397.774	1910	203.410
1890	409.489	1911	191.346
1891	407.781	1912	180.227
1892	399.880	1913	171.335
1893	397.223	1914	159.773
1894	369.083	1915	149.074
1895	357.639	1916	135.931
1896	340.610	1917	120.916
1897	319.456	1918	110.357
1898	305.603	1919	103,258
1899	287.981	1920	93,171
1900	276.662		

The total number of grand army posts in 1920 was 4,445, as against 4,604 in 1919.

Death Rate by Years.

	No.	Pct.		No.	Pct.
1888	4.433	1.18	1905*...	9.152	3.90
1889	4.696	1.33	1905†...	9.205	3.90
1890	5.476	1.33	1906....	9.052	3.83
1891	5.965	1.46	1907....	10,242	4.45
1892	6.404	1.61	1908....	10,124	4.59
1893	7.002	1.78	1909....	11.030	5.00
1894	7.283	2.97	1910....	9.151	4.49
1895	7.368	2.06	1911....	11,594	5.07
1896	7.293	2.21	1912....	11,338	6.28
1897	7.515	2.35	1913....	11,187	6.53
1898	8.383	2.41	1914....	11.434	7.16
1899	7.994	2.78	1915....	11,856	7.95
1900	7.790	2.80	1916....	11,430	8.04
1901	8.166	3.02	1917....	11,553	9.55
1902	8.299	3.08	1918....	9.798	8.01
1903	8.366	3.22	1919....	8,931	8.00
1904	9.029	3.60	1920....	9,301	10.00

*June 30. †Dec. 31. By a new rule the statistics were made to cover the calendar year.

National Encampments and Commanders in Chief.

1866—Indianapolis; S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois.
1868—Philadelphia; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1869—Cincinnati; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1870—Washington; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1871—Boston; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
1872—Cleveland; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
1873—New Haven; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
1874—Harrisburg; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
1875—Chicago; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
1876—Philadelphia; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
1877—Providence; J. C. Robinson, New York.
1878—Springfield; J. C. Robinson, New York.
1879—Albany; William Earnshaw, Ohio.
1880—Dayton, O.; Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania.
1881—Indianapolis; G. S. Merrill, Massachusetts.
1882—Baltimore; P. Vandervoort, Nebraska.
1883—Denver; R. B. Beath, Pennsylvania.
1884—Minneapolis; John S. Kountz, Ohio.
1885—Portland, Me.; S. S. Burdette, Washington.
1886—San Francisco; L. Fairchild, Wisconsin.
1887—St. Louis; John P. Rea, Minnesota.
1888—Columbus, O.; William Warner, Missouri.
1889—Milwaukee; Russell A. Alger, Michigan.
1890—Boston; W. G. Veazy, Vermont.
1891—Detroit; John Palmer, New York.
1892—Washington; A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin.
1893—Indianapolis; J. G. B. Adams, Massachusetts.
1894—Pittsburgh; T. G. Lawler, Illinois.
1895—Louisville; I. N. Walker, Indiana.
1896—St. Paul; T. S. Clarkson, Nebraska.
1897—Buffalo; J. P. S. Gobin, Pennsylvania.
1898—Cincinnati; James A. Sexton, Illinois.
1899—Philadelphia; Albert D. Shaw, New York.
1900—Chicago; Leo Rassieur, Missouri.
1901—Cleveland; Ell Torrance, Minnesota.
1902—Washington; T. J. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
1903—San Francisco; J. C. Black, Illinois.
1904—Boston; W. W. Blackmar, Massachusetts.
1905—Denver; James Tanner, Washington, D. C.
1906—Minneapolis; Robert B. Brown, Ohio.
1907—Saratoga; Charles G. Burton, Missouri.
1908—Toledo; Henry M. Nevius, New Jersey.
1909—Salt Lake City; S. R. Van Sant, Minnesota.
1910—Atlantic City; J. E. Gilman, Massachusetts.
1911—Rochester, N. Y.; H. M. Trimble, Illinois.
1912—Los Angeles, Cal.; A. B. Beers, Connecticut.
1913—Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. Gardner, Michigan.
1914—Detroit, Mich.; David J. Palmer, Iowa.
1915—Washington, D. C.; Elias R. Monfort, Ohio.
1916—Kansas City, Mo.; William J. Patterson, Pennsylvania.
1917—Boston, Mass.; Orlando A. Somers, Indiana.
1918—Portland, Ore.; Clarendon E. Adams, Omaha, Neb.
1919—Columbus, O.; James D. Bell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1920—Indianapolis, Ind.; William A. Ketcham, Indianapolis, Ind.
1921—Indianapolis, Ind.; Lewis S. Pilcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

National Officers, 1921-1922.

Commander in Chief—Clifford M. Ireland, Peoria, Ill.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Elmer E. Perry, Barre, Vt.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—Don D. Donnan, Independence, Ia.
Council in Chief—Arthur E. Lewis, Detroit, Mich.; William H. Kline, Syracuse, N. Y.; Ralph H. Burbank, Maine.
Secretary-Treasurer—Horace H. Hammer, Colonial building, Reading, Pa.

National Patriotic Instructor—Ernest W. Homan, West Lynn, Mass.
National Chaplain—Frank C. Huston, Indianapolis, Ind.
National Counselor—William M. Coffin, Cincinnati, O.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Organized in Denver, Col., July, 1883.

National Officers, 1921-1922.

National President—Mrs. Agnes H. Parker, Boston, Mass.
National Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Emma B. Aldrich, Cawker City, Kas.
National Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Alice M. Armstrong, Kansas City, Mo.
National Secretary—Eliza Brown Daggett, Attleboro, Mass.
National Treasurer—Emma W. Campbell, Minneapolis, Minn.
National Chaplain—Eunice Munger, Oklahoma City, Okla.
National Counselor—Inez J. Bender, Decatur, Ill.
National Inspector—Ida F. Davidson, Lansing, Mich.
National Instituting and Installing Officer—Gertrude M. Westerveldt, Hartford, Conn.
National Patriotic Instructor—Marie L. Basham, Des Moines, Iowa.
National Press Correspondent—Mary M. North, Herndon, Va.
National Senior Aid—Edna E. Pauley, Indianapolis, Ind.
National Headquarters—657 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

The organization has forty departments, comprising 2,440 corps, with a total membership of 213,558.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Organized in Chicago, September, 1886.

National Officers, 1921-1922.

President—Mrs. Annie M. Michener, Philadelphia, Pa.
Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Lida Manson, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Lucy Brothers, East Minneapolis, Minn.
Treasurer—Mrs. Marybel Ross, 738 East 46th street.
Secretary—Mrs. Maybelle S. Nisson, 607 Brown street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Counselor—Mrs. Ethel Irish, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Chaplain—Mrs. Amy Clark, Kansas City, Mo.
Inspector—Mrs. Martha J. Van Duzor, Chicago, Ill.
Registrar—Mrs. Cora A. Dunning, 319 North 16th street, Kansas City, Kas.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. Anna McGrath, Detroit, Mich.

ARMY NURSES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

National Officers, 1920-1921.

President—Mrs. Alice Carey Risley, Columbia, Mo.
Counselor—Mrs. Clarissa F. Dyer, Germantown, Pa.
Treasurer—Mrs. Salome Myers Stewart, Gettysburg, Pa.
Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Emily Alder, Long Beach, Cal.
Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Mary Maxfield, Kansas City, Kas.
Chaplain—Mrs. Joanna Melton, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Secretary—Mrs. Cornelia G. Green, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Organized June 10, 1889.

General Officers.

General Commander—Gen. Julian S. Carr, Durham, N. C.
Adjt.-Gen. and Chief of Staff—E. D. Taylor, Richmond, Va.
Asst. Adjt.-Gen.—A. B. Booth, New Orleans, La.
Honorary Commanders in Chief—Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Summerville, S. C., and Gen. C. B. Vance, Batesville, Ark.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

National Officers.

Commander—Ellsworth Jeffrey, Cleveland, O.
Senior Vice-Commander—Charles E. MacLaughlin, Boston, Mass.
Junior Vice-Commander—Morris G. Oesterveich, Milwaukee, Wis.
Chief of Staff—F. Hudak, South Bend, Ind.
Adjutant—Harold McGeorge, 1403 West 3d street, Cleveland, O.
Quartermaster—Alonzo S. Van Pelt, 66 Essex street, Rahway, N. J.
Paymaster—Raymond C. Shepherd, New York, N. Y.
Inspector—John E. Lyons, Baltimore, Md.
Judge-Advocate—Horatio Edgerton, Albany, N. Y.
Surgeon—Dr. Henry J. Gramling, Milwaukee, Wis.
Chaplain—John M. Hinkson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Historian—John E. Smith, Washington, D. C.
National Patriotic Instructor—Jacque A. LaBelle, West View, Pa.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

Commander—Gen. D. S. Wilder, Columbus, O.
Senior Vice-Commander—William Kelly, Wilmington, Del.
Junior Vice-Commander—J. F. Taggart, Akron, Ohio.
Chaplain—Hasley Lathrop, Cincinnati, O.
Adjutant-General and Quartermaster—Col. J. D. Walker, room 505 City-County building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters—528 17th street N. W., Washington, D. C
Honorary President—Robert M. Thompson, New York, N. Y
President—Robert W. Kelley, New York, N. Y.
Vice-Presidents—Clarence Ousley, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. James Carroll Frazier, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Herbert Shonk, New York, N. Y.
Assistant Treasurer—Dwight N. Burnham, Washington, D. C.
Executive Secretary—William M. Galvin, Washington, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY LEGION OF VALOR.

Organized 1890.

Commander—Patrick J. Kyle, 2 Mount Vernon street, Charlestown, Mass.

Any one holding a medal of honor or a distinguished service cross is eligible to membership. The legion is a purely patriotic organization, its purpose being to instill the spirit of patriotism and devotion to our country in its citizens and unite in a fraternal bond the men who have shared a common danger.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Organized at St. Louis, Mo., May 8-10, 1919.
National Commander—Hanford MacNider, Mason City, Iowa.
National Vice-Commanders—P. Nelson Jackson, Burlington, Vt.; George L. Berry, Nashville, Tenn.; Charles S. Kendrick, San Francisco, Cal.; Raymond O. Brachett, Marblehead, Mass.; John A. McCormick, Las Animas, Col.
National Adjutant—Lemuel Bolles, Seattle, Wash.
National Treasurer—Robert Tyndall, Indianapolis, Ind.

National Chaplain—Rev. Earl Blackman, Chanute, Kas.
National Judge-Advocate—Robert A. Adams, Indianapolis, Ind.
National Historian—Eben Putnam, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Headquarters—Meridian Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.

The American Legion was organized at a convention held in St. Louis, Mo., May 8-10, 1919, when temporary officers were chosen and the main principles of the association were adopted. Henry D. Lindsley of Dallas, Tex., was chosen as the temporary commander, and it was decided to hold the first regular convention in Minneapolis, Minn. It took place there Nov. 10-12, 1919, when national officers were chosen and the organization perfected. All persons who were in the military or naval and marine service of the United States between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, are eligible for membership. The object of the association is to uphold and defend the constitution of the United States; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent Americanism; to combat autocracy whether of the classes or the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity principles of justice, freedom and democracy and to sanctify the comradeship of the war by mutual helpfulness.

The American Legion is a nonpolitical organization. It was incorporated by an act of congress approved Sept. 16, 1919.

National Encampments and Commanders.

1919—St. Louis, Mo.; Henry D. Lindsey, Texas.
1919—Minneapolis; Franklin D'Olier, Pennsylvania.
1920—Cleveland; F. W. Galbraith, New York.
1921—Kansas City; Hanford MacNider, Iowa.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management, 1921-1922.

Headquarters—Memorial Continental hall, 17th and D streets N. W., Washington, D. C.
President-General — Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Washington D. C.
Vice-Presidents-General—Terms expire in 1922: Mrs. William H. Wait, Michigan; Mrs. Isaac L. Patterson, Oregon; Mrs. John P. Hume, Wisconsin; Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, New Jersey; Mrs. James L. Smith, Texas; Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Illinois; Mrs. Louise H. Coburn, Maine. Terms expire in 1923: Mrs. Cassius Cottle, California; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Ohio; Mrs. James T. Morris, Minnesota; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Henry McCleary, Washington; Mrs. Anthony W. Cook, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edward P. Schoentgen, Iowa. Terms expire in 1924: Mrs. John Trigg Moss, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, Brattleboro, Vt.; Mrs. C. D. Chenault, Lexington, Ky.; Miss Catherine Campbell, Ottawa, Kas.; Mrs. Albert L. Calder II., Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgins; Washington, D. C.
Recording Secretary-General—Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Washington, D. C.
Organizing Secretary-General—Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hangar, Washington, D. C.
Registrar-General—Miss Emma T. Strider, Washington, D. C.
Historian-General—Miss Jenn W. Coltrane, Washington, D. C.
Corresponding Secretary-General—Mrs. A. Marshall Elliott, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer-General—Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Washington, D. C.
Librarian-General—Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Washington, D. C.
Curator-General—Mrs. George W. White, Washington, D. C.
Director-General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution—Miss Lillian M. Wilson, Washington, D. C.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Instituted in 1892.

Officers of the General Society.

Governor-General—Col. William W. Ladd, 20 Nassau street, New York.
Honorary Governor-General — Capt. Howland Pell, New York.
Vice-Governor-General — William M. Hornor, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Secretary-General—Walter Geer, 201 Vernon avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
Deputy Secretary-General—Alfred C. Prime, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer-General—John Brewer Wight, Montclair, N. J.
Deputy Treasurer-General—George T. Parker, St. Louis, Mo.
Registrar-General—Prof. Arthur Adams, Trinity college, Hartford, Conn.
Historian-General — Frank Hervey Pettingell, Los Angeles, Cal.
Chaplain-General—Rt.-Rev. William A. Leonard, Cleveland, O.
Surgeon-General—Charles Montraville Green, M. D., Boston, Mass.
Chancellor-General—Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.
Headquarters—New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized April 30, 1889, and incorporated by act of congress June 9, 1906.
President-General—Wallace McCamant, Portland, Ore.
Secretary-General—Frank Bartlett Steele, 183 St. James place, Buffalo, N. Y.
Registrar-General—William S. Parks, 900 17th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Treasurer-General—John H. Burroughs, 1111 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Historian-General—George C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.
Chaplain-General—Rev. Lyman W. Allen, Newark, N. J.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Organized 1876.

General Officers.

General President—James M. Montgomery, New York, N. Y.
General Vice-President—Charles C. Harrison, Philadelphia, Pa.
Second General Vice-President—Edmund H. Talbot, Boston, Mass.
General Secretary—Prof. William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.
Assistant General Secretary—W. Hall Harris, Jr., 433 Title building, Baltimore, Md.
General Treasurer—Gen. George Richards, U. S. M. C., New Navy building, Washington.
Assistant General Treasurer—Robert P. Benedict, 30 N. LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill
General Registrar—John Barber White, Kansas City, Mo.
General Historian — Orra E. Monnette, Los Angeles, Cal.
General Chaplain—Rev. George Heathcote Hills, D. D., Cincinnati, O.
Organizations exist in thirty-two states.
Membership—8,100.

THE BUCK PRIVATES SOCIETY, A. E. F.
National President—Paul Francis Collins, Cal.
National Secretary—Arthur L. Burroughs, Chicago, Ill.
National Treasurer—Pascal L. Merrick, San Francisco, Cal.
National Headquarters—125 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY, INC.
National Headquarters—116 East 24th street, New York, N. Y.
Slogan—"We have room for but one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization."—Theodore Roosevelt.
Honorary President—(In Perpetuam Memoriam) Theodore Roosevelt.
Honorary Vice-Presidents—David Jayne Hill, Perry Belmont, Charles S. Fairchild, William Guggenheim, Dr. William T. Hornaday.

Executive Officers.

Chairman Board of Trustees—Elon H. Hooker.
Treasurer—Benjamin L. Allen.
Assistant to Chairman—C. M. Penfield.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
Organized 1916.
Headquarters—19 West 44th street, New York, N. Y.
Honorary President—Dr. Henry S. Drinker, Bethlehem, Pa.
President—Archibald G. Thacher, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—Charles W. Whittlesey, New York, N. Y.
Executive Secretary—Arthur F. Cosby, New York, N. Y.
Central Department Headquarters—210 Mallers building, Chicago, Ill.
Chairman—Charles B. Pike, 39 S. State street, Chicago, Ill.
Executive Secretary—George F. James, 210 Mallers building, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Committee—Pierce Anderson, Wharton Clay, Marshall Field III., Robert Gardner, John A. Holabird, Noble B. Judah, Ralph Poole, Joseph T. Ryerson, W. Edwin Stanley, Tom R. Wyles.

The Military Training Camps association was organized in 1916 by the men who attended the students' and business and professional men's camps of 1913, 1914 and 1915. At the request of the war department it recruited for the first and second series of officers' training camps in 1917 and helped also in the later camps, furnishing 100,000 commissioned officers for the national army. It enrolled nearly 250,000 men for different specialist branches, enlisting, for example, in Chicago within three weeks approximately 7,000 skilled mechanics for the ordnance and in the central department by a single drive nearly 12,000 recruits for the navy, as well as candidates for the tank corps, the air service, the engineer corps, the chemical warfare service and the quartermaster corps. In 1920 the association proposed a series of citizens' military training camps as part of the permanent military policy of the country and at the request of the war department helped to secure over 40,000 applications for the summer camps held under its auspices in 1921. The Military Training Camps association consistently supports a conservative policy of national defense; membership in it is open to all patriotic citizens.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.
Instituted Feb. 2, 1899.

National Commandery Officers, 1921.

Commander in Chief—Capt. Fred J. Breckbill, Bridgeport, Conn.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Capt. W. H. Keating, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—Lieutenant-Commander Ira Harris, Bogota, N. J.
Recorder in Chief and Registrar in Chief—Lieut. Frederic B. Hart, 1323 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Deputy Registrar in Chief—Lieut. Thomas G. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer in Chief—Capt. C. M. Machold, 603 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Historian in Chief—Capt. A. G. Reynolds, 108 Massachusetts avenue, Boston, Mass.
Chaplain in Chief—Capt. P. B. Murphy, 97 W. Sixth street, South Boston, Mass.

Recorders of State Commanderies.

New York—Lieut. Thomas R. Fleming, room 510, 78 Broad street, New York.
Pennsylvania—Capt. C. M. Machold, 603 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Massachusetts—Lieut. H. B. Parker, room 184 statehouse, Boston.
Illinois—Lieut. Joseph C. Pollock, 2032 Fremont street, Chicago.
Connecticut—Maj. Edward Schulze, 26 Brownell avenue, Hartford.
Ohio—Lieut. Robert L. Dunning, city hall, Cincinnati.
California—Ensign Charles A. Baechtold, 514 Central building, Los Angeles.
District of Columbia—Lieut. R. H. Chappell, Kensington, Md.
Michigan—Lieut. C. U. Bear, 654 Putnam avenue, Detroit.
Iowa—Capt. John D. Cady, Des Moines.
Texas—Maj. Frederick J. Combe, Russell building, San Antonio.

Membership is confined to commissioned officers who served as such in the United States army, navy, marine or revenue cutter service (volunteer or regular) or as a contract surgeon during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection incident thereto, as well as all the sons of such officers.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.
Instituted 1865.

General Officers.

Commander in Chief—Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.
Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry M. Rogers, U. S. N.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—Bvt. Maj. Henry L. Swords, U. S. V.
Recorder in Chief—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.
Registrar in Chief—First Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U. S. V.
Treasurer in Chief—Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman, U. S. V.
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THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE, INC.
Organized Dec. 1, 1914.
National Headquarters—17 East 49th street, New York, N. Y.
Honorary President—Hon. Lindley M. Garrison.
President—Charles D. Orth.
Secretary—Lloyd Taylor.
Executive Secretary—E. L. Harvey.
Treasurer—Lewis L. Clarke.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

National Officers.

Commander in Chief—Oscar E. Carlstrom, Aledo, Ill.

Senior Vice-Commander in Chief—George B. Hall, Des Moines, Iowa.
Junior Vice-Commander in Chief—H. G. Brant, St. Paul, Minn.
Adjutant-General—John J. Garrity, 154 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.
Quartermaster-General—Charles G. Essig, Chicago, Ill.
Surgeon-General—C. E. French, Duluth, Minn.
Chaplain in Chief—H. H. Kline, Minneapolis, Minn.
National Headquarters—Room 352, 154 W. Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted Dec. 27, 1894.

Officers of the National Commandery.

Commander in Chief—Admiral Robert E. Koontz, U. S. N.
Secretary-General — Capt. Ogden Wilkinson, New York, N. Y.
Deputy Secretary-General—Maj. Rene A. de Russy, 15 Wall street, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer-General — Capt. Harrison A. Bispham, U. S. N., retired.
Registrar-General—Capt. Howard A. Giddings, U. S. V., Hartford, Conn.
Judge-Advocate General—Frank M. Avery.
Chaplain-General—Capt. J. Madison Hare.
Historian-General—Maj. Emerson G. Taylor.
Recorder-General—Col. Guy A. Boyle.
Surgeon-General—Maj. Joseph M. Heller.

Commanderies have been established in twenty-one states. Total membership about 1,200.

The order is a military organization with patriotic objects, having for its scope the period of American history since national independence. It stands for the needed and honorable principle of national defense against foreign aggression. The principal feature of the order is the perpetuating of the names as well as the services of commissioned officers who served in either the war of the revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war or the war with Spain or shall serve in future campaigns recognized by the United States government as war with foreign powers. Veteran companionship is conferred upon such officers and hereditary companionship upon their direct lineal descendants in the male line.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Apostolic Delegate—Most Reverend John Bonzano, D. D.
Cardinals — William H. O'Connell, Boston, Mass.; Denis Cardinal Dougherty, Philadelphia, Pa.

Archdiocese.	*Archbishops.* Name.
Baltimore	Michael J. Curley
Boston	William Cardinal O'Connell
Chicago, Ill.	George W. Mundelein
Cincinnati, O.	Henry Moeller
Dubuque, Iowa	James J. Keane
Manila, P. I.	Michael J. O'Doherty
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sebastian G. Messmer
New Orleans, La.	John W. Shaw
New York, N. Y.	Patrick J. Hayes
Oregon City, Ore.	Alexander Christie
Philadelphia, Pa.	Denis Cardinal Dougherty
St. Louis, Mo.	John Joseph Glennon
St. Paul, Minn.	Austin Dowling
San Francisco, Cal.	Edward J. Hanna
Santa Fe, N. M.	Albert A. Daeger

Diocese.	*Bishops.* Name.
Albany, N. Y.	Edmund F. Gibbons
Alexandria, La.	Cornelius Van de Ven
Alton, Ill.	James Ryan
Altoona, Pa.	John J. McCort
Baker City, Ore.	Joseph F. McGrath
Baltimore, Md.	Owen B. Corrigan (auxiliary)
Belleville, Ill.	Henry Althoff
Bismarck, N. D.	Vincent Wehrle
Boise, Idaho	Daniel M. Gorman
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Brooklyn, N. Y.	Charles E. McDonnell
Buffalo, N. Y.	William Turner
Burlington, Vt.	Joseph J. Rice
Charleston, S. C.	William T. Russell
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Patrick A. McGovern
Chicago, Ill.	Alexander J. McGavick
Cleveland, O.	Joseph Schrembs
Columbus, O.	James J. Hartley
Concordia, Kas.	(Vacancy)
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Emanuel B. Ledvina
Covington, Ky.	Ferdinand Brossart
Crookston, Minn.	Timothy Corbett
Dallas, Tex.	Joseph Patrick Lynch
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis
Denver, Col.	J. Henry Tihen
Des Moines, Iowa	Thomas W. Drumm
Detroit, Mich.	Michael J. Gallagher
Duluth, Minn.	John T. McNicholas
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Erie, Pa.	Jonn M. Gannon
Fall River, Mass.	Daniel F. Feehan
Fargo, N. D.	James O'Reilly
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Helena, Mont.	John P. Carroll
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La Crosse, Wis.	James Schwabach
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Leavenworth, Kas.	John Ward
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Nashville, Tenn.	Thomas Sebastian Byrne
Natchez, Miss.	John Edward Gunn
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Ogdensburg, N. Y.	(Vacancy)
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Omaha, Neb.	Jeremiah J. Harty
Peoria, Ill.	Edward Michael Dunne
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Hugh L. Boyle
Portland, Me.	Louis S. Walsh
Porto Rico	(Vacancy)
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Richmond, Va.	Denis Joseph O'Connell
Rochester, N. Y.	Thomas F. Hickey
Rockford, Ill.	Peter James Muldoon
Sacramento, Cal.	Thomas Grace
St. Augustine, Fla.	(Vacancy)
St. Cloud, Minn.	Joseph F. Busch
St. Joseph, Mo.	Maurice F. Burke
Salt Lake City, Utah	Joseph S. Glass
San Antonio, Tex.	Arthur Joseph Drossaerts
Savannah, Ga.	Benjamin J. Keiley
Scranton, Pa.	Michael John Hoban
Seattle, Wash.	Edward John O'Dea
Sioux City, Iowa	Edmond Heelan
Sioux Falls, S. D.	(Vacancy)
Spokane, Wash.	Augustine F. Schinner
Springfield, Mass.	(Vacancy)
Superior, Wis.	(Vacancy)
Syracuse, N. Y.	John Grimes

Diocese.	Name.
Toledo, O.	(Vacancy)
Trenton, N. J.	Thomas J. Walsh
Tucson, Ariz.	Henry Granjon
Wheeling, W. Va.	Patrick James Donahue
Wichita, Kas.	Augustus Schwertner
Wilmington, Del.	John J. Monaghan
Winona, Minn.	Patrick R. Heffron

Catholic Church Statistics.

[From the Official Catholic Directory for 1919.]

Figures are for the United States.

Cardinals—2.	Seminaries—113.
Archbishops—16.	Students—8,291.
Bishops—93.	Colleges for boys—215.
Secular clergy—15,814.	Academies for girls—710.
Religious clergy—5,829.	Parishes with schools—6,048.
Total clergy—21,643.	Children attending—1,771,418.
Churches with resident priests—10,790.	Orphan Asylums—295.
Missions with churches—5,790.	Orphans—46,717.
Total churches—16,580.	Homes for aged—118.
	Catholic population of U. S.—17,885,645.

Pope and College of Cardinals.

Pope—Benedict XV., born Nov. 21, 1854; elected 1914.

Papal Secretary—Cardinal Pietro Gasparri.

Cardinal bishops—	Created cardinal.
Vannutelli, Vincent, b. Dec. 5, 1836	1889
De Lai Cajetan, b. July 26, 1853	1907
Vico, Antonio, b. Jan. 9, 1847	1911
Granito, Pignatelli di Gennaro, b. 1851	1911
Pompili, Basilius, b. April 16, 1858	1911
Cardinal priests—	
Almaraz y Santos, E., b. Sept. 22, 1847	1911
Andrieu, Paul Pierre, b. Dec. 8, 1849	1907
Ascalesi, Alexius, b. Feb. 15, 1859	1916
Bacilieri, Bartholomew, b. March 27, 1842	1901
Barraquer, Francisco V.	1921
Begin, Louis N., b. Jan. 10, 1840	1914
Benlloch y Vivo, Juan	1921
Bertram, Adolfo, b. March 14, 1859	1919
Boggiani, Thomas P., b. 1863	1916
Bonzo, T. Valfredi	1919
Bourne, Francis, b. March 23, 1861	1911
Cabrieres, F. M. D. de, b. Aug. 30, 1830	1911
Cagiano de Azevedo, O., b. Nov. 7, 1845	1905
Cagliero, John, b. 1838	1915
Cavalcanti, J. A. de A., b. Jan. 17, 1850	1905
Csernoch, John, b. Jan. 18, 1852	1914
Dalbor, Edmondo, b. Oct. 30, 1859	1919
Dougherty, Denis J.	1921
Dubois, Louis Ernest, b. 1856	1916
Faulhaber, Michael von	1921
Francisca-Nava di Bontife, J., b. July 23, 1846	1899
Fruhwirth, Andrew, b. 1845	1915
Gasparri, Peter, b. May 5, 1852	1907
Gusmini, George, b. 1855	1915
Herrera, Joseph M. M., b. Aug. 26, 1835	1897
Kakowski, Alessandro, b. Feb. 5, 1863	1919
La Fontaine, Peter, b. 1860	1916
Logue, Michael, b. Oct. 1, 1840	1893
Lualdi, Alexander, b. Aug. 12, 1858	1907
Lucon, Louis Henry, b. Oct. 28, 1842	1907
Maffi, Peter, b. Oct. 12, 1858	1907
Maurin, Louis J., b. 1859	1916
Mendes, Bello Anthony, b. Aug. 25, 1842	1907
Mercier, Desideratus, b. Nov. 21, 1851	1907
Merry del Val, Raphael, b. Oct. 10, 1865	1903
Mistrangelo, Alphonsus, b. 1852	1915
Netto, Joseph Sebastian, b. Feb. 8, 1841	1884
O'Connell, William H., b. Dec. 8, 1859	1911
Piffl, Frederick G., b. Oct. 15, 1864	1914
Prisco, Joseph, b. Sept. 18, 1836	1896
Ragonesi, Francesco	1921
Ranuzzi de Blanchi, V. A., b. 1857	1916
Richelmy, Augustinus, b. Nov. 29, 1850	1899
Sbarretti, Donatus, b. 1856	1916
Scapinelli di Leguigno, Raphael, b. 1858	1915
Schulte, Karl J.	1921
Sili, Augusto, b. July 8, 1846	1919
Skrbensky, Leo de, b. June 12, 1863	1901
Soldeville y Rowera G., b. Oct. 20, 1843	1919
Van Rossum, William, b. Sept. 3, 1854	1911
Cardinal deacons—	
Billot, Louis, b. Jan. 22, 1846	1911
Bisleti, Cajetan, b. March 20, 1856	1911
Gasquet, Francis A., b. Oct. 5, 1846	1914
Giorgi, Orestes, b. May 19, 1856	1916
Giustini, Philipp, b. May 8, 1852	1914
Lega, Michael, b. Jan. 1, 1860	1914
Marini, Nicholas, b. Aug. 20, 1843	1916

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Secretary-General—The Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Francis W. Howard, LL. D., 1651 East Main street, Columbus, O.

Treasurer-General—The Rev. Francis T. Moran, D. D., Cleveland, O.

Office of Association—1651 East Main street, Columbus, O.

The Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States of America.

180 North Wabash avenue, Le Moyne building, Chicago, Ill.

Chancellor Board of Governors—The Most Reverend George W. Mundelein, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago.

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Extension Magazine.

The official organ of the Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States of America.

Editorial Department—Le Moyne building, Chicago.

Editor—The Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Francis C. Kelley, D. D., LL. D.

Associate Editor—Rev. William D. O'Brien.

Managing Editor—Simon A. Baldus.

General Manager—F. W. Harvey, Jr.

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Detroit	T. S. Henderson
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New York	L. B. Wilson

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St. Paul.....C. B. Mitchell
San Francisco.....A. W. Leonard
Washington.....W. F. McDowell
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Eastern Asia—Seoul, Korea, Herbert Welch; Foochow, China, F. T. Keeney; Peking, China, W. S. Lewis; Shanghai, China, L. J. Birney.

Southern Asia—Bangalore, India, H. L. Smith; Bombay, India, J. W. Robinson; Calcutta, India, F. B. Fisher; Lucknow, India, F. W. Warne.

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Suffragan	Herbert Shipman, New York
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Suffragan	Henry B. Delany, Raleigh
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Rhode Island	J. De Wolfe Perry, Providence
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South Carolina	W. A. Guerry, Charleston
Coadjutor	Kirkman G. Finlay, Columbia
South Dakota	Hugh L. Burleson, Sioux Falls
Suffragan	William P. Remington, Rapid City
Southern Florida	Cameron Mann, Orlando
Southern Ohio	Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati
Coadjutor	Theodore I. Reese, Columbus
Southern Virginia	Beverley D. Tucker, Norfolk
Suffragan	Arthur C. Thomson, Portsmouth
Southwestern Virginia	Robert C. Jett
Spokane	Herman Page, Spokane, Wash.
Springfield	Granville H. Sherwood, Springfield, Ill.
Tennessee	Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis
Coadjutor	Troy Beatty, Chattanooga
Texas	G. H. Kinsolving, Austin
Coadjutor	Clinton S. Quin, Houston
Utah	A. W. Moulton, Salt Lake City
Vermont	A. C. A. Hall, Burlington
Coadjutor	George Y. Bliss, Burlington, Vt.
Virginia	William Cabell Brown, Richmond
Washington, D. C.	Alfred Harding, Washington
Western Massachusetts	T. F. Davies, Worcester
West Missouri	S. C. Partridge, Kansas City
Western Michigan	J. N. McCormick, Grand Rapids
Western Nebraska	G. A. Beecher, Hastings
Western N. Y.	Charles H. Brent, Buffalo
Coadjutor	David L. Ferris
West Texas	William T. Capers, San Antonio
West Virginia	William L. Gravatt, Charleston
Wyoming	N. S. Thomas, Cheyenne
Foreign missions:	
West Africa (Liberia)	W. H. Overs
Suffragan	T. M. Gardiner
China (Shangbai)	F. R. Graves, Shanghai
China (Anking)	D. T. Huntington, Anking
China (Hankow)	L. H. Roots, Hankow
Japan (Tokyo)	John McKim, Tokyo
Japan (Kyoto)	Henry St. G. Tucker, Kyoto
Cuba	H. R. Hulse, Havana
South'n Brazil	L. L. Kinsolving, Porto Alegre, Brazil
European churches	G. Mott Williams, bishop in charge.
Mexico	H. D. Aves, Guadalajara, Jal., Mexico
Nondiocesan	Anson R. Graves, William M. Brown, A. W. Knight, L. H. Wells, J. S. Johnston, E. W. Osborne, Paul Jones, H. B. Restarick.

General Convention.

House of Bishops.

Chairman—Rt.-Rev. T. F. Gailor, Memphis.
Secretary—Rev. George F. Nelson, New York.

House of Deputies.

President—Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, Boston.
Secretary—Rev. Henry Anstice, New York.
Assistant Secretaries—Rev. C. M. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. W. C. Prout, Herkimer, N. Y.; Rev. James G. Glass, Anniston, Ala.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

American Congregational Association.

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Vice-Presidents—Ethelbert V. Grabill, Jamaica Plain; Peter C. Jones, Honolulu, H. I.
Secretary—Thomas Todd, Jr., Concord, Mass.
Treasurer—A. S. Lovett, Brookline, Mass.
Headquarters—Congregational House, Boston.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

President—Prof. Edward C. Moore, D. D.
Treasurer—Frederick A. Gaskins.
Secretaries—Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.; Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D.D.; W. E. Strong, D.D.
Editorial Secretary—Rev. Enoch F. Bell.
District Secretaries—Rev. C. H. Patton, D. D. (in charge), Boston, Mass.; Rev. W. W. Scudder, D. D. (acting secretary), New York; Rev. William F. English, Jr.; Rev. A. N. Hitchcock D. D., associate, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. H. H. Kelsey, D. D., San Francisco, Cal.
Headquarters—Congregational House, Boston.

American Missionary Association.

President—Nehemiah Boynton, D. D.
Treasurer—Irving C. Gaylord.
Secretaries—Rev. George L. Cady, D. D., and Rev. F. L. Brownlee; associate secretary, Rev. Samuel L. Loomis, D. D.
Headquarters—287 4th avenue, New York city.
District Secretaries—Rev. A. V. Bliss, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Frank Newhall White, D. D., 19 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. George W. Hinman, D. D., 423 Phelan building, San Francisco.

Sunday School Extension Society.

President—Rev. Rockwell Harmon Potter, D. D.
General Secretary—Rev. C. E. Burton, D. D.
Extension Secretary—Rev. W. Knighton Bloom.
Treasurer—Charles H. Baker.
Headquarters—287 4th avenue, New York.

Publishing Society.

President—Rev. Charles R. Brown, D. D.
Treasurer—Harry M. Nelson.
General Secretary—Rev. F. M. Sheldon.
Headquarters—14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

Church Building Society.

President—Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D. D.
Treasurer—Charles H. Baker.
General Secretary—Rev. Charles E. Burton, D. D.
Church Building Sec.—Rev. J. R. Smith, D. D.
Associate Secretary—Rev. C. H. Richards, D. D.
Field Secretaries—Rev. George T. McCollum, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. William W. Leete, D. D., Boston, Mass.; Rev. C. H. Harrison, Denver, Col.
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Headquarters—287 4th avenue, New York.

Home Missionary Society.

President—Rev. J. Percival Huget, D. D.
Treasurer—Charles H. Baker.
Secretaries—Rev. Charles E. Burton, D. D.; Rev. William S. Bard, Rev. F. L. Moore, D. D.
Headquarters—287 4th avenue, New York city.

Education Society.

Chairman—Rev. Charles R. Brown, D. D.
Secretary—Rev. Frank M. Sheldon, Boston.
District Secretary (Chicago)—Rev. R. W. Gammon, D. D., 19 West Jackson boulevard.
Treasurer—Harry M. Nelson.
Headquarters—14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

Ministerial Relief.

Chairman—Rev. H. A. Stimson, D.D., New York.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. C. S. Mills, D. D.
Western Secretary—Rev. F. L. Hayes, D. D., 19 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—E. H. Fancher, 375 Lexington avenue, New York, N. Y.

National Council (Biennial).

Moderator—Rev. William E. Barton, D. D., LL. D., Oak Park, Ill.

Secretary—Rev. Charles Emerson Burton, D. D., 289 4th avenue, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—Frank F. Moore, 289 4th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Woman's Board of Missions.

President—Mrs. Franklin H. Warner.
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Foreign Secretary—Miss Kate G. Lamson.
Home Secretary—Miss Helen B. Calder.
Headquarters—Congregational House, Boston.

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior.

President—Mrs. George M. Clark.
Treasurer—Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut.
Foreign Secretary—Mrs. L. O. Lee.
Home Secretary—Miss Mary D. Uline.
Headquarters—19 S. LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific.

President—Mrs. Robert C. Kirkwood.
Treasurer—Mrs. W. W. Ferrier.
Secretary—Mrs. Helen Street Ranney.
Headquarters—760 Market-st., San Francisco.

The Woman's Home Missionary Federation.

President—Mrs. H. C. Herring, Scarsdale, N. Y.
General Secretary—Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, 289 4th avenue, New York, N. Y.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Henry E. Birdseye, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Treasurer—Mrs. Philip S. Suffern, 326 Central avenue, Plainfield N. J.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Moderator—Rev. Henry C. Swearingen, D. D., St. Paul, Minn.
Stated Clerk—Rev. Lewis S. Mudge, D. D., 515 Witherspoon building, 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Corresponding Secretary — Rev. Alexander Henry, D. D.
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Treasurer—The Philadelphia Trust company.
Office—1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Office—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Treasurer—Dwight H. Day.
Office—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Chicago Office—509 South Wabash avenue.

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Office—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Office—1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Office—Bessemer building, 6th-st., Pittsburgh.

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Treasurer—Edward R. Sterrett.
Office—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Office—Columbia Bank building, Pittsburgh.

The Presbyterian Magazine.

Continuing the New Era Magazine and Assembly Herald.
Editor—Rev. John H. Snowden, D. D., 156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.
Business Manager—Horace P. Camden, 1328 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Christian Life and Work.

Acting Chairman—Hon. Nathan G. Moore.
Secretary—(Vacancy.)
Witherspoon building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Office—825 Witherspoon building, Philadelphia.

Sabbath Observance.

Chairman—James Yereance.
Secretary—Rev. H. L. Bowlby, D. D.
Office—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Vacancy and Supply.

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Chairman—Rev. John Timothy Stone, D. D.
Secretary—Rev. William F. Weir, D. D.
Office—17 North State street, Chicago, Ill.

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President—Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D., LL. D.
General Secretary—Rev. Joseph B. Turner.
Treasurer—J. Lewis Twaddell.
Honorary Librarian—Rev. L. F. Benson, D. D.
Library, Museum, Etc.—Witherspoon building, Philadelphia, Pa.

BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

Baptist World Alliance—President, Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, New York, N. Y.; secretaries, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, London, England; Rev. Dr. R. H. Pitt, Richmond, Va.
Northern Baptist Convention—President, Mrs. William A. Montgomery, Rochester, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.
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American Baptist Historical Society—President, Spenser B. Meeser, D. D., Chester, Pa.; secretary, John W. Lyell, D. D., Camden, N. J.
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society—President, W. S. Abernethy, D. D., Washington, D. C.; recording secretary, William B. Lipphard; foreign secretaries, James H. Franklin, D. D.; Joseph C. Robbins, D. D.; candidate secretary, Rev. P. H. J. Lerrigo, M. D.; treasurer, George B. Huntington.
American Baptist Home Mission Society, The—President, Charles R. Brock, Denver, Col.; treasurer, Samuel Bryant, New York, N. Y.; executive secretary, Charles L. White, New

York, N. Y.; headquarters, 23 East 26th street, New York, N. Y.

Department of Missionary Education—Rev. W. A. Hill, secretary, 276 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society—President, Mrs. Andrew MacLeish; recording secretary, Mrs. T. E. Adams; treasurer, Miss Alice M. Hudson, foreign department, 276 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.; vice-president, Mrs. Nathan R. Wood; foreign secretary, Miss Nellie G. Prescott; candidate secretary, Miss Mabelle Rae McVeigh; administrative department, 276 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.; vice-president, Mrs. H. E. Goodman; administrative secretary, Miss Harriet Ethel Clark; publicity secretary, Miss Helen M. Hudson.

Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society—276 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.; president, Mrs. George W. Coleman, Boston, Mass.; executive secretary, Mrs. Katherine S. Westfall, 276 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.; recording secretary, Mrs. S. C. Jennings, 1312 Oak avenue, Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Bloomer, 276 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Baptist Board of Education—Chairman, Prof. Ernest D. Burton, 5525 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, Ill.; executive secretary, Rev. F. W. Padelford, D. D., 276 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

Baptist Young People's Union of America—President, C. W. Atwater, Cincinnati, O.; recording secretary, Herbert Hines, El Paso, Ill.; general secretary, Dr. James Asa White, 125 North Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

American Unitarian Association.

President—Samuel A. Eliot, D. D., LL. D., Boston, Mass.

Vice-Presidents—William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.; Henry C. McDougall, Franklin, N. H.; George Soule, New Orleans, La.; Frank H. Hiscock, Syracuse, N. Y.; John Laurence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles A. Lory, Fort Collins, Col.; William H. Alexander, Edmonton, Mont.; William H. Carruth, Palo Alto, Cal.

Secretary—Louis C. Cornish, 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Secretary—W. Forbes Robertson, Arlington, Mass.

LUTHERAN DENOMINATION.

General Synod of Lutheran Church of the United States.

President—Rev. V. G. A. Tressler, D. D., Springfield, O.

Secretary—Rev. F. P. Manhart, D. D., Selinsgrove, Pa.

Treasurer—Jesse A. Wiechman, Richmond, Ind.

Missouri Synod.

President—Rev. F. Pfotenhauer, D. D., 415 West 62d street, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary—The Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, Kendallville, Ind.

The official title of this organization is: The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states.

Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

President—Rev. H. F. G. Stub, St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary—Rev. N. J. Lohre, M. A., Mayville, N. D.

Treasurer—Erik Waldeland, 425 4th street, south, Minneapolis, Minn.

Lutheran Orient Mission Society.

President—Rev. N. J. Lohre, Mayville, N. D.

Secretary—Rev. H. Mackensen, 940 Greenwood avenue, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Treasurer—Rev. John H. Stender, Akron, N. Y.

The Luther League of America.

President—C. T. A. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.

General Secretary—Harry Hodges, 427 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer—P. W. Banker, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Chairman National Executive Committee—Hon. E. F. Eilert, New York, N. Y.

The Luther league is the young people's organization of the United Lutheran church in America. It has seventeen state, eighty-two district and 1,400 local organizations. It also has societies in India, Japan, Porto Rico and the Virgin islands.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

The Church of Christ, scientist, was founded at Boston in 1879 by Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." As she then said, the church was "designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master," and to "reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church manual, p. 17). Its proper name is The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. It is also known as the Mother Church. Its present officers are: Directors, Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merrit, William R. Rathvon, Annie M. Knott; president, Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson; clerk, Charles E. Jarvis; treasurer, Edward L. Ripley.

Regularly organized local congregations of Christian scientists, throughout the world, are branches of the Mother Church. In Chicago there are sixteen of such churches, named and located as follows: First Church of Christ, Scientist, 4017 Drexel boulevard; Second Church, Wrightwood and Pine Grove avenues; Third, 2151 Washington boulevard; Fourth, Harvard avenue and West Marquette road; Fifth, 4840 Dorchester avenue; Sixth, 11321 Prairie avenue; Seventh, 5318 Kenmore avenue; Eighth, Michigan avenue and 44th street; Ninth, 6154 Woodlawn avenue; Tenth, 5640 Blackstone avenue; Eleventh, 2840 Logan boulevard; Twelfth, Lemoyne School auditorium, Waveland avenue and Rokeby street; Thirteenth, 10317 Longwood drive; Fourteenth, 4446 North Paulina street; Fifteenth, Masonic Temple, Fulton street and Central avenue; Sixteenth, 1716 Lunt avenue.

Each of the Chicago churches maintains a Christian Science reading room, and all of them maintain joint reading rooms at 11 South LaSalle street and 104 South Michigan boulevard. These rooms are free and public. Services to which the public are invited are held by each of these churches on Sundays at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. and on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. From time to time, also, they provide free public lectures on Christian Science by members of the board of lectureship of the Mother Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

(Swedenborgian.)

The General Convention.

President—Rev. William L. Worcester, 5 Bryant street, Cambridge 38, Mass.

Vice-President—Ezra Hyde Alden, 1223 Commercial Trust building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Recording Secretary—B. A. Whittemore, 134 Bowdoin street, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer—James Richard Carter, 246 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

Organized in December, 1908.

A federation officially organized and including the following denominations: Baptist

churches (north), National Baptist convention, Free Baptist churches, Christian church, Christian Reformed Church in N. A., Churches of God in the U. S. (general eldership), Congregational churches, Disciples of Christ, Friends, Evangelical synod of N. A., Evangelical association, Lutheran church (general synod), Methodist Episcopal church, Methodist Episcopal Church South, African Methodist Episcopal church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, Methodist Protestant church, Moravian church, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Presbyterian Church in the United States (south), Primitive Methodist church, Protestant Episcopal church (commissions on Christian unity and social service), Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Reformed Episcopal church, Reformed Presbyterian church (general synod), Seventh Day Baptist church, United Brethren church, United Evangelical church, United Presbyterian church, Welsh Presbyterian church.

Officers—President, Rev. Robert E. Speer; general secretaries, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland and Rev. Samuel McRea Cavert; treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball; chairman of the executive committee, Rev. Frederick W. Burnham; chairman of the administrative committee, Rev. John M. Moore.

The council meets quadrennially and its executive committee annually. Its work is carried on through the following commissions: The church and social service, evangelism, Christian education, temperance, church and country life, interchurch councils, international justice and good will, relations with the orient, relations with France and Belgium, relations with religious bodies in Europe, editorial council religious press and the following committees: Foreign missions, home missions and negro churches.

The national offices are in Washington, New York and Chicago.

Chicago office, 19 South LaSalle street. Representative, Herbert L. Willett.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The international committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada—Alfred E. Marling, chairman; William D. Murray, James M. Speers, Abner Kingman, vice-chairmen; B. H. Fancher, treasurer; John R. Mott, general secretary. General office, 347 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

The annual report of 1921 for the regular home work of North America shows 2,120 local associations, 935,581 members, $140,821,300 net property and funds, 5,722 employed secretaries and officers, 345,852 different men in regular gymnasium classes, 129,779 men in educational classes and 180,808 in bible classes. Included in the above are 244 railroad associations with 110,253 members, 706 student associations with 93,740 members, 278 local organizations in 201 counties, 174 associations among colored men with 32,381 members, seventeen organizations among the regular men of the army and navy and fourteen among Indian students in states west of the Mississippi river. The total current and operating expenditures of the work in North America the last year were $47,814,451.

Illinois.

	1920.	1921.
Number assns. and depts.	105	98
Total membership	53,053	58,869
Number employed officers	327	354
Number dormitory beds	5,084	5,889
Current expenses	$3,589,701	$4,572,760
Students in educ'l classes	5,647	6,052
Students in Bible classes	8,593	8,116
Total at all relig. meet'gs	387,871	418,940
United with church	347	848
Professed conversion	1,194	1,846
Value of build'gs owned	$8,827,698	$8,921,289

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

President—Samuel C. Cushing, 70 Newport street, Arlington, Mass.

Secretary-Treasurer—Ralph W. E. Hunt, 150 Clark avenue, Portland, Me.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Organized Feb. 12, 1903.

President—Theodore G. Soares, Ph. D., Chicago, Ill.

Recording Secretary—Herbert W. Gates, D. D., Boston, Mass.

General Secretary—Henry Frederick Cope, D. D., Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer—David R. Forgan, Chicago, Ill.

Executive Offices—1440 East 57th street, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of the association is to promote the improvement and extension of moral and religious education through existing agencies in the churches, schools, etc., by serving as a center, a clearing house and a bureau of information and promotion. The association publishes a bimonthly magazine, maintains a permanent library and exhibit, superintends local guilds, holds general conventions and local conferences. It enrolls in its membership any persons interested in moral and religious education regardless of sectarian or theological lines.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Headquarters, 1816 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

President—Martin L. Finckel.

Recording Secretary—William H. Hirst.

Treasurer—John E. Stevenson.

Secretary of Missions—Rev. George P. Williams, D. D.

Secretary of Publications—James McConaughy, Litt. D.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Bible House, Astor Place, New York, N. Y.

President—Churchill H. Cutting.

General Secretaries—Rev. William I. Haven, D. D.; Frank H. Mann.

Recording Secretary—Rev. Lewis B. Chamberlain, LL. D.

Treasurer—Gilbert Darlington, Bible House, New York, N. Y.

Agency Secretaries in the United States—Rev. S. H. Kirkbride, D. D., 156 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. J. P. Wragg, D. D., Bible House, Astor place, New York, N. Y.; Rev. M. B. Porter, 313A East Grace street, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Arthur F. Ragatz, D. D., 1515 Larimer street, Denver, Col.; Rev. A. Wesley Mell, 122 McAllister street, San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. J. J. Morgan, 1304 Commerce street, Dallas, Tex.; Rev. F. P. Parkin, D. D., 701 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Frank Marsten, D. D., 424 Elm street, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. S. C. Benson, B. D., 137 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Founded in London, July, 1865; organized in the United States in New York, N. Y., in March, 1880.

Commander in Chief—Gen. Bramwell Booth.

International Headquarters—London, England.

American National Headquarters—120 West 14th street, New York, N. Y.

Commander of United States Forces—Evangeline C. Booth.

Eastern Territorial Headquarters—122 West 14th street, New York, N. Y.

Eastern Territorial Commissioner—Thomas Estill.
Central Territorial Headquarters—108, 114 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Central Territorial Commissioner — William Peart.
Western Territorial Headquarters — 111 Valencia street, San Francisco, Cal.
Western Territorial Commissioner—Adam Gifford.
Posts in World—11,173.
Social Institutions and Day Schools—2,027.
Officers and Cadets—18,321.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Organized March 6, 1896; incorporated Nov. 6, 1896.
Commanders—Gens. Ballington and Maud B. Booth.
National Headquarters—34 West 28th street, New York, N. Y.
Northwestern Headquarters—501-5, 58 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
Territorial Commander—Lieut.-Col. H. Smith.
National Secretary—J. W. Merrill, New York, N. Y.
National Treasurer—W. J. Crafts, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL SPIRITUALISTS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Dr. George B. Warne, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—Joseph P. Whitwell, St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary—George W. Kates, 600 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Trustees—I. C. I. Evans, Washington, D. C.; Mark A. Barwise, Bangor, Me.; Alonzo M. Griffen, Chicago, Ill.; D. A. Herrick, San Diego, Cal.; Thomas Grimshaw, Chicago, Ill.

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President—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., LL. D.
Associate President—Rev. Daniel A. Poling, LL. D.
General Secretary—Edward P. Gates.
Treasurer and Publication Manager—Alvin J. Shartle.
Editorial Secretary—Rev. Robert P. Anderson.
Executive Secretary—Carroll M. Wright.
Extension Secretary—Rev. Ira Landrith, D. D., LL. D.
Manager Western Office—R. A. Walker, 405 Association building, Chicago.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.
Organized 1825.

President—William Phillips Hall.
Acting General Secretary—Rev. Edwin Noah Hardy.
Treasurer—Louis Tag.
Offices—Park avenue, corner 40th street, New York, N. Y.

THE FAMILY ALTAR LEAGUE.

The Family Altar league is a worldwide company of people who have made a covenant to maintain a family altar in their homes. Covenant cards are furnished free on request, and to all who enroll by signing the covenant a wall card certificate of membership is sent without cost. In 1920, 400,000 cards had been sent out. It is estimated that more than 75,000 new family altars have been established and 300,000 lives are being touched and influenced every day in the home because of the league. The headquarters are at 541 Marquette building, Chicago, Ill. The officers are: The Rev. W. E. Biederwolf, D. D., president; Henry P. Crowell, vice-president; the Rev. J. W. Nicely, D. D., recording secretary; the Rev. William Matthew Holderby, general secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Headquarters—280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Honorary President—Miss Kate Bond, New York, N. Y.
President—Mrs. Robert J. Reed, 100 12th street, Wheeling, W. Va.
First Vice-President—Mrs. W. G. Bennett, 208 N. Menard avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. J. N. Lewis, Madison-Lenox, Detroit, Mich.
Third Vice-President—Miss Susan R. Brokenshire, Waltham, Mass.
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NORTH AMERICAN OLD ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE, INC.

Most Reverend Carmel H. Carfora, D. D., archbishop and metropolitan of U. S. A. and Canada.
Bishops, 2; organizations, 19; members, 24,000; ministers, 29; Sunday schools, 19; members of Sunday schools, 3,807.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES (1920).

[Compiled by Dr. H. K. Carroll for The Christian Herald.]

Denominations.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists — Advent Christians	640	30,316
Seventh Day	2,219	99,423
Church of God*	22	848
Life and Advent Un on.	13	658
Churches of God in Christ	90	3,480
Total Adventist	2,984	134,725
Assemblies of God	200	10,000
Baptists—Northern Convention	8,826	1,276,260
Southern Convention	24,874	2,926,100
National Convention (Colored)	20,184	2,735,007
General Six-Principle	8	445
Seventh Day	80	8,271
Seventh Day (German)	3	160
Free	171	12,257
Freewill	762	54,996
Freewill (Colored)*	170	13,363
General	520	31,500
Separate*	46	3,902
Regular United	755	49,184
Primitive*	2,143	80,311
Primitive Colored*	336	15,144
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian*	55	679
Total Baptist	58,933	7,207,578
Brethren (Dunkards)—Conservative	1,010	106,000
Old Order	60	3,500
Progressive	206	24,679
Total Dunkard Brethren	1,276	134,179
Brethren (Plymouth)*	458	13,244
Brethren (River)	122	5,962

Denominations.	Churches.	Communicants.
Buddhist Japanese Temples*	12	5,639
Catholic Apostolic*	13	2,768
Catholics (Eastern Orthodox) — Armenian Apostolic	55	65,000
Russian Orthodox	260	100,000
Greek (Hellenic) Orthodox	106	200,000
Syrian Orthodox	32	50,000
Serbian Orthodox	44	76,000
Rouman an Orthodox	2	1,994
Bulgarian Orthodox	3	2,700
Total Eastern Orthodox	502	495,694
Catholics (Western)—		
Roman Catholic	16,580	15,202,799
Polish National	51	39,000
American Old Catholic	50	25,000
Total Western Catholics	16,681	15,266,799
Christadelphians	74	3,812
Christian American Convention	1,094	104,390
Christian Union	320	16,800
Church of Christ, Scientist	1,600	.....
Church of God and Saints of Christ*	94	3,311
Church of God (Winebrenner)	525	28,672
Churches of God, General Assembly	425	14,867
Churches of the Living God (Colored)	165	12,000
Churches of New Jerusalem		
General Convention	124	8,500
General Assembly	22	1,272
Total New Jerusalem	146	9,772
Communistic Societies—		
Shakers*	12	367
Amana	7	1,534
Total Communists	19	1,901
Congregational Churches	5,959	809,496
Disciples of Christ—Disciples of Christ	8,846	1,175,578
Churches of Christ	5,570	317,937
Total Disciples of Christ	14,416	1,493,515
Evangelical Bodies — Evangelical Association	1,502	120,200
United Evangelical Church	897	88,847
Total Evangelical	2,399	209,047
Evangelistic Association*	207	13,933
Evangelical Protestant (formerly German)	37	17,962
Evangelical Synod (formerly German)	1,294	269,842
Free Christian Zion Church*	35	6,225
Friends—Orthodox	786	97,989
"Hicksite"	152	17,730
"Wilburite"	45	3,500
Primitive	2	75
Total Friends	1,985	119,294
Jewish Congregations*	1,901	357,135
Latter-Day Saints—		
Churches of Jesus Christ (Utah)	940	359,797
Reorganized Church	700	93,000
Total Latter-Day Saints	1,640	452,797
Lutherans—National Lutheran Council Co-operative:		
United Lutheran Church	3,775	791,400
Joint Ohio Synod	953	148,378
Iowa Synod	1,011	131,726
Buffalo Synod	48	6,640
Immanuel Synod	8	1,249
Jehovah Conference	6	864
Augustana Synod	1,234	200,253
Norwegian Lutheran Church	2,853	259,688
Lutheran Free Church	420	30,000
Eielsen's Synod	37	1,550
Lutheran Brethren	40	1,250
United Danish Church	176	16,044
Danish Church	104	14,578
Icelandic Synod	62	5,154
Suomai (Finnish) Synod	163	18,835
Finnish National Church	47	4,000
Finnish Apostolic Church	100	20,000
Synodical Conference—		
Missouri Synod	3,252	628,198
Joint Wisconsin Synod	521	300,963
Slovak Synod	41	9,500
Norwegian Synod	45	4,251
Negro Mission	46	1,773
Total Synodical Conference	3,905	839,685
Independent Congregations	13	2,600
Total Lutherans	14,955	2,493,894
Scandinavian Evangelical Bodies—Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant	294	30,000
Swedish Evangelical Free*	102	6,208
Norwegian Evangel. Free*	32	2,444
Total Scandinavian	428	38,652
Mennonites—Mennonite Church	310	*34,965
Bruedergemeinde, etc.	30	1,900
Conservative Amish	10	1,410
Old Order Amish	102	8,990
Church of God in Christ*	21	1,125
Defenseless	26	2,025
General Conference	126	19,937
Brethren in Christ	171	6,118
Mennonite Brethren	50	1,200
Old Order (Wisler)	22	1,650
Reformed Mennonite	27	1,400
Miscellaneous	35	2,481
Total Mennonites	930	83,201
Methodist—Methodist Episcopal	27,341	3,877,600
Union American M. E.	272	19,028
African Methodist Episcopal	6,774	551,766
African M. E. Zion	3,434	458,734
African Union Methodist Protestant	575	20,000
Methodist Protestant	2,464	186,873
Wesleyan Methodist	675	21,000
Methodist Episcopal South	16,845	2,218,844
Congregational Methodist*	352	21,000
New Congregational Methodist*	24	1,256
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic	53	9,500
Colored M. E.	3,477	271,078
Primitive Methodist	91	9,600
Free Methodist	1,239	37,253
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal	29	1,726
Total Methodists	63,645	7,705,258
Moravians—Moravians	122	22,370
Union Bohemians and Moravians	21	1,000
Total Moravians	143	23,370
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	58	2,273
Pentecostal Bodies—Pentecostal Church of Nazarene	999	35,041
Apostolic Holiness	170	5,276
Holiness*	33	926
Pentecostal Holiness*	192	5,353
Total Pentecostal	1,394	46,596
Presbyterians—Presbyterian U. S. A. (Northern)	9,623	1,605,584
Cumberland	1,388	61,453

Denominations.	Churches.	Communicants.
Cumberland (Colored)*..	136	13,077
United	937	157,135
Presbyterian, U. S. (Southern)	3,359	376,517
Associate	12	500
Associate Synod, South..	132	16,564
Reformed Synod	104	7,680
Reformed General Synod.	18	3,625
Welsh Calvinistic	135	13,558
Total Presbyterian	15,844	2,255,693
Protestant Episcopal—		
Protestant Episcopal	7,906	1,075,820
Reformed Episcopal	87	11,217
Total Prot. Episcopal..	7,993	1,087,037
Reformed — Reformed in America	727	133,783
Reformed in U. S.	1,751	329,937
Christian Reformed	245	42,854
Hungarian Reformed	48	15,000
Total Reformed	2,771	521,574
Salvation Army	957	48,786
Schwenkfelders	7	1,280
Social Brethren	19	950
Society for Ethical Culture	7	2,741
Spiritualists	600	50,000
Temple Society	2	260
Theosophical Society	200	7,347
Unitarians	473	71,110
United Brethren — United Brethren	3,440	351,007
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	483	20,286
Total United Brethren..	3,923	371,293
Universalists	850	59,650
Independent Congregations.	879	48,673
Grand Total in 1920	230,594	42,140,997
Grand Total in 1919	231,150	41,473,990

*Census of 1916.

Membership Totals by Years.

Year.	Members.	Gains.
1908	33,885,287	323,391
1909	34,703,821	818,534
1910	35,245,296	541,475
1911	36,095,685	850,389
1912	36,624,462	528,777
1913	37,859,975	1,235,513
1914	38,641,982	728,007
1915	39,184,811	542,962
1916	39,941,811	756,867
1917	41,281,368	1,339,557
1918	41,435,688	154,320
1919	41,491,989	56,301
1920	42,140,997	667,007

Ministers (1920).

Denominations.	Number.
Adventists	1,665
Assemblies of God	700
Baptists	47,983
Brethren (Dunkards)	3,843
Brethren (Plymouth)	.....
Brethren (River)	203
Buddhist Japanese Temples	34
Catholic Apostolic	13
Catholic, Eastern Orthodox	414
Catholic, Western	21,765
Christadelphians	.....
Christian, American Convention	826
Christian Union	350
Church of Christ, Scientist	3,200
Church of God and Saints of Christ..	101
Church of God (Winebrenner)	421
Churches of God, General Assembly..	690
Churches of Living God (Colored)....	425
Churches of New Jerusalem	131
Communistic Societies	.....
Congregational Churches	5,695
Disciples of Christ	8,506
Evangelical	1,597
Evangelistic Associations	444
Evangelical Protestant	34
Evangelical Synod	1,133
Free Christian Zion	29
Friends	1,331
Jewish Congregations	721
Latter-Day Saints	7,910
Lutherans	10,061
Scandinavian Evangelical	546
Mennonites	1,753
Methodists	42,426
Moravians	150
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches....	26
Pentecostal Bodies	1,453
Presbyterians	14,309
Protestant Episcopal	5,806
Reformed	2,286
Salvation Army	2,918
Schwenkfelders	6
Social Brethren	10
Society for Ethical Culture	9
Spiritualists	500
Temple Society	2
Theosophical Society	.....
Unitarians	516
United Brethren	2,098
Universalists	620
Independent Congregations	267
Grand total in 1920	195,926
Grand total in 1919	193,636

CHURCHES AND MEMBERSHIP IN 1916 AND 1906.

[From report of the government census bureau, 1918.]

Denominations.	1916 Organizations.	1916 Members.	1916 Ministers.	1906 Organizations.	1906 Members.	1906 Ministers.
All denominations	228,007	42,044,374	191,722	212,230	32,936,445	164,830
Adventist bodies	2,694	118,225	1,463	2,551	92,735	1,152
Advent Christian	534	30,975	770	550	26,799	528
Seventh-Day Adventist	2,038	82,287	582	1,889	62,211	488
Church of God (Adventist)	22	848	46	10	354	20
Life and Advent Union	13	658	15	12	509	40
Churches of God in Christ	87	3,457	50	62	2,124	56
American Rescue Workers	29	611	30	20	436	59
Armenian Church	34	27,450	17	73	19,889	12
Assemblies of God, General Council*	118	6,716	600	.....	.....	.....
Bahaist	57	2,884	.....	24	1,280	.....
Baptist bodies	58,780	7,236,650	48,992	54,880	5,662,234	43,790
Northern Convention	8,178	1,227,448	8,631	8,272	1,052,105	7,360
Southern Convention	23,692	2,711,591	15,946	21,104	2,009,471	13,316
National Convention (Colored)	21,754	3,018,341	19,423	18,534	2,261,607	17,117
General Six-Principle	10	456	9	16	685	8
Seventh-Day	68	7,980	75	77	8,381	90
Free	171	12,257	178	1,346	81,359	1,160

Denominations.	1916 Organizations.	1916 Members.	1916 Ministers.	1906 Organizations.	1906 Members.	1906 Ministers.
Freewill	750	54,812	873	608	40,280	600
Freewill (Colored)	172	14,183	294	251	14,489	136
Freewill (Bullockites)	12	184	3	15	298	4
General	518	33,427	589	518	30,097	525
Separate	46	3,902	47	76	5,180	100
Regular*	383	20,046	494	.....	.....	.....
United	255	22,266	393	196	13,698	260
Duck River, etc	117	6,872	110	93	6,416	99
Primitive	2,282	87,359	1,292	2,922	102,311	1,500
Colored Primitive	317	14,847	600	797	35,076	1,480
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit	55	679	35	55	781	35
Brethren (German Baptist Dunkards)	1,291	134,373	3,636	1,097	97,144	2,255
Church of the Brethren (Cons.)	1,004	105,649	3,054	822	76,547	1,784
Old Order German Baptist	67	3,399	215	68	3,388	195
Brethren Church (Progressive)	202	24,260	351	202	17,042	269
German Seventh-Day Baptists	5	136	7	5	167	7
Church of God (New Dunkards)*	13	929	9	.....	.....	.....
Brethren (Plymouth)	458	13,244	.....	403	10,566	.....
Brethren, Plymouth I	161	3,896	.....	134	2,933	.....
Brethren, Plymouth II	118	5,455	.....	128	4,752	.....
Brethren, Plymouth III	17	476	.....	81	1,724	.....
Brethren, Plymouth IV	72	1,389	.....	60	1,157	.....
Brethren, Plymouth V*	80	1,820	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brethren, Plymouth VI*	10	208	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brethren (River)	112	5,389	248	111	4,569	216
Brethren in Christ	72	3,805	203	74	3,397	170
Old Order or Yorker	9	432	25	9	423	24
United Zion's Children	31	1,152	20	28	749	22
Buddhists	12	5,639	34	74	3,165	15
Chinese Temples†	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	1
Japanese Temples	12	5,639	34	12	3,165	14
Catholic Apostolic Churches	33	6,596	33	24	4,927	33
Catholic Apostolic	13	2,768	13	11	2,907	14
New Apostolic	20	3,828	20	13	2,020	19
Christadelphians	145	2,922	.....	70	1,412	.....
Christian and Missionary Alliance*	168	10,104	114	.....	.....	.....
Christian Union	220	13,692	211	217	13,905	295
Christian Church (American Conv.)	1,274	117,853	1,213	1,379	110,117	1,011
Church of Christ, Scientist†	.....	.....	.....	638	85,717	1,276
Church of God and Saints of Christ	95	3,311	101	48	1,823	75
Church of Messianic Message*	5	266	4	.....	.....	.....
Churches of Christ	5,598	319,211	2,507	2,649	159,658	2,100
Churches of God, Gen. Assembly*	198	7,721	477	.....	.....	.....
Churches of God, Gen. Eldership	443	28,376	427	518	24,356	482
Churches of the Living God (Col.)	192	11,607	344	68	4,276	101
Church of the Living God*	28	1,743	30	.....	.....	.....
Church of the L. G. (C. W. F. F.)	154	9,598	300	44	2,676	51
Church of the L. G. (Assembly)	10	266	14	15	752	30
Churches of the New Jerusalem	123	7,085	122	133	7,247	130
General Convention	108	6,352	87	119	6,612	108
General Church	15	733	35	14	635	22
Communistic Societies	19	1,901	.....	22	2,272	.....
Amana Society	7	1,534	.....	7	1,756	.....
Shakers	12	367	.....	15	516	.....
Congregational Churches	5,844	790,163	6,040	5,713	700,480	5,802
Disciples of Christ	8,255	1,231,404	5,938	8,293	982,701	6,641
Eastern Orthodox Churches	302	250,340	356	411	129,606	108
Albanian Church*	2	410	3	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian Church*	4	1,992	3	.....	.....	.....
Greek Church (Hellenic)	88	120,371	125	334	90,751	35
Roumanian Church*	2	1,994	2	.....	.....	.....
Russian Church	169	99,681	164	59	19,111	55
Serbian Church	12	14,301	29	10	15,742	9
Syrian Church	25	11,591	30	8	4,002	9
Evangelical Association	1,637	120,756	1,051	1,760	104,898	942
Evangelical Protestant Church	37	17,962	34	66	34,704	59
Evangelistic Associations	207	13,933	444	182	10,842	356
Apostolic Church*	2	112	5	.....	.....	.....
Apostolic Christian Church	54	4,766	50	42	4,558	.....
Apostolic Faith Movement	24	2,196	26	6	538	19
Christian Congregation	7	645	32	9	395	26
Church of Daniel's Band	6	393	14	4	92	15
Ch. of God as Organized by Christ*	17	227	16	.....	.....	.....
Church Transcendent*	3	91	2	.....	.....	.....
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Assn.	12	352	38	10	293	30
Lumber River Mission	6	434	4	5	265	5
Metropolitan Church Association	7	704	122	6	466	29
Missionary Church Association	25	1,554	25	32	1,256	35
Peniel Missions	9	257	33	11	703	30
Pentecost Bands of the World	10	218	40	16	487	50
Pillar of Fire (Pentecost Union)	21	1,129	26	3	230	35
Voluntary Missionary Soc. (Col.)	4	855	11	3	425	11
Free Christian Zion Church (Col.)	35	6,225	29	15	1,835	20
Friends	1,008	114,714	1,282	1,147	113,772	1,479

Denominations.	1916			1906		
	Organizations.	Members.	Ministers.	Organizations.	Members.	Ministers.
Friends (Orthodox)	790	94.111	1,232	873	91,161	1,325
Friends (Hicksite)	166	17.170	.....	218	18.560	97
Friends (Wilburite)	50	3,373	50	48	3,880	47
Friends (Primitive)	2	60	.....	8	171	10
German Evangelical Synod	1,349	342,788	1,078	1,205	293,137	972
Holiness Church*	32	908	28	.....	.....	.....
Independent Churches	559	53,433	54	1,079	73,673	.....
International Apost. Holiness Church	170	5,276	259	74	2,774	178
Jacobite Church, Assyrian*	15	748	1	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Congregations	1,897	359,998	719	1,769	101,457	1,084
Latter-Day Saints	1,531	462,332	5,990	1,184	256,647	1,774
Church of Jesus Christ	966	403,391	4,790	683	215,796	824
Reorganized Ch. of Jesus Christ	565	58,941	1,200	501	40,851	950
Lithuanian National Catholic Ch.*	7	7,343	3	.....	.....	.....
Lutheran bodies	13,916	2,463,265	9,232	12,703	2,112,494	7,841
General Synod	1,845	370,616	1,514	1,734	270,221	1,311
United Synod, South	492	56,656	259	449	47,747	226
General Council	2,389	535,108	1,664	2,146	462,177	1,393
Synodical Conference	3,617	777,438	2,918	3,301	648,529	2,385
Norwegian Lutheran Church	2,743	320,129	1,166	2,376	326,007	934
Hauge's Synod	363	29,893	121	272	33,268	122
Synod for Norwegian Church	981	112,773	447	927	107,712	359
United Norwegian Church	1,399	177,463	598	1,177	185,027	453
Joint Synod of Ohio	827	165,116	567	772	123,408	547
Synod of Buffalo	42	6,128	38	33	5,270	27
Eielsen's Synod	20	1,206	6	26	1,013	6
Synod of Iowa	965	130,793	586	828	110,254	483
Danish Lutheran Church	102	14,562	71	92	12,541	58
Icelandic Synod	14	1,830	5	14	2,101	10
Immanuel Synod	15	2,978	23	11	3,275	17
Finnish, Suomai, Synod	135	18,881	32	105	12,907	24
Luth. Free Church (Norwegian)	378	28,180	169	320	26,928	140
United Danish Lutheran Church	194	17,524	142	198	16,340	99
Finnish Lutheran National Church	64	7,933	21	66	10,111	16
Finnish Apostolic Luth. Church	45	6,664	36	68	8,170	78
Lutheran Brethren	23	892	9	16	482	7
Jehovah Conference	6	831	6	9	735	9
Mennonite bodies	840	79,591	1,398	604	54,798	1,006
Mennonite Church	307	34,965	509	220	18,674	346
Hutterian Brethren*	17	982	32	.....	.....	.....
Conservative Amish	14	1,066	30	.....	.....	.....
Old Order Amish	90	7,893	253	46	5,043	141
Church of God in Christ	21	1,125	17	18	562	17
Old Order Mennonite (Wisler)	22	1,608	32	9	655	18
Reformed Mennonite	25	1,281	26	34	2,079	34
General Conference of Mennonites	117	15,407	194	90	11,661	143
Defenseless Mennonites	11	854	24	14	967	26
Mennonite Brethren in Christ	110	4,737	95	68	2,801	70
Mennonite Brethren Church*	53	5,127	81	.....	.....	.....
Krimmer Bruedergemeinde	13	894	34	6	708	17
Kleine Gemeinde*	3	171	7	.....	.....	.....
Central Conference of Mennonites	17	2,101	33	13	1,363	18
Conf. of Defenseless Mennonites	15	1,171	22	8	545	17
Stauffer Mennonites*	5	209	9	.....	.....	.....
Methodist bodies	65,537	7,165,986	45,801	64,701	5,749,838	39,737
Methodist Episcopal	29,377	3,718,396	18,642	29,943	2,986,154	17,479
Methodist Protestant	2,464	186,873	1,340	2,843	178,544	1,852
Wesleyan Methodist	585	20,846	436	594	20,043	553
Primitive Methodist	94	9,442	74	96	7,558	80
Methodist Episcopal, South	19,122	2,108,061	7,498	17,831	1,638,480	5,811
Congregational Methodist	197	12,503	250	325	14,729	324
Free Methodist	1,605	35,287	1,397	1,553	32,838	1,270
New Congregational Methodist	24	1,256	27	35	1,782	59
African Methodist Episcopal	6,454	552,265	8,175	6,647	494,777	6,200
African Meth. Episcopal, Zion	2,738	258,433	3,962	2,204	184,542	3,082
Colored Methodist Protestant*	28	2,017	33	.....	.....	.....
Union American Meth. Episcopal	67	3,624	205	77	4,347	64
African Union Meth. Protestant	59	3,751	260	69	5,592	187
Colored Methodist Episcopal	2,621	245,749	3,402	2,381	172,996	2,671
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic	47	3,977	40	45	3,059	33
African American Meth. Episcopal*	28	1,310	35	.....	.....	.....
Reformed Meth. Union Episcopal	27	2,196	25	58	4,397	72
Moravian bodies	136	28,407	185	132	17,926	128
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum)	110	26,373	138	117	17,155	125
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren	23	1,714	44	15	771	3
Independent Bohem. and Morav*	3	320	3	.....	.....	.....
Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith	58	2,273	26	204	6,396	50
Old Catholic Churches in America*	21	14,200	31	.....	.....	.....
Old Roman Catholic Church*	12	4,700	12	.....	.....	.....
American Catholic Church*	3	475	7	.....	.....	.....
Catholic Church of N. A.*	6	9,025	12	.....	.....	.....
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene	879	32,475	897	100	6,657	170
Pentecostal Holiness Church*	195	5,473	278	.....	.....	.....
Polish National Church	34	28,245	45	24	15,473	24

Denominations.	1916 Organizations.	1916 Members.	1916 Ministers.	1906 Organizations.	1906 Members.	1906 Ministers.
Presbyterian bodies	15,812	2,257,439	13,602	15,506	1,830,555	12,456
Presbyterian in the U. S. A.	9,648	1,613,056	9,299	7,935	1,179,566	7,603
Cumberland Presbyterian	1,269	72,056	728	2,850	195,770	1,514
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian	140	13,314	430	196	18,066	375
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist	134	14,536	67	147	13,280	87
United Presbyterian	991	160,726	995	968	130,342	994
Presbyterian in the United States	3,368	357,566	1,820	3,104	266,345	1,606
Associate Synod of North America	12	490	7	22	786	12
Associate Reformed Presbyterian	133	15,124	106	141	13,201	111
Reformed Presbyterian Synod	103	8,185	135	114	9,122	128
Reformed Presbyterian, Gen. Synod	14	2,386	15	27	3,620	26
Protestant Episcopal Church	7,425	1,098,173	5,544	6,845	886,942	5,368
Reformed bodies	2,711	533,356	2,212	2,585	449,514	2,039
Reformed in America	708	144,166	756	659	124,938	710
Reformed in the United States	1,731	340,671	1,242	1,736	292,654	1,180
Christian Reformed	226	38,668	185	174	26,669	131
Hungarian Reformed	46	9,851	29	16	5,253	18
Reformed Episcopal Church	75	11,050	88	81	9,682	84
Roman Catholic Church	17,621	15,742,262	20,287	12,482	12,079,142	15,177
Salvation Army	751	35,975	2,848	694	22,908	3,030
Scandinavian Evangelical Bodies	459	37,748	495	408	27,712	495
Swedish Mission Covenant	325	29,096	331	281	20,760	347
Swedish Free Church	102	6,208	96	127	6,952	148
Norwegian-Danish Free Church*	32	2,444	68	.....	.....	.....
Schwenkfelders	6	1,127	4	8	725	5
Social Brethren	19	950	10	17	1,262	15
Society for Ethical Culture	5	2,850	5	5	2,040	.....
Spiritualists	359	28,983	520	455	35,056	185
Spiritualists (National Assn.)	348	23,152	500	455	35,056	185
Progressive Spiritualist Church*	11	5,831	20	.....	.....	.....
Temple Society in the United States	2	260	2	3	376	3
Theosophical Societies	176	5,368	2	85	2,336	.....
Theosophical Society	17	199	1	14	166	.....
Theosophical Society, New York	1	72	1	1	90	.....
Theosophical Soc., Amer. Section	157	5,097	.....	69	2,080	.....
Universal Brotherhood†	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Unitarians	414	82,315	531	461	70,542	541
United Brethren bodies	3,881	367,620	2,319	4,304	296,050	2,435
United Brethren in Christ	3,478	348,490	1,912	3,732	274,649	1,935
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	403	19,130	407	572	21,401	500
United Evangelical Church	954	90,007	610	978	69,882	553
Universalists	638	58,433	561	846	64,158	724
Vedanta Society†	3	190	3	4	340	.....
Volunteers of America	97	10,204	307	71	2,194	302

*Not in 1906 census. †Full statistics not available.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES (1916).

[Report of government census bureau, 1918.]

	Schools.	Scholars.
All denominations	195,276	19,951,675
Adventists (5 bodies)	2,396	99,225
Baptists—North	8,291	1,024,125
South	18,438	1,656,324
Colored	20,333	1,204,328
Other (14 bodies)	1,196	70,445
Brethren (Dunkards)—		
Ch. of Brethren (Conser.)	1,288	112,287
Other (4 bodies)	209	24,789
Christian Church	1,075	89,853
Church of Christ	3,456	168,154
Congregationalists	5,680	654,102
Disciples of Christ	7,752	953,618
Eastern Orthodox—		
Greek Church	18	1,123
Russian Church	128	6,783
Other (5 bodies)	22	1,291
Evangelical Association	1,573	172,129
Friends—Orthodox	723	65,554
Other (3 bodies)	115	6,540
German Evangelical Synod	1,243	146,081
Jewish Congregations	700	67,035
Latter-Day Saints—		
Church of Jesus Christ	1,064	152,924
Reorganized Church	558	28,222
Lutherans—General Synod	1,806	311,291
General Council	2,383	306,785
Synodical Conference	1,583	110,098
Synod for Norwegian	465	24,313
United Norwegian	897	44,645
Synod of Ohio	717	66,867
Synod of Iowa	808	38,120
Other (14 bodies)	1,621	95,698
Mennonites (16 bodies)	665	79,621
Methodists—		
Methodist Episcopal	28,542	3,872,200
Methodist Episcopal, South	16,568	1,683,129
Methodist Protestant	2,104	177,674
Other white (5 bodies)	1,973	111,824
African Meth. Episcopal	6,373	312,922
African Meth. Epis. Zion	2,565	135,930
Colored Meth. Episcopal	2,543	167,880
Other Colored (6 bodies)	203	9,119
Presbyterians—		
Presbyterian in U. S. A.	9,713	1,387,938
Presbyterian in U. S.	3,258	312,952
United Presbyterian	1,019	156,072
Other (7 bodies)	1,463	96,683
Protestant Episcopal	5,808	493,080
Reformed—		
Reformed in America	790	122,111
Reformed in U. S.	1,712	302,200
Other (2 bodies)	248	26,757
Roman Catholic	12,761	1,853,245
United Brethren—		
United Brethren in Christ	3,294	402,656
Unit. Brethren (Old Const.)	381	24,219
United Evangelical	943	129,717
All other (81 bodies)	5,812	390,997

Total number of officers and teachers, 1,959,918.

CHURCHES AND CHURCH PROPERTY.

According to the census of 1916 the total number of church edifices in the United States was 203,432 as against 192,705 in 1906. Only a building owned and used by a denomination

for church purposes is included in the term church edifice. The Methodist Episcopal church had 28,406 such buildings in 1916 and ranked first in this respect. The Methodist denomination as a whole had 61,467 churches.

Following is a table showing the number of churches owned by the leading denominations in 1916, with the value of the church property of each:

Denomination.	Churches.	Property.
All denominations	203,432	$1,676,600,582
Baptist	51,803	198,364,747
Congregational	5,744	80,842,813
Disciples of Christ...	6,815	40,327,201
Lutherans	12,722	109,415,163
Methodists	61,467	317,916,402
Presbyterians	15,060	192,989,599
Protestant Episcopal..	6,726	164,990,150
Roman Catholic.....	15,120	374,206,895
Unitarians	399	15,247,349
Universalists	620	7,876,103

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

[From Whitaker's Almanack.]

Roman Catholic.....	272,860,000
Eastern churches.....	120,000,000
Protestant churches.....	171,650,000
Total Christians.....	564,510,000
Jews	12,205,000
Mohammedans	221,825,000
Buddhists	138,031,000
Hindus	210,540,000
Confucianists and Taoists.....	300,830,000
Shintoists	25,000,000
Animists	158,270,000
Unclassified	15,280,000
Total non-Christian	1,081,981,000
Grand total.....	1,646,491,000

LEARNED SOCIETIES OF AMERICA.

American Academy of Political and Social Science—President, L. S. Rowe, Pan-American union, Washington, D. C.; secretary, J. P. Lichtenberger, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Asiatic Association—President, Lloyd C. Griscom; secretary, John Foord, 627 Lexington avenue, New York, N. Y.

American Association for the Advancement of Science—President, Prof. E. O. Moore, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; permanent secretary, Burton E. Livingston, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.; membership, 12,000.

American Association of Anatomists—President, Dr. C. F. W. McClure, Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Charles R. Stockard, Cornell University Medical school, New York, N. Y.

American Association of Orificial Surgeons—President, Dr. W. E. Kinneth, Peoria, Ill.; secretary, Dr. Mary E. Coffin, 502 Wabash building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Astronomical Society — President, Dr. Frank Schlesinger, Yale university observatory, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Prof. Joel Stebbins, University of Illinois observatory, Urbana, Ill.; membership, 350.

American Bar Association — President, C. A. Severance, St. Paul, Minn.; secretary, W. Thomas Kemp, 901 Maryland Trust building, Baltimore, Md.; assistant secretary, Gaylord Lee Clark, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.; membership, 15,000.

American Chemical Society—President, William A. Noyes, Urbana, Ill.; secretary, Charles L. Parsons, 1709 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.

American Classical League—President, Andrew F. West, Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.; vice-president, Paul Shorey, University of Chicago.

American Climatological and Clinical Association (founded 1884)—President, Dr. William Duffield Robinson, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. A. K. Stone, Framingham Center, Mass.

American College of Surgeons—President, Dr. John B. Deaver, Philadelphia, Pa.; president-elect, Dr. Harvey Cushing, Boston, Mass.; first vice-president, Dr. Henry H. Sherk, Pasadena, Cal.; second vice-president, Dr. George P. Muller, Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, Dr. Albert J. Ochsner, Chicago, Ill.; director-general, Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill. Next place of meeting (October, 1922), Boston, Mass.

American Dermatological Association—President, Dr. Oliver S. Ormsby, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Dr. Udo Julius Wile, University hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

American Dialect Society—President, Prof. J. W. Bright, the Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Dr. Percy W. Long, Warren House, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.

American Economic Association — President, Prof. Jacob Hollander, Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, H. J. Davenport, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.

American Electrotherapeutic Association — President, Dr. Virgil C. Kinney, Wellsville, N. Y.; secretary for correspondence, Dr. Richard Kovacs, 223 East 68th street, New York, N. Y.

American Folk-Lore Society—President, C. M. Barbeau; secretary, Dr. Charles Peabody, 197 Brattle street, Cambridge, Mass.

American Geographical Society—President, John Greenough; director, Isaiah Bowman, Broadway and 156th street, New York, N. Y. The society has 3,500 members, 60,000 books and 50,000 maps. It issues a monthly magazine called the Geographical Review, a research series containing original geographic material, and gives a program of about twelve lectures a year.

American Historical Association—President, Jean Jules Jusserand, French embassy, Washington, D. C.; secretary, John S. Bassett, Northampton, Mass.; general offices, 1140 Woodward building, Washington, D. C.

American Institute of Actuaries—President, George Graham, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, William O. Morris, 1702 North American building, St. Louis, Mo.

American Institute of Architects—President, Henry H. Kendall, Boston, Mass.; secretary, William Stanley Parker, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.; executive secretary, Edward C. Kemper, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers—President, William McClellan, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, F. L. Hutchinson, 33 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.; membership, 12,133 (Oct. 1, 1920).

American Institute of Homeopathy—Secretary-treasurer, T. E. Costain, M. D., 829 Marshall Field building, Chicago, Ill.

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers—Secretary, Bradley Stoughton, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Library Association — President, Azaria S. Root, Oberlin college library, Oberlin, O.; secretary and executive officer, Carl H. Milam, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

American Mathematical Society, 501 West 116th street, New York, N. Y.—President, G. A. Bliss, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, R. G. D. Richardson, Brown university, Providence, R. I.; Chicago section, secretary, Arnold Dresden, University

of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; San Francisco section, secretary, B. A. Bernstein, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; southwestern section, secretary, E. B. Stouffer, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kas.

American Medical Association—President, Hubert Work, Pueblo, Col.; secretary, Alexander R. Craig, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; editor and general manager, George H. Simmons, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

American Psychiatric Association — President, Owen Capp, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Mitchell, M. D., Warren, Pa.

American Microscopical Society — President, Prof. Frank Smith, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; secretary, Prof. Paul S. Welch, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; treasurer, William F. Henderson, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Nature Study Society—President, J. Andrew Drushel, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Anna B. Comstock, Ithaca, N. Y.; official organ, Nature Study Review.

American Numismatic Society, The—President, Edward T. Newell; treasurer, John Reilly, Jr.; curator, Howland Wood; secretary, Sydney P. Noe; society founded 1858; museum, 1907, Broadway at 156th street, New York.

American Ophthalmological Society—President, Dr. William A. Sweet, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. T. B. Holloway, 1819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Oriental Society—President, Dr. J. B. Nies, Brooklyn, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Dr. C. J. Ogden, 628 West 114th street, New York, N. Y. Middle west branch: President, Prof. A. T. Olmstead, Urbana, Ill.; secretary, Dr. T. G. Allen, 5743 Maryland avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. S. L. Scothorn, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, Dr. W. A. Gravett, Dayton, O.

American Pediatric Society—President, Maynard Ladd, M. D., Boston, Mass.; secretary, Howard Childs Carpenter, M. D., 1805 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Philatelic Society—President, Dr. Carroll Chase, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A," Denver, Col.; organized 1886; it publishes the American Philatelist, a monthly.

American Philological Association (organized 1870)—Secretary, Clarence P. Bill, Western Reserve university, Cleveland, O.

American Philosophical Society (founded 1727) —President, William B. Scott; vice-presidents, George Ellery Hale, Arthur A. Noyes, Hampton L. Carson; secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Harry F. Keller, John A. Miller, 104 South 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Physical Society — President, Prof. Theodore Lyman, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Prof. Dayton C. Miller, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.

American Political Science Association—President, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Washington, D. C.; secretary and treasurer, Prof. Frederic A. Ogg, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

American Public Health Association—President, Dr. Mazyck P. Ravenel, Columbia, Mo.; secretary, Dr. A. W. Hedrich, 370 7th avenue, New York, N. Y.

American Railway Engineering Association—President, L. A. Downs, Savannah, Ga.; secretary, E. H. Fritch, 431 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers—President, A. R. J. Curtis, Portland Cement association, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Raymond Almy, St. Joseph, Mich.

American Society of Biological Chemists—President, Donald D. Van Slyke, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Victor C. Myers, Post-Graduate Medical school and hospital, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Civil Engineers—President, J. R. Freeman; acting secretary, Elbert M. Chandler, 33 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers—President, Dean Dexter S. Kimball; secretary, Calvin W. Rice, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Naturalists—President, Prof. Bradley M. Davis, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; secretary, Prof. A. F. Shull, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

American Society of Zoologists—President, Charles A. Kofoid, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Allee, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

American Sociological Society—President, Edward Cary Hayes, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; secretary, Ernest W. Burgess, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

American Statistical Association—Secretary, Robert E. Chaddock, Kent hall, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

Archæological Institute of America (incorporated by act of congress)—President, Prof. J. C. Egbert, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; general secretary, Prof. G. M. Wheeler, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

Association of American Law Schools—President, Arthur L. Corbin, Yale Law school, New Haven, Conn.; secretary-treasurer, H. C. Jones, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Botanical Society of America—President, Prof. C. E. Allen, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; secretary, Prof. R. Schramm, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.

Classical Association of the Middle West and South—President, Charles H. Weller, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, Rollin H. Tanner, Denison university, Granville, O.

Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons — President, Dr. John B. Deaver, Philadelphia, Pa.; president-elect, Dr. Harvey Cushing, Boston, Mass.; first vice-president, Dr. Henry H. Sherk, Pasadena, Cal.; second vice-president, Dr. George P. Muller, Philadelphia, Pa.; director-general, Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.; business manager, A. D. Ballou, Chicago, Ill. Next place of meeting (October, 1922), Boston, Mass.

Commercial Law League of America—President, John B. Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, William C. Sprague, 108 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Geological Society of America, The—President, James F. Kemp, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Edmund Otis Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

National Academy of Sciences—President, Chas. D. Walcott, Washington, D. C.; home secretary, Charles G. Abbot, Washington, D. C.; foreign secretary, R. A. Millikan, Chicago, Ill.; assistant secretary, Paul Brockett, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, F. L. Ransome, Washington, D. C.; membership, 199 active; 1 honorary; 38 foreign (associate).

National Tuberculosis Association—Executive office, 381 4th avenue, New York, N. Y.; managing director, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, 2008 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; president, Dr. James A. Miller, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. George M. Kober, 1819 Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Dental Association—President, Thomas B. Hartzell, Minneapolis, Minn.; secretary, Dr. Otto U. King, 127 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; membership, 25,000.

National Education Association—President, Miss Charl O. Williams, Memphis, Tenn.; secretary, J. W. Crabtree, 1201 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Eclectic Medical Association—President, E. G. Sharp, Guthrie, Okla.; corresponding secretary, Dr. William N. Mundy, Forest, O.

National Geographic Society—President and editor, Gilbert Grosvenor; secretary, O. P. Austin; treasurer, John Joy Edson; office, 16th and M streets, Washington, D. C.

National Historical Society, The—President, Frank Allaben, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Mabel T. R. Washburn; magazine of the society, The Journal of American History, editor-in-chief, Frank Allaben; genealogical editor, Mabel T. R. Washburn, 37 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

National Institute of Arts and Letters—President, Cass Gilbert, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Jefferson B. Fletcher, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

National Philatelic Society—President, J. W. Taylor; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Wright, 47 Court street, Boston, Mass. It publishes its own bulletin, the National Philatelist, a monthly; membership, 310.

Society of Industrial Engineers, The (1917)—President, L. W. Wallace, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Edward L. Ryerson, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; business manager, George C. Dent, 327 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers—President, Washington L. Capps; secretary, Daniel H. Cox, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

Society of Philatelic Americans—President, Clifford W. Kissinger; international secretary, Harold K. Bowen; secretary, C. V. Webb, Perry, O.; membership, 2,033. There is a resident vice-president in each of the states, territories and principal foreign countries.

The Mathematical Association of America—President, G. A. Miller; vice-presidents, R. A. Archibald and R. D. Carmichael; secretary, W. D. Cairns, Oberlin, O

GENERAL NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

American Actors' Equity Association—President, John Emerson, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Grant Stewart, New York, N. Y.

American Bankers' Association—President, Thomas B. McAdams, Richmond, Va.; executive manager, G. E. Bowerman, 5 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.; secretary, William G. Fitzwilliam, 5 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.

American Civic Association—President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; secretary, Harleau James, 905-7, Union Trust building, Washington, D. C.

American Humane Association—President, Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, N. J. Walker, Albany, N. Y.; field secretary, Leonold L. Wilder, Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, H. P. Schoenberner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

American National Red Cross—President, Warren G. Harding; vice-president, Robert W. De Forest; chairman executive committee, John Barton Payne; treasurer, John Skelton Williams; counselor, William L. Frierson; general manager, Frederick C. Munroe; secretary, Mabel T. Boardman.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—President, Alfred Wagstaff; secretary, Richard Welling; general manager, William K. Horton; office, 50 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

Anti-Saloon League of America—President, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York, N. Y.; secretary, S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind.; treasurer, Foster Copeland, Columbus, O.; superintendent, the Rev. Dr. Purley A. Baker, Westerville, O.

General Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Mrs. T. G. Winters, Minneapolis, Minn.; recording secretary, Mrs. Adam Weiss, Del Norte, Col.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George W. Plummer, Chicago Woman's club, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Mrs. Benjamin B. Clark, Red Oak, Iowa.

Indian Rights Association—President, Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding and recording secretary, Matthew K. Sniffen, 995 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.

International Reform Bureau—206 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.; superintendent and treasurer, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts; devoted to suppression of intemperance, impurity, sabbath breaking, gambling, pugilism and kindred evils, by legislation, information, letters and literature and also to constructive forms of recreation and bible reading in schools.

Investment Bankers Association of America—President, Howard F. Beebe, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Frederick R. Fenton; assistant secretary, Clayton G. Shray, Chicago, Ill.; office, 11 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

Lake Mohonk Conferences—Secretary, H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

League of American Municipalities—President, Martin Behrman, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, Robert E. Lee, Baltimore, Md.

National American Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, national headquarters, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

National Child Labor Committee—Chairman, David F. Houston; general secretary, Owen R. Lovejoy, 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

National Civic Federation, The—Chairman executive council, Ralph M. Easley, 33d floor Metropolitan tower, New York, N. Y.

National Conference of Social Work (formerly Charities and Correction)—President, Robert Kelso, Boston, Mass.; general secretary, William Hammond Parker, 25 East 9th street, Cincinnati, O.

National Council of Women—President, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Y. C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y.

National Safety Council—President, A. H. Young, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, W. J. Cameron, 168 North Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer and business manager, W. H. Frater, Chicago, Ill.; chief engineer, S. J. Williams, Chicago, Ill.

National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations—President, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, Worcester, Mass.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George B. Chandler; executive secretary, Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins; national headquarters, 1201 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Municipal League—President, Henry M. Waite, New York, N. Y.; secretary, H. W. Dodds, 261 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Purpose: The scientific investigation by experts of the conditions which best promote good government.

National Short Ballot Organization—Secretary and treasurer, Richard S. Childs, New York, N. Y.; field director, Dr. A. R. Hatton, 8 West 9th street, New York, N. Y.

National Tax Association—President, Samuel Lord, St. Paul, Minn.; secretary and treasurer, Alfred E. Holcomb, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union—President, Miss Anna A. Gordon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill.

Playground and Recreation Association of America—President, Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.; secretary, H. S. Braucher, 1 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[From census bureau report.]

The apportionment of representatives in congress, under the first six censuses—1790 to 1840, inclusive—was made by congress, each by a separate act. The law for taking the census of 1850, which was intended to be permanent, presented a rule of apportionment, fixed the number of members of the house at 233, and directed the secretary of the interior thereafter to make the apportionment. The apportionment of 1860 was also made under this law, but congress, on March 4, 1862, fixed the total number of representatives at 241, and the secretary of the interior apportioned the new quotas to the states. The apportionments from and after the census of 1870 were made by congress, each by a separate act; hence it may be assumed that the power conferred on the secretary of the interior by the act of May 23, 1850, was repealed by implication. The following shows the dates of the apportionment acts and the ratio of population to each representative:

Census.	Date.	Ratio.
1920—	(Not fixed up to November, 1921.)	
1910—	Aug. 8, 1911	211,877
1900—	Jan. 16, 1901	194,182
1890—	Feb. 7, 1891	173,901
1880—	Feb. 25, 1882	151,911
1870—	Feb. 2, 1872	131,425
1860—	May 23, 1850	127,381
1850—	May 23, 1850	93,423
1840—	June 25, 1842	70,680
1830—	May 22, 1832	47,700
1820—	May 7, 1822	40,000
1810—	Dec. 21, 1811	35,000
1800—	Jan. 14, 1802	33,000
1790—	April 14, 1792	33,000
	—Constitution, 1789	30,000

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER EACH APPORTIONMENT.

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.	1789.
Alabama	10	9	9	8	8	6	7	7	5	3	*1	....	....	....
Arizona	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....
California	11	8	7	6	4	3	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado	4	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	5
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Florida	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	12	11	11	10	9	7	8	8	9	7	6	4	2	3
Idaho	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	27	25	22	20	19	14	9	7	3	1	*1	....	....	....
Indiana	13	13	13	13	13	11	11	10	7	3	*1	....	....	....
Iowa	11	11	11	11	9	6	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	8	8	8	7	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	11	11	11	11	10	9	10	10	13	12	10	6	2	....
Louisiana	8	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	*1	....	....	....
Maine	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	7	7	....	....	....
Maryland	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	6
Massach'ts	16	14	13	12	11	10	11	10	12	13	13	17	14	8
Michigan	13	12	12	11	9	6	4	3	*1	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	10	9	7	5	3	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	4	2	1	*1	....	....	....
Missouri	16	16	15	14	13	9	7	5	2	1	....	....	....	....
Montana	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	6	6	6	3	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. Hamp're	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
New Jersey	12	10	8	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4
New Mexico	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York	43	37	34	34	33	31	33	34	40	34	27	17	10	6
N. Carolina	10	10	9	9	8	7	8	9	13	13	13	12	10	5
N. Dakota	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	22	21	21	21	20	19	21	21	19	14	6	*1	....	....
Oklahoma	8	*5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon	3	2	2	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	36	32	30	28	27	24	25	24	28	26	23	18	13	8
Rhode Island	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
S. Carolina	7	7	7	7	5	4	6	7	9	9	9	8	6	5
S. Dakota	3	2	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	11	13	9	6	3	*1	....
Texas	18	16	13	11	6	4	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4	2	....
Virginia	10	10	10	10	9	11	13	15	21	22	23	22	19	10
Washington	5	3	2	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
W. Virginia	6	5	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	11	11	10	9	8	6	3	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	433	386	356	325	292	241	234	223	240	213	181	141	105	65
Added*	2	5	1	7	1	2	3	9	2	....	5	1	1	....

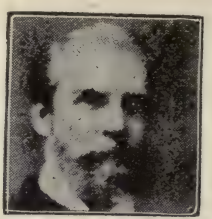
*Assigned to new states after apportionment. Included in table, but not in total under apportionment.

RECALL ELECTION IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Under the provisions of an amendment to the North Dakota state constitution adopted in 1919 some 80,000 voters in 1921 petitioned for the recall of Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, Attorney-General William Lemke and J. H. Hagan, commissioner of agriculture and labor. The election took place Oct. 28, 1921, and resulted in the recall of the three officials named. In their place the voters elected R. A. Nestos governor, Sveinbjorn Johnson attorney-general and Joseph A. Kitchen commissioner of agriculture and labor. The ousted officials were supported by the Nonpartisan league and opposed by the Independent Voters' association. [For a list of the North Dakota state officers not recalled see page 262 this volume.]

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

New York Herald Service
CALVIN COOLIDGE,
Vice-President.



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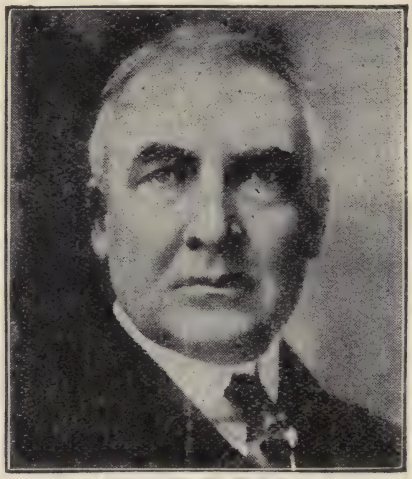
Secretary of Treasury.



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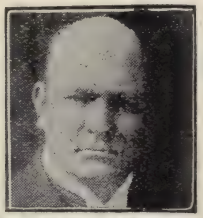
President.



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Secretary of Navy.

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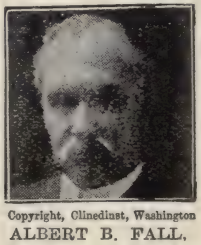
HERBERT C. HOOVER
Secretary of Commerce.



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Postmaster-General.

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JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.

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H. M. DAUGHERTY,
Attorney-General.

The National Government.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
President—Warren G. Harding (O.)	$75,000
Secretary to the President—George B. Christian, Jr. (O.)	7,500
Vice-President—Calvin Coolidge (Mass.)	12,000
Executive Clerk—Rudolph Foster (Va.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—Judson C. Welliver (Md.)	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State—Charles Evans Hughes (N. Y.)	$12,000
Undersecretary—Henry P. Fletcher (Pa.)	7,500
Assistant Secretary—Fred Morris Dearing (Mo.)	5,000
Second Assistant Secretary—Alvey A. Adee (D. C.)	4,500
Third Assistant Secretary—Robt. Woods Bliss (N. Y.)	4,500
Director of the Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr (N. Y.)	4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis (Neb.)	3,000
Solicitor—Fred K. Nielsen (Neb.)	5,000
Foreign Trade Adviser—William W. Cumberland (Cal.)	4,500
Chief of Bureau of Accounts and Disbursing Clerk—William McNeir (D. C.)	3,500
Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Miles M. Shand (N. J.)	3,000
Chief of Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler (O.)	3,500
Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Worthington E. Stewart (acting), (O.)	2,500
Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—David A. Salmon (Conn.)	3,500
Chief of Division of Publications and Editor of the Department—Gaillard Hunt (Va.)	4,500
Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs—John Van A. MacMurray (D. C.)	4,500
Chief of Division of Latin American Affairs (diplomatic secretary)—Sumner Welles (N. Y.)	3,625
Chief of Division of Passport Control—Philip Adams (Mass.)	2,500
Chief of Division of Western European Affairs—William R. Castle, Jr. (acting), (D. C.)	4,000
Chief of Division of Near Eastern Affairs—Warren D. Robbins (diplomatic secretary, acting), (Mass.)	4,000
Chief of Division of Mexican Affairs—Matthew E. Hanna (diplomatic secretary, acting), (Conn.)	3,000
Chief of Division of Russian Affairs—DeWitt C. Poole (consular officer, acting), (Ill.)	5,000
Chief of Division of Current Information—Henry Suydam (N. Y.)	3,500
Chief of Division of Political and Economic Information—Prentiss B. Gilbert (N. Y.)	4,000
Chief of Vise Office—J. Preston Doughten (consular officer, acting), (Del.)	3,500
Private Secretary to the Secretary—William H. Beck (N. J.)	3,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Andrew W. Mellon (Pa.)	$12,000
Undersecretary—S. Parker Gilbert Jr. (N. J.)	10,000
Assistant Secretary—Eliot Wadsworth (Mass.)	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Edw'd Clifford (Ill.)	5,000
Assistant Secretary—(Vacancy.)	5,000
Comptroller of the Currency—D. R. Crissinger (O.)	*5,000
Treasurer of the U. S.—Frank White (N. D.)	8,000
Assistant Treasurer—Guy F. Allen (Ill.)	3,600
Deputy Assistant Treasurer—Frank J. Thiel (N. Y.)	$3,200
Superintendent of National Bank Redemption Agency—George O. Barnes (Pa.)	3,500
Register of the Treasury—William S. Elliott (Ga.)	4,000
Assistant Register of the Treasury—Harley V. Speelman (O.)	2,500
Commissioner of Internal Revenue—David H. Blair (N. C.)	10,000
Assistant to the Commissioner—Charles P. Smith (Mass.)	5,000
Special Assistant to the Commissioner—Francis G. Matson (Utah)	5,000
Deputy Commissioner—Edward H. Batson (Mo.)	5,000
Deputy Commissioner—Millard F. West (Ky.)	5,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue—C. A. Mapes (Mich.)	5,000
Captain Commandant of Coast Guard—W. E. Reynolds (Cal.)	5,000
Surgeon-General of Public Health Bureau—H. S. Cumming (Va.)	6,000
Director of the Mint—Raymond T. Baker (Nev.)	5,000
Solicitor of the Treasury—Lawrence Becker (Ind.)	5,000
Director of the Bureau of the Budget—Charles G. Dawes (Ill.)	10,000
Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget—William T. Abbott (Ill.)	7,500
Member of Federal Farm Loan Bureau—Charles E. Lobdell (Kas.)	10,000
Member of Federal Farm Loan Bureau—William H. Joyce (Cal.)	10,000
Member of Federal Farm Loan Bureau—William S. A. Smith (Iowa)	10,000
Member of Federal Farm Loan Bureau—Asbury F. Lever (S. C.)	10,000
Director of Bureau of Engraving and Printing—James L. Wilmeth (Ark.)	6,000
Chief of Division of Appointments—James E. Harper (S. C.)	3,000
Chief Clerk—Wilmer G. Platt (Ind)	4,000
Chief of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants—M. J. O'Reilly (Cal.)	4,000
Chief of Division of Customs—G. W. Ashworth (Md.)	4,500
Chief of Division of Printing and Stationery—Fred F. Weston (Iowa)	2,500
Chief of Division of Loans and Currency—C. N. McGroarty (Ala.)	3,500
Superintendent of Mail—S. M. Gaines (Ky.)	2,500
Chief of Division of Secret Service—W. H. Moran (D. C.)	4,000
Disbursing Clerk—John L. Summers (Tenn.)	3,000
Supervising Architect—(Vacancy)	5,000
Commissioner of Public Debt—William S. Broughton (Ill.)	6,000
Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits—Robert G. Hand (Miss.)	6,000

*$7,000 additional salary as member of the federal reserve board.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—John W. Weeks (Mass.)	$12,000
Assistant Secretary—J. Mayhew Wainwright	5,000
Chief of Staff—Gen. John J. Pershing	10,000

The Adjutant-General's Office.

The Adjutant-General—Maj.-Gen. P. C. Harris.
Assistant to the Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. James T. Kerr.
Chief Clerk—Thomas A. O'Brien.

Inspector-General's Department.

Inspector-General—Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain.
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker.

Judge-Advocate General's Office.
Judge-Advocate General—Maj.-Gen. E. H. Crowder.
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—Edwin B. Pitts (acting).
Reserve Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel—John H. Merrill.
Quartermaster's Corps.
Chief of Quartermaster's Corps—Maj.-Gen. Harry L. Rogers.
Chief Clerk—F. M. Cunley.
Military Storekeeper.
Storekeeper—Maj. Charles P. Daly.
Finance Department.
Chief of Finance—Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord.
Medical Department.
Surgeon-General—Maj.-Gen. Merritte W. Ireland.
Chief Clerk—John J. Pringle.
Army Nurse Corps.
Superintendent—Julia C. Stimson.
Corps of Engineers.
Chief of Engineers—Maj.-Gen. Lansing H. Beach.
Chief Clerk—P. J. Dempsey.
Ordnance Department.
Chief of Ordnance—Maj.-Gen. C. C. Williams.
Chief Clerk—Nathan Hazen.
Bureau of Insular Affairs.
Chief of Bureau—Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre.
Chief Clerk—L. V. Carmack.
Signal Corps.
Chief Signal Officer—Maj.-Gen. Geo. O. Squier.
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn.
Air Service.
Chief—Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick.
Chemical Warfare Service.
Director—Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries.
Tank Corps.
Director—Col. Ira C. Welborn.
Militia Bureau.
Chief—Maj.-Gen. George C. Rickards.
Chief Clerk—W. A. Saunders.
Chaplains.
Chief of Chaplains—Col. John T. Axton.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Secretary—Edwin Denby (Mich.)	$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Theodore Roosevelt (N. Y.)	5,000
Private Secretary to Secretary of Navy—Joseph A. Carey.	
Chief Clerk—F. S. Curtis.	

General Board.
Rear-Admirals—W. L. Rodgers, T. Snowden, N. A. McCully, R. H. Jackson, Capt. W. V. Pratt, Capt. F. H. Schofield, Commander M. K. Metcalf, Commander F. A. Todd, Lieut.-Col. L. C. Lucas (retired), U. S. M. C.
Secretary—Commander M. K. Metcalf.
Chief Clerk—Jarvis Butler.
Office of Naval Operations.
Chief of Naval Operations—Rear-Admiral Robert E. Coontz.
Assistant—Capt. W. C. Cole.
Chief Clerk—John T. Cuthbert.
Office of Naval Intelligence.
Director—Rear-Admiral A. T. Long.
Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Chief—Rear-Admiral C. W. Parks.
Assistant Chief—Capt. R. E. Bakenhus.
Chief Clerk—E. W. Whitehorne.
Bureau of Navigation.
Chief—Rear-Admiral T. Washington.
Aid—Commander W. C. Barker, Jr.
Assistant to Chief—Capt. P. Williams.
Chief Clerk—Edward Henkel.
Hydrographic Office.
Hydrographer—Rear-Admiral L. H. C. Chandler.
Clerk—H. A. Babcock.
Bureau of Ordnance.
Chief—Rear-Admiral C. B. McVay, Jr.
Assistant—Capt. F. L. Pinney.
Chief Clerk—E. S. Brandt.
Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Chief—Rear-Admiral David W. Taylor.
Assistant—Lieut.-Commander F. B. Zahn.
Chief Clerk—Henry C. Brunner.
Bureau of Engineering.
Chief—Rear-Admiral Robert S. Griffin.
Assistant to Chief—Capt. A. J. Hepburn.
Chief Clerk—Augustus C. Wrenn.
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.
Paymaster-General—Rear-Admiral D. Porter.
Assistant—Capt. T. W. Leutze.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
Chief—Rear-Admiral E. R. Stitt.
Assistant to Bureau—Capt. J. A. Murphy.
Chief Clerk—Dr. W. S. Gibson.
Naval Medical School.
Medical Director—Commander C. M. Oman.
Naval Dispensary.
Medical Director—Rear-Admiral C. Grayson.
Office of the Judge-Advocate General.
Judge-Advocate General—Rear-Admiral J. L. Latimer.
Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
President—Rear-Admiral W. S. Sims.
Headquarters Marine Corps.
Commandant—Maj.-Gen. J. A. Lejeune.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Postmaster-General—Will H. Hays (Ind.)	$12,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent—William M. Mooney (O.)	4,000
Private Secretary to Postmaster-General—George W. Perkins (N. Y.)	2,500
Assistant Chief Clerk—Thomas J. Howell (Mass.)	2,000
Solicitor for the P. O. D.—John H. Edwards (Ind.)	5,000
Assistant Attorney—Horace J. Donnelly (D. C.)	3,500
Purchasing Agent—Thomas L. Degnan (Pa.)	4,000
Chief Clerk to Purchasing Agent—Alfred H. Keim (D. C.)	2,000
Chief Inspector—Rush D. Simmons (Wis.)	4,000
Chief Clerk, Division Postoffice Inspectors—Daniel S. Shook (Kas.)	2,000
Appointment Clerk—Robert S. Regar (Pa.)	2,000
Disbursing Clerk—Louis A. Delano (Mass.)	2,250
Director Postal Savings—Malcolm Kerlin (N. J.)	.....

Office First Assistant Postmaster-General.

First Assistant Postmaster-General—Hubert Work (Col.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—George B. Corey (N. Y.)	2,500
Superintendent Postoffice Service—William R. Spilman (Kas.)	4,000
Assistant Superintendent Postoffice Service—Charles E. Trotter (Cal.)	3,000
Superintendent Division Postmasters' Appointments—Lorel N. Morgan (W. Va.)	3,000
Assistants Division Postmaster's Appointments—Simon E. Sullivan (Md.), (Vacancy.)	2,000
Superintendent Division of Dead Letters—Charles N. Dalzell (N. Y.)	2,500

Office Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General—Edward H. Shaughnessy (Ill.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—E. Russell White (N. C.)	2,500
Superintendent Railway Adjustments—William E. Triem (O.)	3,000
Assistant Superintendent Railway Adjustments—George H. Grayson (N. C.)	2,250

	Salary.
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—Walter H. Riddell (Ill.)	$4,000
Assistant General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—George F. Stone (N. Y.)	3,500
Chief Clerk Railway Mail Service—Chase C. Gove (Neb.)	2,000
Superintendent Foreign Mails—Edwin Sands (N. Y.)	3,000
Assistant Superintendent—Mrs. Mary K. Macarty (N. H.)	2,000
Office Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	
Third Assistant Postmaster-General—Warren I. Glover (N. J.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—William J. Barrows (Mo.)	2,500
Superintendent Money Order Division—Charles E. Matthews (Okla.)	2,750
Chief Clerk Money Order Division—Francis H. Rainey (D. C.)	2,250
Superintendent Registry System—C. Howard Buckler (Md.)	2,500
Superintendent Division of Finance—William E. Buffington (Pa.)	2,250
Superintendent Division of Stamps—Michael L. Eidsness, Jr. (Iowa)	2,750
Superintendent Classification Division—William C. Wood (Kas.)	2,750
Stamped Envelope Agent—William W. Barre (Neb.)	3,000
Office Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General—Henry H. Billany (Del.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—Lansing M. Dow (N. H.)	2,500
Superintendent Rural Mails—George L. Wood (Md.)	3,000
Chief Clerk Division of Rural Mails—Charles L. Davison (Iowa)	2,000
Superintendent Equipment and Supplies—George Landick, Jr. (Ind.)	2,750
Chief Clerk Division Equipment and Supplies—Joseph H. McAllister (Md.)	2,000
Office of the Comptroller for the Postoffice Department.	
Comptroller—Charles A. Kram (Pa.)	5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—Terence H. Sweeny (Minn.)	3,000
Law Clerk—Faber Stevenson (O.)	3,000
Expert Accountant—Lewis M. Bartlett (Mass.)	3,000
Superintendent Division of Postmasters' Accounts—James R. White (D. C.)	2,750
Superintendent Division of Postal Service Pay Rolls—Joshua H. Clark (Md.)	2,750
Superintendent Electrical Accounting System—Louis Brehm (Ill.)	3,000
Chiefs of Division—J. Ray Grinstead (Mo.), Charles T. Chapline (W. Va.)	2,490

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Secretary—Albert B. Fall (N. M.)	$12,000
First Assistant Secretary—Edward C. Finney (Kas.)	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Francis M. Goodwin (Wash.)	4,500
Assistant to the Secretary—John Harvey (Tex.)	2,750
Chief Clerk—Ezekiel J. Ayers (N. J.)	4,000
Solicitor—Edwin S. Booth (Ore.)	5,000
General Land Office.	
Commissioner—William Spry (Utah)	5,000
Assistant Commissioner—George W. Wickham (Cal.)	3,500
Chief Clerk—Frank Bond (Wyo.)	2,750
Commissioner—Chas. H. Burke (S. D.)	5,000
Office of Indian Affairs.	
Assistant Commissioner—E. B. Meritt (Ark.)	3,500
Chief Clerk—Charles F. Hauke (Wash.)	2,750
Pension Office.	
Commissioner—Washington Gardner (Mich.)	5,000
Deputy Commissioner—Hamlin M. Vandervoort (Ill.)	3,600
Chief Clerk—Alfred D. Wilkinson (Pa.)	2,500
Medical Referee—John F. Keenan (D. C.)	3,000
Patent Office.	
Commissioner—Thos. E. Robertson (Md.)	5,000
First Assistant Commissioner—William A. Kinman (Mich.)	4,500
Assistant Commissioner—Karl Fenning (O.)	3,500
Bureau of Education.	
Commissioner—John J. Tigert (Ky)	5,000
Chief Clerk—James F. Abel (Nev.)	2,000
Geological Survey.	
Director—George Otis Smith (Me.)	6,000
Chief Clerk—Henry C. Rizer (Kas.)	2,500
Reclamation Service.	
Director—Arthur P. Davis (Kas.)	7,500
Assistant Director—Morris Bien (Cal.)	4,800
Chief Counsel—Ottamar Hamele (Okla.)	4,500
Chief Clerk—Charles H. Fitch (Ariz.)	2,500
Bureau of Mines.	
Director—H. Foster Bain (Cal)	6,000
Assistant Director—Elmer A. Holbrook (Ill.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—Harrison E. Meyer (Utah)	3,000
National Park Service.	
Director—Stephen T. Mather (Ill.)	4,500
Assistant Director—Arno B. Cammerer (Wis.)	2,500
Chief Clerk—B. Leslie Vipond (N. Y.)	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

	Salary.
Secretary—Herbert C. Hoover (Cal.)	$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Claudius H. Huston (Tenn.)	5,000
Assistant to the Secretary—George R. Dickson (D. C.)	2,750
Private Secretary to the Secretary—William B. Yancey (Mo.)	2,500
Private Secretary to the Assistant Secretary—Alfred E. Wild, Jr. (D. C.)	2,100
Chief Clerk—E. W. Libbey (D. C.)	3,000
Disbursing Clerk—C. E. Molster (O.)	3,000
Chief of Appointment Division—Clifford Hastings (Wash.)	2,500
Chief of Division of Publications—T. F. McKeon (N. Y.)	2,500
Chief of Division of Supplies—Francis M. Shore (O.)	2,100
Bureau of Census.	
Director—William A. Steuart (Mich.)	7,500
Chief Clerk—Thomas J. Fitzgerald (N. Y.)	4,000
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.	
Director—Julius Klein (N. Y.)	6,000
First Assistant Director—Charles E. Herring (D. C.)	3,500
Second Assistant Director—Oliver P. Hopkins (Pa.)	3,000
Bureau of Standards.	
Director—S. W. Stratton (Ill.)	6,000
Assistant to the Director—H. D. Hubbard (Ill.)	3,600
Bureau of Fisheries.	
Commissioner—Hugh M. Smith (D. C.)	6,000
Deputy Commissioner—Dr. H. Frank Moore (Pa.)	3,500
Bureau of Lighthouses.	
Commissioner—G. R. Putnam (Iowa)	5,000
Deputy Commissioner—J. S. Conway (Mont.)	4,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey.	
Superintendent—Ernest L. Jones (Va.)	*
Assistant—Robert L. Faris (Mo.)	*
Bureau of Navigation.	
Commissioner—David B. Carson (Tenn.)	4,000
Deputy Commissioner—A. J. Tyrer (Wash.)	2,750
Steamboat Inspection Service.	
Supervising Inspector-General—George Uhler (Pa.)	5,000

Deputy Supervising Inspector-General—D. N. Hoover, Jr. (D. C.)..... Salary, $3,000

*Relative rank and pay of captain in U. S. navy.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary—Henry C. Wallace (Iowa) $12,000
Assist. Secretary—Charles W. Pugsley (Neb.) 5,000
Assistant to Secretary—Floyd R. Harrison (Va.) 4,260
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Ruse (D. C.) 3,500
Private Secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture—W. J. O'Leary (O.) 2,500
Chief Personnel Officer—P. L. Gladmon (D. C.) 2,520
Solicitor—Robert W. Williams (Fla.) 5,000
Chief, Forest Service—William B. Greeley (Cal.) 5,000
Chief, Weather Bureau—Charles F. Marvin (O.) 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry—John R. Mohler (Pa.) 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry—William A. Taylor (Mich.) 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Chemistry—Carl L. Alsberg (Mass.) 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Soils—M. Whitney (Md.) 4,000
Chief, Bureau of Entomology—L. O. Howard (N. Y.) 5,000
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey—E. W. Nelson (Ariz.) 4,000
Chief, Bureau of Crop Estimates—Leon M. Estabrook (Tex.) 4,000
Chief, Division of Accounts and Disbursements—A. Zappone (D. C.) 4,000
Chief, Division of Publications—Harlan D. Smith (Cal.) 3,500
Chief, Bureau of Markets—George Livingston (O.) 5,000
Director, States Relations Service—A. C. True (Conn.) 4,500
Chief, Bureau of Public Roads—Thomas H. MacDonald (Iowa) 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General—H. M. Daugherty (O.) ..... Salary, $12,000
Private Secretary and Assistant to Attorney-General—W. Frank Gibbs (O.) 3,000
Solicitor-General—James M. Beck (N.J.) 10,000
Assistant to the Attorney-General—Guy D. Goff (Wis.) 9,000
Assistant Attorney-General (Customs Matters, New York)—William W. Hoppin (N. Y.) 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—William D. Riter (Utah) 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Robert H. Lovett (Ill.) 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Albert Ottinger (N. Y.) 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt (Cal.) 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—John W. H. Crim (N. J.) 7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Rush L. Holland (Col.) 7,500
Solicitor for Department of Interior—Edwin S. Booth (Mont.) 5,000
Solicitor for Department of State—Fred K. Nielson (Neb.) 5,000
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant—Charles E. Stewart (Ala.) 3,500
Disbursing Clerk—Don C. Fees (Neb.) 2,750
Appointment Clerk—C. B. Sornborger (Vt.) 2,000
Attorney in Charge of Pardons—James A. Finch (N. Y.) 3,000
Solicitor of Treasury (Treasury Department)—Lawrence Becker (Ind.) 5,000
Assistant Solicitors—Robert J. Mawhinney (Pa.), Thomas Lack (Pa.) 3,000
Solicitor (Department of Commerce)—William E. Lamb (Ill.) 5,000
Solicitor (Department of Labor)—Theodore G. Risley (Ill.) ..... Salary, $5,000
Assistant Solicitor (Department of Commerce)—James J. O'Hara (Mass.) 3,000
Solicitor (Postoffice Department)—John H. Edward (Ind.) 5,000
Solicitor Internal Revenue—Carl A. Mapes (Mich.) 5,000
Director, Division of Investigation—William J. Burns (N. Y.) 7,500
Asst. Director—J. A. Russell (Mich.) 2,500
Superintendent of Prisons and Prisoners—Heber H. Votaw (O.) 4,000
Chief of Division of Accounts—John D. Harris (Neb.) 3,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Secretary—James P. Davis (Pa.) $12,000
Assistant Secretary—Edward J. Henning (Cal.) 5,000
Chief Clerk—S. J. Gompers, (N. Y.) 3,000
Solicitor—Theodore G. Risley (Ill.) 5,000
Disbursing Clerk—Geo. W. Love (O.) 3,000
Private Secretary to the Secretary—A. E. Cook (Mich.) 2,500

Bureau of Immigration.

Commissioner General of Immigration—William W. Husband (Vt.) 5,000
Assistant Commissioner General—Alfred Hampton (S. C.) 3,500

Bureau of Naturalization.

Commissioner of Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell (Va.) 4,000
Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization—Thomas B. Shoemaker (Pa.) 3,250

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics—Ethelbert Stewart (Ill.) 5,000
Chief Statistician—Charles E. Baldwin (Iowa) 3,000

Children's Bureau.

Chief—Grace Abbott (Neb.) 5,000

United States Employment Service.

Director-General—F. I. Jones (N. J.) 5,000
Assistant Director-General—Wade H. Skinner (W. Va.) 4,500

Division of Conciliation.

Director—Hugh L. Kerwin (Pa.) 5,000

Women's Bureau.

Director—Mary Anderson (Ill.) 5,000
Assistant Director—Agnes L. Peterson (Minn.) 3,500

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Salary of chairman, $12,000; of other commissioners, $10,000.
Commissioners—Charles C. McChord (Ky.), chairman; Balthasar H. Meyer, Henry C. Hall, Winthrop M. Daniels, Clyde B. Aitchison, Joseph B. Eastman, Mark W. Potter, John J. Esch, Johnston B. Campbell, Ernest I. Lewis, Frederick I. Cox.
Secretary—George B. McGinty.
Assistant Secretary—Alfred Holmead.
Assistant to the Secretary—T. A. Gillis.
Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent—T. Leo Haden.
Disbursing Clerk—W. M. Lockwood.
Appointment Clerk—John B. Switzer.
Director of Accounts—Alexander Wylie.
Director of Finance—W. A. Colston.
Chief Examiner—Robert E. Quirk.
Chief of Bureau of Informal Cases—Arja Morgan.
Chief and Attorney of Bureau of Inquiry—John J. Hickey.
Chief Counsel—Patrick J. Farrell.

Chief Inspector of Locomotives—A. G. Pack.
Chief of Bureau of Safety—Wilfred P. Borland.
Director of Service—F. G. Robbins.
Director of Statistics—Max O. Lorenz.
Director of Traffic—W. V. Hardie.
Acting Director of Valuation—C. F. Staples.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Salary of members, $10,000; secretary, $5,000.
Commissioners—Nelson B. Gaskill, chairman; Victor Murdock, vice-chairman; John F. Nugent, Huston Thompson. (One vacancy.)
Secretary—J. P. Yoder.
Chief Counsel—William H. Fuller.
Chief Examiner—M. F. Hudson.
Acting Assistant Secretary and Auditor—C. G. Duganne.
Chief Clerk—Charles H. Becker.
Chief Division of Personnel—Luther H. Waring.
Chief Economist—Francis Walker.

FEDERAL BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

Salary of commissioners, $7,500; assistant commissioner, $5,000.
Commissioner of Mediation—William L. Chambers.
Assistant Commissioner of Mediation—Whitehead Kluttz.
Board of Mediation and Conciliation—Martin A. Knapp, chairman; William L. Chambers, commissioner; Whitehead Kluttz, assistant commissioner.
Secretary—Whitehead Kluttz.
Office—18th and C streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

Salary of members, $7,500.
Commissioners—Thomas Walker Page (Va.), chairman; Thos. O. Marvin, Rep. (Mass.), vice-chairman; David J. Lewis, Dem. (Md.); E. P. Costigan, Prog. (Col.); W. S. Culberson, Rep. (Kas.); Wm. Burgess, Rep. (Pa.).
Secretary—John F. Bethune (Va.).

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.

Chief—Herbert D. Brown.
Assistant Chief and Senior Accountant—Harold N. Graves.
Efficiency Ratings—William H. McReynolds.
Organization—C. R. Hugins.
Accounting—V. G. Croissant.
Office Management—George C. Havenner.
Labor Saving Devices—Wilson E. Wilmot.
Duplication of Work—Herbert H. Rapp.
Chief Clerk and Disbursing Officer—Miss D. F. Fridley.
Librarian—Gladys E. Weaver.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioner—John H. Bartlett (N. H.) president	$5,000
George R. Wales (Vt.)	5,000
Mrs. Helen H. Gardener (D. C.)	5,000
Chief Examiner—Herbert A. Filer (Md.)	3,500
Secretary—John T. Doyle (N. Y.)	2,500

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

Salaries of members, $12,000.
Albert D. Lasker (Ill.), chairman.
T. V. O'Connor (N. Y.).
George E. Chamberlain (Ore.).
Edward C. Plummer (Me.).
Frederick I. Thompson (Ala.).
Meyer Lissner (Cal.).
Admiral W. S. Benson (Ga.).

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—George H. Carter (Ia.)	$6,000
Deputy Public Printer—John Greene (Mass.)	4,500
Chief Clerk—Henry H. Wright (N. Y.)	$2,750
Secretary to Public Printer—Mary A. Tate (Tenn.)	2,500
Foreman of Printing—Elwood S. Moorhead (Pa.)	3,000
Foreman of Binding—Martin R. Speelman (Mo.)	3,000
Foreman of Presswork—Bert E. Bair (Mich.)	3,000
Purchasing Agent—Ernest E. Emerson (Md.)	3,600
Superintendent of Accounts—James K. Wallace (O.)	3,000
Superintendent of Buildings—Walter R. Metz (N. Y.)	3,600
Superintendent of Documents—Alton P. Tisdel (O.)	3,500

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioners—George Vaux, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; Merrill E. Gates, Washington, D. C.; Warren K. Moorehead, Andover, Mass.; Samuel A. Eliot, Boston, Mass.; Frank Knox, Manchester, N. H.; William H. Ketcham, Washington, D. C.; Daniel Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; Hugh L. Scott, Princeton, N. J.; Alfred E. Smith, New York, N. Y.
Secretary—Malcolm McDowell.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

Custodian—Thomas O. Miller (Del.).
Managing Director—George E. Williams.
General Counsel—Isaac Meekins.

WATER POWER COMMISSION.

John W. Weeks, secretary of war, chairman.
Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture.
Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.

Comptroller-General of the United States—J. R. McCarl.
Assistant Comptroller-General of the United States—Lurtin R. Ginn.
Assistant to the Comptroller-General—J. L. Baity.
Chief Attorney—Rudolph L. Golze.
Chief Clerk—Fred B. Kitterman.
Chief of Appointment Division—Eber F. Inbody.
Disbursing Clerk—Carl Collier.
Chiefs of Divisions: Treasury Department Division—W. M. Geddes.
War Department Division—W. H. Barksdale.
Interior Department Division—John K. Willis.
Navy Department Division—Geo. McInturff.
State and Other Departments Division—William S. Dewhirst.
Postoffice Department Division—C. T. M. Cutcheon.

OFFICERS OF FEDERAL VETERANS' BUREAU.

Director—Col. Charles R. Forbes.
Executive Officer and Assistant Director—Maj. Leon Fraser.
Chief of Administration—Maj. A. C. York.
General Counsel—Charles F. Cramer.
Manager of District Offices—Col. G. E. Ijams.
Assistant Director in charge of: Finance—H. W. Breining.
Medical—Col. R. U. Patterson.
Rehabilitation—Maj. A. D. Dean.
Insurance—Col. C. A. Penington.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

Director—Charles G. Dawes.
Assistant Director—William T. Abbott.
Assistants to the Director—Brig.-Gen. George van Horn Moseley, U. S. A.; J. Clawson Roop, Francis J. Kilkenny, Howard Baker.
Chief of Division of Estimates—D. B. MacLeod.
Counsel—Charles W. Collins.

The Federal Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Salaries: Chief justice, $15,000; associate justices, $14,500; clerk, $6,000; marshal, $4,500; reporter, $4,500.

Chief Justice—William Howard Taft, O...1921
Associate Justices—Joseph McKenna, Cal..1898
Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts.....1902
William R. Day, Ohio.....1903
Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming.....1910
Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey.....1912
James C. McReynolds, Tennessee.....1914
Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts.....1916
John H. Clarke, Ohio.....1916
Clerk—James D. Maher, Dist. of Col.....1913
Marshal—Frank K. Green, Dist. of Col....1915
Reporter—Ernest Knaebel, Colorado.....1916

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Salaries: Chief justice, $8,000; judges, $7,500.

Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Ala..1913
Associate judges—Fenton W. Booth, Ill...1905
George E. Downey, Indiana.....1915
James Hay, Virginia.....1916
Samuel J. Graham, Pennsylvania.....1919

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1909, and Feb. 25, 1910.

Salaries: Judges, $8,500; marshal, $3,000; clerk, $3,500.

Presiding Judge—Marion De Vries, Washington, D. C.....1921
Associate Judges—James F. Smith, Cal...1910
Orion M. Barber, Vermont.....1910
George E. Martin, Ohio.....1911
(One vacancy.)
Marshal—Frank H. Briggs, Maine.....1911
Clerk—A. B. Shelton, Dist. of Columbia..1910

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA.

Act of June 30, 1906.

Judge—Charles S. Lobinger (Neb.)....$8,000
District attorney—Chauncey P. Holcomb (Del.)..... 4,000
Marshal—Nelson E. Lurton (Mo.)..... 3,000
Clerk—James P. Connolly (Neb.)..... 3,000
Location—Shanghai, China.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

For salaries of judges see Supreme court justices, Circuit court judges and District court judges.

First Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Oliver W. Holmes; circuit judges, George H. Bingham, Charles F. Johnson, Geo. W. Anderson; district judges, Clarence Hale, Arthur L. Brown, Edgar Aldrich, James M. Morton, Jr.

Second Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis; circuit judges, Henry Wade Rogers, Charles M. Hough, Martin T. Manton, Julius M. Mayer; district judges, Frank Cooper, George W. Ray, John R. Hazel, Thomas I. Chatfield, Learned Hand, Edwin S. Thomas, Augustus N. Hand, Harland B. Howe, John Clark Knox, Edwin L. Garvin.

Third Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Mahlon Pitney; circuit judges, Victor B. Woolley, Joseph Buffington, J. Warren Davis; district judges, J. W. Thompson, John Rellstab, Charles P. Orr, Charles B. Witmer, Oliver B. Dickinson, W. H. Seward Thompson, Joseph L. Bodine, Charles F. Lynch.

Fourth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Chief Justice William Howard Taft; circuit judges, Edmund Waddill, Jr., Charles A. Woods, Martin A. Knapp; district judges, Benjamin F. Keller, Henry G. Connor, James E. Boyd, H. Clay McDowell, John C. Rose, Henry A. M. Smith, Edwin Y. Webb, Henry H. Watkins, D. Lawrence Grover, William E. Baker, Geo. W. McClintic.

Fifth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice James C. McReynolds; circuit judges, Richard W. Walker, Nathan P. Bryan, Alex. C. King; district judges, Edward R. Meek, William I. Grubb, Rufus E. Foster, William B. Sheppard, Rhydon M. Call, Henry D. Clayton, Robert T. Ervin, DuVal West, W. R. Smith, Beverly D. Evans, George W. Jack, Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., Edwin R. Holmes, James C. Wilson, Samuel H. Sibley, W. Lee Estes, Charles Kerr.

Sixth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice William R. Day; circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Loyal E. Knappen, Maurice H. Donahue; district judges, Walter Evans, A. M. J. Cochran, John E. Sater, Edward T. Sanford, Clarence W. Sessions, J. M. Killits, Arthur J. Tuttle, D. C. Westhaver, John W. Peck, J. W. Ross.

Seventh Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice John H. Clarke; circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, Samuel Alschuler, Julian W. Mack, Evan A. Evans, George T. Page; district judges, Albert B. Anderson, K. M. Landis, George A. Carpenter, Ferdinand A. Geiger, George W. English, Louis FitzHenry, Claude Z. Luse.

Eighth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter; circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, Kimbrough Stone, Walter I. Smith, John E. Carland; district judges, Page Morris, Jacob Trieber, J. A. Riner, Charles F. Amidon, Henry T. Reed, J. C. Pollock, J. H. Cotteral, Robert E. Lewis, Wilbur F. Booth, A. S. Van Valkenburgh, Frank A. Youmans, James D. Elliott, Martin J. Wade, Tillman D. Johnson, Thomas C. Munger, Joseph W. Woodrough, Colin Neblett, R. L. Williams, Charles B. Faris.

Ninth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Joseph McKenna; circuit judges, E. M. Ross, William B. Gilbert, W. W. Morrow, William H. Hunt; district judges, C. E. Wolverton, William C. Van Fleet, E. S. Farrington, F. S. Dietrich, R. S. Bean, E. E. Cushman, Frank H. Rudkin, George M. Bourquin, Jeremiah Neterer, Maurice T. Dooling, William H. Sawtelle, Benjamin F. Bledsoe, Oscar A. Trippet.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Salaries of circuit judges, $8,500 each.

First Judicial Circuit—Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Porto Rico. Circuit judges, George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H., June 5, 1913; Charles F. Johnson, Portland, Me., Oct. 1, 1917; George W. Anderson, Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, 1918.

Second Judicial Circuit—Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, New York. Circuit judges, Julius M. Mayer, New York, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1921; Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 28, 1913; Charles M. Hough, New York, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1916; Martin T. Manton, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1918.

Third Judicial Circuit—Districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. Circuit judges, Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25, 1906; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del., Aug. 12, 1914; J. Warren Davis, Trenton N. J., June 6, 1920.

Fourth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. Circuit judges, Edmund Waddill, Jr., Richmond, Va., June 2, 1921; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C., June 5, 1913; Martin A. Knapp, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1910.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Canal Zone. Circuit judges, Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 5, 1914; Nathan P. Bryan, Jacksonville, Fla., April 23, 1920; Alex. C. King, Atlanta, Ga., May 24, 1920.

Sixth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee. Circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 3, 1911; Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 31, 1910; Maurice H. Donahue, Columbus, O., Oct. 29, 1919.

Seventh Judicial Circuit—Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21, 1902; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1911; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1915; Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wis., May 10, 1916; George T. Page, Peoria, Ill., March 1, 1919.

Eighth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma. Circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn., March 17, 1892; John E. Carland, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911; Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1911; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21, 1916.

Ninth Judicial Circuit—Districts of California, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii. Circuit judges, E. M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1895; W. B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore., March 18, 1892; William W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1897; William H. Hunt, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911.

JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

With date of commission. Salaries, $7,500 each.

Alabama—Northern and middle dists.	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	May	2, 1914
Southern district	Robert T. Ervin	Mobile	Jan.	23, 1917
Northern district	William I. Grubb	Birmingham	May	18, 1909
Alaska—First district	Thomas M. Reed	Juneau	Aug.	16, 1921
Second district	G. J. Lomen	Nome	Aug.	19, 1921
Third district	Elmer E. Ritchie	Valdez	Aug.	16, 1921
Fourth district	Charles E. Bunnel	Fairbanks	Jan.	5, 1915
Arizona	William H. Sawtelle	Tucson	Aug.	18, 1913
Arkansas—Eastern district	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	July	26, 1900
Western district	Frank A. Youmans	Fort Smith	June	20, 1911
California—Northern district	Maurice T. Dooling	San Francisco	July	28, 1913
	William C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	Apr.	2, 1907
Southern district	Benjamin F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	Oct.	16, 1914
	Oscar A. Trippett	Los Angeles	Mar.	3, 1915
Canal Zone	Charles Kerr	Ancon	July	16, 1921
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	Apr.	10, 1906
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	Nov.	17, 1913
Delaware	Hugh M. Morris	Wilmington	Jan.	27, 1919
Florida—Northern district	William B. Sheppard	Pensacola	Sept.	4, 1907
Southern district	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	Mar.	28, 1913
Georgia—Northern district	Samuel H. Sibley	Atlanta	Aug.	5, 1919
Southern district	Beverly D. Evans	Savannah	Aug.	15, 1917
Hawaii	James L. Coke, C. J., Sup. Ct.	Honolulu	Mar.	3, 1918
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	Mar.	19, 1907
Illinois—Northern district	Kenesaw M. Landis	Chicago	Mar.	18, 1905
	George A. Carpenter	Chicago	Jan.	11, 1910
Eastern district	George W. English	Danville	May	3, 1918
Southern district	Louis FitzHenry	Peoria	July	6, 1918
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	Dec.	8, 1902
Iowa—Northern district	Henry T. Reed	Cresco	Mar.	7, 1904
Southern district	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	Mar.	3, 1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	Dec.	1, 1903
Kentucky—Eastern district	A. M. J. Cochran	Covington	July	1, 1901
Western district	Walter Evans	Louisville	Mar.	3, 1899
Louisiana—Eastern district	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	Feb.	2, 1909
Western district	George W. Jack	Shreveport	Mar.	16, 1917
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	July	1, 1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	Apr.	4, 1910
Massachusetts	James M. Morton, Jr.	Boston	Aug.	12, 1912
Michigan—Eastern district	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	Aug.	6, 1912
Western district	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	Oct.	3, 1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Minneapolis	May	4, 1914
	Page Morris	Duluth	July	1, 1903
Mississippi—Two districts	Edwin R. Holmes	Jackson	Oct.	24, 1918
Missouri—Eastern district	Charles B. Faris	St. Louis	Oct.	3, 1919
Western district	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City	June	26, 1910
Montana	George M. Bourquin	Butte	Mar.	8, 1912
Nebraska	T. C. Munger	Lincoln	Mar.	1, 1907
	Joseph W. Woodrough	Omaha	Apr.	3, 1916
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson	Jan.	10, 1907
New Hampshire	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	Feb.	20, 1891
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	May	18, 1909
	Jospeh L. Bodine	Trenton	June	2, 1920
	Charles F. Lynch	Newark	July	1, 1919
New Mexico	Colin Neblett	Santa Fe	Feb.	5, 1917
New York—Northern district	George W. Ray	Norwich	Sept.	12, 1902
	Frank Cooper	Albany	June	3, 1920
Southern district	Augustus N. Hand	New York city	Sept.	30, 1914
	John Clark Knox	New York city	Apr.	12, 1918
	Learned Hand	New York city	Apr.	26, 1909
Eastern district	Thomas I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	Jan.	9, 1907
	Edwin L. Garvin	Brooklyn	Mar.	21, 1918
Western district	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	June	5, 1900
North Carolina—Eastern district	Henry G. Connor	Wilson	May	25, 1909
Western district	James F. Boyd	Greensboro	July	1, 1900
	Edwin Yates Webb	Charlotte	Nov.	5, 1919

North Dakota	Charles F. Amidon	Fargo	Aug. 31,	1896
Ohio—Northern district	D. C. Westenhaver	Cleveland	Mar. 14,	1917
	John M. Killits	Toledo	June 24,	1910
Southern district	John W. Peck	Cincinnati	Nov. 5,	1919
	John E. Sater	Columbus	Mar. 18,	1907
Oklahoma—Eastern district	R. L. Williams	Muskogee	Jan. 7,	1919
Western district	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	Nov. 11,	1907
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	Nov. 20,	1905
	Robert S. Bean	Portland	Apr. 28,	1909
Pennsylvania—Eastern district	Oliver B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	Apr. 28,	1914
	J. Whitaker Thompson	Philadelphia	July 16,	1912
Middle district	Charles B. Witmer	Sunbury	May 2,	1911
Western district	W. H. S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	July 21,	1914
	Charles P. Orr	Pittsburgh	Apr. 8,	1909
Porto Rico	Jose C. Hernandez, Ch. J.	San Juan	Apr. 9,	1909
Rhode Island	Arthur L. Brown	Providence	Oct. 15,	1896
South Carolina—Eastern district	Henry A. M. Smith	Charleston	June 7,	1911
Western district	Henry H. Watkins	Anderson	July 22,	1919
South Dakota	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	June 7,	1911
Tennessee—Eastern and middle dists.	Edward T. Sanford	Knoxville	May 18,	1908
Western district	J. W. Ross	Memphis	May 31,	1921
Texas—Eastern district	W. Lee Estes	Texarkana	Feb. 18,	1920
Western district	DuVal West	San Antonio	Dec. 21,	1916
	W. R. Smith	El Paso	Apr. 12,	1917
Northern district	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	July 13,	1898
	James C. Wilson	Fort Worth	Mar. 5,	1919
Southern district	J. C. Hutcheson, Jr.	Houston	Apr. 6,	1918
Utah	Tillman D. Johnson	Salt Lake City	Nov. 2,	1915
Vermont	Harland B. Howe	Burlington	Feb. 22,	1915
Virginia—Eastern district	D. Lawrence Grover	Norfolk	June 2,	1921
Western district	H. Clay McDowell	Bigstone Gap	Nov. 12,	1901
Washington—Western district	Edward E. Cushman	Tacoma	May 1,	1912
	Jeremiah Neterer	Seattle	July 21,	1913
Eastern district	Frank H. Rudkin	Spokane	Jan. 31,	1911
West Virginia—Northern district	William E. Baker	Elkins	April 4,	1921
Southern district	Benjamin F. Keller	Bramwell	July 1,	1901
	George W. McClintic	Charleston	July 25,	1921
Wisconsin—Eastern district	Ferdinand A. Geiger	Milwaukee	Mar. 20,	1912
Western district	Claude Z. Luse	Superior	April 27,	1921
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	Sept. 22,	1890

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Alabama—Northern district, Eric Pettus, Birmingham; middle district, Thomas D. Samford, Montgomery; southern district, Alexander D. Pitts, Mobile.
Alaska—First division, Arthur G. Shoup, Juneau; second division, Fred M. Harrison, Nome; third division, Sherman Duggan, Valdez; fourth division, Guy Erwin, Fairbanks.
Arizona—Thomas A. Flynn, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Eastern district, June P. Wooten, Little Rock; western district, Samuel S. Langley, Fort Smith.
California—Northern district, J. T. Williams, San Francisco; southern district, John R. O'Connor, Los Angeles.
Canal Zone—A. C. Hindman, Ancon.
Colorado—John Foster Symes, Denver.
Connecticut—Edward L. Smith, Hartford.
Delaware—James H. Hughes, Jr., Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Peyton Gordon, Washington.
Florida—Northern district, John L. Neeley, Pensacola; southern district, Herbert S. Phillips, Tampa.
Georgia—Northern district, Hooper Alexander, Atlanta; southern district, John W. Bennett.
Hawaii—S. C. Huber, Honolulu.
Idaho—James L. McClear, Boise.
Illinois—Northern district, Charles F. Clyne, Chicago; eastern district, James G. Burnside, Danville; southern district, Edward C. Knotts, Springfield.
Indiana—Frederick Van Nuys, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Northern district, Frank A. O'Connor, Sioux City; southern district, Edwin G. Moon, Ottumwa.
Kansas—Al. F. Williams, Topeka.
Kentucky—Western district, W. V. Gregory, Louisville; eastern district, Sawyer A. Smith, Covington.
Louisiana—Eastern district, Louis H. Burns, New Orleans; western district, Hugh C. Fisher, Shreveport.
Maine—John F. A. Merrill, Portland.
Maryland—Robert R. Carman, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Robert O. Harris, Boston.
Michigan—Eastern district, John E. Kinnane, Detroit; western district, Myron H. Walker, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Alfred Jaques, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Northern district, Lemuel E. Oldham, Oxford; southern district, Julian P. Alexander, Jackson.
Missouri—Eastern district, James E. Carroll, St. Louis; western district, Charles C. Madison, Kansas City.
Montana—John L. Slattery, Helena.
Nebraska—James C. Kinsler, Omaha.
Nevada—William Woodburn, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Fred H. Brown, Concord.
New Jersey—Elmer H. Geran, Newark.
New Mexico—George R. Craig, Albuquerque.
New York—Northern district, Hiram C. Todd, Albany; southern district, William H. Hayward, New York city; eastern district, Wallace E. J. Collins, Brooklyn; western district, Stephen T. Lockwood, Buffalo.
North Carolina—Eastern district, E. F. Aydlett, Elizabeth City; western district, Frank A. Linney, Ashboro.
North Dakota—Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo.
Ohio—Northern district, Edwin S. Wertz, Cleveland; southern district, James R. Clark, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Eastern district, Frank Lee, Muskogee; western district, Herbert M. Peck, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—Lester W. Humphreys, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Eastern district, George W. Coles, Philadelphia; middle district, Andrew B. Dunsmore, Sunbury; western district, Walter Lyon, Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico—Ira K. Wells, San Juan.
Rhode Island—Norman S. Case, Providence.
South Carolina—Eastern district, Francis H. Weston, Charleston; western district, Ernest F. Cochran, Greenville.
South Dakota—S. Wesley Clark, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—Eastern district, George C. Taylor, Knoxville; middle district, Lee Douglas, Nashville; western district, S. E. Murray, Memphis.
Texas—Eastern district, E. J. Smith, Sherman; northern district, Henry Zweifel, Fort Worth; western district, John D. Hartman, San Antonio; southern district, D. E. Simmons, Houston.
Utah—Charles M. Morris, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Vernon A. Bullard, Burlington.
Virginia—Eastern district, Paul W. Kear, Richmond; western district, Thomas J. Muncey, Roanoke.
Washington—Western district, Thomas P. Revelle, Seattle; eastern district, Frank R. Jeffrey, Spokane.
West Virginia—Northern district, Stuart W. Walker, Parkersburg; southern district, L. H. Kelly, Huntington.
Wisconsin—Eastern district, H. A. Sawyer, Milwaukee; western district, William H. Dougherty, Madison.
Wyoming—A. D. Walton, Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Alabama—Northern district, Henry A. Skeggs, Birmingham; middle district, McDuffie Cain, Montgomery; southern district, Christopher G. Gewin, Mobile.
Alaska—First division, George D. Beaumont, Juneau; second division, Morris Griffith, Nome; third division, F. R. Brenneman, Valdez; fourth division, Gilbert B. Stevens, Fairbanks.
Arizona—Joseph P. Dillon, Tucson.
Arkansas—Eastern district, A. Jackson Walls, Little Rock; western district, John H. Parker, Fort Smith.
California—Northern district, James B. Holohan, San Francisco; southern district, Charles T. Walton, Los Angeles.
Canal Zone—Horace D. Ridenour, Ancon.
Colorado—Samuel J. Burris, Denver.
Connecticut—William R. Palmer, New Haven.
Delaware—Walter S. Money, Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia—Maurice Splain, Washington.
Florida—Northern district, Peter H. Miller, Pensacola; southern district, Benjamin E. Dyson, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Northern district, Claude Bond, Atlanta; southern district, Joseph S. Davis, Macon.
Hawaii—Oscar P. Cox, Honolulu.
Idaho—Frank M. Brashears, Boise.
Illinois—Northern district, Robert R. Levy, Chicago; eastern district, Cooper Stout, Danville; southern district, Vincent Y. Dallman, Springfield.
Indiana—Mark Storen, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Northern district, Fred Davis, Dubuque; southern district, Nicholas F. Reed, Des Moines.
Kansas—Fred R. Fitzpatrick, Topeka.
Kentucky—Western district, Edgar H. James, Louisville; eastern district, Henry M. Cox, Covington.
Louisiana—Eastern district, Victor Loisel, New Orleans; western district, John H. Kirkpatrick, Shreveport.
Maine—Stillman E. Woodman, Portland.
Maryland—William W. Stockham, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—William J. Keville, Boston.
Michigan—Eastern district, Henry Behrendt, Detroit; western district, Herman O'Connor, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Edward Rustad, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Northern district, Bruce Alexander, Oxford; southern district, Floyd Loper, Jackson.
Missouri—Eastern district, John E. Lynch, St. Louis; western district, William A. Shelton, Kansas City
Montana—Joseph L. Ashbridge, Helena.
Nebraska—Dennis H. Cronin, Omaha.
Nevada—Thomas Pickett, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Thos. B. Donnelly, Concord.
New Jersey—Albert Bollschweiler, Trenton.
New Mexico—Secundino Romero, Santa Fe.
New York—Northern district, Clayton L. Wheeler, Utica; southern district, William C. Hecht, New York city; eastern district, James M. Power, Brooklyn; western district, John D. Lynn, Rochester.
North Carolina—Eastern district, George H. Bellamy, Raleigh; western district, Brownlow Jackson, Asheville.
North Dakota—Stephen J. Doyle, Fargo.
Ohio—Northern district, Geo. A. Stauffer, Cleveland; southern district, Michael Devanny, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Western district, Alva McDonald, Oklahoma City; eastern district, Henry F. Cooper, Muskogee.
Oregon—Clarence R. Hotchkiss, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Eastern district, W. Frank Mathues, Philadelphia; middle district, John H. Glass, Scranton; western district, John F. Short, Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico—William R. Bennett, San Juan.
Rhode Island—John J. Richards, Providence.
South Carolina—Eastern district, James L. Sims, Charleston; western district, C. J. Lyon, Greenville.
South Dakota—William Hickey, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Eastern district, Inslee C. King, Knoxville; middle district, Edward Albright, Nashville; western district, Stanley H. Trezevant, Memphis.
Texas—Eastern district, Phil E. Baer, Texarkana; northern district, James A. Badgett, Dallas; western district, David A. Walker, San Antonio; southern district, Richard A. Harvin, Houston.
Utah—Aquila Nebeker, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Arthur P. Carpenter, Rutland.
Virginia—Eastern district, Clarence G. Smithers, Norfolk; western district, S. Green Proffit, Roanoke.
Washington—Eastern district, Arthur F. Kees, Spokane; western district, E. B. Benn, Tacoma.
West Virginia—Northern district, Clarence E. Smith, Parkersburg; southern district, William Osborne, Huntington.
Wisconsin—Eastern district, Samuel W. Randolph, Milwaukee; western district, William R. Chellis, Madison.
Wyoming—Hugh L. Patton, Cheyenne.

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

[From the American Israelite.]

Austria	300,000	Poland	3,300,000	Morocco	110,000
Lithuania	250,000	Ukrainia	3,300,000	Argentina	100,000
Jugo Slavia	200,000	United States	3,100,000	Canada	100,000
Africa (part)	170,000	Russia	900,000	Turkey	100,000
France	150,000	Roumania	650,000	Palestine	100,000
Algeria, Tunis	150,000	Germany	540,000	Australasia	20,000
Arabia	130,000	Hungary	450,000	Other countries	330,000
Greece	120,000	Czecho-Slovakia	450,000		
Holland	110,000	British Isles	300,000	Total	15,430,000

United States Diplomatic and Consular Service.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE (NOV. 1, 1921).

Explanation—A. E. & P., ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; E. E. & M. P., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; M. R., minister resident; M. R. & C.-G. minister resident and consul-general. Appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate.

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Argentine Republic.	Fredk. J. Stimson, Mass., A. E. & P.	Buenos Aires	Maryland	$17,500
	Craig W. Wadsworth, Sec.	Buenos Aires	New York	4,000
Belgium	Brand Whitlock, A. E. & P.	Brussels	Ohio	17,500
	Hallett Johnson, Sec.	Brussels	New Jersey	3,628
Bolivia	Jesse S. Cottrell, E. E. & M. P.	La Paz	Tennessee	10,000
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan, A. E. & P.	Rio de Janeiro	New York	17,500
	H. F. A. Schoenfeld, Sec. of Emb.	Rio de Janeiro	Dist. Col.	3,625
Bulgaria	Charles S. Wilson, A. E. & M. P.	Sofia	Maine	10,000
Chile	William M. Collier, A. E. & M. P.	Santiago	New York	17,500
	Norval Richardson, Sec. of Emb.	Santiago	Indiana	4,000
China	Jacob G. Schurman, E. E. & M. P.	Peking	New York	12,000
	Albert B. Ruddock, Sec. of Emb.	Peking	Illinois	3,625
	Com. Charles T. Hutchins, Nav. Att.	Peking	Navy	.....
	Lieut.-Col. W. S. Drysdale, Mil. Att.	Peking	Army	.....
Colombia	Hoffman Philip, E. E. & M. P.	Bogota	New York	10,000
Costa Rica	(Vacancy)	San Jose		10,000
Cuba	Boaz W. Long, E. E. & M. P.	Havana	New Mexico	12,000
	Francis White, Sec. of Leg.	Havana	Maryland	3,625
Czecho-Slovakia	Lewis Einstein, E. E. & M. P.	Prague	New York	12,000
	Wm. S. Howell, Jr., 2d Sec. of Leg.	Prague	Texas	3,000
	Alan F. Winslow, 3d Sec. of Leg.	Prague	Illinois	2,500
	Maj. E. R. Warner McCabe, Mil. Att.	Prague	Army	.....
Denmark	John D. Prince, E. E. & M. P.	Copenhagen	New Jersey	10,000
	T. Hart Anderson, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Copenhagen	New York	3,000
	Benjamin Muse, 3d Sec. of Leg.	Copenhagen	Virginia	2,500
Dominican Republic	Wm. W. Russell, M. R. & C.-G.	Santo Domingo	Dist. Col'bia	10,000
Ecuador	Charles S. Hartman, E. E. & M. P.	Quito	Montana	10,000
Egypt	J. M. Howell, Agt. & C.-G.	Cairo	Ohio	6,500
Finland	Charles L. Kagey, E. E. & M. P.	Helsingfors	Kansas	10,000
	Alexander R. Magruder, Sec. of Leg.	Helsingfors	Maryland	4,000
France	Myron T. Herrick, A. E. & P.	Paris	Ohio	17,500
	Sheldon Whitehouse, Couns. of Emb.	Paris	Illinois	4,000
	Frederick A. Sterling, Couns. of Emb.	Paris	Texas	4,000
	Perry Belden, Sec. of Emb.	Paris	New York	3,625
	Col. T. Bentley Mott, Mil. Att.	Paris	Army	.....
	Rr.-Admiral T. P. Magruder, Nav. Att.	Paris	Navy	.....
Germany	Ellis Loring Dresel, charge d'affaires.	Berlin	Massachusetts	.....
	Frederick R. Dolbeare, first secretary.	Berlin	Connecticut	3,625
	Richard E. Pennoyer, 2d secretary.	Berlin	California	3,625
Great Britain	George Harvey, A. E. & P.	London	New York	17,500
	J. Butler Wright, Couns. of Emb.	London	New York	4,000
	L. Lanier Winslow, Sec. of Emb.	London	New York	3,625
	Arthur B. Lane, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London	New York	3,000
	Curtis C. Williams, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London	Ohio	2,000
	Rear-Admiral C. B. Morgan, Nav. Att.	London	Navy	.....
	Col. O. N. Solbert, Mil. Att.	London	Army	.....
Greece	Edward Capps, E. E. & M. P.	Athens	New Jersey	10,000
Guatemala	Roy T. Davis, E. E. & M. P.	Guatemala	Missouri	10,000
Haiti	Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, E. E & M. P.	Port au Prince	Louisiana	10,000
Honduras	Franklin E. Morales, E. E. & M. P.	Tegucigalpa	New Jersey	10,000
Italy	Richard W. Child, A. E. & P.	Rome	Massachusetts	17,500
	Franklin M. Gunther, Couns. of Emb.	Rome	Virginia	4,000
	F. G. de Billier, Sec. Emb.	Rome	New York	4,000
	Capt. Joseph M. Reeves, Nav. Att.	Rome	Navy	.....
	Col. Evan M. Johnson, Mil. Att.	Rome	Army	.....
Japan	Charles B. Warren, A. E. & P.	Tokyo	Michigan	17,500
	Edward Bell, Couns. of Emb.	Tokyo	Pennsylvania	4,000
	Capt. E. H. Watson, Nav. Att.	Tokyo	Navy	.....
	Maj. Charles Burnett, Mil. Att.	Tokyo	Army	.....
Liberia	Solomon P. Hood, M. R. & C.-G.	Monrovia	New Jersey	5,000
	Richard C. Bundy, Sec. of Leg.	Monrovia	Ohio	3,625
	Col. Charles Young, Mil. Att.	Monrovia	Army	.....
Luxemburg	William Phillips, E. E. & M. P.	The Hague	Massachusetts	12,000
Mexico	(Vacancy) A. E. & P.	Mexico		17,500
	Geo. T. Summerlin, Couns. of Emb.	Mexico	Louisiana	4,000
	Matthew E. Hanna, 2d Sec. of Emb.	Mexico	Connecticut	2,625
	Maj. Albert Goodman, Mil. Att.	Mexico	Army	.....
Montenegro	Edward Capps, E. E. & M. P.	Athens	New Jersey	10,000
Morocco	Maxwell Blake, Agt. & C.-G.	Tangier	Missouri	7,500
Netherlands	William Phillips, E. E. & M. P.	The Hague	Massachusetts	12,000
	Norman Armour, Sec. of Leg.	The Hague	New Jersey	3,625
	Capt. James B. Ord, Mil. Att.	The Hague	Army	.....
	Com. David Worth Bagley, Nav. Att.	The Hague	Navy	.....
Nicaragua	John E. Ramer, E. E. & M. P.	Managua	Colorado	10,000
Norway	Laurits S. Swenson, E. E. & M. P.	Christiania	Minnesota	10,000
	Charles B. Curtis, Sec. of Leg.	Christiania	New York	2,625
	Maj. F. A. Holmer, Mil. Att.	Christiania	Army	.....
	Capt. K. G. Castleman, Nav. Att.	Christiania	Navy	.....

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Panama	John Glover South, E. E. & M. P.	Panama	Kentucky	$10,000
	Maj. Fred T. Cruse, Mil. Att.	Panama	Army	.....
Paraguay	Daniel F. Mooney, E. E. & M. P.	Asuncion	Ohio	10,000
Persia	Joseph S. Kornfeld, E. E. & M. P.	Teheran	Ohio	10,000
Peru	William E. Gonzales, A. E. & P.	Lima	South Carolina	17,500
	Wm. B. Southworthy, 3d Sec. of Emb.	Lima	Pennsylvania	2,500
Poland	Hugh S. Gibson, E. E. & M. P.	Warsaw	California	12,000
	Benjamin Thaw, Jr., 2d Sec. of Leg.	Warsaw	Maryland	3,625
	Capt. Elbert E. Farman, Jr., Mil. Att.	Warsaw	Army	.....
Portugal	Thomas H. Birch, E. E. & M. P.	Lisbon	New Jersey	10,000
	Norval Richardson, Sec. of Leg.	Lisbon	California	3,625
	Lieut.-Com. Geo. A. Dorsey, Nav. Att.	Lisbon	Navy	.....
	Maj. Thomas F. Van Natta, Mil. Att.	Lisbon	Army	.....
Roumania	Peter Augustus Jay, E. E. & M. P.	Bukharest	Rhode Island	10,000
	James G. Bailey, Sec. of Leg.	Bukharest	Kentucky	4,000
	Capt. Arthur Poillon, Mil. Att.	Bukharest	Army	.....
Russia	(No diplomatic relations)			
Salvador	Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., E.E. & M.P.	San Salvador	New York	10,000
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, kingdom of	H. Percival Dodge, E. E. & M. P.	Belgrade	Massachusetts	10,000
	John W. Belt, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Belgrade	Kentucky	3,000
Siam	Edward E. Brodie, E. E. & M. P.	Bangkok	Oregon	10,000
	J. D. C. Rodgers, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Bangkok	Pennsylvania	3,000
	Leng Hui, Int.	Bangkok		2,000
Spain	Cyrus E. Woods, A. E. & P.	Madrid	Pennsylvania	17,500
	Jefferson Coffery, Sec. of Emb.	Madrid	Louisiana	4,000
	Capt. Chas. C. March, Nav. Att.	Madrid	Navy	.....
	Lieut.-Col. T. S. Van Natta, Mil. Att.	Madrid	Army	.....
Sweden	Ira Nelson Morris, E. E. & M. P.	Stockholm	Illinois	10,000
	Maj. F. A. Holmer, Mil. Att.	Stockholm	Army	.....
	Capt. K. G. Castleman, Nav. Att.	Stockholm	Navy	.....
Switzerland	Joseph C. Grew, E. E. & M. P.	Bern	Massachusetts	10,000
	William W. Smith, 1st Sec. of Leg.	Bern	New York	3,000
Uruguay	Robert E. Jeffery, E. E. & M. P.	Montevideo	Arkansas	10,000
Venezuela	Willis C. Cook, E. E. & M. P.	Caracas	South Dakota	10,000

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

Abbreviations: C.-G., consul-general; C., consul; V.-C., vice-consul; C. A., commercial agent.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Charles C. Eberhardt, Kas. $5,000
Ralph J. Totten, Tenn. 5,000
Robert Frazer, Jr., Pa. 5,000
Arthur Garrels, Mo. 5,000

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Aires—Wm. H. Robertson, Va., C.-G. 8,000
Rosario—Wilbert L. Bonney, Ill., C. 3,500

AUSTRIA.

(Consular service not re-established up to Nov. 10, 1921.)

BELGIUM.

Antwerp—George S. Messersmith, Pa., C. 4,000
Brussels—Henry H. Morgan, La., C.-G. 8,000
Ghent—Charles R. Nasmith, N. Y., C. 3,500
Leige—George M. Hanson, Utah, C. 4,000

BOLIVIA.

La Paz—W. Duval Brown, C. 3,500

BRAZIL.

Bahia—Thomas H. Bevan, Md., C. 3,500
Para—George H. Pickerell, O., C. 5,000
Pernambuco—Charles R. Cameron, N. Y., C. 3,000
Porto Alegre—Samuel T. Lee, Mich., C. 5,000
Rio de Janeiro—Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C.-G. 8,000
Santos—(Vacancy).
Sao Paulo—Ezra M. Lawton, O., C. 4,500

BULGARIA.

Sofia—Graham H. Kemper, Ky., C. 4,500

CHILE.

Antofagasta—Thos. W. Voetter, N. M., C. 4,000
Arica—Homer Brett, Miss., C. 3,000
Concepcion—Doyle C. McDonough, Mo., C. 3,000
Iquique—C. Inness Brown, S. C., C. 3,000
Punta Arenas—Austin C. Brady, N. M., C. 3,500
Valparaiso—Carl F. Deichman, Mo., C.-G. 5,500

CHINA.

Amoy—Algar E. Carleton, Vt., C. 3,500
Antung—Geo. F. Bickford, Wash., C. 3,500
Canton—Leo Allen Bergholz, N. Y., C.-G. 5,500
Changsha—(Vacancy).
Chefoo—Stuart K. Lupton, Tenn., C. 4,500
Chungking—Paul R. Josslyn, Iowa, C. 3,500
Foochow—George C. Hanson, Conn., C. 3,500
Hankow—P. Stewart Heintzleman, Pa., C.-G. 5,500
Harbin—Douglas Jenkins, S. C., C. 5,000
Mukden—Albert W. Pontius, Minn., C.-G. 5,500
Nanking—John K. Davis, O., C. 4,000
Shanghai—Edwin S. Cunningham, Tenn., C.-G. 6,000
Swatow—Myrl S. Myers, Pa., C. 4,000
Tientsin—Stuart J. Fuller, Wis., C.-G. 6,000
Tsinanfu—Clarence E. Gauss, Conn., C. 4,500

COLOMBIA.

Barranquilla—(Vacancy).
Cartagena—Edgar C. Soule, Tex., C. 3,000
Santa Marta—Leroy R. Sawyer, Mass., C. 3,000

COSTA RICA.

Port Limon—S. E. McMillin, Kas., C. 2,500
San Jose—Claude E. Guyant, Ill., C. 4,000

CUBA.

Cienfuegos—Frank Bohr, Kas., C. 3,500
Havana—Carlton B. Hurst, D. C., C.-G. 6,000
Nueva Gerona—Charles Forman, La., C. 2,500
Nuevitas—George G. Duffee, Ala., C. 3,000
Santiago—Harold D. Clum, N. Y., C. 4,500

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Prague—Charles S. Winans, Mich., C. 5,000

DANZIG, FREE CITY OF.

Danzig—William Dawson, Minn., C. 4,000

DENMARK.

Copenhagen—Marion Letcher, Ga., C.-G. 5,500

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Puerta Plata—William A. Bickers, D. C., C. 2,000
Santo Domingo—(Vacancy).

ECUADOR.

Guayaquil—F. W. Goding, Ill., C.-G. 5,500

FINLAND.

Helsingfors—(Vacancy).
Viborg—Harold B. Quarton, Iowa, C. 3,500

FRANCE AND DOMINIONS.

Algiers—Edward A. Dow, Neb., C.....$4,000
Bordeaux—Theodore Jaeckel, N. Y., C.. 4,000
Brest—Sample B. Forbus, Miss., C..... 3,500
Calais—Thomas D. Davis, Okla., C..... 3,500
Dakar—Wm. J. Yerby, Tenn., C..... 3,500
Dunkerque—Paul C. Squire, Mass., C... 3,000
Guadaloupe—John S. Calvert, N. C., C.. 3,000
Havre—Augustus E. Ingram, Cal., C.... 5,000
LaRochelle—W. W. Brunswick, Kas., C.. 3,000
Lille—Charles C. Bray, C..... 4,000
Limoges—Eugene I. Belisle, Mass., C.... 3,000
Lyons—Clarence Carrigan, Cal., C..... 4,500
Marseilles—Wesley Frost, Ky., C..... 5,000
Martinique—Thos. R. Wallace, Iowa, C. 2,500
Nancy—Paul H. Cram, Me., C..... 3,500
Nantes—Maxwell K. Moorhead, Pa., C.. 5,000
Nice—Otis A. Glazebrook, N. J., C..... 5,000
Paris—A. M. Thackera, Pa., C.-G.....12,000
Rouen—Milton B. Kirk, Ill., C..... 3,500
Saigon—K. de G. MacVitty, Ill., C..... 3,000
St. Etienne—William H. Hunt, N. Y., C. 3,500
Strassburg—Wm. J. Pike, Pa., C..... 5,000
Tahiti—Howard F. Withey, Mich., C.... 3,000
Tananarivo—James G. Carter, Ga., C.... 3,500
Tunis—H. N. Cookingham, N. Y., C..... 3,500

GERMANY.

Berlin—William Coffin, Ky., C.-G..... 6,000
Bremen—James R. Stewart, Ind., C..... 3,500
Breslau—John E. Kehl, O..... 5,000
Coblenz—George A. Bucklin, Okla..... 4,500
Cologne—Emil Sauer, Tex., C..... 4,500
Dresden—Lewis G. Dreyfus, Cal., C..... 4,000
Frankfort—John Q. Wood, Me., C..... 5,000
Hamburg—J. K. Huddle, O., C..... 3,500
Konigsberg—Alfred W. Donegan, Ala.... 4,500
Leipzig—Hernando de Soto, Cal., C..... 5,000
Munich—William Dawson, Minn., C..... 5,000
Stettin—Eugene C. A. Reed, Fla., C..... 3,500

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.

Adelaide—Henry H. Balch, Ala., C..... 4,500
Aden—Harry M. Lakin, Pa., C..... 3,000
Auckland—(Vacancy.)
Barbados—John J. C. Watson, Ky., C.... 3,500
Belfast—William P. Kent, Va., C..... 5,000
Belize—William W. Early, N. C., C..... 3,000
Birmingham—Wilbur T. Gracey, Cal., C. 4,500
Bombay—Charles M. Hathaway, Pa., C.. 4,000
Bradford—Wallace J. Young, Ill., C..... 4,500
Bristol—Robertson Honey, N. Y., C.... 3,500
Calcutta—Alex. W. Weddell, Va., C.-G.. 5,500
Calgary—Samuel C. Reat, Ill., C..... 3,500
Campbellton—G. C. Woodward, Pa., C.. 3,000
Cape Town—A. A. Winslow, Ind., C.-G. 5,500
Cardiff—Charles E. Asbury, Ind., C..... 4,000
Charlottetown—C. L. Livingston, Pa., C. 3,000
Colombo—Robert L. Keiser, Pa., C..... 3,500
Cornwall—Thomas D. Edwards, S. D., C. 2,500
Dublin—Frederick T. F. Dumont, Pa., C. 5,000
Dundee—Henry A. Johnson, D. C., C... 3,000
Dunfermline—H. D. Van Sant, N. J., C.. 3,000
Durban—Lewis V. Boyle, Cal., C..... 3,000
Edinburgh—Hunter Sharp, N. C., C..... 5,000
Fernie—Norton F. Brand, N. D., C..... 2,500
Fort William—John O. Sanders, Tex., C. 3,000
Georgetown—Chester W. Davis, N. Y., C. 3,000
Gibraltar—R. L. Sprague, Mass., C..... 3,500
Glasgow—Geo. E. Chamberlin, N. Y., C. 5,000
Halifax—Edwin N. Gunsaulus, O., C.-G. 6,000
Hamilton, Ber.—Albert W. Swalm, Ia., C. 4,500
Hamilton, Ont.—J. de Olivares, Mo., C... 4,500
Hongkong—Wm. H. Gale, Va., C.-G..... 5,500
Hull—John H. Grout, Mass., C..... 4,000
Johannesburg—Fred D. Fisher, Ore., C.. 5,000
Karachi—Elliott V. Richardson, N. Y., C. 3,500
Kingston, Jam.—C. L. Latham, N. C., C. 4,000
Kingston, Ont—F. S. S. Johnson, N. J., C. 3,000
Leeds—Percival Gassett, D. C., C..... 3,500
Liverpool—H. L. Washington, D. C., C. 8,000
London—Robert P. Skinner, O., C.-G....12,000
London, (Ont.)—G. R. Taggart, N. J., C. 3,500
Madras—Leonard G. Dawson, Va., C..... 3,500
Malta—Carl R. Loop, Ind., C..... 3,500
Manchester—Ross E. Holaday, O., C....$6,000
Melbourne—T. Sammons, Wash., C.-G... 8,000
Moncton—B. M. Rasmussen, Iowa, C..... 4,000
Montreal—Albert Halstead, D. C., C.-G.. 8,000
Nairobi—Stillman W. Eells, N. Y., C... 3,000
Nassau—Lorin A. Lathrop, Calif., C..... 3,500
Newcastle, N. S. W—L. N. Sullivan, Pa., C..... 4,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne—F. C. Slater, Kas., C. 3,000
Niagara Falls—James B. Milner, Ind., C. 3,000
Nottingham—Calvin M. Hitch, Ga., C.... 5,000
Ottawa—John G. Foster, Vt., C.-G..... 8,000
Penang—R. S. McNiece, Utah, C..... 3,000
Plymouth—Wm. W. Masterson, Ky., C.. 4,500
Port Elizabeth—M. B. Davis, Col., C.... 3,000
Prescott—Frank C. Denison, Vt., C..... 2,500
Prince Rupert—E. A. Wakefield, Me., C. 3,500
Quebec—E. H. Dennison, O., C..... 5,000
Queenstown—Mason Mitchell, N. Y., C... 4,000
Rangoon—C. H. Thorling, N. Y., V.-C... 2,500
Regina—J. H. Johnson, Tex., C..... 2,500
Riviere du Loup—L. P. Briggs, Mich., C. 3,500
St. John, N. B.—Henry S. Culver, O., C.. 5,000
St. John's, N. F.—J. S. Benedict, N. Y., C. 3,000
St. Stephen—Alonzo B. Garrett, W. Va., C. 2,500
Sarnia—Henry W. Diederich, D. C., C.... 3,000
Sault Ste. Marie—G. W. Shotts, Mich., C. 2,500
Sheffield—William J. Grace, N. Y., C.... 3,500
Sherbrooke—Edward L. Adams, N. Y., C. 4,000
Singapore—E. L. Harris, Ill., C.-G..... 5,500
Southampton—John M. Savage, N. J., C. 4,000
Stoke-on-Trent—William F. Doty, N. J., C..... 3,500
Swansea—Arthur B. Cooke, S. C., C..... 3,500
Sydney, N. S.—C. M. Freeman, N. H., C. 4,500
Sydney, N. S. W.—A. T. Haeberle, Mo., C. 5,000
Toronto—Chester W. Martin, Mich., C.. 5,000
Trinidad—Henry D. Baker, Ill., C..... 3,500
Vancouver—Frederick M. Ryder, Conn., C.-G..... 5,500
Victoria—Robert B. Mosher, D. C., C.... 4,500
Wellington—D. F. Wilber, N. Y., C.-G.. 5,000
Windsor, Ont.—M. J. Hendrick, N. Y., C. 4,000
Winnipeg—Joseph I. Brittain, O., C.-G.. 5,500
Yarmouth—John N. McCunn, Wis., C... 4,500

GREECE.

Athens—Will L. Lowrie, Ill., C.-G..... 5,500
Patras—George K. Stiles, Md., C..... 3,500
Saloniki—Leland B. Morris, Pa., C..... 3,500

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala—Arthur C. Frost, Mass., C.. 4,000

HAITI.

Cape Haitien—Avra M. Warren, Md., C. 3,000
Port au Prince—(Vacancy.)

HONDURAS.

Ceiba—Alexander K. Sloan, C..... 3,000
Puerto Cortes—(Vacancy.)
Tegucigalpa—Geo. K. Donald, Ala., C.... 3,500

HUNGARY.

(Consular service not established up to Nov. 1, 1921.)

ITALY.

Catania—Robert B. Bradford, Neb., C... 3,500
Florence—W. Roderick Dorsey, Md., C.. 4,500
Genoa—John Ball Osborne, Pa., C.-G.... 5,500
Leghorn—Lucien Memminger, Fla., C.... 3,500
Milan—North Winship, Ga., C..... 5,000
Naples—Homer M. Byington, Conn., C... 4,500
Palermo—Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Cal., C.. 4,000
Rome—Francis B. Keene, Wis., C..... 5,500
Turin—(Vacancy.)
Venice—James B. Young, Pa., C..... 4,000

JAPAN.

Dairen—Max D. Kirjassoff, Conn., C.... 3,500
Kobe—John K. Caldwell, Ky., C..... 5,000
Nagasaki—Raymond S. Curtice, Pa., C.. 3,500
Nagoya—Harry F. Hawley, N. Y., C..... 3,500
Seoul—Ransford S. Miller, N. Y., C.-G.. 5,500
Taihoku Taiwan—Henry B. Hitchcock, N. Y., C..... 3,500
Yokohama—Geo. H. Scidmore, Wis., C.-G. 8,000

JUGO SLAVIA.
(See Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of.)
LIBERIA.
Monrovia—Joseph L. Johnson, O., C.-G..$5,000
MEXICO.
Acapulco—John A. Gamon, Ill., C..... 4,500
Aguascalientes—(Vacancy.)
Chihuahua—James B. Stewart, N. M., C. 3,500
Ciudad Juarez—John W. Dye, Mann., C. 4,000
Ensenada—William C. Burdett, Tenn., C. 3,000
Frontera—Leé R. Blohm, Ariz., C..... 3,000
Guadalajara—Andrew J. McConnico, Miss., C..... 3,500
Guaymas—Bartley F. Yost, Kas., C..... 3,500
Manzanillo—Harry L. Walsh, Md., C..... 3,000
Matamoros—Gilbert R. Wilson, Tex., C. 3,500
Mazatlan—Wm. E. Chapman, Okla., C.. 3,500
Mexicali—Walter F. Boyle, Ga., C..... 4,000
Mexico—(Vacancy.)
Monterey—Thomas D. Bowman, Mo., C.. 4,500
Nogales—Francis J. Dyer, Cal., C..... 3,500
Nuevo Laredo—Randolph Robertson, Tex., C..... 3,000
Piedras Negras—William P. Blocker, Tex., C..... 3,000
Progreso—O. G. Marsh, Wash., C..... 4,000
Salina Cruz—L. Burlingham, N. Y., C... 3,500
Saltillo—Harold Playter, Cal., C..... 3,000
San Luis Potosi—Knox Alexander, Mo., V.-C. 2,500
Tampico—Claude I. Dawson, S. C., C... 5,000
Torreon—Chester Donaldson, N. Y., C.... 3,500
Vera Cruz—Paul H. Foster, Texas, C.... 3,500
MOROCCO.
Casablanca—Thos. B. L. Layton, La., C.. 4,000
Tangier—Maxwell Blake, Mo., C.-G..... 7,500
NETHERLANDS
Amsterdam—Frank W. Mahin, Iowa, C. 5,000
Batavia—Henry P. Starrett, Fla., C.... 4,000
Curacao—Bradstreet S. Raridan, Me., C. 3,000
Medan—Carl O. Spamer, Md., C..... 3,000
Rotterdam—Geo. E. Anderson, Ill., C.-G. 8,000
Soerbaya—Parker W. Buhrman, Va., C. 3,000
NICARAGUA.
Bluefields—John R. Bradley, Okla., C... 2,500
Corinto—Henry S. Waterman, Wash., C. 3,000
NORWAY.
Bergen—George [illegible]. Ifft, Idaho, C..... 4,500
Christiania—A. G. Snyder, W. Va., C.-G. 5,500
Stavanger—Robert L. S. Bergh, N. D., C. 3,000
Trondhjem—Benjamin F. Chase, Pa., C. 4,000
PANAMA.
Colon—Julius H. Dreher, S. C., C..... 4,000
Panama—George Orr, N. J., C..... 3,000
PARAGUAY.
Asuncion—Harry Campbell, Kas., C..... 3,500
PERSIA.
Tabriz—Gordon Paddock, N. Y., C..... 3,500
Teheran—(Vacancy.)
PERU.
Callao—Edward J. Norton, Tenn., C..... 5,000
POLAND.
Lemberg—J. Preston Doughten, Del., C.. 3,500
Warsaw—Leo L. Keena, Mich., C.-G..... 5,500
PORTUGAL AND DOMINIONS.
Funchal—William L. Jenkins, Pa., C.... 3,500
Lisbon—W. Stanley Hollis, Mass., C.-G.. 4,500
Loanda—Reed P. Clark, N. H., C....., $3,000
Lourenco Marques—John A. Ray, Tex., C. 3,500
Oporto—Samuel H. Wiley, N. C., C..... 2,500
St. Michaels—Drew Linard, Ala., C..... 3,000
ROUMANIA.
Bukharest—Felix Cole, D. C., C..... 3,500
RUSSIA.
Reval—Charles H. Albrecht, Pa., C..... 4,000
Riga—John P. Hurley, N. Y., C..... 3,000
Tiflis—Charles K. Moser, Va., C..... 5,000
Vladivostok—David B. Macgowan, Tenn., C. 3,500
SALVADOR.
San Salvador—Lynn W. Franklin, V.-C.. 2,750
SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF.
Belgrade—Kenneth S. Patton, Va., C.... 4,000
Zagreb—Alfred R. Thomson, Md., C..... 4,000
SIAM.
Bangkok—James P. Davis, Ga., C..... 3,500
SPAIN.
Barcelona—N. B. Stewart, Ga., C.-G.... 6,000
Bilbao—Henry M. Wolcott, N. Y., C..... 4,000
Cadiz—B. Harvey Carroll, Tex., C..... 3,500
Huelva—Horace Remillard, Mass., C..... 3,500
Madrid—Ely E. Palmer, R. I., C..... 4,500
Malaga—Gaston Smith, La., C..... 3,500
Palma de Malorca—J. H. Goodier, N.Y., C. 2,500
Santander—Maurice L. Stafford, Cal., C. 3,000
Seville—Robert Harnden, Cal., C..... 3,500
Teneriffe—Frank A. Henry, Del., C..... 3,500
Valencia—John R. Putnam, Ore., C..... 4,000
Vigo—Edward I. Nathan, Pa., C..... 4,000
SWEDEN.
Gothenburg—Walter H. Sholes, Okla., C. 4,000
Malmo—Maurice C. Pierce, Wis., C..... 3,500
Stockholm—Dominic I. Murphy, D. C., C.-G. 5,500
SWITZERLAND.
Basel—Philip Holland, Tenn., C..... 5,000
Bern—Thornwell Haynes, Ala., C..... 4,000
Geneva—Lewis W. Haskell, S. C., C..... 5,000
St. Gall—Gebhard Willrich, Wis., C..... 4,500
Zurich—George H. Murphy, N. C., C.-G. 8,000
TURKEY.
(Consular service not re-established up to Nov. 1, 1921.)
URUGUAY.
Montevideo—David J. D. Myers, Ga., C.. 4,500
VENEZUELA.
La Guaira—R. J. Flood, Jr., D. C., V.-C. 2,500
Maracaibo—Dudley G. Dwyre, Col., C.... 3,000
Puerto Cabello—W. P. Garrety, N. Y., C. 3,000
NOT ELSEWHERE LISTED.
Aleppo—Jesse B. Jackson, O., C..... 4,500
Alexandria—Lester Maynard, Cal., C.... 5,000
Apia—Quincy F. Roberts, Tex., V.-C.... 2,750
Bagdad—Thomas R. Owens, Ala., C..... 3,000
Beirut—Paul Knabenshue, O., C..... 3,500
Cairo—Carroll Sprigg, O., C.-G..... 6,500
Constantinople—G. Bie Ravndal, S. D., C.-G. 8,000
Damascus—Geo. W. Young, Md., C..... 3,500
Jerusalem—Addison E. Southard, Ky., C. 4,000
Samsoun—S. Pinckney Tuck, N. Y., C.. 3,000
Smyrna—George Horton, Ill., C.-G..... 5,500
Trieste—Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C..... 4,500
Tsingtau—Willys R. Peck, Cal., C..... 4,500

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Argentine Republic—Dr. Thomas A. Le Breton, A. E. and P.
Mr. Felipe A. Espil, secretary.
Armenia—Garo Pasbernadjian.
Austria-Hungary—(No dilpomatic relations up to Nov. 10, 1921.)
Belgium—Baron E. de Cartier Marchienne, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Charles Symon, counselor.
Bolivia—Senor Alberte Cortadellas, charge d'affaires.
Brazil—Senor Augusto Cochranede Alencar.
Mr. Alberto de I. Moreira, first secretary.
Bulgaria—Mr. Stephan Panaretoff, E. E. and M. P.
Dr. George N. Poulieff, secretary.
Chile—Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, A. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Luis Illanes, counselor.
China—Mr. Alfred Sze.
Mr. Yung Kwai, counselor.

Colombia—Senor Dr. Carlos Adolfo Urueta, E. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Carlos Uribe, Jr., secretary.
Costa Rica—Senor Dr. Don Octavio Beeche, E. E. and M. P.
Cuba—Dr. C. M. de Cespedes, E. E. and M. P.
Dr. Arturo Padro y Almeida, secretary.
Czecho-Slovakia—Dr. Bedrich Stepanek, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Karel Halla, counselor.
Denmark—Mr. Constantin Brun, E. E. and M. P.
Peter Schou, secretary.
Dominican Republic—Leido Emilio C. Joubert, E. E and M. P.
Ecuador—Senor Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde, E. E. and M. P.
Finland—Mr. Armas H. Saastamoinen, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. E. Ilves, secretary.
France—M. J. J. Jusserand, A. E. and P.
Prince de Beam et de Calais, counselor.
Germany—(No diplomatic relations up to Nov. 10, 1921.)
Great Britain—Sir Auckland Geddes, A. E. and M. P.
Mr. John J. Broderick, counselor of embassy.
Mr. R. Leslie Craigie, secretary.
Greece—Mr. George Dracopoulos, charge d'affaires.
Guatemala—Dr. Julio Bianchi, E. E. and M. P.
Dr. Miguel Prado, secretary.
Haiti—Mr. Albert Blanchet, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Robert Laraque, secretary.
Honduras—Senor Don Jose A. Lopez Gutierrez, E. E. and M. P.
Senor Don R. Camilo Diaz, secretary.
Italy—Roland Ricci, A. E. and P.
Signor Guido Sabetta, secretary.
Japan—Baron Kijuro Shidehara, A. E. and P.
Mr. Shijatsuna Furuya, counselor.
Lithuania—Valdemaras Carneckas.
Mexico—Senor Don Salvador Diego-Fernandez, E. E. and M. P. (absent).
Senor Don Manuel C. Tellez, secretary.
Netherlands—Dr. J. C. A. Everwijn, E. E. and M. P.
Jonkheer Dr. W. A. de Beaufort, counselor.
Nicaragua—Senor Don Alejandro Cesar, E. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Manuel Zavala, secretary.
Norway—Mr. H. H. Bryn, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Erik K. Birkholm Arentz, secretary.
Panama—Senor Don J. E. Lefevre, charge d'affaires.
Paraguay—Mr. William W. White in charge of legation.
Persia—Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, E. E. and M. P.
Peru—Senor Don Federico Alfonzo Pezet, A. E. and P.
Poland—Prince Casimir Lubomirski, E. E. and M. P.
Portugal—Viscount de Alte, E. E. and M. P.
Roumania—Prince A. Bibesco, E. E. and M. P.
Russia—Mr. Boris A. Bakhmetieff, A. E. and P.
Salvador—Senor Dr. Don Salvador Sol M., E. E. and M. P.
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes—Dr. Slavko Y. Grouitch, E. E. and M. P.
Siam—Prince Phya Prabha Karavongse, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Edward H. Loftus, secretary.
Spain—Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, A. E. and P.
Senor Don Juan Francisco de Cardenas, counselor.
Sweden—Mr. J. de Lagerberg, secretary and charge d'affaires.
Switzerland—Mr. Marc Peter, E. E. and M. P.
Turkey—(Diplomatic relations severed.)
Uruguay—Senor Dr. Jacobo Varela, E. E. and M. P.
Venezuela—Senor Dr. Santos A. Dominici, E. E. and M. P.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From Dun's Review, New York.]

Calendar year.	1st Quar. Failures.	1st Quar. Liabilities.	2d Quar. Failures.	2d Quar. Liabilities.	3d Quar. Failures.	3d Quar. Liabilities.	4th Quar. Failures.	4th Quar. Liabilities.
1900	2,894	$33,022,573	2,438	$41,724,879	2,519	$27,119,996	2,923	$36,628,225
1905	3,443	30,162,505	2,767	25,742,080	2,596	20,329,443	2,714	26,442,144
1910	3,525	73,079,154	2,863	39,160,152	3,011	42,177,998	3,253	47,339,793
1911	3,985	59,651,761	3,076	44,046,590	2,880	35,167,269	3,500	52,196,045
1912	4,828	63,012,323	3,849	44,999,900	3,499	45,532,137	3,636	49,573,031
1913	4,458	76,832,277	3,705	56,076,784	3,549	63,837,315	4,325	75,925,912
1914	4,826	83,221,826	3,518	101,577,905	4,497	86,818,291	5,439	85,990,838
1915	7,216	105,703,335	5,524	82,884,200	4,548	52,876,525	4,868	60,822,068
1916	5,387	61,492,746	4,108	49,748,675	3,755	43,345,286	3,743	41,625,549
1917	3,937	52,307,099	3,551	42,414,257	3,249	47,228,682	3,118	40,490,333
1918	3,240	49,195,300	2,589	38,013,262	2,180	35,181,462	1,913	40,044,955
1919	1,904	35,621,052	1,599	32,889,834	1,393	20,230,722	1,595	24,349,629
1920	1,627	29,702,499	1,728	57,041,377	2,031	79,833,595	3,498	128,544,334

Calendar year.	Total for year. Failures.	Total for year. Liabilities.	Av. Liabilities.
1900	10,774	$138,495,673	$12,854
1905	11,520	102,676,172	8,913
1910	12,652	201,757,097	15,947
1911	13,441	191,061,665	14,215
1912	15,452	203,117,391	13,115
1913	16,037	272,672,288	17,003
1914	18,280	357,908,859	19,579
1915	22,156	$302,288,148	$13,644
1916	16,993	196,212,256	11,547
1917	13,855	182,441,371	13,168
1918	9,982	163,019,979	16,331
1919	6,451	113,291,237	17,561
1920	8,881	295,121,805	33,231

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Directors—Charles Blandon, William Donahey, Georgene Faulkner, Florence Kiper Frank, Clara E. Laughlin, Douglas Malloch, Harriet Monroe, Keith Preston, Lew Sarrett, Frances Shaw, Maude Radford Warren, Henry Kitchell Webster.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES (OCT. 1, 1921).

Commander in Chief—President Warren G. Harding.
Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
The Assistant Secretary of War—J. Mayhew Wainwright.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General.

John J. Pershing.

Major-Generals.

Wood, Leonard.
Morrison, John F.
Morton, Charles G.
March, Peyton C.
Bullard, Robert L.
Dickman, Joseph T.
Harbord, James G.
Kernan, Francis J.
Summerall, Charles P.
Edwards, Clarence R.
McAndrews, James W.
Hines, John L.
Allen, Henry T.
Shanks, David C.
Cronkhite, Adelbert.
Wright, William M.
Read, George W.
Muir, Charles H.
Menoher, Charles T.
Haan, William G.
Bell, George, Jr.

Brigadier-Generals.

Bailey, Charles J.
Hodges, Harry F.
Treat, Charles G.
Kuhn, Joseph E.
Sage, William H.
Kennedy, Chase W.
Bundy, Omar.
Hale, Harry C.
Blatchford, Richard M.
Sturgis, Samuel D.
Babbitt, Edwin B.
Barrette, John D.
McRae, James H.
Graves, William S.
Brewster, Andre W.
Lewis, Edward M.
McGlachlin, E. F., Jr.
MacArthur, Douglas.
Jervey, Henry.
Hutcheson, Grote.
Gordon, Walter H.
Duncan, George B.
Hinds, Ernest.
Weigel, William.
McAlexander, U. G.
Hersey, Mark L.
Howze, Robert L.
Helmick, Eli A.
Lassiter, William.
Sladen, Fred W.
Bandholtz, Harry H.
Ely, Hanson E.
Smith, William R.
Aultman, Dwight E.
Hagood, Johnson.
Nolan, Dennis E.
Connor, William D.
Conner, Fox.
Brown, Preston.
Craig, Malin.
Todd, Henry D., Jr.
Bowley, Albert J.
Johnston, William H.
Alexander, Robert.
Callan, Robert E.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Chief of Staff.

Pershing, John J., general of the armies.

Deputy Chief of Staff.

Harbord, James G., major-general.

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF.

Brigadier-Generals.

McRae, James H., assistant chief of staff, personnel division.
Lassiter, William, assistant chief of staff, operations and training division.
Connor, William D., assistant chief of staff, supply division.

Colonels.

McNair, Wm. S. (f.a.)
Cruikshank, William M. (f. a.)
Bishop, H. G. (f. a.)
Murray, Peter (inf.)
Bennet, John B. (inf.)
Barnhardt, G. C. (cav.)
Lindsey, J. R. (cav.)
Smedberg, W. R. (cav.)
Smith, M. C. (cav.)
Welsh, Wm. E. (inf.)
Wells, Bryant H. (inf.)
Morrow, F. J. (inf.)
Richardson, L. T. (inf.)
Hartmann, E. T. (inf.)
Stewart, M. B. (inf.)
Smither, H. C. (cav.)
Collins, Edgar T. (inf.)
Lincoln, C. S. (inf.)
Welborn, Ira C. (inf.)
Enochs, Berkeley (inf.)
King, Campbell (inf.)
Bishop, P. P. (c. a. c.)
Starbird, A. A. (f. a.)
Ford, Stanley H. (inf.)
Merrill, D. T. (inf.)
Allison, J. B. (s. c.)
DeWitt, John L. (inf.)
Gibbs, Geo. S. (s. c.)
Jewell, F. C. (c. a. c.)

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Moseley, G. V. H. (f.a.)
Herron, C. D. (f. a.)
Donnelly, E. T. (f. a.)
Gulick, J. W. (c. a. c.)
McAndrews, J.R. (cav.)
Hartshorn, E. S. (inf.)
Gasser, L. D. (inf.)
Foreman, A. W. (inf.)
Heintzelman, S. (cav.)
Major, D. K., Jr. (inf.)
Justice, James (inf.)
Fair, John S. (cav.)
Waldron, W. H. (inf.)
Norvell, Guy S. (cav.)
Hayne, P. T., Jr. (cav.)
Johnson, W. C. (inf.)
Whitfield, Robt. (inf.)
McCaskey, D. (cav.)
Locke, M. E. (f. a.)
Sunderland, Archibald H. (c. a. c.)
Herbst, Geo. A. (inf.)
Briggs, R. W. (f. a.)
McBride, R. B. (c.a.c.)
Coward, J. M. (c. a. c.)
Bryson, J. H. (f. a.)
Clark, F. W. (f. a.)
Barnes, Jos. F. (f. a.)
Ennis, Wm. P. (f. a.)
Lahm, F. P. (a. s.)
Riggs, Kerr T. (cav.)

(Names of majors and additional members under act of June 4, 1920, are omitted from this list; also names of general staff with troops.)

ARMY AND CORPS AREAS.

First Army.

First Corps Area—Includes the North Atlantic coast artillery district and the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; headquarters, 99 Chauncy street, Boston, Mass. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

Second Corps Area—Includes the states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware; headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. The island of Porto Rico, with the islands and keys adjacent thereto, is for administrative purposes attached to the second corps area. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard.

Third Corps Area—Includes the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia; headquarters, Fort McHenry, Md. (temporarily at Baltimore, Md.). Commander, Brig.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges.

Second Army.

Fourth Corps Area—Includes the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana; headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga. (temporarily at Charleston, S. C.). Commander, Maj.-Gen. D. C. Shanks.

Fifth Corps Area—Includes the states of Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky; headquarters, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Commander, Maj.-Gen. George W. Read.

Sixth Corps Area—Includes the states of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; headquarters, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (temporarily at Chicago, Ill.).

Third Army.

Seventh Corps Area—Includes the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota; headquarters, Fort Crook, Neb. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Omar Bundy.

Eighth Corps Area—Includes the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona; headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex. (For the purposes of administrative and tactical control in connection with the border patrol and field operations incident thereto, such part of the state of Arizona as lies west of the 114° meridian and south of the 33° parallel is attached to the ninth corps area.) Commander, Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman.

Ninth Corps Area—Includes the North Pacific coast artillery district, the South Pacific coast artillery district, the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California; headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (temporarily at San Francisco, Cal.). The territory of Alaska is attached to the ninth corps area for administrative purposes. (For the purpose of administrative and tactical control in connection with the border patrol and field operations incident thereto, such part of the state of Arizona as lies west of the 114° meridian and south of

the 33° parallel is attached to the ninth corps area.) Commander, Maj.-Gen. Wm. M. Wright.

Departments.

The Hawaiian Department—Includes the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies; headquarters, Honolulu, Hawaii. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Charles G. Morton.

The Philippine Department—Includes all of the Philippine archipelago and troops in China; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall.

The Panama Canal Department—Includes the entire Canal Zone; headquarters, Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Edwin B. Babbitt.

TACTICAL DIVISIONS.

First—Headquarters, Camp Dix, New Jersey; commander, Maj.-Gen. C. T. Menoher.
Second—Headquarters, Camp Travis, Texas; commander, Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines.
Third—Headquarters, Camp Lewis, Washington; commander, Maj.-Gen. Charles H. Muir.
Hawaiian — Headquarters, Schofield barracks, Hawaii; commander, Brig.-Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn.
Panama—Headquarters, Quarry Heights Canal Zone; commander, Brig.-Gen. Edwin B. Babbitt.
Philippine—Headquarters, Fort William McKinley, Philippine islands; commander, Maj.-Gen. Francis Kernan.

AIR SERVICE HEADQUARTERS.

First Wing—Kelly field, Texas.
Second Wing—Langley field, Hampton, Va.
First Day Pursuit Group—Ellington field, Texas.
First Surveillance Group—Kelly field, Texas.
Second Bombardment Group—Kelly field, Texas.
Fourth Observation Group—Manila, P. I.
Fifth Observation Group—Luke field, Hawaii.
Sixth Observation Group—France field, Canal Zone.
Seventh Observation Group—Langley field, Virginia.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

First Gas Regiment—Edgewood arsenal, Maryland.

COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS.

Balboa—Fort Amador, Canal Zone.
Boston—Fort Warren, Massachusetts.
Cape Fear—Fort Caswell, North Carolina.
Charleston—Fort Moultrie, South Carolina.
Chesapeake Bay—Fort Monroe, Virginia.
Columbia—Fort Stevens, Oregon.
Cristobal—Fort DeLesseps, Canal Zone.
Delaware—Fort DuPont, Delaware.
Eastern New York—Fort Totten, New York.
Galveston—Fort Crockett, Texas.
Honolulu—Fort Armstrong, Hawaii.
Key West—Key West barracks, Florida.
Long Island Sound—Fort H. G. Wright, New York.
Los Angeles—Fort McArthur, California.
Manila and Subig Bay—Fort Mills, Philippines.
Mobile—Fort Morgan, Alabama.
Narragansett Bay—Fort Adams, Rhode Island.
New Bedford—Fort Rodman, Massachusetts.
New Orleans—Jackson barracks, Louisiana.
Pearl Harbor—Fort Kamahameha, Hawaii.
Pensacola—Fort Barrancas, Florida.
Portland—Fort Williams, Maine.
Portsmouth — Fort Constitution, New Hampshire.
Potomac—Fort Washington, Maryland.
Puget Sound—Fort Worden, Washington.
San Diego—Fort Rosecrans, California.
Sandy Hook—Fort Hancock, New York.
San Francisco—Fort Winfield Scott, California.
Savannah—Fort Screven, Georgia.
Southern New York—Fort Hamilton, New York.
Tampa—Fort Dade, Florida.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Army and Navy General Hospital—Hot Springs, Ark.
Fitzsimons General Hospital—Denver, Col.
Letterman General Hospital—Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
Sternberg General Hospital—Manila, P. I.
Tripler General Hospital—Honolulu, Hawaii.
Walter Reed General Hospital—Takoma, D. C.
William Beaumont General Hospital—El Paso, Tex.

GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The School of the Line—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
The General Staff School—Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
The Army War College—Washington Barracks, D. C.

COMMISSIONED AND ENLISTED STRENGTH OF REGULAR ARMY (OCT. 1, 1921).

	Officers.	Men.
General officers of the line	68	.....
General staff corps: war department general staff	88	.....
General staff with troops	131	.....
Adjutant-general's department (includes one major-general as the adjutant-general and one brigadier-general as assistant to the adjutant-general)	117	.....
Inspector-general's department (includes one major-general as inspector-general)	62	.....
Judge-advocate general's department (includes one major-general as judge-advocate general)	115	.....
Quartermaster corps (includes one major-general as quartermaster-general and three brigadier-generals as assistants to the quartermaster-general)	1,054	11,200
Military storekeeper	1	.....
Medical department (includes one major-general as surgeon-general and two brigadier-generals as assistants to the surgeon-general). General officers of the staff, 3; medical corps, 1,053; dental corps, 180; veterinary corps, 175; medical administrative corps, 81. Total	1,492	8,591
Finance department (includes one brigadier-general as chief of finance)	163	709
Corps of engineers (includes one major-general as chief of engineers and one brigadier-general as assistant to the chief of engineers)	602	6,519
Ordnance department (includes one major-general as chief of ordnance and two brigadier-generals as assistants to the chief of ordnance)	353	2,976
Signal corps (includes one major-general as chief signal officer)	301	3,000
Chemical warfare service (includes one brigadier-general as chief of the chemical warfare service)	101	776
Bureau of insular affairs (includes one major-general as chief of the bureau)	3	.....
Chaplains (includes one colonel as chief of chaplains)	139	.....
Professors of military academy	7	.....
Cavalry (includes one major-general as chief of cavalry)	951	11,184

	Officers.	Men.
Field artillery (includes one major-general as chief of field artillery)	1,901	19,174
Coast artillery corps (includes one major-general as chief of coast artillery)	1,201	18,110
Infantry (includes one major-general as chief of infantry)*	4,201	58,950
Air service (includes one major-general as chief of air service and one brigadier-general as assistant to the chief of air service)†	1,516	10,300
Detached officers' list	2,111	.....
Detached enlisted men	.....	6,146
Total (‡)	16,678	157,635

*Includes all tank units. †Includes flying cadets not to exceed 318. ‡Includes enlisted men of Philippine scouts.

UNITED STATES ARMY PAY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Rank.	Per year.
General	$10,000
Lieutenant-general	9,000
Major-general	8,000
Brigadier-general	6,000
Colonel	4,600
Lieutenant-colonel	4,100
Major	3,840
Captain	3,120
First lieutenant	2,600
Second lieutenant	2,120

Officers of lower rank than colonel receive additional pay for continuous service and for service abroad.

Master sergeant	
Foreign service	
First sergeant	
Foreign service	
Staff sergeant	
Foreign service	
Sergeant	
Foreign service	
Corporal	
Foreign service	
Private, first class	
Foreign service	
Private	
Foreign service	

Enlisted men of all grades and in all branches of the service receive 20 per cent increase on base pay and longevity pay while serving beyond the continental limits of the United States and territories contiguous thereto except in the Canal Zone, Panama, Hawaii or Porto Rico.

Extra Pay for Specialists.

Extra pay for specialist ratings is limited to privates and privates, first class, in all branches of the service who work at trades or perfom special duties. There are six specialist ratings carrying extra pay per month of $3, $8, $12, $15, $20 and $25.

Qualification Pay.

In the infantry, cavalry and field artillery, coast artillery, engineers, signal corps and air service, enlisted men who qualify in the use of the rifle or in the use of the equipment of their arm of the service are entitled to additional pay per month of $2, $3, $5, $7, $9, depending on their qualification and the arm, as shown in the following table:

Casemate electrician	$9.00
Observer, first class	9.00
Plotter	9.00
Coxswain	7.00
Chief planter	7.00
Chief loader	7.00
Observer, second class	7.00

All officers are entitled to be furnished public quarters, with fuel and light, but if these cannot be provided the officers receive a commuted money value of the same.

ENLISTED MEN.

Enlisted men in the United States army are divided into seven grades as follows:

1. Master sergeant.
2. First or technical sergeant.
3. Staff sergeant.
4. Sergeant.
5. Corporal.
6. Private, first class.
7. Private.

The monthly base pay of each of these ranks, under the act of June 4, 1920, is as follows:

Master sergeant	$74.00
First sergeant	53.00
Staff sergeant	45.00
Staff sergeant	45.00
Corporal	37.00
Private, first class	35.00
Private	30.00

To these amounts are to be added a temporary increase of 20 per cent on the base pay until June 30, 1922; 10 per cent for length of service or longevity during second five year period of enlistment; 20 per cent longevity pay during third five year period; 30 per cent longevity pay during fourth five year period, and 40 per cent longevity pay from the twenty-first year to the end of service. If on foreign service 20 per cent more is added to the base pay and longevity pay. Thus the total monthly pay for each period will be:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
$104.70	$112.10	$119.50	$126.90	$134.30
119.50	128.38	137.26	146.14	155.02
79.50	84.80	90.10	95.40	100.70
90.10	96.56	102.82	109.18	115.54
69.90	74.40	78.90	83.40	87.90
78.90	84.30	89.70	95.10	100.50
54.00	58.50	63.00	67.50	72.00
63.00	68.40	73.80	79.20	84.60
44.40	48.10	51.80	55.50	59.20
51.80	56.24	60.68	65.12	69.56
35.00	38.50	42.00	45.50	49.00
42.00	46.20	50.40	54.60	58.80
30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00
36.00	39.60	43.20	46.80	50.40

Gun commander	$7.00
Gun pointer	7.00
Expert first class gunner, F. A.	5.00
Expert rifleman	5.00
Expert military telegrapher	5.00
Sharpshooter	3.00
First class gunner	3.00
First class military telegrapher	3.00
Marksman	2.00
Second class gunner	2.00
Military telegrapher	2.00
Medal of honor*	2.00
Distinguished service cross*	2.00
Distinguished service medal*	2.00

*Twenty per cent increase for foreign service payable on this item.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The following memorandum from the secretary of war to the chief of staff was published by the war department July 18, 1921:

The army reorganization act of June 4, 1920, marks an epoch in our military legislation. This law provides for an army of the United States which shall include the regular army, the national guard when in the service of the United States, and the organized reserves, composed of the officers' reserve corps and the enlisted reserve corps. It directs that the army of the United States as a whole shall always

be formed into a sufficient number of divisions and other units to constitute the framework for a complete and immediate mobilization in the event of serious national emergency. It prescribes the maintenance in the regular army of certain specified numbers of officers and enlisted men—the number of the latter being restricted by the act of June 30, 1921. It authorizes sufficient officers and enlisted men of the national guard to maintain that force properly organized at the strength authorized by law. It establishes decentralized control and administration of the military establishment through the formation of corps areas and based upon the distribution of military population. The law further provides such numbers of reserve officers as may qualify by appointment in the officers' reserve corps and such number of enlisted reservists as may qualify for enlistment in the enlisted reserve corps. It contemplates the organization of reserve officers and enlisted men into localized units of the organized reserves. It provides for the voluntary incorporation of veteran officers and enlisted men of the world war into either the national guard or the organized reserves.

An essential part of the system is the reserve officers' training corps and the citizens' training camps for voluntary military training through which the great organizations of citizen officers and noncommissioned officers developed during the recent war may be perpetuated and kept ready for possible future emergencies. Available officers and enlisted men of the regular army may be assigned appropriate duties in connection with the national guard, the organized reserves, the reserve officers' training corps and the training camps. Citizen officers are to join with regular officers on the general staff in the preparation of policies relating to the organization and training of the national guard and the organized reserves. An important feature of this new law is that while congress prescribes the general plan of the army of the United States, and provides the personnel deemed necessary for its formation, the details of military organization are left to the executive. It is therefore incumbent upon me as secretary of war to acquaint you with the president's interpretation of the general intent of the law, and to make certain decisions as to the executive policy to be followed in organizing our military forces.

An examination of the statute shows that the new law is based on the idea that in the future, as in the past, great wars are to be fought in the main by armies composed of citizen soldiers temporarily drawn into active military service. We still have the conception of a small regular army in time of peace, reenforced upon the outbreak of war by such additional citizen forces as the particular emergency may require. This is our traditional mode of military expansion and this method is clearly contemplated in the act of congress. But whereas in the past the necessary citizen forces have been completely extemporized or materially reorganized upon the occurrence of an emergency, the new law provides that they shall be allocated territorially, that their officers and men shall be assigned to local units, and that as funds become available provision shall be made for the training of these officers and men. In other words, the war force required for immediate mobilization in the event of emergency is to be constituted in time of peace and filled as far as practicable through the enrollment or enlistment of qualified volunteers. Under such a system it is reasonable to expect that the units of the national guard will be maintained at sufficient strength to be effective as a first re-enforcement for the regular army and that the units of the organized reserves will at least include a corps of officers, noncommissioned officers and specialists, organized and trained to receive and train the recruits required in an emergency demanding large forces.

It is with the requirements of this larger war establishment in view that the peace organization of the regular army must be determined. The law provides a limited number of regular enlisted men and a number of regular officers in excess of the number required for service with the regular army proper. This provision shows clearly the intent of congress that a portion of the officers authorized are to be employed in the organization, administration and development of the national guard, the organized reserves, the reserve officers' training corps and the citizens' training camps. It is the president's desire that the regular army shall be so organized as to carry out this intent of congress to the fullest extent. The regular army should, therefore, be formed in a limited number of organizations, each at effective military strength, with the view of releasing the maximum number of selected officers and enlisted men for service with these other branches of the army of the United States.

As the regular army now contains more regiments and other units than can be maintained at effective strength with the authorized enlisted personnel, you are directed to retain a suitable number of units at an enlisted strength effective for immediate military service and to place the units thus rendered surplus "out of commission" until such time as congress shall authorize an increase in the enlisted strength of the regular army. You will assign to the organization retained "in commission" a sufficient number of officers to make them effective for immediate military service, leaving officers not required for service with regular organizations or otherwise, to be employed, under your direction, in the development of the national guard, the organized reserves and the reserve officers' training corps. As the law provides for a military expansion by re-enforcement of the regular army from the organized citizen forces, the president directs that these forces shall be developed to the fullest extent, and that the maximum practicable number of carefully selected officers of the regular army be employed for that purpose. The retention in the regular army of skeletonized military units ineffective for immediate military service is not deemed advisable.

The organization of the regular army into a limited number of effective military units will not only release a greater proportion of officers for duty with other portions of the army of the United States, but will facilitate great economies in the maintenance of the peace establishment. So far as practicable it is my desire that the regular army should be quartered in permanent military posts where suitable shelter for officers and men is now provided. This will reduce the number of occupied wartime cantonments to a minimum and will avoid the necessity of expending large sums for their maintenance or renewal. As I interpret the intent of congress in providing for the division of the country into corps areas, their primary object is to form a decentralized organization for the promotion and development of the national guard, the organized reserves and the reserve officers' training corps. It is my desire therefore that this function should be especially emphasized by the war department. The corps area commanders should be liberally supplied with competent officers to assist them in the performance of their duties and should be held responsible for the development of the national military resources within their several areas as prescribed by law.

JOHN W. WEEKS, Secretary of War.

By order of the secretary of war:
JOHN J. PERSHING, General of the Armies,
Chief of Staff.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Plans for the organization of the national guard were announced by the war department Oct. 10, 1921. The ultimate peace strength of the guard is to be 450,000 men organized into eighteen infantry divisions distributed among the states according to population. The designations of the national guard infantry divisions and the states which will furnish troops to form these divisions follow:

Division and state—
26—Massachusetts.
27—New York.
28—Pennsylvania.
29—Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia.
30—Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina.
32—Michigan, Wisconsin.
33—Illinois.
34—Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.
35—Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas.
36—Texas.
37—Ohio.
38—Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky.
39—Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana.
40—California, Utah, Nevada.
41—Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington.
43—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island.
44—New York, New Jersey, Delaware.
45—Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona.

"The war department," said Secretary Weeks, in explaining the plan, "during the fifteen months since the passage of the reorganization act of June 4, 1920, has authorized eighteen infantry guard divisions in the nine corps areas. In addition to the eighteen infantry divisions thus allotted there also have been authorized a large number of corps, army and general headquarters troops. Certain cavalry units are also in course of organization, which when completed will be sufficient to form approximately four cavalry divisions.

"Under the law the strength of this force in 1924 is computed on a basis of 800 national guardsmen to each senator and representative—a force of about 450,000 men—the largest guard contingent which the United States has ever undertaken to support in time of peace. To date a force of 126,000 officers and men is now enrolled out of 215,397 allotted for organization on or about June 30, 1922."

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y.

The United States military academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of cadets for the military service of the United States. When any cadet has completed the course of three years satisfactorily he is eligible for promotion and commission as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps in the army in which there may be a vacancy, the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform.

Appointments—Each congressional district and territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to have two cadets at the academy. The District of Columbia has two. Each state is also entitled to have four cadets from the state at large and eighty-two are allowed from the United States at large, two of whom are appointed upon the recommendation of the vice-president and twenty from among honor graduates of "honor schools." The president is also authorized to appoint not to exceed 180 men from the regular army and national guard who have served for one year. The total number in the academy in September, 1921, was 917. The appointments from a congressional district are made upon the recommendation of the representative in congress from that district and those from the state at large upon the recommendations of the senators of the state. The appointments for the United States at large are made by the president upon his own selection. The appointments from the District of Columbia are made on the recommendation of the district commissioners and those from Porto Rico on the recommendation of the resident commissioner. As far as practicable appointments are made one year in advance of admission. For each candidate appointed two alternates should be nominated. Four cadets from the Philippines are admitted.

Examinations—On the third Tuesday in February of each year the candidate selected for appointment must appear for mental and physical examination before boards of army officers at such places as the war department may designate. Candidates who pass will be admitted to the academy on June 14 following.

Mental Requirements—Each candidate must show that he is well versed in algebra, to include quadratic equations and progressions, plane geometry, English grammar, composition and literature, and general and United States history. Under certain conditions fully explained in the war department circular of information relative to the appointment and admission of cadets, a copy of which may be obtained upon application to the adjutant of the academy, candidates may, upon presentation of satisfactory high school or college certificates, be excused from the mental examination.

Physical Requirements—No candidate will be admitted who is under 17 or over 22 years of age, or less than five feet four inches in height at the age of 17, or five feet five inches at the age of 18 and upward, or who is deformed or afflicted with any disease or infirmity which would render him unfit for military service. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a cadet is $780 a year and one ration a day or commutation therefor at 68 cents a day. The total is $1,028.20, to begin with his admission to the academy. No cadet is allowed to receive money or other supplies from his parents or from any other person without the sanction of the superintendent.

Enlistment—Before receiving his warrant of appointment a candidate for admission is required to sign an agreement to serve in the army of the United States eight years from the time of his admission to the academy.

REGULAR ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

The following official tabulation of the populations and approximate strengths of the regular armies of the nations named was published in the Congressional Record June 8, 1921. The last column shows the percentage of the regular army to the population. The first table shows the armies of the European countries and of the United States, while the second table shows the regular armies of American and Asiatic countries and the United States:

TABLE NO. 1.

Country.	Population.	Army.	Pct.
Switzerland	4,000,000	170,000	4.25
Greece	7,500,000	240,000	3.20

Country.	Population.	Army.	Pct.
Esthonia	1,200,000	36,500	3.04
Poland	30,072,000	815,000	2.71
Lithuania	2,000,000	40,000	2.00
Roumania	17,393,200	323,600	1.86
France	39,601,500	735,300	1.85
Latvia	2,605,000	45,000	1.73
Czecho-Slovakia	13,215,500	216,800	1.64
Albania	850,000	13,500	1.58
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	14,365,500	194,000	1.35
Belgium	7,555,600	100,000	1.32
Italy	36,740,000	464,000	1.26
Norway	2,391,800	30,000	1.25
Finland	3,325,000	35,000	1.05
Spain	20,695,700	216,600	1.05
Denmark	2,941,000	27,500	.94
Great Britain	45,516,000	425,000	.93
Turkey	12,000,000	100,000	.83
Russia (bolshevist)	182,182,000	1,500,000	.82
Bulgaria	4,430,000	32,000	.72
Portugal	5,545,600	33,000	.60
Hungary	7,690,000	36,000	.46
Austria	6,400,000	22,000	.33
Netherlands	6,724,700	20,000	.30
Sweden	5,813,800	15,600	.27
Germany	55,086,000	150,000	.27
United States	105,709,000	222,900	.21

TABLE NO. 2.

Country.	Population.	Army.	Pct.
Uruguay	1,400,000	9,800	0.70
Mexico	16,060,000	90,000	.56
Chile	4,000,000	20,000	.50
Japan	58,000,000	273,200	.47
Ecuador	1,300,000	6,000	.46
China	400,000,000	1,369,900	.34
Venezuela	2,848,000	9,000	.31
Argentina	8,300,000	23,000	.27
Bolivia	3,000,000	7,100	.23
Peru	3,530,000	7,500	.21
Brazil	22,000,000	37,000	.16
Paraguay	1,000,000	1,500	.15
Colombia	5,475,000	6,000	.11
United States	*105,709,000	†222,900	.21

*Continental. †Not including Philippine scouts.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Established by act of congress March 21, 1866.

Names and Location of Branches—Central, Dayton, O.; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis.; Southern, Hampton, Va.; Eastern, Togus, Me.; Western, Leavenworth, Kas.; Marion, Marion, Ind.; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal.; Danville, Danville, Ill.; Mountain, Johnson City, Tenn.; Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. D.

Board of Managers—The president of the United States, the chief justice of the Supreme court, the secretary of war ex officiis, Washington, D. C.; president, Gen. George H. Wood, Dayton, O.; first vice-president, Capt. John C. Nelson, Logansport, Ind.; secretary, James S. Catherwood, Hoopeston, Ill.; Maj. James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; Col. H. H. Markham, Pasadena, Cal.; Menander Dennett, Lewiston, Me.

General Treasurer—Col. C. W. Wadsworth.

Inspector-General and Chief Surgeon—Col. James A. Mattison.

Requirements for Admission.

1. Honorable discharge from the United States service.

2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning a living by labor.

3. Applicants for admission will be required to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the board of managers, perform all the duties required of them and obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the home.

4. A soldier or sailor to be admitted must forward with his application his discharge paper, his pension certificate if he is a pensioner and his discharge from a state home if he has been an inmate of such home. These papers are retained at the branch to which he is admitted to prevent their loss or fraud, but are returned to him when he is discharged. Soldiers or sailors whose pensions exceed $16 a month are not admitted to the home except for special reasons.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is supported by the United States.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

There are a number of state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers who, for various reasons, are unable to obtain admission to the national homes. The federal government contributes toward the support of the state homes the sum of $100 for each soldier, based upon the average attendance for the year; the remainder of the expenses is paid by the states themselves. Some of these homes are on the cottage plan. Following is a list of the state homes:

California—Yountville.
Colorado—Monte Vista.
Connecticut—Noroton Heights.
Illinois—Quincy.
Idaho—Boise.
Indiana—Lafayette.
Iowa—Marshalltown.
Kansas—Fort Dodge.
Massachusetts—Chelsea.
Michigan—Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Minnehaha.
Missouri—St. James.
Montana—Columbus Falls.
Nebraska—Grand Island and Milford.
New Jersey—Kearny and Vineland.
New Hampshire—Tilton.
New York—Bath and Oxford.
North Dakota—Lisbon.
Ohio—Sandusky.
Oregon—Roseburg.
Pennsylvania—Erie.
Rhode Island—Bristol.
South Dakota—Hot Springs.
Vermont—Bennington.
Washington—Orting and Port Orchard.
Wisconsin—Waupaca.
Wyoming—Cheyenne.

HOME FOR REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS.

The United States maintains a home for disabled and discharged soldiers of the regular army at Washington, D. C. All soldiers who have served twenty years in the army and all soldiers who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease or injuries in the line of duty while in the regular army, as unfits them for further service are entitled to admission to the home. The home is in charge of a board of commissioners, consisting of the governor of the home, the adjutant-general of the army, the judge advocate, the commissary-general, the quartermaster-general, the chief of engineers and the surgeon-general. The present governor is Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss (retired).

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Confederate veterans of the civil war have a home at Beauvoir, near Biloxi, Miss. The residence there of Jefferson Davis in his last years was secured in 1902 as a refuge for helpless old southern soldiers by the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is supported by that society and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Another home for confederate veterans was opened in Washington, D. C., May 24, 1912, by the women of the Southern Relief association.

CLOTH SHOULDER INSIGNIA WORN BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

ARMY INSIGNIA.

1st Army.

2d Army.

3d Army.
(Army of Occupation.)

CORPS INSIGNIA.

1st Corps.

2d Corps.

3d Corps.

4th Corps.

5th Corps.

6th Corps.

7th Corps.

8th Corps.

9th Corps.

DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA.

1st Div.

2d Div.

3d Div.

4th Div.

5th Div.

6th Div.

7th Div.

11th Div.

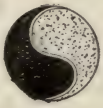
12th Div.

19th Div.

26th Div.

27th Div.

28th Div.


29th Div.

30th Div.

31st Div.

32d Div.

33d Div.

34th Div.

35th Div.

36th Div.

37th Div.

38th Div.

39th Div.

40th Div.

41st Div.

42d Div.

76th Div.

77th Div.

78th Div.

79th Div.

80th Div.

81st Div.

82d Div.

83d Div.

85th Div.

86th Div.

87th Div.

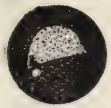
88th Div.

89th Div.

90th Div.

91st Div.

92d Div.


93d Div.

RANK AND INSIGNIA OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

The following table shows the rank of commissioned officers in the United States army and marine corps and the corresponding grades in the navy:

ARMY AND MARINE CORPS.	NAVY.
General.	Admiral.
Lieutenant-general.	Vice-admiral.
Major-general.	Rear-admiral.
Brigadier-general.	Commodore.
Colonel.	Captain.
Lieutenant-colonel.	Commander.
Major.	Lieutenant-commander.
Captain.	Lieutenant.
First lieutenant.	Lieutenant, jr. grade.
Second lieutenant.	Ensign.

Commissioned army officers wear the following insignia on the shoulder loop.

RANK AND INSIGNIA.

General—Four silver stars.
Lieutenant-general—Three silver stars.
Major-general—Two silver stars.
Brigadier-general—One silver star.
Colonel—Silver eagle.
Lieutenat-colonel—Silver oak leaf.
Major—Gold oak leaf.
Captain—Two silver bars.
First lieutenant—One silver bar.
Second lieutenant—No insignia.
Chaplain—Cross.

Commissioned officers of the navy wear the following devices on the collar:
Admiral—Anchor and four stars.
Vice-admiral—Anchor and three stars.
Rear-Admiral—Anchor and two stars.
Captain—Anchor and silver eagle.
Commander—Anchor and silver leaf.
Lieutenant-commander—Anchor and gold leaf.
Lieutenant—Anchor and two bars.
Lieutenant, junior grade—Anchor and one bar.
Ensign—One bar.

Following are the army service insignia:
Infantry—Crossed guns.
Cavalry—Crossed sabers.
Field artillery—Crossed cannon and numbers.
Coast artillery—Crossed cannon.
Engineer corps—Castle.
Aviation corps—Globe with wings.
Medical corps—Winged staff and serpents.
Signal corps—Crossed flags.
Quartermaster corps—Eagle on wheel.
Motor transport corps—Winged hat on bronze wheel.

Hat Cords.

Generals wear hat cords the color of gold, while those of other officers are gold and black. The branch of the service to which each enlisted man belongs is indicated by the color of the hat cord he wears:
Infantry—Light blue.
Cavalry—Yellow.
Artillery—Scarlet.
Engineers corps—Scarlet intertwined with white.
Signal corps—Orange intertwined with white.
Medical department—Maroon.
Quartermaster corps—Buff.
Ordnance department—Black intertwined with white.
Motor transport corps—Purple.

Chevrons.

First class privates wear on their coat sleeves or shirts the design of the department or service to which they belong. The designs or chevrons sewn on the sleeves of noncommissioned officers are as follows:
Lance corporal—One inverted V-shaped bar.
Corporal—Two bars.
Sergeant—Three bars.
First sergeant—Diamond mark under bars.
Stable sergeant—Horse's head under bars.
Color sergeant—Star under bars.
Battalion quartermaster sergeant—Three horizontal bars.
Chief trumpeter—One bar and bugle.

ARMY OFFICERS HONORED BY CONGRESS.

Following is a list of officers of the army who have by name been thanked or presented with medals or swords by congress:

Thanks of Congress.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey	June 11,	1864
Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks	Jan. 28,	1864
Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside	Jan. 28,	1864
Maj.-Gen. E. P. Gaines	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant	Dec. 17,	1863
Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock	April 21,	1866
Maj.-Gen. W. H. Harrison	April 4,	1818
Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker	Jan. 28,	1864
Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard	Jan. 28,	1864
Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson	Feb. 27,	1815
Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon	Dec. 24,	1861
Maj.-Gen. Alexander McComb	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade	Jan. 28,	1864
Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing	Sept. 18,	1919
Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans	March 3,	1863
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	March 9,	1848
Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan	Feb. 9,	1865
Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman	Feb. 19,	1864
Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman	Jan. 10,	1865
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	July 16,	1846
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 2,	1847
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 9,	1848
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry	Jan. 24,	1865
Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas	March 3,	1865
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. J. E. Wool	Jan. 24,	1854

Gold Medals.

Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown	Nov. 3,	1814
Col. George Crogan	Feb. 13,	1835
Maj.-Gen. E. P. Gaines	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant	Dec. 17,	1863
Maj.-Gen. W. H. Harrison	April 4,	1818
Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson	Feb. 27,	1815
Maj.-Gen. Alexander McComb	Nov. 3,	1814

Brig.-Gen. James Miller	Nov. 3,	1814
Brig.-Gen. E. P. Porter	Nov. 3,	1814
Brig.-Gen. E. W. Ripley	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	March 9,	1848
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	July 16,	1846
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 2,	1847
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 9,	1848

Swords.

Lieut. Cyrus A. Baylor	Feb. 13,	1835
Maj.-Gen. W. O. Butler	March 2,	1847
Ensign Joseph Duncan	Feb. 13,	1835
Brig.-Gen. T. L. Hamer	March 2,	1847
Maj.-Gen. J. P. Henderson	March 2,	1847
Capt. James Hunter	Feb. 13,	1835
Lieut. Benjamin Johnston	Feb. 13,	1835
Col. Richard M. Johnson	April 4,	1818
Lieut. John Meek	Feb. 13,	1835
Brig.-Gen. J. A. Quitman	March 2,	1847
Ensign Edmond Shipp	Feb. 13,	1835
Brig.-Gen. T. E. Twiggs	March 2,	1847
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool	Jan. 24,	1854
Brig.-Gen. W. J. Worth	March 2,	1847

RANK OF GENERAL.

The rank of general in the United States army has been held by the following:

Ulysses S. Grant.	John J. Pershing.
William T. Sherman.	Tasker H. Bliss.
Philip H. Sheridan.	Peyton C. March.

RANK OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The rank of lieutenant-general in the United States army has been held by the following:

George Washington.	Samuel B. M. Young.
Winfield Scott.	Adna R. Chaffee.
Ulysses S. Grant.	Arthur McArthur.
William T. Sherman.	John C. Bates.
Philip H. Sheridan.	Henry C. Corbin.
John M. Schofield.	Hunter Liggett.
Nelson A. Miles.	Robert L. Bullard.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md.

The United States naval academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of young men for the naval service of the United States. The students are styled midshipmen.

The course of study is four years. Midshipmen who graduate are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the line of the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the marine corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy.

Appointments — Five midshipmen are allowed for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, five for the District of Columbia, fifteen each year from the United States at large and 100 from enlisted men of the navy. The appointments from the District of Columbia and from the United States at large are made by the president. Enlisted men of the navy are appointed by the secretary of the navy after competitive examination. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the president on the recommendation of the governor of Porto Rico. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated.

Examinations—Two examinations for the admission of midshipmen are held each year. The first is held on the third Wednesday in February and the other on the third Wednesday in April under the supervision of the civil service commission at certain specified points in each state and territory. All those qualifying mentally, who are entitled to appointment in order of nomination, will be notified by the bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C., when to report at the academy for physical examination, and if physically qualified will be appointed. Alternates are given the privilege of reporting for mental examination at the same time as the principals. Examination papers are all prepared at the academy and the examinations of candidates are finally passed upon by the academic board. Certificates from colleges and high schools will not be accepted in lieu of the entrance examinations at the naval academy.

Mental Requirements—Candidates will be examined in punctuation, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history, world's history, algebra through quadratic equations and plane geometry (five books of Chauvenet's geometry or an equivalent).

Physical Requirements—All candidates are required to be citizens of the United States and must be not less than 16 years of age nor more than 20 years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the naval academy. A candidate is eligible for appointment the day he becomes 16 and is ineligible on the day he becomes 20 years of age. Candidates are required to be of good moral character, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. The height of candidates for admission must not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years. The minimum weight at 16 years is 105 pounds, with an increase of five pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a midshipman is $750 a year, beginning at the date of his admission. Midshipmen must supply themselves with clothing, books, etc., the total expense of which amounts to $350. Traveling expenses to the academy are paid by the government.

Enlistment—Each midshipman on admission is required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States navy during the pleasure of the president of the United States.

PREMIER HARA OF JAPAN ASSASSINATED.

Premier Takashi Hara of Japan was stabbed to death in a railway station in Tokyo on the evening of Nov. 4, 1921, by a young man named Ryihi Nakoka. The premier and a number of other leaders of the seiyu-kai party had come to the station to take a train for Kyoto, where a meeting was to be held. As Mr. Hara passed through the gate leading to the station platform Nakoka leaped from his hiding place and plunged a short sword into M. Hara's left breast, at the same time exclaiming: "The country's enemy!" First aid was adminstered to the stricken premier in the station master's room and he was then taken to his home, where he died within a short time. The assassin insisted that he had no accomplices, but police were of the opinion that his act was the result of a conspiracy.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Oct. 1, 1921.

Commander in Chief—President Warren G. Harding.
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.
Aid—Lieutenant-Commander L. P. Warren.

GENERAL BOARD.

Rear-Admiral W. L. Rodgers.
Rear-Admiral T. Snowden.
Rear-Admiral N. A. McCully.
Rear-Admiral R. H. Jackson.
Capt. W. V. Pratt.
Capt. F. H. Schofield.
Commander M. K. Metcalf.
Commander F. A. Todd.
Lieut.-Col. L. C. Lucas (retired), U. S. M. C.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

United States Naval Stations.

Cavite, P. I.
Guantanamo bay, Cuba.
Guam.
Key West, Fla.
New London, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Olongapo, P. I.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
San Juan, P. R.
Tutuila, Samoa.
Virgin islands.

Submarine Bases.

Cavite, P. I.
Coco Solo, C. Z.
Hampton Roads, Va.
Key West, Fla.
New London, Conn.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
San Pedro, Cal.

Torpedo Stations.

Alexandria, Va.
Newport, R. I.
Keyport, Wash.

Naval Districts.

1. Navy yard, Boston, Mass.—Rear-Admiral A. Gleaves, commandant.
3. Brooklyn, N. Y.—Rear-Admiral H. M. P. Huse, commandant.
4. Philadelphia, Pa.—Capt. L. M. Nulton, commandant.
5. Norfolk, Va.—Rear-Admiral H. Rodman, commandant.
6. Navy yard, South Carolina—Rear-Admiral E. A. Anderson, commandant.
7. Key West, Fla.—Capt. W. S. Crosley, commandant.
8. New Orleans, La.—Capt. G. F. Cooper, commandant.
9. Great Lakes, Ill.—Capt. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, commandant.
11. San Diego, Cal.—Rear-Admiral R. Walles, commandant.
12. San Francisco, Cal.—Rear-Admiral A. S. Halstead, commandant.
13. Bremerton, Wash.—Rear-Admiral J. A. Hoogewerf, commandant.
14. Honolulu, Hawaii—Rear-Admiral E. Simpson, commandant.
15. Balboa, Canal Zone—Capt. M. M. Taylor, commandant.
16. Cavite, P. I.—Capt. W. M. Crose, commandant.

Naval Training Stations.

Newport, R. I.—Capt. D. E. Dismukes, commandant.
Hampton Roads, Va.—Capt. R. Z. Johnston, commandant.
Great Lakes, Ill.—Capt. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, commandant.
San Francisco, Cal.—Commander J. E. Pond, commandant.

United States Navy Yards.

Washington, D. C.—Capt. J. H. Dayton, commandant.
Boston, Mass.—Rear-Admiral A. Gleaves, commandant.
Portsmouth, N. H.—Capt. N. E. Irwin, commandant.
New York, N. Y.—Capt. C. T. Vogelsang, commandant.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Capt. L. M. Nulton, commandant.
Norfolk, Va.—Rear-Admiral P. Andrews, commandant.
Charleston, S. C.—Rear-Admiral E. A. Anderson, commandant.
New Orleans, La.—Rear-Admiral H. F. Bryan, commandant.
Mare Island, Cal.—Capt. E. L. Beach, commandant.
Bremerton, Wash.—Rear-Admiral J. A. Hoogewerf, commandant.

SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Nov. 1, 1921.

BATTLE SHIPS.

Name.	*Built.	†Tons.	‡Speed.	§Men.
Arizona	1917	31,400	21.0	1,630
Arkansas	1912	26,000	21.0	1,594
California‖	....	32,300	21.0	1,630
Colorado‖	....	32,600	21.0	1,630
Connecticut	1906	16,000	18.78	1,304
Delaware	1910	20,000	21.56	1,384
Florida	1911	21,825	21.04	1,384
Georgia	1906	14,948	19.2	812
Idaho	1919	32,000	21.0	1,600
Illinois	1901	11,552	17.45	861
Indiana	1895	10,288	15.55	851
Iowa	1897	11,340	17.1	886
Kansas	1907	16,000	18.1	1,333
Kearsarge	1899	11,520	16.8	883
Kentucky	1899	11,520	16.9	883
Louisiana	1906	16,000	18.82	1,305
Maine	1902	12,500	18.0	960
Maryland‖	....	32,600	21.0	1,600
Massachusetts	1896	10,288	16.21	851
Michigan	1910	16,000	18.79	1,156
Minnesota	1907	16,000	18.85	1,323
Mississippi	1917	32,000	21.0	1,600
Missouri	1903	12,500	18.15	1,098
Montana‖	....	43,200	23.0	....
Nebraska	1907	14,948	19.06	1,118
Nevada	1915	27,500	20.53	1,598
New Hampshire	1908	16,000	18.16	1,344
New Jersey	1906	14,948	19.18	1,118
New Mexico	1918	32,000	21.0	1,560
New York	1914	27,000	21.47	1,545
North Carolina‖	....	43,200	23.0	....
North Dakota	1910	20,000	21.01	1,285
Ohio	1904	12,500	17.82	960
Oklahoma	1915	27,500	20.58	1,628
Oregon	1896	10,288	16.79	851
Pennsylvania	1916	31,400	21.05	1,560
Rhode Island	1906	14,948	19.01	1,142
South Carolina	1910	16,000	18.86	1,356
South Dakota‖	....	43,200	23.0	....
Tennessee‖	....	32,300	21.0	....
Texas	1913	27,000	21.05	1,628
Utah	1911	21,825	21.04	1,384
Vermont	1907	16,000	18.33	1,344
Virginia	....	14,948	19.01	1,142
Washington‖	....	32,600	21.0	....
West Virginia‖	....	32,600	21.0	....
Wisconsin	1901	11,552	17.17	834
Wyoming	1912	26,000	22.22	1,594

ARMORED CRUISERS.

Charleston	1906	9,700	22.04	795
Frederick	1905	13,680	22.41	1,125
Huntington	1905	13,680	22.15	1,125
Montana	1908	14,500	22.26	1,151
North Carolina	1908	14,500	21.91	1,151
Pittsburgh	1905	13,680	22.44	1,125
Pueblo	1905	13,680	22.24	1,125
St. Louis	1906	9,700	22.13	799
Seattle	1906	14,500	22.27	1,151
South Dakota	1907	13,680	22.24	1,125

CRUISERS—FIRST CLASS.

Name.	*Built.	†Tons.	‡Speed.	§Men.
Brooklyn	1896	9,215	21.91	702
Rochester	1893	8,200	21.0	627

CRUISERS—SECOND CLASS.

Name.	*Built.	†Tons.	‡Speed.	§Men.
Chicago	1887	4,500	19.0	433
Columbia	1893	7,350	22.80	480
Minneapolis	1894	7,350	23.07	489
Olympia	1894	5,865	21.69	439

CRUISERS—THIRD CLASS.

Albany	1900	3,430	20.52	338
Anniston	1893	2,089	18.9	275
Birmingham	1908	3,750	24.33	422
Chattanooga	1904	3,200	16.65	311
Chester	1908	3,750	26.52	404
Cincinnati	1894	3,183	19.91	329
Cleveland	1903	3,200	16.45	311
Denver	1904	3,200	16.75	330
Des Moines	1904	3,200	16.65	330
Galveston	1904	3,200	16.41	349
New Orleans	1898	3,430	20.00	338
Raleigh	1893	3,183	21.12	294
Salem	1908	3,750	25.95	404
Tacoma	1904	3,200	16.58	311

*Completed. †Displacement. ‡Knots. §Including officers. ‖Under construction or authorized.

BATTLE CRUISERS.

Name.	Tons.	Speed.
Lexington	35,300	35.0
Constellation	35,300	35.0
Saratoga	35,300	35.0
Ranger	35,300	35.0
Constitution	35,300	35.0
United States	35,300	35.0

Note—The battle cruisers were all under construction in 1920.

SHIPS IN COMMISSION NOV. 1, 1921.

Battle Ships, First Line (B. B.).

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Arizona	31,400	New York	27,000
Arkansas	26,000	North Dakota	20,000
Delaware	20,000	Oklahoma	27,500
Florida	21,825	Pennsylvania	31,400
Idaho	32,000	Tennessee	32,300
Mississippi	32,000	Texas	27,000
Nevada	27,500	Utah	21,825
New Mexico	32,000	Wyoming	26,000

Battle Ships, Second Line (O. B. B.).

Connecticut	16,000	Minnesota	16,000
Kansas	16,000	Ohio (reserve)	12,500
Michigan	16,000	South Carolina	16,000

Cruisers, Second Line (O. C. A.).

Pueblo	13,680	Chicago	4,500
Rochester	9,700	Olympia	5,860
Pittsburgh	13,680	St. Louis	9,700
Frederick	13,680	Charleston	9,700
Huron	13,680		

Light Cruisers, Second Line (O. C. L.).

Birmingham	3,750	Salem (res.)	3,750

Destroyers, First Line.

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Aaron Ward	1,154	Belknap	1,215
Abbott	1,213	Bell	1,184
Alden	1,213	Benham	1,030
Allen	1,071	Bernadou	1,165
Aulick	1,215	Biddle	1,165
Ausburne, Chas. (reserve)	1,216	Billingsley	1,215
Babbitt	1,211	Blakely	1,165
Badger	1,165	Boggs	1,154
Badger, Geo. E. (reserve)	1,215	Borie	1,215
Bagley	1,213	Branch	1,215
Bailey (reserve)	1,215	Breck	1,215
Bainbridge	1,215	Breckenridge	1,165
Balch	1,036	Breese	1,213
Ballard	1,215	Brooks	1,215
Bancroft	1,215	Broome	1,215
Barker	1,215	Bruce	1,215
Barney	1,165	Buchanan	1,145
Barry	1,215	Bulmer	1,215
		Burnes, J. F.	1,215
		Bush	1,185
Caldwell	1,085	Kalk	1,185
Case	1,215	Kane	1,215
Cassin	1,020	Kennedy	1,215
Chamlin	1,185	Kennison	1,154
Chandler	1,215	Kidder	1,215
Chauncey	1,215	Kilty	1,154
Chew	1,185	Kimberly	1,185
Childs	1,205	King	1,215
Claxton	1,154	Lamberton	1,213
Clemson	1,215	Lamson	1,215
Cole	1,165	Lardner	1,215
Colhoun	1,185	Laub	1,215
Conner	1,121	LaVallette	1,215
Converse	1,215	Lawrence	1,215
Conyngham	1,090	Lea	1,165
Cowell	1,185	Leary	1,211
Crane	1,185	Lee, S. P.	1,215
Craven	1,085	Litchfield	1,215
Crosby	1,185	Little	1,185
Crowninshield	1,154	Long	1,215
Cummings	1,020	Macdonough	1,215
Dahlgren	1,215	Mackenzie	1,185
Dale	1,215	MacLeish	1,215
Dallas	1,215	Maddox	1,185
Davis	1,071	Manley	1,085
De Long	1,211	Marcus	1,215
Delphy	1,215	Mason	1,215
Dent	1,165	McCalla	1,215
Dickerson	1,211	McCawley	1,215
Dorsey	1,165	McCook	1,215
Doyen	1,215	McCormick	1,215
Downes	1,072	McDermut	1,215
Duncan	1,014	McDougal	1,020
Dupont	1,165	McFarland	1,215
Dyer	1,185	McKean	1,185
Edsall	1,215	McKee	1,185
Edwards	1,215	McLanahan	1,215
Edwards, J. D.	1,215	Meade	1,215
Elliot	1,165	Melvin	1,215
Ellis	1,165	Meredith	1,185
Ericsson	1,090	Merwine	1,215
Evans	1,154	Meyer	1,215
Fairfax	1,154	Montgomery	1,213
Farenholt	1,215	Moody	1,215
Farquhar	1,215	Morris	1,215
Farragut	1,215	Mugford	1,185
Flusser	1,215	Mullany	1,215
Foote	1,213	Nicholas	1,215
Fox	1,215	Nicholson	1,050
Fuller	1,215	Noa	1,215
Gamble	1,213	O'Bannon	1,191
Gillis	1,215	O'Brien	1,050
Gilmer	1,215	Osborne	1,215
Goff	1,215	Overton	1,215
Goldsborough	1,215	Palmer	1,815
Graham	1,215	Parker	1,036
Greene	1,215	Parrott	1,215
Greer	1,165	Paul Jones	1,215
Gregory	1,185	Paulding, J. K.	1,215
Gridley	1,185	Peary	1,215
Gwin	1,125	Percival	1,215
Hale	1,154	Philip	1,154
Hamilton	1,154	Pillsbury	1,215
Hamilton, Paul	1,215	Pope	
Haraden	1,213	Porter	1,000
Harding	1,185	Preble	1,215
Hatfield	1,215	Preston	1,215
Hazlewood	1,185	Preston, W. B.	1,215
Henshaw	1,215	Pruitt	1,215
Herbert	1,211	Putnam	1,215
Herndon	1,215	Radford	1,213
Hogan	1,191	Ramsay	1,213
Hopewell	1,213	Rathburne	1,165
Hopkins	1,215	Reid	1,215
Hovey	1,215	Reno	1,215
Howard	1,191	Renshaw	1,185
Hulbert	1,215	Ringgold	1,185
Humphreys	1,215	Robinson	1,185
Hunt	1,215	Rodgers	1,215
Ingram, Osmond	1,215	Roper	1,165
Isherwood	1,215	Rowan	1,210
Jacob Jones	1,211	Sampson	1,125
James, Rubin	1,215	Sands	1,215
Jones, William	1,215	Satterlee	1,215

Name.	Tons.
Schenck	1,215
Schley	1,165
Selfridge	1,215
Semmes	1,215
Sharkey	1,215
Shaw	1,115
Shirk	1,215
Shubrick	1,215
Sicard	1,215
Sigourney	1,180
Simpson	1,215
Sinclair	1,225
Smith, Robert	1,215
Somers	1,215
Southard	1,215
Stansbury	1,191
Stevens	1,189
Steward	1,215
Stockton	1,125
Stoddert	1,215
Stringham	1,185
Sumner	1,215
Sturtevant	1,215
Swasey	1,215
Talbot	1,165
Talbot, J. Fred	1,165
Tarbell	1,162
Tattnall	1,213
Taylor	1,162
Thatcher	1,185
Thomas	1,213
Thompson	1,215
Thornton	1,215
Tingey	1,215
Tracy	1,215
Toucey	1,215
Tucker	1,001
Turner	1,215
Twiggs	1,211
Upshur	1,165
Upshur, Abel P.	1,215
Wadsworth	1,060
Wainwright	1,154
Walker	1,185
Ward	1,154
Waters	1,165
Welles	1,215
Whipple	1,215
Wickes	1,154
Wilkes	1,100
Williams	1,185
Williamson	1,215
Winslow	1,088
Woodbury	1,215
Wood	1,215
Wood, Welborn O.	1,215
Worden	1,215
Yarnall	1,165
Young	1,215
Zane	1,215
Zeilin	1,215

Auxiliaries—Colliers and Fuel Ships (A. C. & A. O.).

Abarenda	6,680	Maumee	14,500
Alameda	14,450	Nereus	19,080
Arethusa	6,160	Orion	19,250
Brazos	14,800	Patoka	16,800
Cæsar	5,940	Proteus	19,080
Cuyama	14,500	Ramapo	16,800
Jason	19,250	Sapelo	16,800
Kanawha	14,500	Thompson, Sara	4,840
Neches	14,800	Trinity	16,800
Neptune	19,480	Vulcan	11,250
Mars	11,250		

Auxiliaries—Destroyer Tenders (A. D.).

Black Hawk	13,320	Melville	7,150
Buffalo	6,000	Panther	3,380
Dixie	6,114	Prairie	6,620
Leonidas	4,025		

Auxiliaries—Submarine Tenders (A. S.).

Alert	1,110	Fulton	1,408
Beaver	5,970	Rainbow	4,360
Bushnell	3,580	Savannah	10,800
Camden			

Auxiliaries—Hospital Ships (A. H.).

Comfort	10,102	Relief	
Mercy	10,112		

Auxiliaries—Repair Ships (A. R.).

Bridgeport	8,600	Vestal	12,585
Prometheus	12,585		

Mine Layers—Second Line (O. C. M.).

Aroostook	4,413	San Francisco	4,083
Baltimore	5,484	Shawmut	3,800

Auxiliaries—Ammunition Ships (A. E.).

Pyro	10,600	Nitro	10,600

Auxiliaries—Miscellaneous (A. G.).

Hannibal		Saturn (radio repair ship)	4,840
Lebanon (ammunit'n ship)	3,284	General Alava	
Nanshan	5,140	Mohanna	
Paducah	1,085	Monterey	

Unassigned.

Reina Mercedes	2,835	Vesuvius	930
Southery	3,109		

Auxiliaries—Store Ships (A. F.).

Bridge	8,500	Celtic	6,750
Culgoa	6,000	Glacier	8,325
Rappahannock	17,000		

In addition to the foregoing there were in commission Nov. 1, 1921, 123 tugs, 14 mine layers, 144 patrol vessels of various kinds, 104 submarines, 47 mine sweepers and 53 miscellaneous craft.

WAR CRAFT SUNK BY BOMBS (1921).

U-117, submarine	June 21
S132 and V43, destroyers	July 15
Frankfurt, cruiser	July 18
Ostfoiesland, battle ship	July 21
Alabama, battle ship	Sept. 26

ADMIRALS AND VICE-ADMIRALS IN AMERICAN NAVY.

Admirals.

Name.	Appointed.
David G. Farragut	July 25, 1866
David D. Porter	Aug. 15, 1870
George Dewey	March 2, 1899

Vice-Admirals.

David G. Farragut	Dec. 21, 1864
David D. Porter	July 25, 1866
Stephen C. Rowan	Aug. 15, 1870

NAVY PAY TABLE.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

All commissioned officers of the active list of the navy receive the same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service. Officers of the medical, pay and construction corps, chaplains, civil engineers and professors of mathematics have the relative ranks of the various grades of the line, the annual base pay of each grade being as follows:

Admiral (in command of fleet)	$10,000
Vice-admiral (second in command of fleet)	9,000
Rear-admiral, upper half	8,000
Rear-admiral, lower half	6,000
Commodore	6,000
Captain	4,600
Commander	4,100
Lieutenant-commander	3,840
Lieutenant	3,120
Lieutenant (junior grade)	2,600
Ensign	2,120

To each commissioned officer below the rank of rear-admiral is allowed 10 per cent of his yearly base pay for each five years of service in the army, navy and marine corps, but not exceeding in all 40 per cent. Additional provision is made by law that the pay of a captain shall not exceed $5,000, a commander $4,500, and a lieutenant-commander $4,000 per annum.

THE ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

The enlisted personnel of the navy is of various classifications, depending upon their duties. Entry into the service is usually made in the lower ratings and the men are advanced upon the establishment of qualifications for the higher ratings. The following tables show the classifications and the base monthly pay of each rating during the present war as provided by the act of June 17, 1920:

Chief Petty Officers.

Rating.	Base pay.
Chief master at arms	$99.00
Chief boatswains' mates	99.00
Chief gunners' mates	99.00
Chief turret captains	99.00
Chief quartermasters	99.00
Chief machinists' mates	99.00
Chief electricians	99.00
Chief carpenters' mates	99.00
Chief water tenders	99.00
Chief yeomen	99.00
Chief storekeepers	99.00
Chief pharmacists' mates	99.00
Bandmasters	99.00
Chief commissary stewards	99.00

Rating.	Base pay.
Chief printers	99.00
Chief special mechanics	99.00

Petty Officers, First Class.

Master at arms, first class	$84.00
Boatswains' mates, first class	84.00
Gunners' mates, first class	84.00
Turret captains, first class	84.00
Quartermasters, first class	84.00
Boilermakers	84.00
Machinists' mates, first class	84.00
Coppersmiths	84.00
Shipfitters, first class	84.00
Electricians, first class	84.00
Blacksmiths	84.00
Plumbers and fitters	84.00
Sailmakers' mates	84.00
Carpenters' mates, first class	84.00
Water tenders	84.00
Painters, first class	84.00
Storekeepers, first class	84.00
Pharmacists' mates, first class	84.00
Yeoman, first class	84.00
First musicians	84.00
Commissary stewards	84.00
Ships' cooks, first class	84.00
Bakers, first class	84.00
Printers, first class	84.00
Special mechanics, first class	84.00
Enginemen, first class	84.00
Coppersmiths, first class	84.00
Patternmakers, first class	84.00
Molders, first class	84.00

Petty Officers, Second Class.

Master at arms, second class	$72.00
Boatswains' mates, second class	72.00
Gunners' mates, second class	72.00
Quartermasters, second class	72.00
Machinists' mates, second class	72.00
Electricians, second class	72.00
Shipfitters, second class	72.00
Oilers	72.00
Carpenters' mates, second class	72.00
Printers, second class	72.00
Painters, second class	72.00
Storekeepers, second class	72.00
Yeomen, second class	72.00
Ships' cooks, second class	72.00
Pharmacists' mates, second class	72.00
Enginemen, second class	72.00
Blacksmiths, second class	72.00
Coppersmiths, second class	72.00
Patternmakers, second class	72.00
Molders, second class	72.00

Petty Officers, Third Class.

Master at arms, third class	$60.00
Coxswains	60.00
Gunners' mates, third class	60.00
Quartermasters, third class	60.00
Electricians, third class	60.00
Carpenters' mates, third class	60.00
Painters, third class	60.00
Storekeepers, third class	60.00
Yeomen, third class	60.00
Pharmacists' mates, third class	60.00

Seamen, First Class.

Seamen gunners	$54.00
Seamen	54.00
Firemen, first class	60.00
Shipwrights	54.00
Musicians, first class	54.00
Ships' cooks, third class	54.00
Bakers, second class	54.00
Hospital apprentices, first class	54.00

Seamen, Second Class.

Seamen, second class	$48.00
Firemen, second class	54.00
Musicians, second class	48.00
Buglers	48.00
Ships' cooks, fourth class	48.00
Hospital apprentices, second class	48.00

Rating.	Base pay.
Apprentice seamen	$33 00
Firemen, third class	48 00
Landsmen	33.00

Messmen Branch.

Seamen, Third Class.

Cabin stewards	$84.00
Cabin cooks	84.00
Wardroom stewards	72.00
Wardroom cooks	72.00
Steerage stewards	72.00
Steerage cooks	72.00
Warrant officers' stewards	60.00
Warrant officers' cooks	60.00
Mess attendants, first class	42.00
Mess attendants, second class	36.00
Mess attendants third class	33.00

Extra Allowances.

(Explanation follows.)

Coxswains, power boat	$5.00
Coxswains, C. in C.	5.00
Seamen, in charge of holds	5.00
Messmen	5.00
Jacks-of-the-dust	5.00
Lamp lighters	5.00
Apprentice petty officers, chief	2.50
Apprentice petty officers, first class	2.00
Apprentice petty officers, second class	1.50
Apprentice petty officers, third class	1.00
C. P. O. instructors (training station)	10.00
Gun captains	5.00
Signalmen, first class	3.00
Signalmen, second class	2.00
Signalmen, third class	1.00
Submarine pay—For each dive, not to exceed $15 per month	1.00
Submarine pay	5.00
Submarine diving (not under instruction or practice), per hour	1.20
Gun pointers	$2 to 10.00
Good conduct medal (for each medal or bar)	.83
Ships' tailors	$10.00 to 20.00
Tailors' helpers, per man	10.00
Mail clerks	$10.00 to 30.00
Re-enlistment pay—second enlistment	5.50
Re-enlistment pay—third and subsequent enlistments	3.30
Good conduct discharge	1.50

Fleet Naval Reserve.

Up to sixteen years' active service, two months' base pay per year.

After sixteen years' service, transferred, one-third of base pay and all permanent additions.

After twenty years' service, transferred, one-half of base pay and all permanent additions.

Student aviators or student airmen, 50 per cent increase in pay and allowances of rating.

Base Pay Not All.

It is important to note that the foregoing rates of pay are of base pay, that is, they are of the pay not counting allowances or additions which will be discussed hereafter.

Free Clothing Outfit.

A man upon first enlisting in the navy receives free a clothing outfit to the value of $100.

Rations Free.

Enlisted men in the navy receive rations free, that is, they receive their food free. Under certain conditions they receive cash instead of the ration. This in 1920 was 68 cents a day, but is subject to change.

When an enlisted man is on a certain class of duty ashore he may receive subsistence varying from $2.50 to $4.00 a day, which replaces the ration he otherwise would have received.

Allowances for Special Duty.

Coxswains of boats propelled by machinery, coxswains to commanders in chief, seamen in charge of holds, men regularly detailed as

crew messmen, men assigned to duty as jacks-of-the-dust, and as lamplighters, all receive $5.00 a month in addition to their other pay.

Apprentice seamen who are detailed as apprentice petty officers in connection with the instruction of apprentice seamen at naval training stations receive additional pay while so detailed, as follows: Apprentice chief petty officers, $2.50; apprentice petty officers, first class, $2; second class, $1.50; third class, $1 each per month. The complement of apprentice petty officers is four (one in each rating) for each seventy-five apprentice seamen under training.

Chief petty officers detailed as instructors of apprentice seamen at training stations receive $10 a month extra for this special duty.

Enlisted men regularly detailed by the commanding officer as gun captains, excepting for secondary battery guns, shall receive in addition to their pay $5 a month.

Men regularly detailed as signalmen shall receive extra compensation per month as follows: Signalmen, first class, $3; second class, $2; third class, $1.

Enlisted men who are detailed for aviation duty, as student aviators or student airmen, receive 50 per cent increase in pay and allowances of their rating.

Five dollars a month is allowed each man serving on board a submarine vessel, in addition to his regular pay. He is besides allowed $1 additional for each day the submarine is submerged while under way, provided it does not amount to more than $15 in any one month.

A man employed in submarine diving, and not under instruction, or diving for practice, receives extra pay at the rate of $1.20 an hour for the actual time so employed under water.

Enlisted men who qualify as gun pointers and who are regularly detailed by the commanding officer receive the following additional monthly pay:

Heavy gun pointers (for guns of 8 inch caliber or larger):
First class $10
Second class 6

Intermediate gun pointers (for 4 inch to 7 inch guns):
First class $8
Second class 4

Secondary gun pointers (for guns from 1 pounder to 3 inch):
First class $4
Second class 2

Gunnery prizes are awarded to the members of meritorious gun and torpedo crews in three classes, viz: First class, $20; second class, $10, and third class, $5 per man. The members of the winning turret, gun and torpedo crews are also awarded the right to wear the navy "E," signifying "excellent."

An enlisted man detailed as "ship's tailor" on board a vessel having a complement of 600 men or more, exclusive of marines, shall receive $20 per month in addition to the monthly pay of his rating; on a vessel having a complement of 300 to 600 men, $15 per month additional; on a vessel having a complement of less than 300 men, $10 per month additional. An enlisted man detailed as a "tailor's helper" on a vessel having a complement of 600 men or more receives $10 per month in addition to his monthly pay; provided, that the total pay of "ship's tailor" shall not exceed $50 per month and of "tailor's helper" $40 per month.

NAVIES OF FIVE GREAT POWERS COMPARED.

The following table from Brassey's Naval Annual for 1920-1921 includes only effective fighting ships:

Class.	Great Britain.			United States.			France.			Italy.			Japan.		
	Build-ing.		T'l.	Build-ing.		T'l.	Build-ing.		T'l.	Build-ing.		T'l.	Build-ing.		T'l.
Battle ships, 14-in. and up.	14	..	14	11	10	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Bat. cruisers, 14-in. and up.	4	..	4	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Battle ships, smaller guns.	14	..	14	8	..	8	10	..	10	5	..	5	3	..	3
Bat. cruisers, smaller guns.	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Light cruisers	62	7	69	3	10	13	11	..	11	20	2	22	10	3	13
Destroyers	190	..	190	287	30	317	88	..	88	50	..	50	99	..	99
Submarines	98	..	98	100	66	166	36	4	40	39	..	39	13	..	13

NAVAL PERSONNEL (1920-1921).

[From Statesman's Year-Book.]

Great Britain 123,700
United States 150,800
France 114,000
Italy 41,000
Japan 76,600

BUILDING PROGRAMS OF THREE POWERS.

In January, 1921, Josephus Daniels, then secretary of the navy, issued a statement which is given herewith in part:

"As far as we are able to determine from reliable sources of information it is found that when the building programs as authorized and projected are completed the following general situation will exist:

"First. In reference to the British navy, in major ships and in great gun power the United States will be superior. In total tonnage and effective fighting ships the United States will be approximately equal to Great Britain. The United States navy, however, will be considerably weaker than the British navy in light cruisers and the other ships used for protecting the main body of the fleet and in conducting blockading operations.

"We will be slightly inferior in submarines and will have no modern air-craft carriers suitable for operating with the fleet. The lack of fleet aviation forces will place us at a disadvantage in comparison with Great Britain.

"Second. In comparison with the Japanese navy. The United States will be superior to the Japanese in total tonnage of effective ships in the ratio of 2½ to 1. If Japan should build her program projected, but not yet authorized, the ratio would be 1.4 to 1 in favor of the United States. We will be superior in total ships, destroyers and submarines, but inferior in battle cruisers and light cruisers."

Secretary Daniels gave the following as the building program of the three powers:

Great Britain.	Tons.
Battle ships	.....
Destroyers (11)	14,390
Light cruisers (5)	38,780
Battle cruisers	.....
Submarines (19)	21,790
Destroyer leader (1)	1,750
Total (36 units)	76,890
United States.	
Battle ships (11)	421,900
Destroyers (38)	48,100
Light cruisers (10)	71,000
Battle cruisers (6)	261,000

	Tons.
Submarines (43)	38,100
Total (100 units)	842,109

Japan.

Battle ships (3)	112,050
Destroyers (15)	16,710
Light cruisers (9)	51,800
Battle cruisers (4)	160,000
Submarines (10)	8,500
Total (41 units)	328,460

Mr. Daniels said that in addition to this authorized program Japan had a "projected" building program of:

	Tons.
Battle ships (4)	149,850
Destroyers (30)	33,420
Battle cruisers (4)	160,000
Submarines (30)	25,500
Total (68 units)	368,370

WARSHIP TONNAGE, JAN. 1, 1921.

United States.

Class.	Built. No.	Built. Tons.	Building. No.	Building. Tons.
Battleships, 1st line	16	435,750	11	421,900
Battleships, 2d line..	16	240,242	..	.....
Battle cruisers, 1st l.	..	.....	6	261,000
Cruisers, 2d line....	10	131,300	..	.....
Light cruisers, 1st l.	..	.....	10	75,000
Light cruisers, 2d l.	3	11,250	..	.....
Destroyers, 1st line.	260	308,062	38	46,109
Destroyers, 2d line..	21	15,580	..	.....
Submarines, 1st line	43	22,961	..	.....
Sumbarines, 2d line.	44	16,739	..	.....
Total	413	1,181,884	65	804,009

Great Britain.

Battleships, 1st line	26	635,650	..	.....
Battleships, 2d line..	20	327,100	..	.....
Battle cruisers, 1st l.	6	175,400	..	.....
Battle cruisers, 2d l.	4	72,100	..	.....
Cruisers, 1st line....	2	37,200	..	.....
Cruisers, 2d line....	20	230,300	..	.....
Light cruisers, 1st l.	44	189,295	5	38,780
Light cruisers, 2d l.	24	113,895	..	.....
Destroyer leaders....	24	41,774	1	1,750
Destroyers, 1st line..	334	356,418	11	14,390
Destroyers, 2d line.	42	31,271	..	.....
Submarines, 1st line	71	48,431	..	.....
Submarines, 2d line.	66	23,188	..	.....
Fleet subs., 1st line.	18	29,220	18	20,040
Fleet subs., 2d line..	7	8,800	..	.....
Cruiser submarines..	1	2,014	..	.....
Monitor type subs..	2	3,840	1	1,930
Aircraft carriers....	6	86,250	..	.....
Totals	717	2,412,146	36	76,890

Japan.

Battleships, 1st line	6	178,320	7	261,400
Battleships, 2d line..	4	71,500	..	.....
Battle cruisers, 1st l.	4	110,000	8	320,000
Cruisers, 2d line....	5	58,206	..	.....
Light cruisers, 1st l.	6	25,350	9	51,800
Light cruisers, 2d l.	1	4,100	..	.....
Destroyers, 1st line..	27	26,926	15	16,710
Destroyers, 2d line..	12	7,850	..	.....
Submarines, 2d line.	10	4,000	..	.....
Totals	75	486,252	29	649,910

France.

Battleships, 1st line	7	161,911	4	116,000
Battleships, 2d line..	10	166,039	..	.....
Cruisers, 2d line....	8	99,705	..	.....
Light cruisers, 1st l.	*4	17,802	6	31,200
Light cruisers, 2d l.	1	3,444	..	.....
Destroyer leaders....	..	.....	12	21,600
Destroyers, 1st line..	†10	9,468	1	890
Destroyers, 2d line..	36	25,357	..	.....
Submarines, 1st line	17	12,603	..	.....
Submarines, 2d line.	46	18,255	..	.....
Totals	139	514,584	23	169,690

*All ex-German. †Ex-Austrian.

Italy.

Battleships, 1st line	4	89,170	4	123,600
Battleships, 2d line..	5	68,890	..	.....
Cruisers, 2d line....	*3	31,228	..	.....
Light cruisers, 1st l.	5	20,078	..	.....
Light cruisers, 2d l.	†3	10,108	..	.....
Destroyer leaders....	..	.....	5	9,925
Destroyers, 1st line..	10	13,141	9	8,660
Destroyers, 2d line..	29	22,029	2	1,540
Submarines, 1st line	9	6,256	..	.....
Submarines, 2d line	13	3,992	4	2,166
Totals	81	265,492	24	145,891

*Three ex-German. †Two ex-Austrian.

GUNS ON BROADSIDE, CAPITAL SHIPS.

(Jan. 1, 1921.)

	Great Britain.	Japan.	U.S.
12-inch	44	8	64
13.5-inch	144	..	..
14-inch	..	80	112
15-inch	100	..	..
16-inch	..	8	..
Total	288	96	176

EX-EMPEROR CHARLES EXILED.

On pages 292-293 of this volume will be found a brief account of the attempt of ex-Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary to regain the throne of Hungary. This was in March, 1921. In October of the same year he made a second effort to regain royal power, but this resulted not only in failure to attain his object but in his legal dethronement by the Hungarian parliament and his exile to the island of Madeira. With Zita, the former empress, he flew from Switzerland in an airplane on Oct. 21 and landed in Oedenburg, west Hungary, where he was met by some of his adherents, with whom he proceeded to the vicinity of Budapest. The regent, Admiral von Horthy, assembled a strong government force and resisted the return of the former ruler, knowing that it was opposed by both the little and big ententes. Charles had a comparatively small force of troops commanded by monarchists and he was easily defeated, on Oct. 24, in an engagement at Tota Tovaros.

Charles and his wife were arrested and held prisoners at Komorn, forty miles from Budapest, until an agreement was reached with the allied powers and the little entente that the former king should be dethroned and that he and his family should be exiled and kept under guard. Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo Slavia and Roumania had already mobilized a large number of troops and were prepared to invade Hungary if Charles had been replaced on the throne. Great Britain, France and Italy also notified Hungary that the restoration of Charles would be regarded as a hostile act. On Nov. 6 the Hungarian national assembly passed to its final reading a bill dethroning Charles as king and ousting the Hapsburg dynasty.

With permission of Portugal ex-King Charles and his family were taken by a British warship to Funchal, Madeira, where they were given a residence in a sanitarium.

WINNERS OF THE NOBEL PRIZES.

PHYSICS.

1901—William Conrad Roentgen, professor of physics at the University of Munich.
1902—Divided equally between Henrik Anton Lorentz, professor of physics at the University of Leyden, and Peter Zeeman, professor of physics at the University of Amsterdam.
1903—Half to Antoine Henri Becquerel, professor of physics at the Ecole Polytechnique and at the Musee d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, member Institut Francais, and half to Pierre Curie, professor of physics at the University of Paris (Sorbonne) and teacher in physics at the Paris Municipal School of Industrial Physics and Chemistry, and his wife, Marie Sklodovska Curie, preceptress at the Higher Normal School for Young Girls at Sevres.
1904—Lord Rayleigh, professor of natural philosophy, Royal Institute of Great Britain, London.
1905—Philippe Lenard, professor of physics at the Physical Institute of Kiel.
1906—J. J. Thomson, professor of experimental physics at the University of Cambridge.
1907—Albert A. Michelsen, professor of physics at the University of Chicago.
1908—Prof. Gabriel Lippman of the University of Paris.
1909—G. Marconi, Italy, and Prof. Ferdinand Braun of Strassburg.
1910—Johannes Diderik van der Waals, professor of experimental physics in the University of Amsterdam, Holland.
1911—Prof. Wilhelm Wiem, University of Wuerzburg.
1912—Gustaf Dalen, Swedish engineer.
1913—Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, University of Leyden.
1914—Prof. Max von Laue, Germany.
1915—Prof. William H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, Cambridge, England.
1916—Prof. C. G. Barkla, University of Edinburgh.
1918—Prof. Max Planck, University of Berlin.
1919—Prof. Hermann Starke, University of Greifswald.

MEDICINE.

1901—Emil Adolf von Behring, professor of hygiene and medical history at the University of Marburg, Prussia.
1902—Donald Ross, professor of tropical medicine at the University college of Liverpool.
1903—Niels Ryberg Finsen, professor of medicine, Copenhagen, Denmark.
1904—Ivan Petrovic Pawlow, professor of physiology in the Military Academy of Medicine, Petrograd, Russia.
1905—Robert Koch, member of the Royal Academy of Science, Berlin.
1906—Profs. Ramon y Cajal and Camillo Golgi of the Pavia university, Italy.
1907—Charles L. A. Laveran of Paris.
1908—Dr. Paul Ehrlich of Berlin and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff of Paris.
1909—Prof. F. T. Kocher, Switzerland.
1910—Dr. Albrecht Kossel, professor of physiology, Heidelberg university, Germany.
1911—Allvar Gullstrand, professor of diseases of the eye, Upsala university, Sweden.
1912—Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y.
1913—Prof. Charles Richet, University of Paris.
1914—Dr. Robert Barany, Vienna, Austria.
1919—Dr. Jules Bordet, Brussels.
1920—Prof. August Krogh, Copenhagen.

CHEMISTRY.

1901—Jakob Hendrikvan't Hoff, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
1902—Emil Fischer, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
1903—Svante August Arrhenius, professor at the University of Stockholm.
1904—Sir William Ramsay, professor of chemistry in the University college, London.
1905—Adolf von Baeyer, professor of chemistry at Munich.
1906—H. Moissan, professor of chemistry at the Sorbonne, Paris.
1907—Eduard Buchner, professor of chemistry in the agricultural high school of Berlin.
1908—Prof. Ernest Rutherford of the University of Manchester, England.
1909—Prof. W. Ostwald of Leipsic.
1910—Otto Wallach, professor of chemistry in the University of Gottingen.
1911—Mme. Marie S. Curie, professor of sciences, University of Paris.
1912—Prof. Grignard, Nancy university, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, Toulouse university.
1913—Prof. Alf'd Werner, University of Zurich.
1914—Prof. T. W. Richards, Harvard university.
1915—Dr. R. Willstaetter, Berlin, Germany.
1918—Prof. Fritz Haber, University of Berlin.
1920—Walter Nernst, Berlin.

LITERATURE.

1901—Rene Francois Armand Sully-Prudhomme, member of the French Academy.
1902—Theodor Mommsen, a professor of history at the University of Berlin.
1903—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, author, Norway.
1904—Half to Frederic Mistral of France and half to Jose Echegaray of Spain.
1905—Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis?"
1906—Prof. Giosue Carducci of Bologna, Italy.
1907—Rudyard Kipling of England.
1908—Prof. Rudolf Eucken, University of Jena.
1909—Selma Lagerlof, Sweden.
1910—Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, Germany.
1911—Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium.
1912—Gerhart Hauptmann, German dramatist.
1913—Rabindra Nath Tagore, Hindu poet.
1915—Romain Rolland, French novelist.
1916—Verner Heidenstam, Swedish poet.
1917—Karl Gjellerup and M. Pontoppidan, Danish authors.
1920—Knut Hamsun, Norwegian author.
1921—Anatole France, France.

PEACE.

1901—Divided equally between Henri Dunant founder of the International Red Cross Society of Geneva, and Frederick Passay, founder of the first French peace association, the "Societe Francaise pour l'Arbitrage entre Nations."
1902—Divided equally between Elie Ducommum, secretary of the international peace bureau at Bern, and Alfred Gobat, chief of the interparliamentary peace bureau at Bern.
1903—William Randal Cremer, M. P., secretary of the International Arbitration league.
1904—The Institute of International Right, a scientific association founded 1873 in Ghent.
1905—Baroness Bertha von Suttner, for her literary work written in the interest of the world's peace movement.
1906—Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, for the part he took in bringing the Russo-Japanese war to an end. Money set apart by the recipient for various public purposes.
1907—Divided equally between Ernesto T. Moneta, president of the Lombardy Peace union, and Louis Renault, professor of international law at the University of Paris.
1908—K. P. Arnoldsen of Sweden and M. F. Bajer of Denmark.
1909—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Paris, and M. Beernaert, Holland.
1910—International Permanent Peace bureau, Bern.
1911—Prof. T. C. M. Asser, Holland, and Alfred Fried, Austria.
1912—Elihu Root of New York.
1913—Henri la Fontaine of Belgium.
1917—International Red Cross, Geneva.
1920—Woodrow Wilson, United States.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Bureau of census report, 1917.]

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1870-1914.

	1914.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Establishments	275,793	268,491	207,514	‡355,415
Salaried employes	964,217	790,267	364,120	461,009
Wage earners*	7,036,337	6,615,046	4,712,763	4,251,613
Capital	$22,790,980,000	$18,428,270,000	$8,975,256,000	$6,525,156,486
Expenses	$19,735,338,000	$18,454,090,000	$9,870,425,000	$8,076,485,640
Salaries	$1,287,917,000	$938,575,000	$380,771,000	$391,988,208
Wages	$4,079,332,000	$3,427,038,000	$2,008,361,000	$1,891,228,321
Materials	$14,368,089,000	$12,142,791,000	$6,575,851,000	$5,162,044,076
Miscellaneous		$1,945,686,000	$905,442,000	$631,225,035
Value of products†	$24,246,323,000	$20,672,052,000	$11,406,927,000	$9,372,437,283

*Average number. †Gross value at factory. ‡Included neighborhood hand and building trades; not included in 1900 and 1910.

Note—The years are census years. The statistics are for the preceding calendar year in each case.

PER CENT INCREASE BY DECADES.

Decade.	Establishments.	Capital.	Wage earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.	Value added
1849-59	14.1	89.4	37.0	60.0	85.8	85.0	84.1
1859-69	79.6	67.8	56.6	63.8	93.0	79.5	63.3
1869-79	0.7	64.7	33.0	52.8	90.6	74.5	41.4
1879-89	40.0	133.8	55.6	99.5	52.0	74.5	113.4
1889-99	44.1	50.4	24.8	22.7	42.3	38.7	34 3
1899-1909	29.4	105.3	40.4	70.6	84.6	81.2	76.6
1909-14*	2.7	23.7	6.4	19.0	18.3	17.3	15.8

*Five year period.

RANK OF LEADING INDUSTRIES IN 1914.

Industry.	Rank according to—Men.	Materials.	Product
Slaughtering, meat packing	19	1	1
Iron and steel	5	3	2
Flour and grist mills	42	2	3
Foundries, machine shops	3	6	4
Lumber and timber	1	11	5
Cotton goods	2	4	6
Cars	4	17	7
Automobiles	22	9	8
Boots and shoes	6	8	9
Newspapers, periodicals	15	31	10
Bread, bakery products	13	12	11
Clothing, women's	8	15	12
Clothing, men's	7	18	13
Copper, smelting, refining	74	5	14
Liquors, malt	24	30	15
Petroleum, refining	59	7	16
Woolen, worsted goods	9	16	17
Leather	25	10	18
Electrical machinery	14	23	19
Paper and wood pulp	21	19	20
Blast furnaces	50	13	21
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	10	29	22
Planing mill products	20	21	23
Book, job printing	16	39	24
Sugar refining	101	14	25
Furniture	12	33	26
Hosiery, knit goods	11	26	27
Silk goods	17	27	28
Butter	87	20	29
Rubber goods, n. e. s.	31	32	30
Gas	38	43	31
Food preparations, n. e. s.	70	25	32
Oil, cotton seed, cake	65	22	33
Liquors, distilled	155	68	34
Cars§	27	28	35
Tobacco, chewing, smoking	58	44	36
Lead, smelting, refining	137	24	37
Confectionery	28	38	38
Agricultural implements	33	45	39
Brass, bronze, copper	41	35	40
Structural iron work	35	42	41
Chemicals	46	40	42
Fertilizers	62	36	43
Coffee, spice, roasting	126	34	44
Canning, preserving	30	37	45
Brick, tile, terra cotta	18	65	46
Automobile bodies, parts	34	49	47
Soap	86	41	48
Glass	23	63	49
Millinery, lace goods	37	51	50

*Wage earners. †Cost of. ‡Value of. §Cars and general shop construction by steam railroad companies.

INDUSTRIES BY GROUPS (1914).

(000 omitted.)

Group.	Capital.	Product.
Food	$2,174,387	$4,816,709
Textiles	2,810,848	3,414,615
Iron and steel	4,281,998	3,223,144
Lumber	1,733,456	1,599,710
Leather	743,347	1,104,595
Paper and printing	1,433,176	1,456,046
Liquors, beverages	1,015,715	772,080
Chemicals	3,034,209	2,001,634
Stone, clay, glass	987,328	614,162
Metals (not iron and steel)	1,013,632	1,417,042
Tobacco	303,840	490,165
Vehicles, land transport	803,496	1,034,497
Railroad repair shops	417,766	552,618
Miscellaneous	2,047,842	1,749,418
All industries	22,790,980	24,246,435

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

(000 omitted.)

Industry.	Capital.	Product.
Airplanes and parts	$401	$790
Agricultural implements	338,532	164,087
Ammunition	37,454	30,840
Artificial flowers	3,349	7,614
Artificial limbs	1,003	1,498
Artists' materials	2,947	3,238
Asbestos products	3,520	2,814
Belting, hose, rubber	22,437	23,561
Boots, shoes, rubber	46,051	53,822
Brooms	8,706	14,085
Brushes	14,333	17,894
Buttons	19,075	20,712
Combs, hairpins	2,959	5,478
Dairy, poultry, apiary supplies	21,281	18,950
Dental goods	10,949	16,160
Electrical machinery	355,725	335,170
Enameling	2,128	2,166
Engravers' materials	352	768
Fancy articles, n. e. s.	11,879	17,659
Feathers, plumes	5,396	11,451
Fire extinguishers, chem.	675	1,298
Fireworks	2,162	2,296
Foundry supplies	2,814	2,013
Fuel, manufactured	1,771	863
Fur goods	29,677	43,633
Furs, dressed	2,490	2,875
Graphite, refined	3,059	1,724
Hair work	2,543	3,335
Hand stamps	2,273	3,383
Hat, cap materials	6,417	6,929
Hats, straw	12,589	25,444
Housefurnishing goods	19,014	26,453
Ice, manufacture	174,309	60,386
Instruments, scientific, etc.	16,742	17,495
Ivory, shell, bone work	1,160	1,896
Japanning	261	381
Jewelry, instrument, cases	2,187	3,621
Lapidary work	3,613	5,360
Mattresses, spring beds	24,922	38,717

Industry.	Capital.	Product.
Models, patterns (not paper)	$5,534	$8,605
Mucilage and paste	3,550	5,695
Musical instruments	3,858	3,625
Musical instruments, organs	8,042	6,297
Musical instruments, pianos	101,746	62,775
Piano, organ materials	21,201	19,876
Optical goods	17,011	18,188
Paving materials	57,432	35,678
Pencils, lead	10,670	8,328
Pens, fountain, stylographic	3,270	6,875
Phonographs	33,771	27,116
Photographic apparatus	4,397	4,273
Materials	31,991	34,768
Pipes, tobacco	3,232	4,220
Roofing materials	23,645	27,978
Rubber goods, n. e. s.	199,183	223,611
Sand and emery paper	$5,270	$4,328
Shipbuilding, iron, steel	132,712	66,217
Shipbuilding, wood	23,348	22,465
Signs, adv. novelties	21,288	24,792
Soda water apparatus	10,419	8,781
Sporting goods	8,468	13,235
Stationery goods, n. e. s.	18,186	21,903
Steam packing	17,708	14,213
Stencils, brands	863	1,103
Surgical appliances	11,883	14,920
Theatrical scenery	266	327
Toys and games	10,484	13,757
Umbrellas and canes	9,649	13,813
Washing machines, etc.	7,298	7,600
Whips	3,050	3,162
Windmills	6,426	5,497
Window shades	11,526	17,444
All other	3,481	1,104
Total	2,047,842	1,749,418

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Name.	Reg. ton'ge.	L'th. Ft.	B'th. Ft.
Leviathan	54,282	920	100
Berengaria	52,000	898	97
Europa	50,000	911	96
Aquitania	47,000	901	92
Olympic	45,000	890	92
Columbus	35,000	696	76
Mauretania	32,000	790	83
George Washington	25,570	722	78
Koenigen Augusta Victoria	24,581	677	77
Adriatic	24,541	726	75
Rotterdam	24,170	668	77
Baltic	23,876	726	75
France	23,666	720	75
America	22,622	687	74
Cedric	21,035	680	75
Celtic	20,904	680	75
Minnesota	20,718	622	73
Caronia	19,594	650	72
Carmania	19,524	650	72
Mount Vernon	19,503	706	72
Æneas	19,500	500	60
Agamemnon	19,361	684	72
Lapland	18,694	620	70
President Lincoln	18,168	616	68
President Grant	18,072	616	68
Berlin	17,324	612	70
Prince Friedrich Wilhelm	17,084	613	68
Cleveland	17,000	608	65
New Amsterdam	16,697	600	69
Deutschland	16,502	661	67
Megantic	15,877	565	67
Republic	15,378	570	68
Von Steuben	14,908	637	66
La Provence	14,744	602	65
Nestor	14,500	500	66
Savannah	14,281	580	64
Empress of Britain	14,189	549	65
Ivernia	14,058	582	65
Canada	14,000	500	60
Æona	14,000	485	60
Verona	14,000	485	60
Taormina	14,000	485	60
Sant Anna	14,000	500	60
Mongolia	13,639	600	65
Carpathia	13,603	540	63
Cretic	13,507	582	60
Patricia	13,424	560	62
Minnewaska	13,401	600	66
Minnetonka	13,398	600	66
Pennsylvania	13,333	559	62
Andania	13,300	540	64
Alaunia	13,300	540	64
Pretoria	13,234	561	62
Graf Waldersee	13,193	561	62
Æolus	13,102	560	62
Cymric	13,096	585	64
Oceania	13,000	477	56
Kenilworth Castle	12,975	570	65
Campania	12,950	650	72
Finland	12,760	578	60
Kroonland	12,760	560	60
Walmer Castle	12,546	570	64
Noordam	12,534	550	62
Ryndam	12,527	550	62
Potsdam	12,522	550	62
Suevic	12,500	550	63
Runic	12,482	550	63
Saxon	12,385	570	64
Moltke	12,335	525	62
Bluecher	12,334	525	62
Ionic	12,232	500	63
Corinthic	12,231	500	63
Canopic	12,097	594	59
Vaderland	12,018	560	60
America	12,000	506	56
Duca degli Abruzzi	12,000	476	54
Duca d'Aosta	12,000	476	54
Duca di Genova	12,000	476	54
Cameronian	12,000	540	60
Frederick VIII	12,000	540	62
Bergensfjord	12,000	530	61
Medic	11,985	550	63
Persic	11,973	550	63
Zeeland	11,905	561	60
Haverford	11,635	531	59
St. Louis	11,629	535	63
St. Paul	11,629	535	63
Merion	11,621	530	59
Bremen	11,570	550	60
Batavia	11,490	501	62
Corsican	11,436	500	61
Romanic	11,394	550	59
La Savoie	11,168	563	60
La Lorraine	11,146	563	60
Chicago	11,103	526	57
New York	10,798	517	63
Mercury	10,794	526	60
Philadelphia	10,786	527	63
Virginian	10,754	520	60
Scotian	10,750	540	60
Koenigin Luise	10,711	523	60
Huron	10,695	523	60
Koenig Albert	10,643	499	60
Victorian	10,629	520	60
Slavonia	10,606	510	59
Tunisian	10,576	500	59
Hamburg	10,531	499	60
Marmora	10,509	530	60
Statendam	10,491	515	60
Devonian	10,418	552	59
Winnifredian	10,405	552	59
Ultonia	10,405	500	57
Bavarian	10,387	501	59
Majestic	10,147	565	58
Amazon	10,100	513	60
United States	10,091	515	58
Helig Olav	10,085	500	58

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISTRICTS AND OFFICIALS.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Appointed by the president.

Members.	Terms expire.
W. P. G. Harding (Ala.) governor	1922
Edmund Platt (N. Y.), vice-governor	1928
Adolph C. Miller (Cal.)	1924
Charles S. Hamlin (Mass.)	1926
John R. Mitchell (Minn.)	1931

Ex Officio Members — The secretary of the treasury, chairman, and the comptroller of the currency.

Secretary—W. W. Hoxton.
Assistant secretary—W. L. Eddy.
Chief, Division of Examination—J. F. Herson.
Fiscal Agent—W. M. Imlay.
General counsel—Walter S. Logan.
Assistant to governor—R. G. Emerson.
Statistician—M. Jacobson.
Headquarters—Treasury department, Washington, D. C.

Salaries—Of five members, $12,000 a year; comptroller of currency as ex officio member $7,000 a year additional to his salary of $5,000 as comptroller. The executive secretary receives $10,000 a year, the secretary to the board $6,000, the assistant secretary $3,600, the general counsel $8,500, the chief of operations and examination $5,000 and the fiscal agent $4,000.

Duties—The federal reserve board exercises a general supervision over the affairs and management of the federal reserve banks. It has the power to discount paper, issue federal reserve notes and perform other banking functions prescribed by the law. It appoints its own officers and employes and derives its support from assessments levied on the reserve banks. The members of the board are appointed by the president of the United States.

FEDERAL RESERVE CITIES.

Dist. and city.	Dist. and city.
1. Boston, Mass.	7. Chicago, Ill.
2. New York, N. Y.	8. St. Louis, Mo.
3. Philadelphia, Pa.	9. Minneapolis, Minn.
4. Cleveland, O.	10. Kansas City, Mo.
5. Richmond, Va.	11. Dallas, Tex.
6. Atlanta, Ga.	12. San Francisco, Cal.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and all of Connecticut except the county of Fairfield.

2. The state of New York and the northern part of the state of New Jersey comprising the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren and the county of Fairfield in the state of Connecticut.

3. All that part of New Jersey comprising the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean and Salem; the state of Delaware; all that part of Pennsylvania east of the western boundary of McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria and Bedford counties.

4. Ohio; all that part of Pennsylvania west of district No. 3; Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties, West Virginia; all that part of Kentucky east of the western boundary of Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski and McCreary counties.

5. District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; all of West Virginia except Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties.

6. Alabama, Georgia and Florida; all that part of Tennessee east of the western boundary of Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphreys and Perry counties; all that part of Mississippi south of the northern boundary of Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake and Neshoba counties; all of that part of Louisiana south of the northern boundaries of the parishes of Vernon, Rapides and Avoyelles.

7. Iowa; all that part of Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of Marquette, Oconto, Langlade, Marathon, Jackson and Vernon counties; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz., that part east of Lake Michigan; all that part of Illinois north of the southern boundary of Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties; all that part of Indiana north of the southern boundary of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio counties.

8. Arkansas; all that part of Missouri east of the western boundary of Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry counties; all that part of Illinois and Indiana not included in district No. 7; all that part of Kentucky not included in district No. 4; all that part of Tennessee and Mississippi not included in district No. 6.

9. Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota; all that part of Wisconsin and Michigan not included in district No. 7.

10. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming; all that part of Missouri not included in district No. 8; all of Oklahoma except the counties of Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Johnston, McCurtain, Marshall and Pushmataha; all that part of New Mexico north of the southern boundary of McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel and Union counties.

11. Texas; all that part of New Mexico and Oklahoma not included in district No. 10; all that part of Louisiana not included in district No. 6; and Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona.

12. California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah; all that part of Arizona not included in district No. 11.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO.

Chairman—William A. Heath.
Governor—J. B. McDougal.
Deputy Governors—C. R. McKay, S. B. Cramer and John H. Blair.
Manager Detroit Branch—R. B. Locke.
Chicago Office—79 West Monroe street.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

The national encampment of the American Legion in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31-Nov. 2, 1921, was made notable by the presence of Marshal Ferdinand Foch, commander in chief of the allied armies in the world war; Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the British fleet in the battle of Jutland; Gen. Armando Diaz, commander in chief of the Italian armies; Lieut-Gen. Baron Jacques of Belgium; Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American armies in France; Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, commander of the marine corps, and other distinguished soldiers and sailors from both sides of the Atlantic. The welcome given each of these by the great assemblage of American soldiers in the convention hall and also on the occasion of the legion parade was one long to be remembered.

The legion elected Hanford MacNider of Mason City, Iowa, as national commander, while it honored Maj.-Gen. Milton J. Foreman with the title of past commander. The daisy was adopted as the official flower of the legion. The next national encampment will be held in New Orleans, La.

STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES.

State or territory.	Capital.	Governor.	Term, yrs.	Salary.	Term expires.	Next legislature.	Limit session.
Alabama	Montgomery..	Thos. F. Kilby, D....	4	$5,000	Jan. 1923	‡Jan. 1923	50 days
Alaska Territory.	Juneau	†Scott C. Bone, R....	4	7,000	Apr. 1926	*Mar. 1923	60 days
Arizona	Phœnix	T. E. Campbell, R....	2	6,500	Jan. 1923	*Nov. 1923	None.
Arkansas	Little Rock...	T. C. McRae, D....	2	4,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	60 days
California	Sacramento...	W. D. Stephens, R...	4	10,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Colorado	Denver	O. H. Shoup, R....	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	90 days
Connecticut	Hartford	E. J. Lake, R....	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	None.
Delaware	Dover	Wm. D. Denney, R..	4	4,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	None.
Dist. of Columbia.	Washington...						
Florida	Tallahassee...	C. A. Hardee, D....	4	6,500	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Georgia	Atlanta	T. W. Hardwick, D..	2	5,000	June 1923	June 1922	50 days
Hawaii	Honolulu	†W. R. Farrington, R.	4	7,000	June 1926	*Jan. 1923	.....
Idaho	Boise City...	D. W. Davis, R....	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Illinois	Springfield ...	Len Small, R.....	4	12,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	None.
Indiana	Indianapolis...	W. T. McCray, R...	4	8,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Iowa	Des Moines...	N. E. Kendall, R....	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	None.
Kansas	Topeka	Henry J. Allen, R....	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	40 days
Kentucky	Frankfort.....	E. P. Morrow, R....	4	6,500	Dec. 1923	*Jan. 1922	60 days
Louisiana	Baton Rouge.	J. M. Parker, D....	4	7,500	May 1924	*May 1922	60 days
Maine	Augusta	(Vacancy)	2	3,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	None.
Maryland	Annapolis	A. C. Ritchie, D....	4	4,500	Jan. 1924	*Jan. 1922	90 days
Massachusetts	Boston	C. H. Cox, R.....	1	10,000	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1922	None.
Michigan	Lansing	A. J. Groesbeck, R..	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	None.
Minnesota	St. Paul.....	J. A. O. Preus, R...	2	7,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	90 days
Mississippi	Jackson	L. M. Russell, D....	4	5,000	Jan. 1924	*Jan. 1922	60 days
Missouri	Jefferson City.	A. M. Hyde, R.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	70 days
Montana	Helena	J. M. Dixon, R....	4	7,500	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Nebraska	Lincoln	S. R. McKelvie, R....	2	2,500	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Nevada	Carson City...	E. D. Boyle, D.....	4	7,200	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	60 days
New Hampshire.	Concord	A. O. Brown, R.....	2	3,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	None.
New Jersey	Trenton	E. I. Edwards, D....	3	10,000	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1922	None.
New Mexico	Santa Fe.....	M. C. Mechem, R...	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1922	60 days
New York	Albany	N. L. Miller, R.....	2	10,000	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1922	None.
North Carolina.	Raleigh	C. Morrison, D.....	4	6,500	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
North Dakota	Bismarck	R. A. Nestos, Ind....	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Ohio	Columbus	H. L. Davis, R.....	2	10,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1922	None.
Oklahoma	Okla. City....	J. B. A. Robertson, D.	4	4,500	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	None.
Oregon	Salem	B. W. Olcott, R.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	40 days
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	W. C. Sproul, R.....	4	10,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	None.
Philippines	Manila	Leonard Wood, R.....		20,000	Indef.	....	.....
Porto Rico	San Juan	†E. M. Reily, R.....		10,000	Indef.	....	.....
Rhode Island	Providence	E. J. San Souci, R..	2	3,000	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1922	None.
South Carolina.	Columbia	R. A. Cooper, D.....	2	3,000	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1922	None.
South Dakota	Pierre	R. H. McMaster, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Tennessee	Nashville	A. Taylor, R.....	2	4,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	75 days
Texas	Austin	R. M. Neff, D.....	2	4,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	90 days
Utah	Salt Lake City.	C. R. Mabey, R.....	4	6,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
Vermont	Montpelier	J. Hartness, R.....	2	3,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	None.
Virginia	Richmond	E. L. Trinkle, D....	4	5,000	Feb. 1926	*Jan. 1922	90 days
Washington	Olympia	Louis F. Hart, R....	4	6,000	Jan. 1925	*Jan. 1923	60 days
West Virginia.	Charleston	E. F. Morgan, R...	4	5,000	Mar. 1925	*Jan. 1923	45 days
Wisconsin	Madison	J. J. Blaine, R.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	None.
Wyoming	Cheyenne	R. D. Cary, R.....	4	4,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1923	40 days

*Biennial sessions. †Appointed by the president. ‡Quadrennial sessions.

MAYORS OF LARGE CITIES (1921).

Akron, O.—C. F. Beck, Rep.
Albany, N. Y.—W. S. Hackett, Dem.
Atlanta, Ga.—James L. Key, Dem.
Baltimore, Md.—William F. Broening, Rep.
Boston, Mass.—Andrew J. Peters, Dem.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Fred Atwater, Dem.
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. X. Schwab, "wet."
Cambridge, Mass.—Edward W. Quinn, nonp.
Camden, N. J.—Charles H. Ellis, Rep.
Charleston, S. C.—John P. Grace, Dem.
Chicago, Ill.—William Hale Thompson, Rep.
Cincinnati, O—George P. Carrell, Rep.
Cleveland, O.—Fred Kohler, Ind.
Columbus, O.—James J. Thomas, Rep.
Dayton, O.—J. M. Switzer, nonpartisan.
Denver, Col.—Dewey C. Bailey, Rep.
Des Moines, Iowa—H. H. Barton, Rep.
Detroit, Mich.—James Couzens, nonpartisan.
Duluth, Minn.—C. R. Magney, nonpartisan.
Fall River, Mass.—James H. Kay, Rep.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—W. S. Cutshall, Rep.
Fort Worth, Tex.—E. R. Cockrell, Dem.
Galveston, Tex.—Charles A. Keenan, Dem.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—John McNabb, nonp.
Hartford, Conn.—Newton C. Brainard, Rep.
Houston, Tex.—Oscar F. Holcombe, Dem.
Indianapolis, Ind.—S. L. Shank, Rep.
Jersey City, N. J.—Frank Hague, Dem.
Kansas City, Kas.—Harry B. Burton, Dem.
Kansas City, Mo.—James Cowgill, Dem.
Lincoln, Neb.—Frank C. Zehring, Rep.
Los Angeles, Cal.—George E. Cryer, Rep.
Louisville, Ky.—Houstin Quin, Rep.
Lowell, Mass.—Perry D. Thompson, nonp.
Memphis, Tenn.—Rowlett Paine, Dem.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Daniel A. Hoan, Soc.
Minneapolis, Minn.—George E. Leach, Rep.
Nashville, Tenn.—Felix Z. Wilson, Dem.
Newark, N. J.—Alexander Archibald, Dem.
New Haven, Conn.—D. E. Fitzgerald, Dem.
New Orleans, La.—Andrew J. McShane, Dem.
New York, N. Y.—John F. Hylan, Dem.
Oakland, Cal.—John L. Davie, Rep.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. C. Walton, Dem.
Omaha, Neb.—James C. Dohlman, Dem.
Paterson, N. J.—Frank J. Van Noort, Dem.
Peoria, Ill.—Victor P. Michel, Rep.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. H. Moore, Rep.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—E. V. Babcock, nonpartisan.
Portland, Me.—Charles B. Clarke, Rep.
Portland, Ore.—Geo. L. Baker, Rep.
Providence, R. I.—Joseph H. Gainer, Dem.
Reading, Pa.—John K. Stauffer, Rep.
Richmond, Va.—George Ainslee, Dem.
Rochester, N. Y.—H. H. Edgerton, Rep.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Elliott Marshall, Rep.
St. Louis, Mo.—Henry W. Kiel, Rep.
St. Paul, Minn.—L. C. Hodgson, nonpartisan.
Salt Lake City, Utah—C. C. Neslen, nonp.
San Antonio, Tex.—O. B. Black, Dem.
San Diego, Cal.—J. L. Bacon, nonp.
San Francisco, Cal.—James Rolph, Jr., nonp.
Schenectady, N. Y.—George R. Lunn, Dem.
Scranton, Pa.—Alexander T. Connell, Rep.
Seattle, Wash.—H. M. Caldwell, Am.-nonp.
Spokane, Wash.—C. A. Fleming, nonp.
Springfield, Ill.—Charles T. Baumann, Rep.
Springfield, Mass.—E. F. Leonard, Rep.
Syracuse, N. Y.—Harry H. Farmer, Rep.
Toledo, O.—Cornell Schreiber, nonpartisan.
Trenton, N. J.—Frederick W. Donnelly, Dem.
Troy, N. Y.—J. W. Fleming, Dem.
Wilmington, Del.—Le Roy Harvey, Rep.
Worcester, Mass.—Peter F. Sullivan, Dem.
Youngstown, O.—Fred J. Warnock, Rep.

POSTMASTERS OF LARGE CITIES (1921).

Akron, O.—C. N. Sparks.
Albany, N. Y.—William H. Murray.
Atlanta, Ga.—G. C. Rogers.
Baltimore, Md.—Sherlock Swann.
Boston, Mass.—Roland D. Baker.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Charles E. Greene.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Raymond Bissell.
Cambridge, Mass.—Thomas D. Sennott.
Camden, N. J.—Harry M. Knight.
Charleston, S. C.—Joseph M. Poulnot.
Chicago, Ill.—Arthur C. Lueder.
Cincinnati, O.—Joel C. Clore.
Cleveland, O.—William J. Murphy.
Columbus, O.—Samuel A. Kinnear.
Dayton, O.—L. C. Weimer.
Denver, Col.—Benjamin F. Stapleton.
Des Moines, Iowa—G. A. Huffman.
Detroit, Mich.—William J. Nagel.
Duluth, Minn.—William F. Henry (acting).
Fall River, Mass.—James E. Hoar.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Edward C. Miller.
Fort Worth, Tex.—R. E. Speer.
Galveston, Tex.—E. R. Cheesborough.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Charles E. Hogadone.
Hartford, Conn.—David A. Wilson.
Houston, Tex.—E. M. House.
Indianapolis, Ind.—R. E. Springsteen.
Jersey City, N. J.—Mathew C. Ely.
Kansas City, Kas.—A. H. Gillis.
Kansas City, Mo.—Bayless Steele.
Lincoln, Neb.—William L. McClay.
Los Angeles, Cal.—P. P. O'Brien.
Louisville, Ky.—E. T. Schmitt.
Lowell, Mass.—John F. Meehan.
Memphis, Tenn.—C. W. Metcalf.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank B. Schutz.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Edward A. Purdy.
Nashville, Tenn.—Charles McCabe.
Newark, N. J.—Frank J. Bock.
New Haven, Conn.—Philip Troup.
New Orleans, La.—Charles Janvier.
New York, N. Y.—Thomas W. Patten.
Oakland, Cal.—J. J. Rasborough.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—Claude Weaver.
Omaha, Neb.—Herbert L. Daniels.
Paterson, N. J.—Charles F. McNair.
Peoria, Ill.—B. C. Colburn.
Philadelphia, Pa.—John A. Thornton.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. S. Guffey.
Portland, Me.—Oscar R. Wish.
Portland, Ore.—J. M. Jones.
Providence, R. I.—Walter A. Kilton.
Reading, Pa.—Charles N. Seltzinger.
Richmond, Va.—Hay T. Thornton.
Rochester, N. Y.—John B. Mullan.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Frank Freytag.
St. Louis, Mo.—Colin M. Selph.
St. Paul, Minn.—Charles J. Moos.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Noble Warrum.
San Antonio, Tex.—J. W. Fuller (acting).
San Diego, Cal.—E W. Dort.
San Francisco, Cal.—Charles W. Fay.
Seattle, Wash.—Edgar H. Battle.
Schenectady, N. Y.—J. C. McDonald.
Scranton, Pa.—John J. Durkin.
Spokane, Wash.—Dana Childs.
Springfield, Ill.—William H. Conkling.
Springfield, Mass.—Thomas J. Costello.
Syracuse, N. Y.—John J. Kesel.
Toledo, O.—George W. Lathrop.
Trenton, N. J.—E. F. Hooper.
Troy, N. Y.—James W. Burns.
Washington, D. C.—Merritt O. Chance.
Wilmington, Del.—James J. English.
Worcester, Mass.—James F. Healey.
Youngstown, O.—George B. Snyder.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN 1920.

[Federal census bureau report.]

State.	*Number.	Pct.	State.	*Number.	Pct.
Maine	151.397	69.5	South Carolina	423.740	62.8
New Hampshire	80.127	66.4	Georgia	619.025	55.7
Vermont	67.746	67.2	Florida	194.845	59.7
Massachusetts	721.326	68.4	Kentucky	519.093	62.1
Rhode Island	108.817	62.8	Tennessee	523.700	62.2
Connecticut	261.523	67.3	Alabama	522.758	57.7
New York	1.856.260	64.9	Mississippi	432.625	62.0
New Jersey	603.143	65.6	Arkansas	406.727	61.2
Pennsylvania	1.721.773	64.4	Louisiana	352.694	53.0
Ohio	1.095.577	67.8	Oklahoma	481.253	63.8
Indiana	563.523	65.4	Texas	980.469	57.7
Illinois	1.226.601	65.0	Montana	113.419	70.5
Michigan	710.341	67.8	Idaho	102.926	71.8
Wisconsin	551.205	67.3	Wyoming	38.106	67.9
Minnesota	498.138	66.9	Colorado	193.482	69.6
Iowa	515.616	71.2	New Mexico	82.167	63.8
Missouri	688.499	66.4	Arizona	59.496	56.4
North Dakota	158.259	67.9	Utah	116.385	73.0
South Dakota	144.441	68.2	Nevada	12.611	68.4
Nebraska	292.747	70.6	Washington	257.332	69.0
Kansas	389.497	69.8	Oregon	152.275	70.1
Delaware	41.081	64.6	California	579.211	69.5
Maryland	266.529	60.5			
District of Columbia	64.475	63.3	United States	21.373.976	64.3
Virginia	489.319	59.3			
West Virginia	321.191	62.3			
North Carolina	620.486	62.7			

*Number of persons 5 to 20 years of age attending school.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA.

On March 9, 1921, President Harding sent the following confidential message to the senate:

"I very respectfully invite the attention of the senate to the pending treaty which has been negotiated between the United States and the republic of Colombia, which is in the hands of your honorable body, with full information relating to its negotiation and its later modification and revision.

"The early and favorable consideration of this treaty would be very helpful at the present time in promoting our friendly relationships. There have been many and long delays in dealing with this treaty until we have been made to seem unmindful, when in truth we have had no thought but to deal with this sister republic in a most cordial consideration. I believe the revised treaty to be a fair expression of our just and friendly relationship with the republic of Colombia and I would rejoice to have our example in dealing with the republic of Colombia to be made an assurance of that promptness and firmness and justice which shall invite added confidence in our government and a new regard for our own republic. WARREN G. HARDING."

The senate committee on foreign relations reported the treaty with certain amendments and on April 12 it was taken up and considered in open executive session. On April 20 the treaty as amended by the committee was ratified by a vote of 69 yeas to 19 nays. Those voting in the negative were:

Borah.	LaFollette.	Poindexter.
Capper.	Lenroot.	Reed.
Dial.	McNary.	Simmons.
Johnson.	Nelson.	Townsend.
Jones (Wash.).	Norbeck.	Wadsworth.
Kellogg.	Norris.	Watson (Ga.).
Kenyon.		

The text of the treaty as amended follows:

"The United States of America and the republic of Colombia, being desirous to remove all the misunderstandings growing out of the political events in Panama in November, 1903; to restore the cordial friendship that formerly characterized the relations between the two countries, and also to define and regulate their rights and interests in respect of the interoceanic canal which the government of the United States has constructed across the Isthmus of Panama, have resolved for this purpose to conclude a treaty and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

* * *

"Who, after communicating to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following:

Article I.

"The republic of Colombia shall enjoy the following rights in respect to the interoceanic canal and the Panama railways, the title to which is now vested entirely and absolutely in the United States of America, without any encumbrances or indemnities whatever:

"1. The republic of Colombia shall be at liberty at all times to transport through the interoceanic canal its troops, materials of war and ships of war without paying any charges to the United States.

"2. The products of the soil and industry of Colombia passing through the canal, as well as the Colombian mails, shall be exempt from any charge or duty other than those to which the products and mails of the United States may be subject. The products of the soil and industry of Colombia, such as cattle, salt and provisions, shall be admitted to entry in the Canal Zone, and likewise in the islands and mainland occupied by the United States as auxiliary and accessory thereto without paying other duties or charges than those payable by similar products of the United States.

"3. Colombian citizens crossing the Canal Zone shall, upon production of proper proof of their nationality, be exempt from every toll, tax or duty to which citizens of the United States are not subject.

"4. Whenever traffic by the canal is interrupted, or whenever it shall be necessary for any other reason to use the railway, the troops, materials of war, products and mails of the republic of Colombia, as above mentioned, shall be transported on the railway between Ancon and Cristobal, or on any other railway substituted therefor, paying only the same charges and duties as are imposed upon the troops, materials of war, products and mails of the United States. The officers, agents and employes of the government of Colombia shall, upon production of proper proof of their official character or their employment, also be entitled to passage on the said railway on the same terms as officers, agents and employes of the government of the United States.

"5. Coal, petroleum and sea salt, being the products of Colombia, for Colombian consumption, passing from the Atlantic coast of Colombia to any Colombian port on the Pacific coast, and vice versa, shall, whenever traffic by the canal is interrupted, be transported over the aforesaid railway free of any charge except the actual cost of handling and transportation, which shall not in any case exceed one-half of the ordinary freight charges levied upon similar products of the United States passing over the railway and in transit from one port to another of the United States.

Article II.

"The government of the United States of America agrees to pay at the city of Washington to the republic of Colombia the sum of $25,000,000, gold, United States money, as follows: The sum of $5,000,000 shall be paid within six months after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty and, reckoning from the date of that payment, the remaining $20,000,000 shall be paid in four annual installments of $5,000,000 each.

Article III.

"The republic of Colombia recognizes Panama as an independent nation and taking as a basis the Colombian law of June 9, 1855, agrees that the boundary shall be the following: From Cape Tiburon to the headwaters of the Rio de la Miel and following the mountain chain by the ridge of Gandi to the Sierra de Chugargun and that of Mali going down by the ridges of Nigue to the heights of Aspave and from thence to a point on the Pacific halfway between Cocalito and La Arvita.

"In consideration of this recognition the government of the United States will, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, take the necessary steps in order to obtain from the government of Panama the dispatch of a duly accredited agent to negotiate and conclude with the government of Colombia a treaty of peace and friendship, with a view to bring about both the establishment of regular diplomatic relations between Colombia and Panama and the adjustment of all questions of pecuniary liability as between the two countries, in accordance with recognized principles of law and precedents.

Article IV.

"The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the high contracting parties in conformity with their respective laws and the

ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the city of Bogota as soon as may be possible.

"In faith whereof the said plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their respective seals."

COLOMBIA TREATY CHRONOLOGY.

April 6, 1914—Signed at Bogota.
June 16, 1914—Transmitted to the senate for ratification by President Wilson. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.
June 18, 1914—Injunction of secrecy removed.
July 15, 1914—Resolution for public hearings introduced by Senator Borah.
Dec. 16, 1915—Again referred to committee on foreign relations.
Feb. 3, 1916—Again reported to the senate.
March 8, 1917—Again referred to committee on foreign relations.
March 14, 1917—Reported by Senator Stone with amendments.
March 15, 1917—Motion to consider in open session defeated.
March 16, 1917—Further consideration postponed.
April 16, 1917—Called for consideration and again postponed.
May 29, 1919—Again referred to the committee on foreign relations.
July 2, 1919—Reported with amendments.
Aug. 7, 1919—On motion of Senator Lodge referred back to the committee on foreign relations.
Aug. 8, 1919—Referred to subcommittee.
June 3, 1920—Reported to the senate and ordered printed.
March 9, 1921—President Harding, in a message, urged ratification.
April 20, 1921—Ratified by the senate by vote of 69 to 19.

AMERICA'S UNKNOWN WARRIOR BURIED.

Following the example of France, Britain and Italy, the United States on Armistice day, Nov. 11, 1921, paid tribute to those of her sons who died in the world war by burying with striking ceremonies an unknown dead warrior in Arlington cemetery at the national capital. The ceremonies began at Chalons-sur-Marne, France, on Oct. 23, with the selection of the dead hero to whom the supreme mark of honor was to be awarded. From the four American cemeteries of Romagne, Triaucourt, Bois Belleau and Bony the bodies of four unidentified American soldiers were brought to Chalons-sur-Marne and placed in the city hall with guards of honor both outside and within the building. On the morning of the 24th the choice from among the four bodies was made by Sergt. Edward Younger, a fine type of young American, who was selected from among six pallbearers sent from the Rhine on account of his fine war record. Sergt. Younger walked slowly round the four coffins, and then indicated his choice by placing upon one of them a bunch of roses. Next the body was transferred to an ebony coffin, and left to lie in state just within the main door of the town hall. Presently the townspeople and the peasants from the country, who knew the Americans well in war days, began to defile past, and soon the coffin was buried under piled masses of flowers. The wide square in front of the town hall was filled with troops, and all around and all along the half-mile route to the station there were people—men and women and children—who had seen the war at very close hand.

At 5 o'clock the crowd saw Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, Maj.-Gen. Harry L. Rogers and the French Gen. Duchesne and a number of other officers and officials emerge on to the steps of the hotel de ville. Then, to the crash of presented rifles and the blare of saluting bugles, the "unknown American soldier, who gave his life during the world war," was borne out in the pale sunshine by six of his comrades.

Past the silent crowds between two lines of troops the unknown hero was borne to the station, and after a short wait there the journey to Paris and Havre was begun. In Paris the car in which the body had been placed was saluted by a company of French infantry and by M. Maginot, the French minister of pensions, who accompanied the remains to Havre as the representative of the French government. At Havre the coffin was placed on a gun carriage and taken to the cruiser Olympia—Dewey's flagship in the battle of Manila bay. Business was suspended in the city during the afternoon and school children threw flowers on the coffin as it passed. The cortege stopped beside the Olympia, and there Pension Minister Maginot pinned the French Legion of Honor decoration on the United States flag draping the coffin. Three French destroyers fired a salute of 101 guns as the Olympia sailed out of the harbor.

The Olympia arrived in Chesapeake bay on the evening of Nov. 8, and on the next afternoon it arrived at the Washington navy yard, where the coffin was taken ashore, put in a hearse and, escorted by a squadron of cavalry, brought to the capitol, in the rotunda of which it was placed on the catafalque on which had rested the bodies of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley. There soon after President and Mrs. Harding, Chief Justice Taft, Vice-President Coolidge, the secretaries of war and the navy, Gen. Pershing and many others placed wreaths of flowers on and around the catafalque.

On the following day the body lay in state in the capitol rotunda as thousands of people passed the catafalque. A guard of honor representing each branch of the army and navy was on duty until the final services took place on Armistice day, Nov. 11. The funeral procession, which moved up Pennsylvania avenue to the white house and thence to the Arlington national cemetery on the west bank of the Potomac, was a most impressive one. The men who carried the coffin to the waiting gun carriage were led by Sergt. Samuel Woodfill, first mentioned in Gen. Pershing's list of war heroes, and with him were Sergt. Harry Taylor of the cavalry; Sergt. Thomas D. Saunders of the engineers; Sergt. Louis Razga of the coast artillery; Sergt. James W. Dell of the field guns, and, for the navy, Chief Torpedo Man James Delaney and Chief Water Tender Charles Lee O'Connor, and Sergt. Ernest A. Janson of the marines.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

It was originally intended that Gen. Pershing was to have been the grand marshal of the military ceremony, but he preferred a less conspicuous part and marched on foot all the way to the cemetery. His place was taken by Maj.-Gen. Bandholtz. Following Gen. Bandholtz and his staff came an army band playing a dirge. Next moved the first of the soldier and sailor escort, a platoon of infantry with fixed bayonets and behind it the carts of horse-drawn machine guns. Behind these, in blocks, came sailors, white hatted and with long streamers of crepe drooping from their colors.

Then came the clergy headed by Bishop Brent, former senior chaplain of the A. E. F. With

him were Chaplain Lazaron of the reserve and Chaplains Frazier of the navy and Axton of the army.

Immediately behind them came the flag-draped coffin borne on the caisson, with the honorary pallbearers marching on the outside of the column beside it and the eight distinguished living heroes, selected as body bearers, walking on the inside of the column. Six black horses drew the funeral car. On the gunlimber the simple, flag-wrapped casket rode high with only a handful of the flowers and tokens that had been lavished to deck it. Among them lay the withered cluster of French blossoms that had come with the unknown hero all the journey home.

Then immediately following the unknown hero's body walked President Harding and Gen. Pershing side by side, with their aids at a short distance. Admiral Coontz, Vice-President Coolidge, Admiral Jones, commanding the Atlantic fleet, and Chief Justice Taft came next. Former President Wilson was to have come next in line, according to program, but having arrived late at the start, he took a place farther back.

The Supreme court followed and then Lieut.-Gens. Young and Miles, former commanders of the army. Then came the cabinet, marching in two lines, governors of some states followed, and then Maj.-Gen. Lejeune, commander of the marine corps. Then came members of the senate, marching in columns of eights. Speaker Gillett and members of the house of representatives came next. Holders of the medal of honor also marched, eight abreast; then came 132 representatives of all who served in the world war, not more than three from a state. War veteran societies followed.

It was 9:15 a. m. when the head of the procession reached the white house. When the caisson had passed President Harding turned out of his place in the line and after passing through the executive offices went to the front of the white house grounds to review the remainder of the line as it passed on its way to Arlington. The president later took a motor car for the amphitheater.

While the president was reviewing the procession there came a moment's delay and he stepped into the street and shook hands with the medal of honor men. When Former President Wilson passed in his carriage Mr. Harding saluted him by taking off his hat and the former president returned the salute. After passing the white house Mr. Wilson's carriage turned out of the procession and drove him home.

While the remainder of the procession was winding its way to Arlington the great amphitheater was filling with the guests invited to the ceremony. The body arrived there at 11:15 a. m. At the top of the hill at the other end of the Potomac bridge the line swung on across the old parade toward the Arlington gate. There the artillery and cavalry turned aside to stand at attention while the services in the cemetery were in progress. One battery of guns alone moved into the inclosure of the dead, lining up on the ridge crest for the last salute. At the gate the marine band was waiting for the foot troops and the casket and marched in ahead.

Swinging around to the west entrance to the amphitheater, the escort moved into line and, with rifles at present, stood as the casket was carried by the body bearers in through the high pillared colonnade to the right and around to the apse at the front, where President Harding and members of the cabinet, Bishop Brent and many dignitaries awaited it.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S TRIBUTE.

After some preliminary services President Harding made the following address:

Mr. Secretary of War, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are met to-day to pay the impersonal tribute. The name of him whose body lies before us took flight with his imperishable soul. We know not whence he came, but only that his death marks him with the everlasting glory of an American dying for his country.

He might have come from any one of millions of American homes. Some mother gave him in her love and tenderness and her most cherished hopes. Hundreds of mothers are wondering to-day, finding a touch of solace in the possibility that the nation bows in grief over the body of one she bore to live and die, if need be, for the republic.

If we give rein to fancy, a score of sympathetic chords are touched, for in this body there once glowed the soul of an American with the aspirations and ambitions of a citizen who cherished life and its opportunities. He may have been a native or an adopted son; that matters little, because they glorified the same loyalty, they sacrificed alike.

We do not know his station in life, because from every station came the patriotic response of the 5,000,000. I recall the days of creating armies and the departing of caravans which braved the murderous seas to reach the battle lines for maintained nationalism and preserved civilization.

The service flag marked mansion and cottage alike, and riches were common to all homes in the consciousness of service to country.

We do not know the eminence of his birth, but we do know the glory of his death. He died for his country, and greater devotion hath no man than this. He died unquestioning, uncomplaining, with faith in his heart and hope on his lips, that his country should triumph and its civilization survive. As a typical soldier of this representative democracy he fought and died, believing in the indisputable justice of his country's cause. Conscious of the world's upheaval, appraising the magnitude of a war the like of which had never horrified humanity before, perhaps he believed his to be a service destined to change the tide of human affairs.

In the death gloom of gas, the bursting of shells and the rain of bullets men face more intimately the great God over all, their souls are aflame, and consciousness expands and hearts are searched.

With the din of battle, the glow of conflict and the supreme trial of courage come involuntarily the hurried appraisal of life and the contemplation of death's great mystery. On the threshold of eternity many a soldier, I can well believe, wondered how his ebbing blood would color the stream of human life flowing on after his sacrifice. His patriotism was none less if he craved more than triumph of country; rather it was greater if he hoped for a victory for all humankind.

Indeed, I revere that citizen whose confidence in the righteousness of his country inspired belief that its triumph is the victory of humanity.

This American soldier went forth to battle with no hatred for any people in the world, but hating war and hating the purpose of every war for conquest. He cherished our national rights and abhorred the threat of armed domination; and in the maelstrom of destruction and suffering and death he fired his shot for liberation of the captive conscience of the world. In advancing toward his objective was somewhere a thought of a world awakened; and we are here to testify

undying gratitude and reverence for that thought of a wider freedom.

On such an occasion as this, amid such a scene, our thoughts alternate between defenders living and defenders dead. A grateful republic will be worthy of them both. Our part is to atone for the losses of heroic dead by making a better republic for the living.

Sleeping in these hallowed grounds are thousands of Americans who have given their blood for the baptism of freedom and its maintenance; armed exponents of the nation's conscience. It is better and nobler for their deeds. Burial here is rather more than a sign of the government's favor; it is a suggestion of a tomb in the heart of the nation sorrowing for its noble dead

To-day's ceremonies proclaim that the hero unknown is not unhonored. We gather him to the nation's breast, within the shadow of the capitol, of the towering shaft that honors Washington, the great father, and of the exquisite monument of Lincoln, the martyred savior. Here the inspirations of yesterday and the conscience of to-day forever unite to make the republic worthy of his death for flag and country.

Ours are lofty resolutions to-day, as with tribute to the dead we consecrate ourselves to a better order for the living. With all my heart I wish we might say to the defenders who survive, to mothers who sorrow, to widows and children who mourn, that no such sacrifice shall be asked again.

It was my fortune recently to see a demonstration of modern warfare. It is no longer a conflict in chivalry, no more a test of militant manhood. It is only cruel, deliberate, scientific destruction. There was no contending enemy; only the theoretic defense of a hypothetic objective. But the attack was made with all the relentless methods of modern destruction.

There was the rain of ruin from the aircraft, the thunder of artillery followed by the unspeakable devastation wrought by bursting shells; there were mortars belching their bombs of desolation; machine guns concentrating their leaden storms; there was the infantry, advancing, firing and falling—like men with souls sacrificing for the decision. The flying missiles were revealed by illuminating tracers, so that we could note their flight and appraise their deadliness. The air was streaked with tiny flames marking the flight of massed destruction, while the effectiveness of the theoretical defense was impressed by the simulation of dead and wounded among those going forward, undaunted and unheeding.

As this panorama of unutterable destruction visualized the horrors of modern conflict there grew on me the sense of the failure of a civilization which can leave its problems to such cruel arbitrament. Surely, no one in authority, with human attributes and full appraisal of the patriotic loyalty of his countrymen, could ask the manhood of kingdom, empire or republic to make such sacrifice until all reason had failed, until appeal to justice through understanding had been denied, until every effort of love and consideration for fellow men had been exhausted, until freedom itself and inviolate honor had been brutally threatened.

I speak not as a pacifist fearing war but as one who loves justice and hates war. I speak as one who believes the highest function of government is to give its citizens the security of peace, the opportunity to achieve and the pursuit of happiness.

The loftiest tribute we can bestow to-day—the heroically earned tribute—fashioned in deliberate conviction, out of unclouded thought, neither shadowed by remorse nor made vain by fancies—is the commitment of this republic to an advancement never made before.

If American achievement is a cherished pride at home, if our unselfishness among nations is all we wish it to be, and ours is a helpful example in the world, then let us give of our influence and strength, yea, of our aspirations and convictions, to put mankind on a little higher plane, exulting and exalting with war's distressing and depressing tragedies barred from the stage of righteous civilization.

There have been a thousand defenses justly and patriotically made; a thousand offenses which reason and righteousness ought to have stayed. Let us beseech all men to join us in seeking the rule under which reason and righteousness shall prevail.

Standing to-day on hallowed ground, conscious that all America has halted to share in the tribute of heart and mind and soul to this fellow American, and knowing that the world is noting this expression of the republic's mindfulness, it is fitting to say that his sacrifice, and that of the millions dead, shall not be in vain. There must be, there shall be, the commanding voice of a conscious civilization against armed warfare.

As we return this poor clay to its mother soil, garlanded by love and covered with the decorations that only nations can bestow, I can sense the prayers of our people, of all peoples, that this Armistice day shall mark the beginning of a new and lasting era of peace on earth, good will among men. Let us join in that prayer—

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

At the close of his address President Harding placed the medal of honor and distinguished service cross on the casket. Lord Beatty, admiral of the British fleet, then bestowed the Victoria cross on the unknown dead. It was the first time it had been given any one not a British subject. Marshal Foch followed with the military medal and war cross of France. Similar honors were paid by Prince Lubomirski of Poland, Gen. Diaz of Italy, Prince Bibeco of Roumania, Dr. Stepanek of Czecho-Slovakia and Gen. Jacques of Belgium. The last named tore from his own tunic the medal of valor, pinned there by the king of Belgium, and laid it on the casket.

Religious services, including the singing of "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" and "Rock of Ages," followed, after which the hero bearers lifted the flag-draped coffin from the stage and carried it to the stone crypt, in which a little of the soil of France had been placed. The words of the burial service were said by Bishop Brent and flowers from the war mothers of America and England were laid in place. Those from across the ocean were brought by Mrs. Amelia Emma McCudden, who lost three sons in the war, one a well-known aviator. An Indian chief laid upon the coffin his wand of office and feathered war bonnet. Then the body of the unidentified American warrior was lowered into its last resting place, a salute was fired, and with the sounding of "taps" by a bugle the ceremonies came to an end.

ITALY HONORS UNKNOWN DEAD SOLDIER.

Italy paid tribute to her dead in the world war by placing with striking ceremonies the body of an unidentified soldier in the monument to Victor Emmanuel II., on the Piazza Venezia, in Rome. The remains were brought from Aquileia Nov. 2 and, escorted by thousands

of troops, carried in procession to the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli. There the dead warrior lay in state until the 4th, when, on the third anniversary of the armistice between Italy and Austria, he was taken to the Victor Emmanuel monument and placed in a tomb constructed for him on one of the terraces of the memorial. The burial took place in the presence of the king and a distinguished gathering of diplomats, legislators, soldiers and others. No words were spoken, all action being taken in silence except for the low beating of drums and the tolling of all the church bells in Rome.

WHERE THE UNIDENTIFIED DEAD HEROES REST.

France—At the Arc de Triomphe.
Britain—In Westminster abbey.
Italy—In Victor Emmanuel monument on the Piazza Venezia.
United States—In Arlington national cemetery.

OBSERVANCE OF ARMISTICE DAY IN 1921.

Armistice day, Nov. 11, was generally observed throughout the United States and the allied countries in Europe with special exercises of various kinds. At 11 a. m., the hour when the armistice went into effect in 1918, all traffic stopped for two minutes while people stood, facing toward France and saying silent prayers. In the United States business was suspended to some extent, the day having been declared a general holiday. An unusual feature was the planting of memorial trees in honor of the American soldiers and sailors who fell in the war.

Armistic day was made a legal holiday by the Illinois legislature in 1921.

SETTLEMENT OF UPPER SILESIAN DISPUTE.

Germans and Poles struggled for the mastery in Upper Silesia in 1921, with the result that much blood was shed and considerable property destroyed. Under the terms of the treaty of Versailles the disputed territory was occupied by detachments of allied troops under command of Gen. Lerond of the French army, pending the taking of a plebiscite to determine the location of new boundaries. The general direction of affairs was in the hands of an interallied commission. The terms of the plebiscite were somewhat vague and caused many conflicting views to be held both in Poland and Germany and also among the allies themselves. The plebiscite took place March 20, and several days later it was announced that the vote had been 716,408 for Germany and 471,406 for Poland. However, it was contended by the Poles that the question of boundaries should not be decided by the total vote for the whole of Upper Silesia but by the votes in the various districts. The dispute was accentuated and not settled by the plebiscite, and disorders increased until they culminated in an uprising by Polish residents, who refused to be brought under the German flag under any condition. There was much fighting between irregular bodies of troops in May and June and the casualties were reported to number between 6,000 and 7,000. The leaders of the Polish insurgents were Adelbert Korfanty and Count Mathias Mielczynski. The chief of the German forces was Gen. Hoefer. The allied forces in the disturbed district were increased, and finally in the last week in June the opposing generals were induced to withdraw from the areas in dispute pending a decision of the whole matter by the allied powers.

In May Poland, through Prince Lubomirski, Polish minister to the United States, sent a note to the United States protesting that an unfavorable decision in the matter of Upper Silesia would return "more than 1,000,000 people back to German bondage." "This is not a purely European matter," the note concluded. "On the just solution of the matter of Upper Silesia depends the pacification of this province and the stimulation of its productivity, which has a great importance in the re-establishment of the economic stability of the whole world."

In a reply made public June 18 Secretary of State Hughes said:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of May 11, in which you recite the reasons why, in your opinion, certain districts of Upper Silesia should be assigned to Poland and urge that the representatives of the government of the United States on the supreme council, the council of ambassadors and the reparations commission be instructed to exert their influence in favor of a settlement of the matter strictly in accord with the treaty of Versailles and the result of the recent plebiscite.

"In reply, I have the honor to inform you that in my opinion the settlement of such boundary disputes as arise in the matter under consideration is a matter of European concern in which, in accord with the traditional policy of the United States, this government should not become involved.

"The attitude of the government in this matter is clearly understood by its representatives in Europe, which will, therefore, so far as at present may be seen, take no part in the discussions concerning Upper Silesia, and will express no opinion as to the settlement."

LEAGUE COUNCIL ACTS.

The question of the delimitation of the frontier in Upper Silesia, which had been referred to the league of nations by the principal allied and associated powers, was discussed during the month of September. Following the first extraordinary session of the council, held in Geneva on Aug. 29, under the presidency of Viscount Ishii (Japan), when the terms of reference and the main facts of the dispute were brought before the council, a second extraordinary session was held on Sept. 1. Viscount Ishii, who had agreed to act as rapporteur, read a detailed proposal, which is here given in full:

"1. With a view of enabling the council to arrive in complete independence at an opinion on the question which has been submitted to it, its members are unanimous in thinking it desirable to intrust the preliminary examination of the question to the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, China and Spain, states which have so far taken no part in the preliminary investigations nor in the discussions to which these investigations have given rise.

"2. It will be the duty of the representatives of these powers to study the various aspects of the problem, with the help of the documents forwarded by the supreme council and of any other means of information.

"3. They will have the right to seek such information as they may think useful and to obtain such expert advice as may be necessary. It is desirable that the experts who will be appointed should have taken no part in the previous investigations and discussions, and that they should be chosen, as far as possible, from among such persons as have already collaborated in the work of the technical organizations of the league. With a view to supplying local information which may be of use, inhabitants (both German and Polish)

of the territory of Upper Silesia may be heard.

"4. The services of the secretariat will be at their disposal for all assistance that may be required.

"5. They will carry on their work in complete freedom and without any procedure being established. They will report to the council, who will continue to keep in touch with the matter, and who will, at any moment, be able to meet so as to examine the results of the investigations which are taking place."

The four members of the council accepted the task and began their study of the great mass of data submitted to them. It was agreed that their report and the decision of the council should be regarded as final.

SYNOPSIS OF DECISION.

Following is a synopsis of the decision of the council of the league of nations with regard to Upper Silesia as announced Oct. 20, 1921:

The report falls into four main parts. In annex 1 the council sets out the circumstances in which it undertook its task and the general principles by which it was guided in arriving at its decision. In annex 2 the council traces the suggested line of demarcation in detail. In annex 3 the council enumerates the important provisions designed to secure continuity in the life of Upper Silesia after the partition and to reduce to a minimum the difficulties of the period of adaptation. Finally, in annex 4 the council sets out its decisions on the rights of nationality and domicile and protection of minorities in Upper Silesia.

Describing in annex 1 how it accepted on Aug. 29 the invitation to settle the Upper Silesian problem, which was referred to it on Aug. 12 by M. Briand on behalf of the supreme council of the principal allied powers, the council insists that it has endeavored to interpret faithfully and in an equitable spirit the provisions of the treaty of Versailles with regard to Upper Silesia. The council being convinced that its duty was above all to endeavor to find a solution in conformity with the wishes of the inhabitants, as expressed by the plebiscite, while taking into account the geographical and economic situation of the various districts, has been led to the conclusion that it is necessary to divide the industrial region of Upper Silesia. Owing to the geographical distribution of the population and the mixture of the racial elements, any division of this district must inevitably result in leaving relatively large minorities on both sides of the line and in separating important interests.

In these circumstances the council considered that it would be desirable to take measures to guarantee during a provisional period of readjustment the continuity of the economic life of this region, which, owing to the density of its population, the number of its industrial undertakings, the closely woven network of its means of communication, possesses the character of a vast agglomeration. It was also of the opinion that it would be desirable to provide for the protection of minorities.

The council carefully examined various solutions for giving accurate and faithful expression to the results of the plebiscite.

It recognized that solutions based on calculations of the proportion of votes would give results which would constitute an injustice for one side or the other, and it endeavored to find a system which, when applied, would assign to each state a number of electors, not differing appreciably from the total number of votes given in its favor, and which would, at the same time, as far as possible, equalize and reduce the minorities.

Guided by these considerations, as well as by the geographical and economic consideration referred to in the treaty, the council came to the conclusion that the most equitable solution would be obtained by the frontier line described in annex 2, and the adoption of which it unanimously decided to recommend.

After explaining the measures considered necessary in order to insure the continuity of the economic and social existence of Upper Silesia, the council argues that the solution of these problems should be achieved by means of arrangements effected under the form of a general convention between Germany and Poland, and expresses the opinion that the conclusion of a general convention, which will place Upper Silesia under a special regime during the transitional period, seems to correspond to the intentions already expressed by the states concerned. Both Germany and Poland have, indeed, already considered the establishment of special institutions for this region.

The council further considers that it is necessary to set up a commission composed of an equal number of Germans and Poles from Upper Silesia, and of a president of another nationality, who might be designated by the council of the league of nations. This commission might be called the "Upper Silesian mixed commission." It would be essentially an advisory organ.

Further, it would also be expedient to constitute an arbitral tribunal to settle any private disputes which might be occasioned by the application of the temporary measures.

All disputes in connection with the carrying out and the interpretation of the general convention should be settled in conformity with the provisions of this convention, and, where necessary, with the covenant of the league of nations.

A certain time will elapse before the temporary regime referred to above can be definitely put in force. It will be for the principal allied and associated powers to take all measures necessitated by this preliminary period. Meantime it is important that the mixed commission referred to above should be appointed without delay in order that it may give its assistance to the interallied commission, which will take measures for preparing the transition from the present situation to the provisional regime.

In annex 2 the council traces in necessarily minute detail the proposed frontier line.

Annex 3 contains the important transitional measures of an economic nature, as follows:

RAILWAYS.

The administration of railway and tramway systems which belong to private concerns or municipalities shall continue to be governed by the terms of their concessions, as regards rights and obligations. For the German state railways a joint system of operation shall be put into force in the plebiscite area for a period of fifteen years. The amount of rolling stock allotted to the plebiscite area shall be determined in accordance with article 371 of the treaty of Versailles. Railway rates shall be uniform. The benefit of any special rate in force in the plebiscite area shall extend to goods of the same kind coming from or going to Poland, Germany or any other country.

The administration of the state insurance and social insurance of employes of the Silesian railway system shall be undertaken by that system. A single accounts office shall be set up for the whole system. Expenses of new construction shall be charged to a separate account and shall be borne by the state on whose territory they are carried out. The working capital necessary for operation shall be lent by the German state; the interest on this capital will be charged to the account of the system. The profits or deficit shall be divided between the two countries, in proportion to the length of the line belonging to each and the amount of traffic.

MAP OF UPPER SILESIAN FRONTIERS AS FIXED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

In so far as the territory which comprises the existing water supply systems has not been entirely allotted to one of the two countries, in default of a special agreement between the parties, the existing systems shall be maintained. For this purpose a system of reciprocal obligation shall be established.

GERMAN CURRENCY.

During a period which shall not exceed fifteen years the German mark shall remain the only legal unit of currency in the plebiscite area and the Polish government shall recognize in the territory assigned to Poland the rights and privileges of the German reichsbank, which shall be permitted to maintain its branches in such territory.

The two governments may decide by common agreement to modify this system before the expiration of this period. Failing agreement between the two governments and in the case when a modification of the monetary system should become necessary, a date would be fixed as from which the German mark would cease to be the only legal unit of currency.

During the period in which the German monetary system is maintained in the Polish zone the postal, telegraph and telephone charges shall be fixed in German currency.

CUSTOMS FRONTIER.

The customs frontier will be made conterminous with the new political frontier as soon as the latter has been fixed.

The German and Polish customs law and customs tariffs shall be applied, with the following exceptions:

1. During a period of six months goods coming from other countries destined for the plebiscite area and on which the customs duties levied at the German or Polish frontier have been paid before the date of the partition of Upper Silesia shall cross the frontier without duty.

2. During a period of fifteen years the natural products which originate in and come from one of the two zones of the plebiscite area, and are destined for consumption or use in the other zone, shall cross the frontier free of duty.

3. (a) During a period of six months raw, half-manufactured and unfinished products of the industrial establishments of one of the two zones of the plebiscite area, destined to be used or finished in the industrial establishments of the other zone, shall cross the frontier free of duty. The permits issued for the entry of those products shall mention the names of the consignors and consignees.

(b) During a period of fifteen years raw, half-manufactured and unfinished products originating in or coming from the industrial establishments of one of the two zones of the plebiscite area, and which are to be finished in the industrial establishments of the other zone, shall cross the frontier free of duty when these are intended for free importation into the country of origin. The permits issued for the entry of these products shall mention the names of the consignors and the consignees.

4. In conformity with article 268 of the treaty of Versailles natural or manufactured products which originate in and come from the Polish zone of the plebiscite area shall on importation into German customs territory be exempt from all customs duty during a period of three years. The period of three years should be reckoned from the notification of the delimitation of the frontier to Germany and to Poland.

With regard to the export regulations, the two countries shall undertake to facilitate during a period of fifteen years the export from their respective territories of such products as are indispensable for the industry of either zone of the plebiscite area, it being understood that the entrance duties shall be paid by these goods upon their importation into German or Polish territory, apart from the exceptions detailed in the foregoing paragraphs.

Any arrangement with regard to the customs regime on the new Polish-German frontier in Upper Silesia which is not an application of the principles stated above shall be considered as an ordinary commercial agreement between Poland and Germany.

PRODUCTS OF THE MINES.

In conformity with article 90 of the treaty of Versailles Poland shall permit for a period of fifteen years the exportation to Germany of the products of the mines in the Polish zone of the plebiscite area. As regards coal, account shall be taken of the provisions of the different treaties of peace and of the international decisions and agreements between Germany, Poland and the countries directly or indirectly concerned in the importation of coal from Upper Silesia, which impose obligations on Germany and Poland in respect of coal.

Germany shall permit for a period of fifteen years the exportation to the Polish zone of the plebiscite area of the products of the mines in its territory, under the conditions laid down in article 90. The quantities shall be calculated on the basis of the average exchange of these products in the years 1911 to 1913.

The German and Polish governments shall recognize for a period of fifteen years those unions of employers and workers whose activities take place within the plebiscite area. These unions may enter into collective contracts throughout the whole plebiscite area.

The transfer of the funds of German social and state insurances to Poland, in so far as concerns the portion of Upper Silesia assigned to her, should take place in conformity with article 312 of the treaty of Versailles.

The Polish government shall establish as soon as possible for the Polish zone the special insurance societies and the special jurisdiction for administrative matters and for the hearing of causes.

The local benefit societies, whether in the Polish zone or in the whole of the plebiscite area, shall be maintained for a period of fifteen years, unless the two governments shall agree to divide them at an earlier date.

During a period of fifteen years any inhabitant regularly domiciled in the plebiscite area, or having a regular or professional occupation therein, shall receive a circulation permit free of payment, which will permit him to cross the frontier without other formalities.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The provisions in force in the plebiscite area, especially with regard to mining, industrial or commercial undertakings, and the existing labor legislation—including the system of inspection—shall remain in force in the portion of the plebiscite area assigned to Poland until such time as Poland shall have passed legislation on these matters applicable to the whole of its territory, which may be substituted for the above. Nevertheless, it is understood that Poland shall have the right to introduce in the Polish Silesian zone any modifications which Germany sees fit to adopt in her territory.

The two countries shall recognize and respect, in the territory which shall be allotted to them, rights of all kinds, in particular concessions and privileges acquired at the date of the partition by individuals, companies or other legal entities.

Poland shall renounce for a period of fifteen years the powers granted by article 92 as regards the expropriation of industrial undertakings, mines, or deposits, save where such powers are indispensable to insure continued operation.

Any dispute between the German and Polish governments which may occur within a period of fifteen years in respect of any legislative measure adopted by either of the two countries for the control of companies, or industrial or commercial enterprises, and limiting in a manner contrary to justice the freedom of these companies or enterprises, from the point of view of the nationality of their personnel, of their directors or of their capital, may be referred by the government concerned to the council of the league of nations, whose decision both governments undertake to accept.

RIGHTS OF NATIONALITY.

Discussing in annex 4 the rights of nationality and domicile and protection of minorities, the report lays down that questions relating to the nationality of persons domiciled, at the date of the definitive allocation of the territory of Upper Silesia, in the portion allotted to Poland will be decided in accordance with article 91 of the treaty of peace of Versailles and articles 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the treaty of June 28, 1919, between the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy, and Japan of the one part, and Poland of the other part.

Due provision is also made for the right of option, and the report concludes with the recommendation that any petition addressed by one or more of the inhabitants of Upper Silesia to the council of the league of nations with regard to these provisions or to the execution of the provisions of the treaty of June 28, 1919, in so far as these provisions affect persons belonging to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities, should be sent to the government in whose territory the pe-

titioners are domiciled. This government shall be bound to forward them, with or without observations, to the council of the league of nations for consideration.

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The decision was looked upon in Germany as in the nature of a national disaster and caused a cabinet crisis. However, it was apparently accepted as inevitable and steps were taken to carry out the provisions of the finding. Poland also took similar steps.

PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

The following statements are taken from a report covering the year ending June 30, 1921, made by Sir Herbert Samuel, the British high commissioner of the mandatory districts of Palestine and Trans-Jordania. This report was to serve as a basis for the British government's statement to the permanent mandates commission of the league of nations. The high commissioner points out that the country, if properly developed, ought to experience a future far more prosperous than it had during the time before the war. Its geographical position may once more render it an important center to the commercial traffic of the larger surrounding territories. "Within the limits of the province," the high commissioner says, "it offers the varieties of soil and climate of a continent." He describes the sixty-four Jewish agricultural settlements made since the inception of the Zionist movement and draws a drastic comparison between their prosperity and the condition of the rest of the country with its hopelessly primitive agricultural methods.

The entire population, according to the report, is a little short of 700,000, or less than the province of Galilee alone in the time of Christ. Four-fifths of the population are Moslems. It leaves a small percentage of genuine Bedouin Arabs, while the rest, although they speak Arabic and are termed Arabs, are largely of mixed race. There are 77,000 Christians, the majority of whom belong to the Orthodox church and speak Arabic. Half a century ago there was only a handful of Jews in the country and the overwhelming majority of the Jewish population has entered it during the last forty years. The total number of members of that race in Palestine is now 76,000.

The immigration of 10,000 Jews since 1918 has proved far too rapid for the country to take care of, and for this reason as much as for any other the anti-Jewish outbreaks around Jaffa in May, 1921, were made an excuse for closing the ports to additional immigrants. Conditions later became practically normal and the ports were opened to persons who could prove themselves belonging to one of the following categories:

(1) Persons of independent means who intend to take up permanent residence in Palestine; (2) members of professions who intend to follow their calling; (3) wives and children and other persons wholly dependent on residents in Palestine; (4) persons who have a definite prospect of employment with specified employer or enterprise; (5) persons of religious occupation, including the class of Jews who have come to Palestine in recent years from religious motives and who can show that they have means of maintenance there; (6) travelers who do not propose to remain in Palestine longer than three months; (7) returned residents.

In regard to the future policy of the administration, the high commissioner says that it is the duty of the mandatory power to promote the well-being of the Arab population as if there were no Zionist question. In such a policy he finds nothing incompatible with reasonable Zionist aspirations, and he says that if the present Arab majority were in any way wronged or harmed the moral influence of Zionism would be greatly impaired as a result of it. Almost from the time of taking office the high commissioner has been steadily working toward the establishment of some form of self-government for the district. In October 1920, he instituted an advisory council with twenty members. Ten members of this represented the administration, and of the other ten, all of whom are nominated by the high commissioner, four are Moslems, three Christians and three Jews. So far the co-operation between the council and the administration has been pleasant and fruitful, and no measure proposed by the council has been rejected by the high commissioner. "Steps are now being taken," says the report, "to form a constitution for the country, which will include the elective element, and the leaders of the various sections of the population are being consulted as to its terms."

Many of the exhausting taxes imposed by the former Turkish administration have been repealed and a reasonable and modern taxation system introduced. It is expected that in the future in every district a very considerable part of the income of the district will be derived from the tobacco industry, which has been growing rapidly since the end of the war. The cultivation of tobacco, previously prohibited, has begun in several districts, while a number of factories have been or are being opened for the manufacture of cigarettes from imported tobacco.

Splendid work has been done by the department of public health. Under the old Turkish regime there were no hospitals or dispensaries of any kind for the civil population. Now the government maintains fifteen hospitals, twenty-one dispensaries, eight clinics and five epidemic posts. The fight is particularly directed against malaria and eye diseases which are the two curses of the country, while other epidemic diseases are absent to a remarkable extent. In the case of the campaign against malaria more than 15,000 wells have been registered and are regularly being dealt with, while 67,000 villages have been treated every month. The report shows equally promising results in the field of education, which previously lay as fallow as some of the waste lands that mar large portions of Palestine. Any town or village needing a school can now obtain it simply by providing a suitable building and keeping it in repair, while the government out of the general taxes defrays the salaries of the teachers and other costs of maintenance. It is believed that a satisfactory school system will be established in this manner for the entire country within four years.

AALAND ISLANDS AGREEMENT.

On Oct. 20, 1921, at the headquarters of the league of nations in Geneva, Switzerland, a convention for the neutralization of the Aaland islands was signed. This document, which was drawn up by a special conference of delegates from ten interested European powers, represented the final solution of a most vexatious international problem and the first case of absolutely successful intercession on the part of the league in a purely political controversy.

The adoption of this convention by Germany, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Italy, Latvia, Poland and Sweden did more than dispose of the war cloud that so long hung over the two nations most closely concerned—namely, Finland and Sweden. One

of the most menacing phases of this dispute had been the attitude of Russia and the refusal of the soviet government to approve any change of status in the islands not negotiated in the presence of its own representatives. By declaring that it complements without in any way impairing the previous neutralization convention signed by Russia on March 30, 1856, the new convention did away with any possible excuse for future interference on the part of Russia.

Under the terms of the convention concluded at Geneva on Oct. 20, it becomes impossible for Finland to create or maintain any military, naval or aerial establishments within the neutralized zone. Nor can that power install within the zone any other establishments that may be used for purposes of war. It cannot dispatch military, naval or aerial forces to the islands except in so far as the convention specifically provides for the purposes of maintaining order in the islands. The manufacture, importation, transportation or re-exportation of arms or war materiel are absolutely prohibited as far as the zone is concerned. In a case of a threatened violation of the neutrality of the islands by another power, Finland is entitled to take necessary steps for their protection, but only until the rest of the powers signing the convention have time to intervene in such manner as they may deem required.

In order to maintain the convention and to prevent its violation, the contracting parties undertake, singly or jointly, to report to the council of the league of nations, with which body rests the duty of deciding what measures are to be taken to provide against or to punish such violations. In taking action of this kind, the council is entitled to exclude the offending power from the vote without violating the established requirements for unanimity in all action.

CONSTITUTION OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC.

Adopted by the national constitutional assembly of Poland at Warsaw on March 17, 1921, and now in full force and effect.

[Translation by Anthony Czarnecki.]

Preamble: In the name of Almighty God, we, the Polish nation, thanking Providence for delivering us from bondage of a century and a half, with gratitude recalling the courage and perseverance of the sacrificial struggle of generations which unceasingly devoted their best efforts to the cause of independence, binding unto the glorious traditions of the immortal constitution of May 3, 1791—looking to the welfare of the whole, united and independent mother country and desiring to establish firmly her independent existence, power, security as well as her social order upon the eternal principles of right and liberty, desiring further to assure the development of all her moral and material forces for the good of the whole regenerating humanity, equality to all citizens of the republic, and to insure respect, due rights and special care for labor—do ordain and establish this constitution in the constitutional assembly (sejm) of the Polish republic.

SECTION 1—THE REPUBLIC.

Article 1. The Polish state is a republic.

Art. 2. The supreme authority in the Polish republic belongs to the nation. The organs of the nation in the department of legislation are the assembly (sejm) and the senate, in the department of executive authority the president of the republic together with responsible ministers, and in the department of administration of justice independent courts.

SECTION 2—LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

Art. 3. The legislative department of the state embraces the establishing of all public and private laws and the manner of their enforcement. There can be no legal enactment (statute) without the sanction of the assembly (sejm) expressed in a manner established by regulations. A law enacted by the assembly (sejm) receives its force and effect at the time specified with the provisions of such enactment (statute). The Polish republic, basing its system of government upon the principle of broad territorial self-government (home rule), shall convey or delegate to the representative bodies of such self-government the proper department of legislation, especially in the administrative, cultural and economic fields, which will be more thoroughly prescribed by legal enactments (statutes) of the Polish state. Orders of authority, from which result rights or duties of citizens, shall have binding force only when they have been issued by virtue of an authorization of legal enactment (statute) and by specifically referring to such legal enactment (statute).

Art. 4. Legal enactment (statute) of the state shall annually provide a budget of the state for the ensuing year.

Art. 5. Establishing the numerical status of the army and permitting an annual conscription of recruits may take place only through and by virtue of legislative action.

Art. 6. Contracting of a state loan, disposal, exchange and incumbrance of immovable property of the state, the levy of taxes and public fees, the establishment of customs and monopolies, the fixing of a monetary system as well as the assuming of financial guaranties by the state can only take place by virtue of legal enactment (statute).

Art. 7. The closing of the accounts of the state shall annually by the government be presented for parliamentary approval.

Art. 8. The manner of exercising parliamentary control over state debts shall be prescribed by a separate legal enactment (statute).

Art. 9. For the control of the entire administration of the state with reference to finances, for the scrutiny of the closings of the accounts of the state, and for submitting every year to the assembly (sejm) of the motion regarding the granting or the refusing of an "absolutorium" (absolviture) there shall be convoked and formed the supreme chamber of control, based upon the collegiate principle and judicial independence of the members of its college, removable only by decision of the assembly (sejm) by a majority of three-fifths of those voting. The organization of the supreme chamber of control and the manner of its functioning shall be prescribed in detail by a special legal enactment (statute). The president of the supreme chamber of control occupies a position or standing equal to that of a minister; however, he is not included in the membership of the council of ministers and for the conduct of his office and for officials subordinate to him he is directly responsible to the assembly (sejm).

Art. 10. The right of originating legislation is vested in the government and the assembly (sejm). All motions and proposals of legal enactment (statutes) which entail expenditures from the state treasury must specify the manner of using such expenditures and how to meet them.

Art. 11. The assembly (sejm) shall consist of representatives (members) elected for five years, counting from the day of the open-

ing of the assembly (sejm), by a general, secret, direct, equal and proportional voting.

Art. 12. Every Polish citizen without distinction of sex has the right of suffrage (voting) who on the day of proclaiming of the elections has completed 21 years of age, who enjoys full civil rights and who lives in the election district at least from the day preceding the proclaiming of the elections in the "Journal of Laws." The right of suffrage (to vote) can only be exercised in person. Military persons while in active service do not have the right to vote.

Art. 13. Every Polish citizen has the right to be voted for (elected) who has the right to vote for representatives of the assembly (sejm), not excluding even the military while in active service, independent of place of residence, if such citizen has completed 25 years of age.

Art. 14. Citizens convicted of offenses which the laws of election shall prescribe as punishable with a temporary or permanent loss of right of suffrage, of the right to be voted for and also of holding the mandat or commission of a representative of the assembly (sejm) cannot enjoy the rights of suffrage.

Art. 15. Administrative, treasury and judicial officials of the state cannot be elected in those districts or circuits in which they perform their service. This provision does not pertain to those officials who perform their service under the central authorities.

Art. 16. State employes and those of self-government bodies from the moment of being elected as representatives of the assembly (sejm) shall for the period of the duration of their mandats or commissions as such chosen representatives be granted a leave of absence. This provision does not pertain to ministers, undersecretaries of state and professors of higher institutions of learning. The years devoted in the performance of the mandat or commission (or in the serving) as a representative of the assembly (sejm) shall be added as years of service in the state of self-government body employment.

Art. 17. A representative appointed to the service of the state with compensation forfeits his mandat or commission as a member of the assembly (sejm); this provision is not applicable to the appointing of representatives as ministers, undersecretaries of state or professors of higher institutions of learning.

Art. 18. The laws of election will prescribe the manner of electing a representative of the assembly (sejm).

Art. 19. The assembly (sejm) shall verify the validity of uncontested elections. The validity of contested elections shall be determined by the Supreme court.

Art. 20. The representatives are agents of the entire nation and are not bound by any instructions of voters. Representatives in the presence of the assembly shall make to the speaker (marshal) the following solemn promise: "I solemnly promise as a representative to the assembly of the republic of Poland according to the best of my understanding and consistent with my conscience honestly to work solely for the good of the Polish state as a whole."

Art. 21. Members of the assembly cannot be amenable for their activities in the assembly (sejm) or outside of the same which come within the purview of the exercise of their mandat or commission as representatives, neither during the life of the mandat or commission nor after its expiration. For all speeches and utterances and also for demonstrations in the assembly (sejm) the representative shall be answerable only to the assembly (sejm). For violating the rights of a third person representatives may be amenable in court in so far only as the judicial authority obtains for it the consent of the assembly (sejm). Penal-judicial, penal-administrative or disciplinary proceedings instituted against a representative before said representative obtains his mandat or commission as member of the assembly shall be held in suspension until the expiration of the mandat or commission. The operation and force of prescription or legal limitation regarding time of instituting and carrying on proceedings against a representative in penal (criminal) actions is subject to interruption for the period of the duration of the representative's mandat or commission. Throughout the entire duration of the mandat or commission of representatives they cannot be amenable in penal-judicial, penal-administrative and disciplinary proceedings nor be deprived of their freedom without the permission of the assembly (sejm). In case a member of the assembly (a representative) is caught in the act of committing a common crime, if the holding of such representative is indispensable to insure the administration of justice or (relatively) for the counteracting or averting the harmful effects of the offense, the judicial authority is duty bound immediately to notify the speaker (marshal) of the assembly (sejm) regarding it in order to secure permission of the assembly (sejm) for such representative's arrest and further penal (criminal) proceedings in the premises. Upon the demand of the speaker (marshal) of the assembly the apprehended representative must immediately be released.

Art. 22. Neither in one's own name nor in some one else's name is a member of the assembly permitted to buy or secure the rental of any real property of the state or to take up the furnishing of public supplies or government works, nor is a member of the assembly permitted to receive from the government any concessions or other personal benefits. Likewise a representative is not permitted to receive from the government any decorations except military.

Art. 23. A representative or member of the assembly is not permitted to be a responsible editor. [Note.—Responsible editor in European countries is the person who serves as defendant in criminal prosecutions instituted for articles contained in the publication of such editor.]

Art. 24. Members of the assembly shall receive compensation, the amount of which shall be prescribed by regulations, and they are entitled to have the benefit without cost of the use of the means of communication of the state for traveling in the entire area of the republic.

Art. 25. The president of the republic shall convoke, open, adjourn and close the assembly (sejm) and the senate. The assembly (sejm) should be convoked for the first session on the third Tuesday after the day of elections, and every year at the latest in October for regular or ordinary sessions for the purpose of adopting the budget, the numerical strength and conscription for the army and also other current affairs. The president of the republic may convoke the assembly (sejm) into special (extraordinary) session at any time according to his own judgment and is obliged to do so upon the demand of one-third of the entire membership of the assembly within two weeks of such demand. Other circumstances of convening of the assembly (sejm) for special (extraordinary) sessions shall be prescribed by the constitution. An adjournment, if it is to be repeated during the same regular session or if the recess is to continue for a longer period than thirty days, shall require the approval of the assembly (sejm). The assembly (sejm), convoked in October for its regular or ordinary session, cannot be closed before the adoption of the budget.

Art. 26. The assembly may dissolve itself by virtue of its own enactment adopted by a majority of two-thirds votes in the presence of one-half of the entire membership thereof. The president of the republic may dissolve the assembly (sejm), with the approval of two-fifths of the membership of the senate. Under this law in both cases the senate is dissolved at the same time. Elections shall take place within ninety days from the day of dissolution; the period thereof shall be prescribed either in an enactment of the assembly (sejm) or in the proclamation of the president regarding the dissolution of the assembly (sejm).

Art. 27. Representatives shall exercise their rights and duties in person.

Art. 28. The assembly (sejm) shall choose from its own membership a speaker (marshal) and his alternates, secretaries and committees. The mandats or commissions of the speaker (marshal) and his alternates shall continue in force after the dissolution of the assembly (sejm) and until the organizing of the new assembly (sejm).

Art. 29. The manner and order of conducting the proceedings of the assembly, the character and number of committees, the number of alternate speakers (alternate marshals) and secretaries and the rights and duties of the speaker (marshal) shall be prescribed by rules and regulations (by-laws) of the assembly (sejm). The speaker (marshal) shall appoint the officials and employes of the assembly, and for their conduct and doings he is answerable to the assembly (sejm).

Art. 30. The sessions of the assembly shall be open and public. Upon motion of the speaker (marshal) of the assembly, or of an agent of the government, or that of thirty representatives, the assembly (sejm) may decide upon the session being executive (secret).

Art. 31. No one can be held accountable to the authorities for a report of open and public sessions of the assembly (sejm) or of a committee of the same which conforms to the truth.

Art. 32. For validity of legal enactments an ordinary majority of votes of representatives in the presence of at least one-third of the statutory membership of the assembly (sejm) is requisite, in so far as provisions of the constitution do not contain other requirements.

Art. 33. The representatives shall have the right to address interpellations (interrogatories) to the government or to the individual ministers in a manner prescribed by the rules and regulations. The minister is duty bound to give answer either orally or in writing within a period of not longer than six weeks or in a declaration embodying detailed and sufficient reasons to justify the absence of a reply upon the subject matter. Upon demand of those interpellating the reply shall be communicated to the assembly (sejm). The assembly may make the reply of the government the subject of discussion and of enactments.

Art. 34. The assembly may create and name for the investigation and consideration of various matters special committees, with the right and power to hear the interested parties and also to call witnesses and experts. The scope of the activity and the powers and rights of such committees shall be determined by the assembly (sejm).

Art. 35. Every proposal of a law which has been enacted by the assembly shall be submitted to the senate for consideration. If the senate within thirty days from the time of submitting to it by the assembly of the enacted proposal of a law does not urge any objections against it the president of the republic shall proceed to direct the promulgation of the legal enactment (statute). On motion of the senate the president of the republic may proceed to direct the promulgation of the legal enactment before the expiration of the thirty days. If the senate decides to change or reject a proposal of law which is enacted by the assembly (sejm) the senate shall give notice of such decision to the assembly (sejm) within the aforesaid thirty days and at latest within the additional thirty days the senate shall return it to the assembly (sejm) with the proposed changes. If the assembly shall by the usual majority adopt the changes proposed by the senate, or if it shall reject them by a majority of eleven-twentieths of the voting members of the assembly the president of the republic shall direct the promulgation of the law with the text thereof being that determined by the second enactment of the assembly (sejm).

Art. 36. The senate shall consist of members elected by the separate districts (called wojewodztwa) in a general, secret, direct, equal and proportional voting. Every district shall comprise one election circuit, in which the number of mandats or commissions to the senate shall be one-fourth as compared to the number of mandats or commissions for the assembly in proportion to the number of inhabitants in such district. Every elector for members of the assembly (sejm) who on the day of proclaiming of the elections had completed thirty years of age and on such day shall have resided in the election circuit at least a year shall have the right to vote for senators; however, the newly settled colonists who have left their former place of residence while availing themselves of the laws instituting land reforms (which refer to ownership, distribution and popularization of land) shall not lose their right to vote; also workingmen who have changed their place of residence on account of change in their employment or work and state officials and employes who are transferred in connection with their service shall not lose their rights as electors. Every citizen having the right to vote for senators, not excluding the military in active service, shall have the right to be elected to the senate, provided, however, that said citizen has finished 40 years of age by or on the day of the proclaiming the election. The term of the senate shall begin and shall end with the term of the assembly (sejm). No one can be simultaneously a member of the assembly and of the senate.

Art. 37. Provisions of articles 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 are also applicable and proper to the senate and relatively to its members.

Art. 38. No legal enactment (statute) shall be in conflict with this constitution nor violate any of its provisions.

SECTION 3—EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

Art. 39. The president of the republic shall be elected for a term of seven years by an absolute majority of the votes of the assembly (sejm) and of the senate united in a national congress. The national congress shall be called by the president of the republic during the last quarter of the seventh year of his term of office. If the calling (convening) of the national congress does not take place within thirty days prior to the expiration of the seven-year term then the assembly (sejm) and the senate shall themselves as a matter of law join in a national congress upon the invitation of the speaker (marshal) of the assembly (sejm) and under his chairmanship.

Art. 40. If the president of the republic cannot perform the duties of his office or in case of vacancy in the office of president of the republic on account of death, resignation or some other causes, the speaker (marshal) of the assembly (sejm) shall act in his place.

Art. 41. In the event of a vacancy in the

office of president of the republic the assembly (sejm) and the senate immediately upon the invitation of the speaker (marshal) of the assembly (sejm) and under his chairmanship as a matter of law shall unite in a national congress for the purpose of electing the president of the republic. If the assembly (sejm) should be dissolved at the time when the office of president of the republic becomes vacant the speaker (marshal) of the assembly (sejm) shall without delay arrange new elections for the assembly (sejm) and the senate.

Art. 42. If for three months the president of the republic does not perform the duties of his office the speaker (marshal) shall without delay call the assembly (sejm) and submit to its decision whether the office of the president of the republic shall be declared vacant. In the presence of at least one-half of the entire statutory membership, that is, the number of members of the assembly (sejm) which is fixed by the elections laws, a decision declaring the office of president of the republic to be vacant becomes adopted by a majority of three-fifths vote.

Art. 43. The president of the republic shall exercise the executive authority through ministers who are responsible to the assembly (sejm) and to officials subordinate to them. Every official or employe of the republic must be subordinate to a minister who for the doings of such official or employe shall be responsible to the assembly (sejm). Nominations of officials (employes) for the civil chancery of the president of the republic shall be countersigned by the president of the council of ministers and such president of the council of ministers shall be responsible to the assembly for the doings of such officials.

Art. 44. The president of the republic shall sign enacted laws together with the proper ministers and he shall direct their publication in the journal of the laws of the republic. For the purpose of enforcing the laws and by referring specifically to the lawful authorization the president of the republic shall have the right and authority to issue executive regulations, directions, orders, commands and interdicts and to insure their execution by use of compulsory means. The ministers and the authorities subordinate to them within the scope of their jurisdiction or activities shall also have such right and authority. To be valid and binding every official act of the president of the republic requires the signature of the president of the council of ministers and of the proper particular minister, who assume the responsibility therefor by such signing of the act.

Art. 45. The president of the republic shall appoint and recall the president of the council of ministers and upon the latter's motion he shall appoint and recall ministers, and upon motion of the council of ministers shall appoint to the civil and military offices, which are provided in legal enactments (statutes).

Art. 46. The president of the republic is also the supreme commander of the armed forces of the state, but he cannot exercise the supreme command in time of war. In case of war the supreme commander of the armed forces of the state shall be appointed by the president of the republic on motion of the council of ministers submitted by the minister on military affairs, who for acts connected with the command in time of war, as well as for all other matters of military direction, shall be responsible to the assembly (sejm).

Art. 47. The right and authority to pardon or mitigate punishments, and also to remit in specific separate instances the results of a criminal court conviction, is vested in the president of the republic. The president cannot exercise this right and authority in the case of ministers convicted upon impeachment proceedings before the assembly (sejm). Amnesty can be granted only by means of legislative enactment (statute).

Art. 48. The president of the republic shall represent the state abroad, shall receive the diplomatic representatives of foreign states and shall send diplomatic representatives of the Polish state to foreign states.

Art. 49. The president of the republic shall make treaties with foreign states and shall submit them to the attention of the assembly (sejm). Commercial and customs treaties and also treaties which permanently in a financial way burden the state, or those which contain legal provisions which are binding upon the citizens, or those which bring about a change in the boundaries of the state and also alliances, require the concurrence of the assembly (sejm).

Art. 50. The president of the republic may declare war and conclude peace only after the previously given consent of the assembly.

Art. 51. For his official acts the president of the republic shall be responsible neither in a parliamentary nor in a civil way. For betrayal of the country, for violating the constitution or for criminal offenses the president of the republic may be brought to justice only by the assembly (sejm) upon a decision taken by a three-fifths vote in the presence of at least one-half of the legal (statutory) membership of the assembly (sejm). The case shall be considered and the verdict rendered by the tribunal of the state in accordance with provisions of a separate legal enactment (statute). From the moment of being accused (impeached) before the tribunal of the state the president of the republic shall be suspended in the conduct of his office.

Art. 52. The president of the republic shall receive compensation in accordance with a provision of a special legal enactment (statute).

Art. 53. The president shall not hold any other office nor be of the membership of the assembly or of the senate.

Art. 54. Before assuming office the president of the republic shall take an oath in the national congress the text of which is as follows: "I swear to Almighty God, one and indivisible in the Holy Trinity, and I vow to thee, Polish nation, that in the office of president of the republic which I am assuming I will sacredly observe and defend the laws of the republic and, above all, the provisions of its constitution; I will faithfully serve with all my might the general welfare of the nation; I will vigilantly avert from the state all evil and danger; I will unswervingly guard the dignity of the Polish name; I will cherish justice toward all citizens without discrimination as the foremost virtue; I will undividedly consecrate myself to the duties and responsibilities of the office and service. So help me God and the sacred passion (suffering) of His Son. Amen."

Art. 55. The ministers constitute the council of ministers under the chairmanship of the president of the council of ministers.

Art. 56. The council of ministers shall bear jointly the constitutional and parliamentary responsibility for the general directions of the activities of the government. Beyond that the ministers individually shall bear the responsibility each in his own department for the activities in the office, and this responsibility is the same as to the conformity of such activities with the constitution and with other laws of the state, as to the activities of subordinate administrative organs and also as to the direction of its own policies.

Art. 57. In the same bounds and extent shall the joint and individual responsibility extend upon the ministers for the official acts of the president of the republic.

Art. 58. The assembly (sejm) shall by the ordinary majority bring ministers to parliamentary accounting. The council of ministers as a whole and every individual minister separately shall resign upon the demand of the assembly (sejm).

Art. 59. The constitutional responsibility of the ministers and the manner of bringing it about shall be prescribed by a separate legal enactment (statute). A decision to impeach a minister must be made in the presence of at least one-half of the legal membership of the assembly and by a majority of three-fifths of the votes cast. The consideration of the cases and the rendering of the verdict shall be by the tribunal of the state. A minister cannot escape constitutional responsibility by resigning the office. From the moment of being impeached the minister shall be suspended in his official duties.

Art. 60. Ministers and officials delegated by them shall have the right to participate in the sessions of the assembly (sejm) and to speak thereat out of the order of speakers scheduled to be heard; in voting they shall take part only in case they are members of the assembly.

Art. 61. Ministers cannot hold any other office and cannot participate in the managing body and be a part of the controlling authority of societies and institutions established for profit.

Art. 62. If the office of a minister is exercised by a temporary director of the ministry all provisions regarding the office of such minister are applicable to the temporary director. In case of necessity, the president of the council shall designate to act as his alternate one of the ministers.

Art. 63. The number, the scope of activity and the mutual relationship of the ministers, as well as the qualifications, characteristics and realm (competence) of the council of ministers, shall be prescribed by a special legal enactment (statute).

Art. 64. The tribunal of the state shall be composed of the first president (chief justice) of the Supreme court as chairman and also of twelve members who shall be chosen, eight by the assembly (sejm) and four by the senate from outside of their own members. As members of the tribunal of the state shall be chosen persons who hold no state position and who are in the enjoyment of full rights of citizenship.

The assembly (sejm) and the senate immediately after organizing themselves shall elect members of the tribunal of the state for the entire term of the duration of the assembly (sejm).

Art. 65. For administrative purposes the Polish state shall be divided by legislative enactments (statutes) in districts (called wojewedztwa), counties and municipal communities, which shall at the same time be the units of territorial (local) self-government. The units of self-government may join into alliances (unions) for carrying through undertakings which come within the sphere of the self-government. Such alliances (unions) shall have a public-legal character only by virtue of separate legislative enactment (statute).

Art. 66. Throughout the organization of the state administration there shall be borne out and adhered to the principle of decentralization with the possible merging of the state administrative organs in the various territorial units into one department under one superior, and also the principle of participation of citizens, chosen by way of elections, in the performance of the duties of these offices within the limits prescribed by legal enactments or statutes.

Art. 67. The right of determining in affairs (cases) belonging within the scope of the functions of self-government shall be vested in elected councils. The executive functions of a district or county self-government shall be vested in organs organized upon the principle of the colleges (bodies) elected by representative bodies uniting with the representatives of state administrative authorities and under their chairmanship.

Art. 68. In addition to the territorial (local) self-government a separate legal enactment (statute) shall create an economic self-government for the various branches of economic life; namely, chambers of agriculture, of commerce, of industry, of trades and crafts, of hired labor and others, united in one supreme economic chamber of the republic, whose joint functioning or collaboration with the state authorities in directing the economic life and in the sphere of legislative proposals shall be determined by legal enactments (statutes).

Art. 69. The sources of revenue of the state and those of the self-government units shall be strictly demarcated by legal enactments (statutes).

Art. 70. The state shall exercise supervision over activities of self-governments through departments of self-government of a higher degree (grade); legal enactments (statutes), however, may transfer this supervision partially to the administrative judiciary. Instances in which enactments of organs of self-governments shall require, exceptionally, confirmation by organs of self-government of a higher grade or by ministries shall be prescribed by legal enactments (statutes).

Art. 71. The appeal of the decisions of the state government organs, as well as those of the self-governments, shall be allowed only to one higher jurisdiction in so far as the legal enactments (statutes) do not in this particular provide exceptions.

Art. 72. Legal enactments (statutes) shall establish and put into effect the principle that from criminal decisions of administrative authorities rendered in the first instance there shall be available the right of appeal to the proper court.

Art. 73. To determine regarding the legality of administrative acts within the sphere of administration in the state government, as well as in the self-government, there shall be created, by a separate legal enactment (statute), an administrative judiciary, based in its organization upon the co-operation of the citizens and of the judicial elements, with the supreme administrative tribunal at its head.

SECTION 4—THE JUDICIARY.

Art. 74. The courts dispense justice in the name of the republic of Poland.

Art. 75. The organization, jurisdiction and the mode of procedure of all courts shall be prescribed by means of legislation.

Art. 76. The president of the republic shall appoint the judges in so far as the legal enactment (statute) contains no different provision; however, justices of the peace as a rule shall be elected by the people. Only a person fulfilling and complying with the conditions required by law can assume the judicial office.

Art. 77. Judges in the performance of their judicial office are independent and are subject only to legal enactments (statutes). Court decisions cannot be changed by either the legislative authority or by the executive authority.

Art. 78. A judge may be removed from office, suspended from officiating, transferred to a different place of officiating, or into the state of retirement, against his own will only by virtue of a court decision, and only in cases provided by legal enactment (statute). This provision, however, does not apply in the case where the transfer of a judge to another place or into a state of retirement is called forth by

a change in the organization of courts, decided upon under a legal enactment (statute).

Art. 79. Judges cannot be prosecuted criminally nor be deprived of their freedom without the previous consent of the proper court designated by legal enactment (statute), in so far as they are not caught in the act of committing a crime, but even in such a case the court may demand the immediate freeing of the arrested judge.

Art. 80. The separate and distinct position of judges, their rights and duties, and also their compensation, shall be prescribed by a separate legal enactment (statute).

Art. 81. The courts shall have no right to question the validity of legal enactments (statutes) which are duly promulgated.

Art. 82. Proceedings before a determining court in civil as well as criminal cases shall be public in so far as legal enactment (statutes) in this particular do not provide any exceptions.

Art. 83. Jury trials shall be called upon to determine as to crimes entailing more severe penalties and as to political crimes. The acts which are subject to trials by juries, the organization of such courts and their mode of procedure shall be prescribed by special legal enactments (statutes).

Art. 84. For all court cases, both civil and criminal, there is hereby established a Supreme court.

Art. 85. The organization of military courts, their jurisdiction, the manner of procedure, also the rights and duties of members of such courts, shall be prescribed by separate legal enactments (statutes).

Art. 86. By virtue of a legal enactment (statute) a separate jurisdictional tribunal (tribunal of competency) shall be created to decide controversies regarding jurisdiction between administrative authorities and the courts.

SECTION 5—GENERAL DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Art. 87. A citizen of Poland cannot at the same time be a citizen of another country or state.

Art. 88. Polish citizenship is acquired:

(a) By being born of parents having Polish citizenship.

(b) By naturalization or the granting of citizenship on the part of the delegated state authority. Other provisions regarding Polish citizenship, its acquisition, also its loss, shall be prescribed in separate legal enactments (statutes).

Art. 89. The first duty of a citizen is faithfulness to the republic of Poland.

Art. 90. Every citizen is in duty bound to respect and observe the constitution of the state and other binding legal enactments (statutes) and orders or regulations of the state and self-government authorities.

Art. 91. All citizens are subject to military service. The character and manner, the order and term of duration of the service, the release (exemption) from that duty and all contributions or services for military purposes shall be prescribed by means of legal enactments (statutory enactments).

Art. 92. All citizens are in duty bound to bear all public burdens and obligations which are established upon the basis of legal enactments (statutes).

Art. 93. All citizens are in duty bound to respect rightful (legal) authority and to facilitate the carrying out of its functions, and they are also bound conscientiously to perform public duties to which the nation or the proper authorities summon them.

Art. 94. All citizens are in duty bound to bring up their children as upright citizens of their motherland, and to insure to them at least elementary education. This duty will be more thoroughly defined by a separate legal enactment (statute).

Art. 95. The republic of Poland guarantees upon its territory to all, without regard to ancestry (origin), nationality, language, race or religion, full protection (safety) of life, liberty and property. Under the condition of reciprocity aliens shall enjoy equal rights with the citizens of the Polish state and they shall also have equal duties with them in everything where the legal enactments (statutes) do not specifically require Polish citizenship.

Art. 96. All citizens are equal before the law. Public offices are in the same degree accessible to all upon conditions prescribed by law. The republic of Poland does not recognize any privileges of birth or family, or of state or condition, neither does it recognize any "coat of arms," titles of descent (family) and all other titles, with the exception of educational, official and professional. It is not allowable for a citizen of the republic to accept, without the permission of the president of the republic, foreign titles or decorations.

Art. 97. Restrictions of personal liberty, especially personal search and arrest, are permissible only in cases prescribed by law and in a manner defined by legal enactments (statutes), upon the basis of orders of judicial authorities. In the event that the order of court could not immediately be issued it must be presented at latest within forty-eight hours, together with statement giving the reason for the search or arrest. Persons arrested, to whom within forty-eight hours have not been furnished the reasons for the arrest in a written statement containing the signature of the judicial authorities, shall without delay regain their freedom. Legal enactments (statutes) shall prescribe the compulsory method which shall be available to the administrative authorities for the enforcement of their orders.

Art. 98. No one can be deprived of a trial in the court to which he is subject as a matter of right and law. Exceptional court trials are permissible only in cases designated by legal enactments (statutes) which were published before the perpetration of the culpable deed. Prosecution of a citizen and inflicting of punishment is permissible only by virtue of the operation of the legal enactment (statute) actually in force. Punishments which are coupled with physical tortures are not permitted and no person shall be subjected to such punishments. No legal enactment (statute) can bar access to the courts to a citizen for the purpose of seeking redress for injuries and losses.

Art. 99. The republic of Poland recognizes all property whether it belongs personally to individual citizens or collectively to associations (organizations) of citizens, institutions, self-government bodies and finally of the state itself, as one of the most important bases of social arrangement and legal order; it also guarantees to all inhabitants, institutions and communities (elements) the protection of their property and permits only in cases provided by legal enactments (statutes) to abolish or to restrict the ownership of property whether it be personally or collectively owned for purposes or considerations of greater usefulness, and by compensation (damages) to the owner. Only a legal enactment (statute) may provide what possessions (lands) and to what extent because of considerations of public benefits they shall constitute exclusively the property of the state, and also to what extent the rights of citizens and of their lawfully recognized organizations (associations) to the free and unrestricted use of lands, waters, minerals and other treasures of nature because of public considerations (reasons) may be subject to abridgment. Land as one of the most im-

portant elements of the existence of the nation and state cannot be the subject of unlimited transfers (enterprise or handling). Legal enactments (statutes) shall define the rights of the state to forcibly (by condemnation against the will of the owners) buy up land, also of regulating the transfers of land, with due regard for the principle that the agrarian arrangement of the Polish republic shall be based upon agricultural property units capable of regular natural production and constituting personal property.

Art. 100. The home of a citizen is inviolable. Violation of this right by entering the home, by a search of the dwelling and by seizing and taking of papers or chattels beyond the necessity of executing of administrative orders based upon a definite authorization of a legal enactment (statute) may take place only upon the order of judicial authorities, in the manner and in cases prescribed by legal enactments (statutes).

Art. 101. Every citizen has the freedom to select upon the territory of the state a place of residence and sojourn, to move about (change residence and sojourn from one place to another) and to emigate, and has none the less, too, the freedom of choosing an occupation and the mode of earning, as well as that of transporting his own property. Restriction of these rights may only be brought about by legal enactment (statute).

Art. 102. Labor as the prinicpal basis of the wealth of the republic shall remain under the special protection of the state. Every citizen has the right of protection of the state for his work, and in the event of lack of work, illness, unfortunate accident or incapacity, to social insurance which shall be provided by a separate legal enactment (statute). The state is also duty bound to make accessible moral protection and religious consolation to the citizens with whom it is directly concerned (for whom it cares directly) in public institutions, such as training-educational institutions, barracks, hospitals, prisons and asylums.

Art. 103. Children without proper and sufficient parental care, those neglected with regard to rearing and education, have the right to the care and help of the state within the scope prescribed by legal enactment (statute). Taking from parents their authority over a child may take place by means or through court decisions. Separate legal enactments (statutes) shall protect maternity and the work of women and children. Work for wages of children below the age of 15 years, night work of women and youthful workmen in branches of industry injurious to their health, is forbidden. Permanent employment of children and youths of school age in work for wages is forbidden.

Art. 104. Every citizen has the right freely to express his thoughts and convictions in so far as such citizen does not thereby violate provisions of the law.

Art. 105. Freedom of the press is guaranteed. There cannot be introduced a censorship or a system of licensing or concessions to publish printed matter. There cannot be taken from domestic newspapers and publications the postal debit, nor can their dissemination (circulation) be restricted in the territory of the republic. Separate legal enactments (statutes) will prescribe the responsibility for the abuse of this freedom.

Art. 106. Secrecy of letters and other correspondence may be infringed only in cases prescribed by law.

Art. 107. Citizens have the right, individually or collectively, to submit petitions to all representative bodies and public authorities of the state and of self-governments.

Art. 108. Citizens have the right to unite (combine), to assemble and to form (organize) associations and unions. The exercise of these rights shall be prescribed by legal enactments (statutes).

Art. 109. Every citizen has the right to preserve his nationality and to cherish his own language and national characteristics. Separate legal enactments (statutes) of the state will insure to the minorities in the Polish state the full and free development of their national characteristics, with the help of autonomous minority unions (groups) which are of a public legal character, within the limits of unions of general self-government. The state in relation to their activities shall have the right of control and in case of need the right of completing or supplementing their financial means.

Art. 110. Polish citizens belonging to national, religious or language (linguistic) minorities have equal rights with other citizens to establish, supervise and manage at their own expense charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational and training institutions, also to use therein freely their language and to fulfill the orders (prescriptions) of their religion.

Art. 111. Freedom of conscience and of worship is guaranteed to all citizens. No citizens on account of creed or religious convictions can be restricted in rights which are enjoyed by other citizens. All inhabitants of the Polish state have the right of freely professing their beliefs (creeds) equally in public as well as in private, and of performing the orders (prescriptions) of their religion in so far as it does not conflict with (oppose) public order or public decency.

Art. 112. Freedom of worship cannot be used in a manner contrary or opposed to legal enactments (statutes). No one can avoid the performing of public duties on account of his religious beliefs. No one can be compelled to participate in religious activities or ceremonies in so far as such person is not subject to parental or guardian's authority.

Art. 113. Every religious group (community) recognized by the state has the right to arrange collective and public services; it may independently conduct its internal affairs; it may possess and acquire movable and immovable (real and personal) property, manage and dispose of the same; it remains in possession and use of its endowments and funds, and also of its institutions for religious, educational and charitable purposes. No religious group (community) may, however, be in conflict or opposition to the legal enactments (statutes) of the state.

Art. 114. The Roman Catholic creed, being the religion of the preponderant majority of the nation, occupies in the state the chief position among the creeds, which have equal rights (are equally enfranchised). The Roman Catholic church governs itself under its own laws. The relation of the state to said church will be legally prescribed upon the basis of an agreement with the apostolic see, which shall be subject to ratification by the assembly (sejm).

Art. 115. Churches of religious minorities and other legally recognized religious groups (communities) shall govern themselves under their own laws, the recognition of which shall not be refused by the state in so far as they do not contain provisions in conflict with or opposed to the law. The relation of the state to such churches and creeds (persuasions) will be established by means of legislation (statutory provisions) after an understanding is reached with their legal representatives.

Art. 116. The recognition of a new or heretofore legally not recognized creed (persua-

sion) shall not be refused to religious groups (communities) whose arrangements (laws and institutions), teachings and organism are not opposed to or in conflict with public order and public decency.

Art. 117. Educational or scientific investigations and the publication of the results thereof shall be free. Every citizen shall have the right to teach, to establish or found a school or educational (training) institution, and to manage it as soon as the conditions prescribed by legal enactment (statute) are complied with with regard to the sphere of qualifications of teachers, to the safety of the child intrusted to such citizen and to loyal relation toward the state. All schools and educational institutions, the public as well as private, shall be subject to the supervision of the state authorities within the bounds prescribed by legal enactments (statutes).

Art. 118. In the bounds of the public school education is compulsory for all citizens of the state. The time, the extent and the manner of receiving such education shall be prescribed by legal enactments (statutes).

Art. 119. Education (instruction) in state and in self-government schools is free (without charge). The state will secure to exceptionally able or gifted pupils, but who are not affluent, allowances (scholarships) for their maintenance in the medium and higher (secondary and academic) institutions of learning.

Art. 120. In every educational institution the program of which includes the educating of youth under 18 years of age, and which is maintained wholly or in part by the state or by self-government bodies, instruction in religion is compulsory for all the pupils. The direction and supervision of religious teaching in schools belongs to the proper religious group (community), with the reservation of the supreme right of supervision to the school authorities of the state.

Art. 121. Every citizen has the right to compensation for damage caused to him or to her by organs of the state, civil or military authority, through official action not in accordance with law, right or duties of the service. The state is responsible for the damage, jointly and separately with the guilty organs; the bringing of action or complaint against the state and against officials is not dependent upon any permission of a public authority. Communities and other self-government bodies, as well as their organs, are in the same manner responsible. The carrying out or application of this principle shall be prescribed by separate legal enactments (statutes).

Art. 122. Provisions and legal resolves regarding the rights of citizens relate and apply also to persons belonging to the armed forces. Exceptions to this principle shall be prescribed by separate military legal enactments (statutes).

Art. 123. Armed force can be used only upon demand of the civil authority by the strict keeping of (or compliance with) the legal enactments (statutes) to quell disturbances or to compel by force the carrying out of legal provisions (statutes). Exceptions to this principle shall be permissible only by virtue of legal enactments regarding the state of emergency and the state of war. [Translator's note: The state of emergency exists when a temporary, partial or complete suspension of civil rights and laws takes place in times of emergencies not unlike in effect the state of affairs under martial law, or in times of war the state of siege.]

Art. 124. The temporary suspension of the rights of citizens, of personal liberty (article 97), of inviolability of the home (article 100), of the freedom of the press (article 105), of the secrecy of correspondence (article 106), of the rights of assembling and forming of associations (article 108), may take place for the entire territory of the state or for localities in which it shall appear necessary because of considerations of public safety. Such suspensions can only be ordered by the council of ministers, by permission of the president of the republic, during war or when an outbreak of war threatens, and likewise in case of internal disturbances or extensive conspiracies of a character dangerous to the state, threatening the constitution of the state or the safety of the citizens. Such a decision or order of the council of ministers made during the time when the assembly (sejm) is continuing in session must be submitted immediately to the assembly (sejm) for confirmation (approval). In the event of issuing such a decision or order, which shall be binding upon territory embracing more than one district (wojewedztwo) during an interruption or recess in the deliberations or proceedings of the assembly (sejm), automatically the assembly (sejm) shall meet within eight days from the issuing of the said decision or order for the purpose of taking appropriate action. If the assembly (sejm) refuses confirmation or approval, the state of emergency immediately loses its binding force or power. If the council of ministers decides or orders the state of emergency to be in effect after the ending of the term (life) of the assembly (sejm) or after the dissolving of the assembly (sejm), such decision or order of the government (council of ministers) must be submitted to the newly elected assembly (sejm) without delay at its first meeting (session). These principles will be more thoroughly prescribed by a legal enactment (statute) regarding the state of emergency. The principles of a temporary suspension of the above named (designated) rights of citizens in time of war upon the territory embraced by war operations shall be prescribed by a legal enactment (statute) regarding the state of war.

SECTION 6—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Art. 125. A change of the constitution can be decided (accomplished) only in the presence of at least one-half of the legal statutory number of representatives (to the assembly) or members of the senate, respectively, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast. The motion for a change of the constitution must be signed by at least one-fourth of the legal statutory number of representatives and the offering of such motion must be proclaimed (or announced) in advance at least fifteen days. Every twenty-five years the constitution shall be submitted for revision by the ordinary majority of the assembly (sejm) and of the senate, joined for that purpose into the national congress. The second assembly (sejm), which is called (convened) upon the basis of this constitution, may accomplish the revision of these constitutional laws by its own decision or legal enactment (statute) taken by a majority of three-fifths in the presence of at least one-half of the legal statutory number of representatives.

Art. 126. This constitution has binding power from the day of its publication, or in so far as the realization of its various provisions is dependent upon the promulgation (issuing) of appropriate legal enactments (statutes) on the day of their going into effect. All legal provisions and arrangements (statutes, regulations, acts and laws) inconsistent with the enactments of this constitution shall at latest within one year of the adoption of this constitution be submitted to the legislative body for the purpose of bringing them to a reconciliation with this constitution in a legislative manner.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Organized 1898; incorporated by act of congress.

President—Cass Gilbert, 244 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Secretary—Jefferson B. Fletcher, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.
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Bacheller, Irving.
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Baldwin, Simeon E.
Bates, Arlo.
Bishop, Wm. Henry.
Bradford, Gamaliel.
Bridges, Robert.
Brownell, W. C.
Burton, Richard.
Butler, Nicholas M.
Cable, George W.
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de Kay, Charles.
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Eaton, Walter Prichard.
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Frost, Robert.
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Gildersleeve, Basil L.
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Gilman, Lawrence.
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Greenslet, Ferris.
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Hardy, Arthur S.
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Long, John Luther.
Lovett, Robert M.
Lowell, Abbott L.
Lummis, Charles F.
Mackaye, Percy.
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Martin, Edward S.
Masters, Edgar Lee.
Mather, Frank J.
Matthews, Brander.
McMaster, John Bach.
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Moore, Charles.
More, Paul Elmer.
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Page, Thomas Nelson.
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Root, Elihu.
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Sedgwick, Henry D.
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Thorndike, Ashley H.
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Van Dyke, John C.
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Whitlock, Brand.
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Williams, Jesse Lynch.
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Wilson, Woodrow.
Wister, Owen.
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Harrison, Birge.
Hassam, Childe.
Hastings, Thomas.
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Henri, Robert.
Howard, John Galen.
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Howells, J. M.
Jaegers, Albert.
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Kendall, W. Sergeant.
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Potter, Edw. Clark.
Proctor, A. Phimister.
Quinn, Edmond T.
Redfield, Edward W.
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Schofield, W. E.
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Symons, Gardner.
Taft, Lorado.
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Trowbridge, Breck P.
Tryon, D. W.
Vedder, Elihu.
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Walden, Lionel.
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Walker, Horatio.
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Damrosch, Walter.
Foote, Arthur.
Hadley, Henry K.
Herbert, Victor.
Hill, Edward Burlingame.
Kelley, Edgar S.
Kroeger, Ernest R.
Loeffler, Charles M.
Oldberg, Arne.
Schelling, Ernest.
Shelley, Harry Rowe.
Smith, David S.
Stock, Frederick A.
Van der Stucken, F.
Whiting, Arthur.

The purposes of the corporation are the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts. The organization is limited to 250 regular members. It is authorized to receive bequests and donations and to hold the same in trust for the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Founded in 1904; incorporated by act of congress April 17, 1916.

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John Hay.*
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Hamlin Garland.
Paul Shorey.
Charles Adams Platt.
Maurice Francis Egan.
Archer M. Huntington.
Childe Hassam.
David Jayne Hill.
Lorado Taft.
Booth Tarkington.

*Deceased.

The names of members are given in the order of election. Group 1 was chosen by ballot of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Thereafter each group was chosen by the preceding members. After group 4 the selections were by the full academy of thirty, then increased to fifty, since which time the elections are individually made as vacancies occur. Membership in the academy is limited to fifty.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The house of representatives in Washington, D. C., by a vote of 282 to 128 adopted, Dec. 17, 1917, a senate joint resolution submitting to the states an amendment providing for the suppression of the liquor traffic one year after the ratification of the amendment by the required thirty-six state legislatures. The resolution had passed the senate Aug. 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20. It was amended in the house and the senate accepted the resolution as amended Dec. 18 by a rising vote of 47 yeas to 8 nays.

The proposed amendment was submitted to state legislatures for ratification and by Jan. 16, 1919, more than thirty-six, the number required for making an amendment to the constitution valid, had taken affirmative action. The dates on which the various states ratified the amendment were as follows:

1918.

Mississippi, Jan. 9.
Virginia, Jan. 10.
Kentucky, Jan. 14.
South Carolina, Jan. 23
North Dakota, Jan. 25
Maryland, Feb. 13.
Montana, Feb. 19.
Texas, March 4.
Delaware, March 18.
So. Dakota, March 20
Massachusetts, April 2
Arizona, May 24.
Georgia, June 26.
Louisiana, Aug. 8.
Florida, Nov. 27.

1919.

Michigan, Jan. 2.
Ohio, Jan. 7.
Oklahoma, Jan. 7.
Idaho, Jan. 8.
Tennessee, Jan. 8.
Maine, Jan. 8.
W. Virginia, Jan. 9.
California, Jan. 13.
Washington, Jan. 13.
Illinois, Jan. 14.
Indiana, Jan. 14.
Arkansas, Jan. 14.
Kansas, Jan. 14.
No. Carolina, Jan. 14.
Alabama, Jan. 14.
Colorado, Jan. 15.
Iowa, Jan. 15.
New Hampshire, Jan. 15
Oregon, Jan. 15.
Utah, Jan. 15.
Nebraska, Jan. 16.
Missouri, Jan. 16.
Wyoming, Jan. 16.
Minnesota, Jan. 17.
Wisconsin, Jan. 17.
Nevada, Jan. 21.
Vermont, Jan. 29.
New York, Jan. 29.
Pennsylvania, Feb. 25

Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island refused to ratify the federal prohibition amendment.

The states dry prior to December, 1917, were:

Alabama.	Maine.	Oregon.
Arizona.	Michigan.	South Carolina.
Arkansas.	Mississippi.	South Dakota.
Colorado.	Montana.	Tennessee.
Georgia.	Nebraska.	Utah.
Idaho.	North Carolina.	Virginia.
Iowa.	North Dakota.	Washington.
Kansas.	Oklahoma.	West Virginia.

Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was formally proclaimed Jan. 29, 1919, by Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state in the absence of Secretary Robert Lansing, who was attending the peace conference in Paris. Though the document was dated the 29th, legal authorities in the department held that the ratification was accomplished when the thirty-sixth state acted affirmatively on Jan. 16 and that under the terms of the amendment itself prohibition would become effective one year from that date, or Jan. 16, 1920.

STEAM RAILROAD MILEAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1830	23	1879	86,556	1899	194,336
1840	2,818	1880	93,267	1900	198,964
1850	9,021	1881	103,108	1901	202,288
1860	30,626	1882	114,677	1902	207,253
1863	33,170	1883	121,422	1903	213,422
1864	33,908	1884	125,345	1904	220,112
1865	35,085	1885	128,320	1905	225,196
1866	36,801	1886	136,338	1906	230,761
1867	39,050	1887	149,214	1907	236,949
1868	42,229	1888	156,114	1908	240,846
1869	46,844	1889	161,276	1909	244,084
1870	52,922	1890	167,191	1910	249,992
1871	60,301	1891	172,035	1911	254,732
1872	66,171	1892	175,691	1912	258,033
1873	70,268	1893	179,834	1913	261,036
1874	72,385	1894	182,733	1914	263,547
1875	74,096	1895	184,628	1915	264,378
1876	76,808	1896	186,681	1916	266,031
1877	79,082	1897	188,844	1917	266,059
1878	81,747	1898	190,870	1918	264,233

Foreign Governments.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Government—King, George V.; heir-apparent, Edward Albert, prince of Wales.
Prime Minister—David Lloyd George.
Minister Without Portfolio—Dr. Christopher Addison.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Birkenhead.
Lord Privy Seal—Austen Chamberlain.
Lord President of the Council—Arthur J. Balfour.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir Robert S. Horne.
Foreign Affairs Secretary—Earl Curzon.
Home Affairs Secretary—Edward Shortt.
Colonial Secretary—Winston S. Churchill.
Secretary for India—Edwin S. Montagu.
Secretary for War and Air—Sir L. Worthington-Evans.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord Lee of Fareham.
President of the Board of Trade—Stanley Baldwin.
Postmaster-General—F. G. Kellaway.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Sir Hamar Greenwood.
Secretary for Scotland—R. Munro.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries—Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen.
First Commissioner of Works—Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.
Minister of Health—Sir Alfred Mond.
Attorney-General—Sir Gordon Hewart.
Minister of Pensions—J. I. Macpherson.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Viscount Peel.
Solicitor-General—Sir Ernest M. Pollock.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Edmund Talbot.
Attorney-General for Ireland—Denis S. Henry.
Solicitor-General for Ireland—D. M. Wilson.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Sir J. M. H. Campbell.
Paymaster-General—Sir J. Tudor-Walters.
Solicitor-General for Scotland—Lieut.-Col. C. D. Murray.
Lord Advocate—T. B. Morrison.
Minister of Labor—T. J. McNamara.
President Board of Education—Herbert A. L. Fisher.
Minister of Transport—(Vacancy.)
Secretary of State for Air—F. E. Guest.

The British parliament, in which the highest legislative authority is vested, consists of the house of lords of 726 members and the house of commons of 707 members.

Area and Population—The total area of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man and the Channel islands is 121,391 square miles; the total for the British empire is 11,498,825 square miles. The total population of the empire in 1911 was 421,178,965. The population of the united kingdom April 3, 1911, was: England, 34,045,290; Wales, 2,025,202; Scotland, 4,759,445; Ireland, 4,390,219; Isle of Man, 52,034; Channel islands, 96,900. Total, 45,369,090. [The result of the 1921 census had not been announced up to Nov. 15, 1921.]

The cities of England and Wales having more than 100,000 population each were in 1911:

London	4,522,961	Newcastle	266,671
Liverpool	746,566	Nottingham	259,942
Manchester	714,427	Stoke-on-Trent	234,553
Birmingham	525,960	Salford	231,380
Sheffield	454,653	Portsmouth	231,165
Leeds	445,568	Leicester	227,242
Bristol	357,059	Cardiff	182,280
West Ham	289,102	Bolton	180,885
Bradford	288,505	Croydon	169,559
Kingston-upon-Hull	278,024	Sunderland	151,162
Oldham	147,495	Swansea	114,673
Blackburn	133,064	Plymouth	112,042
Brighton	131,250	Stockport	108,693
Birkenhead	130,832	South Shields	108,649
Derby	123,433	Huddersfield	107,825
Norwich	121,493	Coventry	106,377
Southampton	119,039	Burnley	106,337
Preston	117,113	Middlesbro'gh	104,787
Gateshead	116,928	Halifax	101,556

The figures given in the above table for London are for the inner or registration district alone. Including the outer belt of suburban towns, which are within the metropolitan police district, the population of "Greater London" April 3, 1911, was 7,251,358; in 1919 it was 7,562,124.

Population of the chief cities in Scotland in 1911:

Glasgow	784,455	Leith	80,489
Edinburgh	320,315	Greenock	68,911
Dundee	165,006	Partick	66,848
Aberdeen	133,084	Coatbridge	43,287
Govan	89,725	Perth	36,995
Paisley	84,477	Kilmarnock	34,729

The total population of Ireland in 1911 was 4,390,219, against a total of 4,458,775 in 1901. No census was taken in 1921.

Population of the chief cities of Ireland in 1911:

Belfast	385,492	Newry	12,456
Dublin	309,272	Drogheda	12,425
Cork	76,632	Lisburn	12,172
Londonderry	40,799	Lurgan	12,135
Limerick	38,403	Portadown	11,727
Waterford	27,430	Wexford	11,455
Kingstown	17,227	Ballymena	11,376
Galway	15,936	Sligo	11,163
Dundalk	13,128	Clonmel	10,277
Kilkenny	13,112		

Exports and Imports—The total imports of the British empire in 1920 were $15,071,000,000; of the united kingdom, $9,986,715,000. Total exports of the empire, $14,443,545,000; of the united kingdom, $8,310,165,000. The total exports of the united kingdom to the United States in 1921 were $327,786,474; imports, $1,326,377,917.

INDIA.

Government—Governor-general, Earl of Reading. Legislative authority vested in a council of state of not more than sixty members, of whom not more than twenty are officials, and a legislative assembly of 144 members, of whom 103 are elected.

Area and Population—The total area of British India is 1,773,088 square miles. The total population according to the census of March 10, 1911, is 315,132,527, divided among the provinces as follows:

Ajmer-Marwara	501,395	Coorg	174,976
Assam	34,018,527	Madras	41,405,404
Bengal	52,668,269	Northwest provinces	2,196,933
Bombay presidency	19,672,642	Unit'd provinces	47,182,044
Burma	12,115,217	Punjab	19,974,956
C'ntr'l provinces	13,916,308	Baluchistan	414,412
		Andamans	26,459

Population of the large cities in 1911:

Calcutta	1,222,313	Lahore	228,687
Bombay	979,445	Ahmedabad	215,835
Madras	518,660	Benares	203,804
Haidarabad	500,623	Agra	185,449
Rangoon	293,316	Cawnpore	178,557
Lucknow	259,788	Allahabad	171,697
Delhi	232,887	Poona	158,856

Imports and Exports—Imports in 1920, $999,805,000; exports, $1,155,125,000. Imports from the United States, 1921, $92,549,584; exports, $121,800,392.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Government—The Canadian parliament consists of ninety-six life senators and a house of commons of 235 members, there being one representative for every 30,819 of population, based upon the census of 1911. The governor-general is Lord Julian Byng of Vimy, appointed in 1921; and the council is made up of the following: Premier and minister for external affairs, Arthur Meighen; president privy council, Dr. L. P. Normand; minister of agriculture, Dr. F. F. Tolmie; customs and inland revenue, J. B. M. Baxter; finance, Sir Henry Drayton; interior, Sir James Lougheed; justice and attorney-general, R. B. Bennett; labor, Gideon D. Robertson; naval service, C. C. Ballantyne; militia, Hugh Guthrie; postmaster-general, L. G. Bedley; public works, F. B. McCurdy; railways and canals, J. A. Stewart; secretary of state for mines, Martin Burrell; trade and commerce, H. H. Stevens; health, immigragration and colonization, Dr. J. W. Edwards; soldiers' civil re-establishment, R. J. Manion; secretary of state, Rodolphe Monty; ministers without portfolio, Sir Edward Kemp, E. K. Spinney, J. Wilson and Edmund Bristol. The governor-general gets a salary of $50,000 a year, the premier $12,000 and the other ministers $7,000 each.

Area and Population—The total area of Canada is 3,729,665 square miles, of which 3,603,910 is land area.

Area of provinces:

Province.	Sq. miles.
Alberta	255,285.00
British Columbia	355,855.00
Nova Scotia	21,427.77
Manitoba*	73,731.72
Ontario†	260,862.00
Prince Edward island	2,184.36
Quebec‡	351,873.00
New Brunswick	27,985.11
Saskatchewan	251,700.00
Yukon	207,076.00
Northwest territories§	1,921,685.00
Total	3,729,664.96

*Area increased in 1912 to 251,832 square miles. †Increased in 1912 to 407,262 square miles. ‡Increased in 1912 to 706,834 square miles. §Decreased in 1912 to 1,242,224 square miles.

The census taken June 1, 1911, showed the following population by provinces:

Province.	1911.	1901.	Pct. incr.
Alberta	374,663	73,022	413.08
British Columbia	392,480	178,657	119.68
Manitoba	455,614	255,211	78.52
New Brunswick	351,889	331,120	6.27
Nova Scotia	492,338	459,574	7.13
Ontario	2,523,274	2,182,947	15.58
Prince Edward isl.	93,728	103,259	*9.23
Quebec	2,003,232	1,648,898	21.46
Saskatchewan	492,432	91,279	439.48
Yukon	8,512	27,219	*68.73
No'west territories	18,481	20,129	*8.19
Total	7,206,643	5,371,315	34.13

*Decrease.

Population of principal cities in 1911:

Montreal, Que.	470,480	St. John, N. B.	42,511
Toronto, Ont.	376,538	Victoria, B. C.	31,660
Winnipeg, Man.	136,035	Regina, Alb...	30,213
Vanco'ver, B.C.	100,401	Edmonton, Alb.	24,900
Ottawa, Ont...	87,062	Kingston, Ont.	18,874
Hamilton, Ont.	81,969	Peterborough, Ont.	18,360
Quebec, Que..	78,190	Hull, Que.	18,222
Halifax, N. S..	46,619	Sydney, N. S..	17,722
London, Ont..	46,300		
Calgary, Alb...	43,704		

Manufactures—[From census taken in 1916 for year 1915.]

	1910.	1915.
Establishments	19,218	21,291
Capital	$1,247,583,609	$1,984,991,427
Employes on salaries	44,077	52,548
Salaries	$43,779,715	$60,143,704
Employes on wages	471,126	459,311
Wages	$197,228,701	$227,508,800
Raw materials	$601,509,018	$791,524,420
Value products	$1,165,975,639	$1,392,516,953

Imports and Exports—The total value of the exports for the year ended March 31, 1920, was $1,266,058,709; imports for consumption, $1,064,516,169. Imports from the United States (1921), $789,051,031; exports to the United States, $529,355,180.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

July 9, 1900, the British parliament passed an act empowering the six provinces of Australia to form a federal union and Jan. 1, 1901, the new commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney, N. S. W. Its first parliament was opened May 9, 1901, by the prince of Wales (now George V.) heir-apparent to the British throne, acting for his father, King Edward VII. The capital at present is in Melbourne.

Government—The federal parliament is made up of a senate of thirty-six members, six from each original state, and a house of representatives of seventy-five members, apportioned as follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. The king is represented by the governor-general. He and the council of seven ministers exercise the executive power. The governor-general is paid a salary of $50,000 a year. The governor-general is Lord Forster. The ministers are W. M. Hughes, prime minister; L. E. Groom, public works and railways; M. Greene, trade and customs; G. F. Pearce, defense; George H. Wise, postmaster-general; Alexander Paynton, home affairs; William H. L. Smith, minister of the navy; Sir Joseph Cook, treasurer.

Area and Population—The commonwealth has a total area of 2,974,581 square miles, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales	310,372	So. Australia	380,070
Victoria	87,884	No. Territory	523,620
Queensland	670,500	W. Australia	975,920
		Tasmania	26,215

The total population of the commonwealth as enumerated April 2, 1911, was 4,455,005, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales	1,648,448	No. Territory	3,310
Victoria	1,315,551	W. Australia	282,114
Queensland	605,813	Tasmania	191,211
So. Australia	408,558	Total	4,455,005

The population of Melbourne in 1911 was 600,160; Sydney (1911), 636,353; Adelaide (1911), 192,429; Wellington (1911), 70,729; Brisbane (1911), 143,514.

Exports and Imports—The total exports of the states in the commonwealth in 1920 were $742,822,600; total imports, $487,284,450. Australia in 1921 exported merchandise valued at $31,461,017 to the United States and imported merchandise worth $120,985,720.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sept. 29, 1909, the British parliament passed an act empowering the four self-governing colonies of South Africa—Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State—to form a federal government to be known as the Union of South Africa. This was pro-

claimed May 31, 1910, at Pretoria, the seat of government, other services taking place at Cape Town, the seat of the legislature.

The executive government is vested in the king, represented by a governor-general, and an executive council and in ten ministers of state. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of a senate and a house of assembly. The senate contains forty members, eight of whom are nominated by the governor-general in council and thirty-two elected by the four provinces, each of which is entitled to eight senators. The assembly consists of 134 members, chosen in electoral division as follows: Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 49; Orange Free State, 17. Senators are elected for ten years and assemblymen for five. The English and Dutch languages are both official.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the four states in 1919 were valued at $253,956,000, and the exports at $522,568,230. Exports to the United States in 1921, $10,838,040; imports, $46,925,067.

Governor-General — Prince Arthur of Connaught. Cabinet: Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Gen. J. C. Smuts; defense, H. Mentz; railways, Mr. Jagger; justice, N. J. de Wet; education, interior and public health, Patrick Duncan; public works, Sir Thomas Smartt; posts and telegraph, Col. Reitz; finance, H. Burton; mines and industries, F. S. Malon.

Area in square miles and population in 1911:

Province.	Area.	Population.
Cape of Good Hope	276,995	2,564,965
Natal	35,290	1,194,043
Transvaal	110,426	1,686,212
Orange Free State	50,389	528,174
Total	473,100	5,973,394

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Government—British colony administered by a governor, an executive council of nine members, a legislative council of twenty-four members and an elected house of assembly of thirty-six members. Governor and commander in chief, Sir C. A. Harris; prime minister, R. A. Squires. Salary of governor, $14,375.

Area and Population—Area of Newfoundland, 42,734 square miles; population, Dec. 31, 1917, 252,464; area of Labrador, 120,000 square miles; population, 4,000.

Imports and Exports—Imports, 1920, $41,659,300; exports, $35,824,675; imports from United States in 1921, $9,698,622; exports, $1,758,934.

ALBANIA.

Albania before the great war was an autonomous kingdom created at a conference of ambassadors in London May 30, 1913, as a result of the Balkan wars. Its territory formerly comprised the Turkish provinces of Scutari and Yanina. It has an area of 11,500 square miles and a population of nearly 1,000,000. Until the outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, it was governed by a king (mpret) and an international commission. William I., prince of Wied, was the first king, but he was on the throne only half a year, an insurrection compelling him to leave the capital, Durazzo, Sept. 2, 1914. Since then the country has maintained an independent government at Tirana, though it has been at war with Italy, Jugo Slavia and Greece. Italy made peace with Albania in 1920, but Jugo Slavia and Greece were still pressing their claims to territory held by Albania. The league of nations was trying to adjust the frontiers in the fall of 1921.

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

Government—The various states composing the former Austro-Hungarian empire at the conclusion of the war broke away from the union and declared themselves independent of the mother country, each becoming a republic in form. Austria herself was proclaimed a republic Nov. 12, 1918, and the government was administered by a national assembly. On Feb. 16, 1919, a national constitutional assembly was elected and in October, 1920, the elections for the first parliament were held. The assembly on Oct. 22, 1919, formally adopted the name "Republic of Austria" for the state, omitting the word German from the title. The assembly is elected by popular vote and the first chamber, or bundesrat, is chosen by the provincial diets. Dr. Michael Hainisch was elected president Dec. 9, 1920, for a term of four years. Johann Schober was made premier June 20, 1921.

Area and Population—The area of Austria is 30,716 square miles and the population, according to the census of Jan. 31, 1920, was 6,139,197. The population of Vienna in 1920 was 1,842,005.

Imports and Exports—No figures on the imports and exports of the Republic of Austria were available in the fall of 1921.

BELGIUM.

Government—King, Albert I. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Interior—Henry Carton de Wiart.
Foreign Affairs—Henry Jaspar.
Finance—Georges Theunis.
Defense—Albert Deveze.
Justice—E. Vandervelde.
Agriculture—Baron A. Ruzette.
Industry and Labor—Joseph Wauters.
Colonies—M. Franck.
Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs—Xavier Neujean.
Economic Affairs—Aloys Van de Vyere.
Public Works—E. Anseele.
Education—Jules Destree.

The legislative power is vested in the king, senate and chamber of representatives. The senate has 120 members and the chamber 186, or one for every 40,000 inhabitants.

Area and Population—Total area, 11,373 square miles. Total population, 1919, 7,577,027. Population of the largest cities Dec. 31, 1919:

Antwerp	322,857	Liege	166,697
Brussels (cap.)	685,268	Ghent	165,655

Imports and Exports—Imports in 1920, $2,234,293,000; exports, $1,741,616,400. The trade with the United States in 1921 was: Imports, $184,533,430; exports, $42,464,701. Chief imports are cereals, textiles and metal goods; chief exports, cereals, raw textiles, tissues, iron, glass, hides, chemicals and machinery.

BULGARIA.

Government—King, Boris III. The executive power is vested in a council of ministers and the legislative power in a sobranje or national assembly of 236 members (in 1920).

Premier, Minister for War and Minister for Foreign Affairs—M. Stambouliski.

Area and Population—Area, 43,310 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,752,997. Population of Sofia, the capital, 102,769.

Imports and Exports—Exports in 1919, $110,450,690; imports, $192,787,240. Exports to the United States in 1921, $3,014,386; imports, $1,312,526. The exports are mainly cereals and the imports textiles.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Government—President, Thomas G. Masaryk.
President of Council—Dr. Eduard Benes.
Interior—Jan Cerny.
Finance—Augustin Novak.
Education—Vavro Srobar.
Justice—Joseph Dolansky.
Commerce and Foreign Trade—Ladislav Novak.
Railways—Jan Sramek.
Public Works—Alois J. Tucny.
Agriculture—Frank Stanek.
National Defense—Frank Udrzal.
Social Welfare—Gustav Haberman.
Health—Bohuslav Vrbensky.
Posts and Telegraphs—Antonin Srba.

Czecho-Slovakia announced her independence Oct. 18, 1918, and on Nov. 15 the same year the Czecho-Slovak national assembly declared the state to be a republic, with Prof. T. G. Masaryk as its first president. The chief executive formally assumed his duties on Dec. 31, 1918, in Prague, the capital of the new state. The principal countries in the republic are Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Slovakia.

The national parliament consists of a chamber of deputies elected for a term of six years and containing 300 members, and of a senate of 150 members elected for a term of eight years. The president's term is seven years.

Area and Population—The total area of Czecho-Slovakia is 56,316 square miles. The population in 1910 was 13,636,390. A census taken in Slovakia in 1919 showed 1,940,980 Slovaks, 665,703 Magyars, 143,322 Germans, 134,764 Russians and 55,808 scattering.

Imports and Exports—The total exports in 1919 amounted to approximately $600,000,000 and the imports $800,000,000. The imports from the United States in 1921 amounted to $1,969,450 and the exports to $11,213,512.

DENMARK.

Government—King, Christian X.; heir-apparent, Prince Christian Frederick. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Finance—Niels Neergaard.
Foreign Affairs—Harald Scavenius.
Home Affairs—Sigurd Berg.
Agriculture—Madsen Mygdal.
Instruction—Jacob Appel.
Commerce—Tyge Rothe.
Public Works—J. C. Christensen.
Defense—Klaus Berntsen.
Justice—Svenning Rytter.
Transport—M. Siebsager.

Legislative authority is vested in the landsthing and folkething. The former, which is the upper house, has seventy-six members, elected for terms of eight years. The folkething, or lower house, has 149 members, each elected for three years.

Area and Population—Denmark's area is 15,582 square miles and total population in 1916, 2,940,979. Copenhagen, the capital, has a population of 506,390; with suburbs, 605,772.

Imports and Exports—Total exports in 1916, $363,580,000; imports, $377,055,000. The imports from the United States in 1921 were $63,005,496; exports, $17,129,151. Leading articles of export are butter, pork, eggs and lard; of import, textiles, cereals, wood, iron manufactures and coal.

ESTHONIA.

Esthonia is one of the provinces of the former Russian empire in the Baltic region. It is an independent republic and is ruled by a state assembly of 100 members elected for three years. The state head and cabinet ministers exercise executive powers. The state head in 1921 was Konstantine Paets. The cabinet ministers were: Foreign affairs, A. Piip; trade, Johann Kukk; education, H. Bauer; interior, Karl Einbund; justice, Jaak Reichman; finance, George Westel; war, Jaan Soots; agriculture, B. Rostfeld. The capital is Reval. Esthonia has an area of 23,160 square miles and a population of about 1,750,000. The chief exports are flax, timber, cellulose and meat.

FINLAND.

Finland was proclaimed an independent state July 20, 1917, and a republic on Oct. 7 of the same year. Organization was delayed on account of war between the red guards of the Russian bolsheviki and the white guards under Gen. Mannerheim, but the independence of the country was preserved and on July 25, 1919, Prof. Kaarie Juho Stahlberg was elected the first president of the republic by the diet. Universal suffrage (men and women) prevails. Members of parliament, 100 in number, are chosen by direct vote. The prime minister in 1921 was Dr. Juho Vennola.

The area of Finland is 125,689 square miles and the population in 1918 was 3,331,814. In the fiscal year 1921 Finland exported $7,353,681 worth of merchandise to the United States and imported goods to the value of $11,969,036.

FRANCE.

Government—President, Alexandre Millerand; term expires, 1927.
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—A. Briand.
Justice—M. Bonneway.
Public Instruction—L. Berard.
Colonies—Albert Sarraut.
Finance—P. Doumer.
War—L. Barthau.
Marine—M. Zuist'hau.
Interior—P. Marraud.
Commerce—L. Diot.
Labor—M. Daniel-Vincent.
Agriculture—M. Lefevre du Prey.
Public Works—M. Le Trocquer.
Liberated Territories—L. Loucheur.
Pensions—Andre Maginot.

Legislative authority is vested in the chamber of deputies and the senate. The former has 610 members, each of whom is elected for four years. The senate has 314 members, elected for nine years. The presidential term is seven years.

Area and Population—France has a total area of 207,054 square miles. The area of the French colonies and dependencies throughout the world is 4,367,746 square miles. Total population (1911) of France proper, 39,601,509. Population of principal cities in 1911:

Paris	2,888,110	Nantes	170,535
Marseilles	550,619	Toulouse	149,576
Lyons	523,796	St. Etienne	148,656
Bordeaux	261,678	Nice	142,940
Lille	217,807	Havre	136,159

Imports and Exports—The imports for home consumption in 1920 amounted to 35,404,900,000 francs; exports, 22,434,700,000 francs. Exports to the United States in 1921, $149,851,756; imports from, $432,567,397. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, small wares and leather; imports, wine, raw wool, raw silk, timber and wood, leather, skins and linen.

GERMANY.

Government—In November, 1918, a revolution occurred in Germany as the result of the defeat of her armies by the allies. Emperor William II. was forced to abdicate and his cabinet was dispersed. In January, 1919, a

national assembly was elected and on Feb. 6 this body met at Weimar. On Feb. 11, 1919, it elected Friedrich Ebert as the first president of the German republic. A constitution was formulated and adopted July 31. The chief officials of the republic in November, 1921, were:

Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Joseph Wirth.
Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Treasury—Gustave Adolf Bauer.
Home Affairs—Adolf Koester.
Food Supplies and Interim Finance—Andreas Hermes.
Defense—Otto Gessler.
Posts—Johann Giesberts.
Labor—Heinrich Brauns.
Communication—Herr Groener.
Justice—Dr. Radbruch.
Economic Affairs—Robert Schmidt.

Legislative authority is vested in a reichstag of 466 members and a reichsrat of fifty-five members.

Area and Population—The area of the states in the old empire was 208,780 square miles; area of dependencies about 1,027,820 square miles; grand total, 1,236,600 square miles. Omitting Alsace-Lorraine the area of the German republic is 183,381 square miles. The population of the empire in 1910 was 64,925,933, including Alsace-Lorraine, which then had 1,874,014 inhabitants. On Oct. 8, 1919, the population of Germany was 60,900,197. The states' population in 1919 was:

Prussia	37,726,018	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	106,394
Bavaria	7,140,333	Hamburg	1,050,359
Wurttemberg	2,518,773	Lubeck	120,568
Baden	2,208,503	Bremen	311,266
Saxony	4,663,298	Anhalt	331,258
Hesse	1,290,988	Lippe	154,318
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	658,943	Scha'mburg-Lippe	46,357
Oldenburg	517,765	Waldeck	66,432
Brunswick	480,599	Total	60,900,197

German cities having more than 150,000 inhabitants in 1919 include the following:

Berlin	1,902,509	Magdeburg	285,856
Hamburg	985,779	Bremen	257,923
Munich	630,711	Koenigsberg	260,895
Leipzig	604,380	Neukolln	262,127
Dresden	529,326	Stettin	232,726
Cologne	633,904	Duisburg	244,302
Breslau	528,260	Dortmund	295,026
Frankfurt am Main	433,002	Kiel	205,330
Duesseldorf	407,338	Mannheim	229,576
Nurnberg	352,675	Halle-on-Saale	182,326
Charlottenburg	322,766	Schoenberg	175,082
Hanover	310,431	Altona	168,729
Essen	439,257	Elberfeld	157,218
Chemnitz	303,775	Gelsenkirchen	168,577
Stuttgart	309,197	Barmen	156,326
		Cassel	162,391

Exports and Imports—Total imports (1919), $8,094,000,000; exports, $2,514,250,000. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, Germany exported $90,773,014 worth of merchandise to the United States; imports from the United States amounted to $381,771,609.

GREECE.

King—Constantine; heir apparent, Prince George.
President of the Council—D. Gounaris.
Minister of Communications—P. Tsaldares.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—J. Baltazzi.
Minister of Finance and Food Supplies—M. Protopapadakis.
Minister of War, Justice and Marine—M. Theotoky.
Minister of Education—Theodore Zaimis.
Minister of National Economy—Petro Mavromichalis.
Minister of Agriculture—M. Tertipes.

Legislative authority is vested in one chamber, the boule, consisting of 184 members, each of whom is elected for four years.

Area and Population—Total area, 41,933 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,821,300. Population in 1921 estimated at 6,500,000. Athens and Piræus had a population in 1919 of 300,000; Patras (1907), 37,724; Saloniki (1913), 160,000.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1919 amounted in value to $145,307,200; imports, $321,664,800. Exports to the United States in 1921, $24,331,162; imports from the United States, $37,809,642. The leading exports are currants, ores, olive oil and figs; imports, foodstuffs, textiles, coal and timber.

HUNGARY.

Regent—Admiral Nicholas von Horthy.
Prime Minister—Count Bethlen.
Foreign Affairs—Count Banffy.
Interior—Count Raday.
Finance—M. Hegedus.
Agriculture—M. Szabo.
Commerce—M. Hegyashalmy.
Instruction—Dr. Vass.
Justice—M. Tomasaryi.
Defense—Gen. Belitska.
Food—M. Mayer.
Social Welfare—M. Bernolah.

Hungary was proclaimed an independent republic Nov. 16, 1918, with Count Michael Karolyi as provisional president and a provisional assembly as the source of legislative power. This administration continued until March 22, 1919, when the Karolyi cabinet resigned and was succeeded by a bolshevist cabinet under Bela Kun. There was much rioting and bloodshed in Budapest and no material progress toward stability was made. Early in August Bela Kun was forced to flee from the country and then the Roumanians, who had been fighting the Hungarian bolsheviki, came in and took possession of Budapest. Though ordered by the peace council in Paris to leave Hungary, the Roumanians remained. A cabinet under Jules Peidll was in power a short time, when it was overthrown by Archduke Joseph, who established a new ministry. This lasted only about two weeks. In March, 1920, Admiral Nicholas von Horthy was elected regent and Hungary was declared a monarchy. Ex-King Charles in 1921 made two attempts to regain the throne, but was unsuccessful, and in November was exiled by the allies to Madeira.

Hungary has an area of about 109,000 square miles and in 1910 had a population of 18,142,200, not including Croatia and Slavonia, which joined the Jugo Slav republic. The imports of Hungary in 1921 from the United States amounted to $1,521,581 and exports to $262,410.

ICELAND.

Since Dec. 1, 1918, Iceland has been recognized as an independent state united to Denmark chiefly through having the same king, Christian X. Legislative power is vested jointly in the king and the althing, or parliament, the members of which are elected by universal suffrage, all men and women born in Iceland and more than 25 years of age having the franchise. The president of the council in 1921 was Jon Magnusson. The area of

Iceland is 39,700 square miles and the population in 1919 was 92,818.

The imports of Iceland in 1918 amounted in value to $11,296,175 and the exports to $10,165,250. The imports from the United States in 1921 amounted to $619,149 and the exports to $107.37.

ITALY.

Government—King, Victor Emmanuel III.; heir to the crown, his son Humbert, prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 16, 1904.
President of Council and Minister of Interior—Sig. I. Bonimi.
Foreign Affairs—Marchese Della Torretta.
Grace and Justice—Sig. Bodini.
Treasury—Sig. De Nava.
Finance—Sig. Soleri.
War—Sig. Gasparatto.
Marine—Sig. Bergamasco.
Public Instruction—Sig. Corbino.
Public Works—Sig. Micheli.
Agriculture—Sig. Mauri.
Posts and Telegraphs—Sig. Giuffrida.
Colonies—Sig. Girardini.
Industry and Commerce—Sig. Belotti.
Liberated Provinces—Sig. Raineri.
Labor—Sig. Beneduce.

Legislative authority vests in the king and parliament. The latter consists of a senate of 377 members (in 1921) and a chamber of deputies of 508 members.

Area and Population—The area of Italy is 110,632 square miles. According to the census of Jan. 1, 1915, the total population was 36,120,118. Population of the principal cities:

Naples	697,917	Florence	242,147
Milan	663,059	Catania	217,389
Rome	590,960	Bologna	189,770
Turin	451,994	Venice	168,038
Palermo	345,891	Messina	150,000
Genoa	300,139	Livorno	108,585

Exports and Imports—The value of merchandise exported in 1920 was $1,560,758,300; imported, $3,172,427,150. The total value of exports to the United States in 1921 was $59,096,544; imports from the United States, $302,140,168. Chief imports are coal, cotton, grain, silk, wool, timber, machinery, sugar and oil; chief exports, silk, wine, oil, coral, sulphur, hemp and flax.

JUGO SLAVIA.

Government—King, Alexander; premier, Stoyan Protetch; minister for foreign affairs, M. Trumbitch. Legislative authority is vested in a two-chamber parliament with a senate of 100 members. Jugo Slavia in October, 1920, was declared to be a constitutional hereditary monarchy. It is officially known as the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes."

Area and Population—Area, 95,628 square miles. Population, 11,337,686. The capital, Belgrade, has 120,000 inhabitants.

Exports and Imports—No recent figures on the exports and imports of Jugo Slavia are available. Its commerce with the United States since the war has been small. The exports are mainly agricultural products and animals and the imports cotton and woolen goods and metals.

LATVIA.

Latvia consists of the former Russian province of Courland and parts of the old provinces of Livonia and Vitebsk. It became an independent state in November, 1918, and elected a constituent assembly in April, 1920, with a membership of 152. It has a state council of 102 members. The prime minister in 1921 was K. Ulmanis. The area of Latvia is 24,440 square miles and the population according to the census of 1920 is 1,503,193. Riga, the capital, has a population of about 600,000. No figures as to imports and exports are available.

LITHUANIA.

Lithuania, one of the former provinces of the old Russian empire, was proclaimed a republic Nov. 30, 1918. A. Stulginskis was appointed president in 1920. Kovno is the capital of the state, which has an area of 36,532 square miles and a population of 4,651,000, made up of Lithuanians, Letts, Poles, Jews, Germans, White Russians and others.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duchess—Charlotte; minister of state and president of government, Emile Reuter. The legislative power is vested in a chamber of forty-eight deputies and a council of state. Area, 999 square miles; population (1916), 263,824.

MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro, on the death of King Nicholas, on March 1, 1921, became a part of Jugo Slavia, or the Serb, Croat and Slovene state, losing its identity as an independent nation.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Government—Queen, Wilhelmina; prince consort, Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; heir, Princess Juliana
Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior—Jonkheer Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck.
Foreign Affairs—Jonkheer Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek.
Agriculture, Commerce, Industry and Labor—H. A. Ysselsteyn.
War and Navy—Gen. W. F. Pop.
Justice—Dr. Th. Heemskerk.
Finance—Dr. S. de Vries.
Colonies—S. de Graaf.
Labor—J. P. M. Aalberse.
Instruction—Dr. J. Th. de Visser.
Public Works—Dr. A. H. W. Koenig.

Legislative authority is vested in the states-general, composed of two chambers, the first having 50 members and the second 100. The latter are elected directly and the former by the provincial states. Elections are by universal suffrage and proportional representation.

Area and Population—The area of Holland, or the Netherlands, is 12,648 square miles. The total population Dec. 31, 1919, was 6,831,231; that of the chief cities Dec. 31, 1919, was:

Amsterdam	647,120	Groningen	89,030
Rotterdam	506,067	Haarlem	77,302
The Hague	359,610	Arnhem	71,002
Utrecht	138,334	Leiden	61,408

Imports and Exports—In 1920 Holland imported $1,346,988,800 worth of merchandise and exported $699,405,200. In 1921 the exports to the United States amounted to $61,315,284 and the imports from the same country to $250,830,859. Chief imports are iron and steel and their manufactures, textiles, coal, cereals and flour; exports, butter, sugar and cheese.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Area, 735,000 square miles; population, 48,000,000; area of Java and Madura, 50,557 square miles; population, 36,015,435. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, copra and tin.

NORWAY.

Government—King, Haakon VII.; crown prince, Olaf.
President of Council and Minister of Finance—Otto Albert Blehr.
Foreign Affairs—Dr. Arnold C. Raestad.
Justice—Olaf Amundsen.
Commerce—Johan L. Mowinckel.
Labor—M. Mjelde.
Education and Worship—M. Olsen-Nalum.
Defense—Maj.-Gen. Aavatsmark.
Social Affairs—Lars Oftedal.
Provisioning—M. Mortenson.
Agriculture—Naakon Five.

Legislative authority is vested in the storthing, consisting of 150 members elected for three years through universal suffrage by men and women. The storthing consists of two houses, the odelsthing and the lagthing. The former is made up of three-fourths of the members of the storthing and the latter of one-fourth.

Area and Population—The total area of Norway is 125,000 square miles. The total population in January, 1920, estimated at 2,691,855. Christiania in 1920 had a population of 263,713 and Bergen 90,960.

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports in 1919 was $706,705,462; exports, $51,751,385. Exports to the United States in 1921, $18,849,358; imports, $57,918,927. The chief exports are timber and wood manufactures, wood pulp, malty food, fish, paper and minerals; imports, breadstuffs, groceries, yarn, textiles, vessels and machinery.

SPITZBERGEN.

Spitzbergen, which has an area of about 25,000 square miles and a population of a few hundred coal miners and sailors, was placed under the sovereignty of Norway by the peace conference Sept. 29, 1919. Its chief industries are coal mining and whale and seal fisheries.

POLAND.

Poland is a republic in which legislative power is vested in a national assembly elected by men and women, all of whom above the age of 21 have the right to vote. The executive power is exercised by a president and cabinet. The president in December, 1919, was Joseph Pilsudski and the cabinet was made up of the following:

Premier—Anthony Ponikowski.
Interior—Stanislas Downarewicz.
Commerce and Industry—Henryk Strasburger.
Finance—George Michalski.
Foreign Affairs—Konstanty Skirmunt.
Communications—Boleslaw Sikorski.
Posts and Telegraphs—Wladislas Steslowicz.
Agriculture—Joseph Raczynski.
Health—Witold Chodzko.
Food—Hieronim Wyczolkowski.
Justice—Bronslas Sobolewski.
Public Works—Gabriel Narutowicz.
War—Casimir Sosnkowski.
Education and Worship—Wojciek Rataj.

Area and Population—The boundaries not having yet been exactly defined, the following estimates from Polish sources are given: Area, 149,042 square miles; population (1920), 24,272,349.

Imports and Exports—The exports of Poland are chiefly manufactured goods, furniture and beverages; the imports are raw materials such as wool and cotton. Poland's imports from the United States in 1921 amounted to $37,520,659 and exports to $962,129.

PORTUGAL.

Government—President, Dr. Antonio Jose de Almeida.
Premier and Minister of Interior—Col. Manuel M. Coelho.
Minister of Finance—Francisco Antonio Correia.
Foreign Affairs—Viego Simoes.
Justice—Vasco de Vasconcellos.
War—Col. Oliveira Simoes.
Marine—Macedo Pinto.
Instruction—Joao de Deos Ramos.
Labor and Commerce—Pires de Carvalho.
Colonies—Maia Pinto.

Legislative authority is vested in a national council of 164 members and an upper house of 71 members. The first elections were held May 28, 1911, and the assembly opened June 19.

Area and Population—Total area, including Azores and Madeira, 35,490 square miles. Area of possessions in Africa and Asia, 801,060 square miles. The population of the home country with the Azores and Madeira in 1911 was 5,957,985; of the colonies in Africa and Asia, 9,139,444. In 1911 Lisbon had a population of 435,359 and Oporto 194,009.

Imports and Exports—Total imports in 1920, $260,553,350; total exports, $224,373,250. Imports from the United States in 1921, $14,773,549; exports to the United States, $5,991,230. The chief imports are foodstuffs, cotton, sugar, fish, wool, leather, coal and coffee; chief exports, wine, sardines, copper ore, olives and figs.

ROUMANIA.

Government—King, Ferdinand; crown prince, Carol.
Prime Minister—Gen. Averescu.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Take Jonescu.

Legislative authority is vested in a senate of 170 members elected for eight years and a chamber of deputies of 347 members elected for four years.

Area and Population—The total area is 122,282 square miles. The population in 1919 was 17,393,149. Population of the principal towns: Bukharest, 308,987; Chisenau, 114,100; Cernauti, 87,128; Ismail, 86,500; Jassy, 76,120; Galatz, 72,512; Braila, 65,911.

Exports and Imports—The value of the exports in 1919 was $20,578,235; of the imports, $716,589,100. The chief exports are cereals and the leading imports are textiles. Exports to the United States in 1921, $55,065; imports from, $9,779,668.

RUSSIA.

Government—Russia since Nov. 8, 1917, has been ruled by a central soviet or council of soldiers, workmen and peasants. The official title is "Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic." The men exercising power are, however, communists and not socialists. The government is controlled by a central executive committee of soviets, the chairman of which in 1921 was M. I. Kalinin. The leading members of the council of people's commissars in 1921 were:

President—Vladimir Ilitch Ulianov Lenin.
Commissar for Foreign Affairs—G. V. Tchitcherin.
Commissar for Military Affairs and the Navy—Leon Trotzky.
Commissar for Trade—L. Krassin.
Commissar for Finance—N. N. Krestinsky.

Area and Population—Exact figures as to the area and population of that part of Russia controlled by the central soviet authority cannot be given. Without Poland and Finland the total area of Russia in 1915 was 8,161,856 square miles. The total population of the Russian soviet republic as shown by a census taken in 1920 was about 136,000,000. The population of the principal cities in the years indicated was:

Petrograd (1915)	2,318,645
Moscow (1915)	1,817,100

Odessa (1912)	631,040
Lodz (1910)	415,604
Riga (1913)	558,000
Kiev (1913)	626,313
Kharkov (1913)	249,698
Yekaterinoslav (1912)	220,446
Saratov (1913)	235,300
Vilna (1913)	203,940
Kazan (1913)	194,246

Imports and Exports—The total value of the imports in 1916 was $576,500,000; of the exports, $201,000,000. The exports to the United States in 1921 amounted in value to $1,055,146; imports from the United States, $17,111,758. The chief exports in normal times are foodstuffs, timber, oil, furs and flax; imports, raw cotton, wool, metals, leather, hides, skins and machinery.

SPAIN.

Government—King, Alfonso XIII.; heir-apparent, Prince Alfonso.
Premier—Antonio Maura.
Foreign Affairs—Don Manuel Gonzales Hontoria.
Interior—Count de Coello de Portugal.
Finance—Francisco Cambo.
War—Senor La Cierva.
Marine—Marquis Cortina.
Public Instruction—Cesar Silio.
Justice—Francos Rodriguez.
Public Works—Jose Maestre.

Legislative authority is vested in a cortes or parliament composed of a senate and a congress of equal authority. The senate in 1921 had 180 members elected by the corporations of the state, and in addition a large number of life members and senators by their own right; the congress had 417 deputies.

Area and Population—Total area, 194,783 square miles. Total population of Spain Jan. 1, 1919, 20,719,598. Population of large cities (1918):

Madrid	652,157	Saragossa	124,998
Barcelona	618,766	Cartagena	102,542
Valencia	245,162	Bilbao	99,938
Seville	164,046	Granada	82,820
Malaga	141,046	Valladolid	70,987
Murcia	133,335	Cadiz	70,807

Imports and Exports—The exports of Spain in 1919 amounted to $262,242,360; imports, $206,875,600. Total exports to the United States in 1921, $32,154,558; imports, $118,568,994. Chief exports are wine, sugar, timber, animals, glassware and pottery; imports, cotton and cotton manufactures, machinery, drugs and chemical products.

SWEDEN.

Government—King, Gustaf V.; crown prince, Gustaf Adolf.
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Hjalmar Branting.
Justice—M. Aakerman.
Defense—P. A. Hansson.
Social Affairs—H. Lindquist.
Communications—M. Oerne.
Finance—F. V. Thorsson.
Worship and Education—Olof Olsson.
Agriculture—Sven Linders.
Commerce—M. Svensson.
Ministers Without Portfolios—M. Nothim and M. Schultes.

Legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, the first of which has a membership of 150 and the second 230. Members of the upper house are elected by "landsthings" or provincial representations and municipal corporations for terms of six years. The second chamber members are elected for three years by universal suffrage.

Area and Population—The total area of Sweden is 173,035 square miles. The population Dec. 31, 1919, was 5,847,037. The population of the principal cities at the same time was:

Stockholm	415,201	Norkoping	57,377
Gothenburg	200,577	Gaefle	37,222
Malmo	111,931	Helsingborg	45,927

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1920 were valued at $937,079,100; exports, $637,107,500. Exports to the United States in 1921, $27,921,089; imports, $76,615,673. The leading articles of export are timber and machinery; of import, textile goods and foodstuffs.

SWITZERLAND.

Government—President of federal council (1921)—Edmund Schulthess; vice-president, Dr. Robert Haab.

Legislative authority is vested in a state and a national council, the former having 44 and the latter 167 members. The national councilors are elected directly by the people; the state councilors are elected in some cantons by the people and in others by the cantonal legislature. The chief executive authority is vested in the bundesrath, or federal council, one member of which is the chief of one of the federal departments. Its decrees are enacted as a body. Its members are elected president in rotation.

Switzerland owns its main railroads, its telegraph and telephone system and monopolizes the manufacture and sale of alcohol.

Area and Population—Total area, 15,976 square miles. The population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1920, was 3,861,508. Population of the largest cities (1920):

Zurich	206,120	Bern	103,986
Geneva	139,500	St. Gallen	69,733
Basel	135,385	Lausanne	67,858

Exports and Imports—Total exports in 1920, $655,420,750; imports, $848,544,110. Exports to the United States in 1921, $46,797,810; imports, $76,615,673. The articles chiefly exported are cottons, silks, clocks and watches; imported, foodstuffs, silk, minerals and metals, clothing and animals.

TURKEY.

Government—Sultan, Mohammed VI. Cabinet:
Grand Vizier—Tewfik Pasha.
Foreign Affairs—Sefa Bey.
Justice—Arif Hikmet Pasha.
Sheik-ul-Islam—Nouri Effendi.
Public Instruction—Rashid Bey.
Public Works—Abdulla Bey.
War—Gen. Zia Pasha.

A constitutional form of government was adopted July 24, 1908, with legislative authority vested in a parliament. It has remained inoperative. The authority of the government in Constantinople does not extend much beyond the city itself. Much the greater part of Turkey in Asia is under control of the nationalist faction led by Mustapha Kemal Pasha. Its capital is Angora.

Area and Population—Before the war the area of Turkey in Europe was 8,644, of whole empire, 710,224 square miles. Under the treaty of peace it will be about 174,900 square miles. The total population of all parts of the empire then was 21,273,000. It is now estimated at 8,000,000. Constantinople has about 1,203,000 inhabitants.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1917 amounted in value to $170,300,000 and the imports to $1,106,000. The imports from the United States in 1921 amounted to $19,791,911 and the exports to $4,327,237. The principal articles imported are cloth and clothing, sugar, coffee, flour, rice and manufactures of iron; ex-

ports, grapes, silk, grain, cocoons, wool, cotton, carpets, hides and skins.

UKRAINIA.

The "Ukrainian People's Republic" was proclaimed Nov. 21, 1917. Since that time it has been the scene of constant changes of government, passing back and forth between the bolsheviki and the enemies of soviet Russia. The capital is Kiev. In 1921 the government was in soviet hands. The country in in normal times exports large quantities of grain, especially wheat. Its area is 498,100 square miles and its population is approximately 46,000,000.

ASIA.

AFGHANISTAN.

Ameer, Amanullah Khan; population, about 6,000,000; area, 250,000 square miles. No statistics as to imports and exports of Afghanistan are available. The chief productions are preserved fruits, spices, wool, silk, cattle and tobacco.

ARMENIA.

The Armenian republic was constituted in May, 1918. It has an area of 80,000 square miles and a population of 2,159,000. The republic up to the close of 1921 had not been fully organized. The chief towns are Erivan, Alexandropol and Kars.

AZERBAIJAN.

The republic of Azerbaijan was still in its formative state at the end of 1921. The capital is Baku. The population of the country is estimated at 4,615,000.

BOKHARA.

Bokhara in 1921 was under soviet rule. The area of Bokhara is about 83,000 square miles and the population 1,250,000. The products are corn, tobacco, fruit, silk and hemp. Since 1873 Bokhara has been a dependency of Russia.

CHINA.

Government — President, Hsu Shih-chang; premier, Chin Yun-peng; minister of foreign affairs, W. W. Yan. The president and vice-president are each elected for a term of five years. Legislative power is nominally vested in a single house assembly, but it is practically only an advisory body. The president possesses autocratic powers and China is a republic in name only.

Area and Population—Total area of China, with dependencies, 3,913,560 square miles; estimated population, 320,050,000.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1919 amounted to $998,781,565 and the imports to $1,024,412,275. During the fiscal year 1921 goods to the value of $138,282,785 were imported from the United States. The total exports in the same period to the United States amounted to $113,193,507. The articles imported from America consist mainly of flour, kerosene, sago, india rubber, shoes, ginseng, quicksilver, white shirting, drills and broadcloth. Among the leading exports are tea, furs, wool, mats, fans, essential oils, straw braid, silks, hair, hides and hemp.

FAR EASTERN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

The Far Eastern Democratic Republic, extending from Lake Baikal to Vladivostok in Siberia, has an area of about 880,000 square miles and a population of less than 2,000,000. The capital is at Chita. The government in 1921 was in charge of a committee of seven members, of which Alexander Mikhailovitch Krasnostchokov (A. Stroller Tobinson) was chairman during the formative stages of the republic. (The constitution of the Far Eastern Democratic Republic will be found elsewhere in this volume. See index.)

GEORGIA.

Georgia is a republic, the capital of which is Tiflis. The president of the cabinet in 1921 was Noah Jordania. It has an area of 35,500 square miles and a population (1915) of 3,176,156.

HEDJAZ.

Hedjaz is an independent kingdom with an area of about 100,000 square miles and a population of 750,000. Its capital is Jidda. The king is Husein Ibn Ali.

JAPAN.

Government — Emperor, Yoshihito; crown prince and regent, Hirohito. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Finance—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi.
Justice—Count Enkichi Oki.
Foreign Affairs—Kosai Uchida.
Interior—Takejiro Tokonami.
War—Giichi Tanaka.
Navy—Vice-Admiral Tomasaburo Kato.
Education—Tokugoru Nakabashi.
Agriculture and Commerce—Tatsuo Yamamoto.
Communications—Utaro Noda.
Railways—Hajime Motoda.

Legislative authority is vested in the emperor and the imperial diet. This consists of the house of peers and the house of representatives, the former having about 375 and the latter 464 members.

Area and Population—The total area of Japan is 260,738 square miles. The population according to the census of Dec. 31, 1920, was 55,961,140 exclusive of Formosa, the Pescadores and the south half of Sakhalin. The total population, including Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin, was 77,005,510 in 1920. Cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants in 1920 are:

Tokyo	2,173,162	Nagoya	429,990
Osaka	1,252,972	Hiroshima	162,391
Kyoto	391,305	Nagasaki	176,554
Kobe	608,628	Kanazawa	158,637
Yokohama	422,942	Kure	154,687

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1920 amounted in value to $1,118,087,350; exports, $974,194,730. In 1921 the imports from the United States were valued at $189,181,551 and the exports to the same country at $253,210,035. The chief exports are raw silk, cotton, yarn, copper, coal and tea; imports, sugar, cotton, iron and steel, machinery, petroleum and wool.

Chosen (Korea).

Formerly an empire, but now a Japanese colony. Estimated area, 86,000 square miles. Population in 1920, 17,284,207. Seoul, the capital, has 302,686 inhabitants.

JAVA.

(See The Netherlands.)

KHIVA.

The country in 1921 was under soviet government. The area of Khiva is 24,000 square miles; population, 646,000. Products are cotton and silk. Khiva was formerly a Russian vassal state.

PALESTINE.

Palestine is administered by Great Britain under a mandate from the supreme council of the allied powers, given at San Remo in April, 1920. The area of the country is 13,724 square miles and the population in 1919 was 647,850. The population of Jerusalem at that time was 60,000. The high commissioner representing Britain is Herbert L. Samuel. The substance of his latest report will be found elsewhere in this volume. The imports in 1920 amounted to $16,764,240 and the exports to $3,093,772.

PERSIA.

Shah or emperor, Sultan Ahmad Shah. Under the constitution granted in 1906 legislative authority was vested in a national council of 156 members and a senate of 60 members. It is, however, practically nonexistent and exercises no power at present. The area of Persia is about 628,000 square miles and the population, 9,500,000. Imports in 1919, $85,051,200; exports, $47,655,100. Imports from the United States in 1920, $1,762,701; exports to, $3,309,169. Teheran, the capital, has a population of about 280,000. Chief among the products are silk, fruits, wheat, barley and rice.

SIAM.

King, Chowfa Maha Vajirvudh. Area, 195,000 square miles; population (1919), 8,924,000. Bangkok, the capital, has 628,675 inhabitants. The imports in 1920 were $61,364,835 and the exports $68,590,850. Imports from the United States in 1920, $2,442,756; exports to, $290,075. Chief among the exports are rice, teak and marine products; imports, cotton goods and opium.

SYRIA.

Syria is an independent state under France as the mandatory power. The area is about 60,000 square miles and the population 3,000,000.

AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu. Total area of Abyssinia, 432,432 square miles; population, 8,000,000. The exports are coffee, hides and skins, gum, wax, gold and ivory.

ALGERIA.

Algeria is a colony of France. Governor-general, M. Abel. Area, 343,500 square miles; population in 1911, 5,563,828. Chief imports are cotton, skins and furs and woodwork; exports, wine, sheep and cereals.

EGYPT.

Sultan, Prince Ahmed Fuad. British high commissioner, Field Marshal Viscount Allenby. Total area of Egypt, 350,000 square miles; area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1,014,400 square miles. The population of Egypt proper in 1917 was 12,750,918, of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 3,400,000. Population of Cairo, 790,938; Alexandria, 444,617. Great Britain formally declared Egypt a protectorate of the empire Dec. 17, 1914. The total exports of merchandise in 1920 were valued at $427,335,300, and the imports at $509,404,800. Imports from the United States in 1921, $29,118,357; exports to, $26,437,350. The exports consist chiefly of cereals, raw cotton and provisions; imports, wool, coal, textiles and metal manufactures.

BELGIAN KONGO.

Kongo was made a Belgian colony in 1908. Governor-general (1921), Maurice Lippens. The estimated area is 909,654 square miles and the negro population about 15,000,000. Among the leading articles of export are ivory, rubber, cocoa, palm nut, palm oil, copal gum and coffee. Exports to the United States (1921), $427,736; imports, $521,467.

LIBERIA.

President, C. B. King, vice-president, S. A. Ross. Legislative power is vested in a senate of nine members and a house of representatives of fourteen members. The total area of the republic is about 40,000 square miles and the population 2,120,000. The exports in 1917 were valued at $618,536 and the imports (1913) at $902,063. Imports from the United States in 1921, $189,002; exports to, $3,532.

MADAGASCAR.

Governor-general, Hubert Garbit. Madagascar is a French colony governed by a council of administration. The area is 228,000 square miles and the population on Dec. 31, 1918, was 3,545,575. The capital is Antananarivo, with a population of 63,115. Imports in 1919, $19,794,540; exports, $35,433,500. Exports to United States (1921), $365,578; imports from, $201,830.

MOROCCO.

Sultan, Mulai Youssef. Morocco is a French protectorate, Spain having a zone along the Mediterranean. Area about 231,500 square miles; population, 5,400,000. Total imports in 1919, $96,154,470; exports, $45,548,540. Imports from the United States in 1921, $2,717,303; exports to, $522,516.

TUNIS.

Bey, Sidi Mohammed; heir-presumptive, Sidi Mohammed En Naceur Bacha Bey. Tunis is under the protectorate of France and that country is represented by a resident-general. Total area, 50,000 square miles; population in 1919, 1,840,000. Imports in 1919, $57,152,200; exports, $40,405,775.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Hipolito Irogoyen; capital, Buenos Aires. Area, 1,153,119 square miles. Population (1919), 8,533,332; Buenos Aires, 1,674,000 (Dec. 31, 1920). Total exports in 1920, $1,006,800,000; imports, $854,100,000. Exports to the United States in 1921, $124,299,424; imports, $200,890,985. Chief exports, sheep, wool, cattle, hides, frozen meats and wheat; imports, machinery, agricultural implements, railway cars, engines and supplies and manufactures of iron and steel.

BOLIVIA.

President, Dr. Bautista Saavedra; capital, Sucre. Area, 514,155 square miles. Population (1915), 2,889,970. LaPaz, 107,252; Chocachamba, 31,014; Sucre, 29,686. Total exports in 1919, $56,128,995; imports, $24,123,350; exports to the United States in 1921, $6,324,192; imports, $4,592,307. Chief exports, silver, tin, copper, coffee, rubber; imports, provisions, clothing, hardware, spirits, silks and woolens.

BRAZIL.

President, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa; capital, Rio de Janerio. Area, 3,275,510 square miles. Population (1920), 30,645,296; Rio de Janeiro (1920), 1,157,873; Sao Paulo (1919), 450,000; Bahia, 348,130; Pernambuco, 216,484. Exports (1920), $537,570,000; imports, $622,030,000. Exports to the United States in 1921, $147,520,940; imports, $128,746,345. Chief exports, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton and rubber; imports, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, furniture, mineral oils, breadstuffs and provisions.

CHILE.

President, Don Arturo Alessandri; capital, Santiago. Area, 289,829 square miles. Population in 1919, 4,038,050; Santiago, 424,993; Valparaiso, 218,465; Concepcion, 74,808. Total exports in 1919, $132,074,800; imports, $167,218,415. Exports to the United States in 1921, $77,854,552; imports, $49,715,357. Chief exports, nitrate, wool, hides and leather; imports, sugar, coal, cotton goods, cashmeres, oil, galvanized iron.

COLOMBIA.

President, Dr. Marco F. Suarez; capital, Bogota. Area, 440,846 square miles. Pop-

ulation in 1918, 5,847,991; Bogota, 143,994. Total exports (1919), $79,029,255; total imports, $48,487,750. Exports to the United States in 1921, $45,808,589; imports, $32,639,384. Chief exports, gold, silver and other minerals, coffee, cocoa, cattle, sugar, tobacco and rubber; imports, manufactures of iron and steel, cotton goods.

ECUADOR.

President, Jose Luis Tamajo; capital Quito. Area, 116,000 square miles. Population, 2,000,000; Quito, 70,000; Guayaquil, 105,000. Total exports in 1919, $21,583,840; imports, $12,134,500. Exports to the United States in 1921, $8,601,577; imports, $7,902,876. Chief exports, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, rubber, cabinet woods, chemicals and minerals; imports, cotton, provisions, manufactures of iron and steel, clothing and mineral oil.

PARAGUAY.

President, Dr. Manuel A. Gondra; capital, Asuncion. Area, 196,000 square miles. Population (estimated 1917), 1,000,000; Asuncion (1920), 99,856. Total exports in 1920; $7,540,000; imports $6,513,500. Exports to the United States in 1921, $1,207,791; imports, $980,357. Chief exports, mate (or Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, timber, oranges; imports, cotton goods, machinery and provisions.

PERU.

President, Senor Leguia; capital, Lima. Area, 722,461 square miles. Population estimated (1912) at 4,500,000; Lima, 143,500; Callao, 34,346. Total exports in 1919, $134,497,100; imports, $61,019,200. Exports to the United States in 1921, $40,847,208; imports, $42,954,229. Chief exports, cotton, coffee, sugar, cinchona, india rubber, dyes and medicinal plants; imports, woolens, cotton, machinery and manufactures of iron.

URUGUAY.

President, Dr. Baltasar Brum; capital, Montevideo. Area, 72,153 square miles. Population (1919), 1,462,887; Montevideo (1920), 361,950. Total exports in 1920, $80,751,700; imports, $48,164,910. Exports to the United States in 1921, $17,564,731; imports, $27,960,135. Chief exports, animal and agricultural products; imports, manufactured articles.

VENEZUELA.

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez; capital, Caracas. Area, 398,594 square miles. Population, Dec. 31, 1918, 2,852,614; Caracas, 90,000. Total exports in 1919, $48,164,910; imports, $26,215,700. Exports to the United States in 1921, $12,312,183; imports, $17,459,628. Chief exports, coffee, hides, cabinet woods, rubber and chemicals; imports, machinery, manufactures of iron and steel, provisions, furniture and mineral wools.

MEXICO.

Government—President, Gen. Alvaro Obregon. The republic of Mexico is divided into twenty-seven states, three territories and one federal district, each with a local government, but all subject to the federal constitution. Representatives are elected for two years each and are apportioned at the rate of one for each 40,000 inhabitants; the senators, of whom there are fifty-six, are elected by the people in the same manner as representatives. The president holds office four years and may be elected for several consecutive terms.

Area and Population—The total area, including islands, is 767,198 square miles. The estimated population in 1912 was 15,501,684. The population of leading cities of the republic follows: City of Mexico (capital), 1,080,000; Guadalajara, 119,468; Puebla, 96,121; Monterey, 73,528; San Luis Potosi, 68,022; Pachuca, 39,009; Aguascalientes, 45,198; Zacatecas, 25,900; Durango, 32,263; Toluca, 31,023; Leon, 57,722; Merida, 62,447; Queretato, 33,062; Morelia, 40,042; Oaxaca, 38,011; Orizaba, 35,263; Chihuahua, 39,706; Vera Cruz, 48,633.

Commerce—The chief exports of Mexico are oil, precious metals, coffee, tobacco, hemp, sisal, sugar, dyewoods and cabinet woods, cattle and hides and skins. In 1918 the total exports amounted to $183,652,725; total imports for the same year were $82,235,017. The trade of Mexico is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain. In 1921 the imports from the United States were $267,209,366; exports to, $154,993,154.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

COSTA RICA.

President, Don Julio Acosta; capital, San Jose. Area, 23,000 square miles. Population (1918), 459,423; San Jose, 38,016. Total exports (1919), $16,440,550; imports, $7,348,950. Exports to the United States in 1921, $7,257,138; imports, $6,746,507. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, woolens and worsteds.

GUATEMALA.

President, Carlos Herrera; capital, Guatemala de Nueva. Area, 48,290 square miles. Population (1914), 2,003,579; of the capital, 90,000. Total exports (1919), $22,417,125; imports, $11,230,820. Exports to the United States in 1921, $14,257,218; imports, $7,549,991. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton and cereals.

HONDURAS.

President, Gen. Rafael Lopez Gutierrez; capital, Tegucigalpa. Area, 44,275 square miles. Population (1920), 637,114; Tegucigalpa, 38,950. Total exports (1920), $10,417,090; imports, $19,291,130. Exports to the United States in 1921, $6,017,554; imports, $14,636,533. Chief exports, bananas, coffee, cattle, cocoanuts and wood; chief imports, cotton.

NICARAGUA.

President, Gen. Emiliano Chamorro; capital, Managua. Area, 49,200 square miles. Population (1917), 746,000; Managua, 41,538; Leon, 73,520. Total exports (1919), $12,707,450; imports, $7,912,700. Exports to the United States in 1921, $6,477,186; imports, $6,137,220. Chief exports, cattle and coffee; imports, flour, wine, beer, barbed wire, cotton goods, sewing machines, kerosene, calico and tallow.

PANAMA.

President, Ernest Lefevre. Independence of Panama declared Nov. 3, 1903; constitution adopted Feb. 13, 1904. Legislative power is vested in a national assembly composed of deputies elected by the people. The ratio of representation is one deputy for each 10,000 inhabitants. The term of office is four years. The area of the republic is 32,380 square miles and the population in 1920, 401,428; city of Panama (1917), 61,369; Colon, 26,076. Total exports outside of Canal Zone in 1919, $3,928,550; imports, $11,406,880. The exports to the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, amounted to $5,581,781, and the imports to $32,175,086. The chief articles of export are bananas, rubber, coffee and pearls.

SALVADOR.

President, Don Jorge Melendez; capital, San Salvador. Area, 13,176 square miles. Pop-

ulation (1920), 1,336,442; San Salvador, 80,100. Total exports (1919), $10,577,605; imports, $9,380,125. Exports to the United States in 1921, $6,980,175; imports, $6,205,186. Chief exports, coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco and balsams; imports, cotton, spirits, flour, iron goods, silk and yarn.

CUBA.

Government—President, Dr. Alfredo Zayas.

Under the constitution the legislative power is exercised by two elective bodies—the house of representatives and the senate, conjointly called congress. The senate is composed of four senators from each of the six provinces, elected for eight years by the provincial councilmen, and by a double number of electors, constituting together an electoral board.

The house of representatives is composed of one representative for each 25,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof over 12,500, elected for four years by direct vote. One-half of the members of the house are elected every two years. The salary of members of congress is $3,600 a year.

Organization of the Republic—The organization of the republic of Cuba, begun in 1900, was practically completed on the 20th of May, 1902, when the military occupation of the island by the United States came to an end and Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma was inaugurated as first president.

Area and Population—The total area of Cuba is 44,164 square miles. The population in 1919 was 2,898,905.

Population of provinces in 1919:

Havana	697,583	Matanzas	312,704
Santa Clara	657,697	Pinar del Rio	266,198
Oriente	735,810	Camaguey	228,913

Population of principal cities in 1919:

Havana	363,506	Cardenas	32,753
Cienfuegos	95,865	Pinar del Rio	47,858
Camaguey	98,193	Santa Clara	63,151
Manzanillo	56,570	Guantanamo	68,883
Matanzas	62,638	Sancti Spiritus	58,843
Santiago	70,232		

About 70 per cent of the population is white.

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1920 amounted to $357,576,522 and the exports to $572,910,373. The imports from the United States in 1921 were valued at $403,285,861 and the exports at $420,399,940. The principal articles of export are sugar, tobacco and cigars, iron and manganese ore, fruit, coffee, cocoa, molasses and sponges; of import, animals, breadstuffs, coal and coke, iron and steel, wood, liquor, cotton, chemicals and vegetables.

HAITI.

President, Sudre Dartiguenave. The area of Haiti is 10,204 square miles and the population about 2,500,000. Coffee, cocoa and logwood are the leading articles sold. Total exports (1919), $21,460,044; imports $17,117,608. Exports to the United States in 1921, $4,076,857; imports, $10,380,819.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

United States Military Governor—Rear-Admiral S. S. Robinson. The republic has an area of 19,325 square miles and a population (1919) of 1,000,000; Santo Domingo, the capital, has 26,812 inhabitants. In 1919 the exports amounted to $39,601,890 and the chief articles shipped were coffee, cocoa and mahogany; imports (1919), $22,019,125. Exports to the United States in 1921, $19,514,039; imports, $32,248,123.

NONCONTIGUOUS POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Philippine islands were ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898. Maj.-Gen. Merritt was the first military governor. He was succeeded in August, 1899, by Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, who in turn was followed in May, 1900, by Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur. The last named remained in office until July 4, 1901, when the military authority was transferred to Gen. A. R. Chaffee. By order of the president Gen. Chaffee was relieved of his duties as military governor July 4, 1902, and the office terminated. The Philippine commission was at the same time made the superior authority.

By act of congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, the legislative authority is vested in the Philippine legislature, composed of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of twenty-four senators and the house of representatives of ninety members. The legislature created under this law opened its first session on Oct. 16, 1916, and on its being organized the Philippine commission ceased to exist and the members thereof vacated their offices.

The governor-general is Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and the vice-governor Charles E. Yeater. The governor's term is indefinite. He receives $20,000 a year, while the vice-governor receives $10,000.

Area and Population—The total land and water area of the Philippine archipelago is 832,968 square miles; land area, 115,026; population (1920), 10,607,872. The population of Manila in 1918 was 283,613. The population of the principal islands in 1903 was: Bobol, 243,148; Cebu, 592,247; Jolo, 44,718; Leyte, 357,641; Luzon, 3,798,507; Marinduque 50,601; Mindanao, 499,634, of whom 252,940 are uncivilized; Negros, 460,776 (21,217 uncivilized); Panay, 743,646 (14,933 uncivilized); Samar, 222,690.

Products and Climate—The chief products are hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco leaf, copra, cigars and cocoanut oil. Between 600,000 and 700,000 bales of hemp are exported annually. The mean temperature in Manila ranges from 77 in January to 83 in May. June, July, August and September are the rainy months; March, April and May the hot and dry, and October, November, December, January and February the temperate and dry.

Trade with the United States—The shipments of merchandise from the United States to the Philippines in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, amounted in value to $85,925,044, as compared with $71,009,094 in 1920. The principal articles sent are cotton manufactures, iron and steel manufactures and mineral oils. The imports into the United States amounted in value to $94,353,626, as compared with $72,962,140 in 1920. The principal articles imported are unmanufactured manila, sugar, tobacco, fruits and nuts, and vegetable oils.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the Philippine islands in the fiscal year 1919 amounted to $107,774,000; total exports, $113,118,000.

ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898, and was under military rule until the Foraker law went into effect May 1, 1900. In accordance with the third section of that act, the legislative as-

sembly of Porto Rico, having put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of government, President McKinley on the 25th of July, 1901—the anniversary of the landing of American troops on the island in 1898—proclaimed free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Government—Under the organic act of March 2, 1917, the legislative power in Porto Rico is vested in a legislature consisting of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of nineteen members elected for terms of four years by the qualified electors of Porto Rico. The house of representatives consists of thirty-nine members elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors. The members of the senate and house of representatives receive compensation at the rate of $7 per day for ninety days of each session and $1 per day for each additional day of such session while in session. Regular sessions of the legislature are held biennially, convening on the second Monday in February. The governor is E. Mont Reily and the resident commissioner in the United States is Felix Cordova Davila.

Area and Population—The area of Porto Rico is 3,435 square miles and the population in 1920 was 1,299,809. The larger cities in 1920 were: San Juan, 71,443; Ponce, 41,912; Mayaguez, 19,124; Arecibo, 10,030; Aguadilla, 8,035; Yauco, 7,053; Caguas, 12,149; Guayama, 8,924.

Commerce—For the year ended June 30, 1921, the total domestic exports from Porto Rico to the United States were $103,388,227, and imports from the United States amounted to $97,074,399. The leading articles of export are coffee, oranges, brown sugar and tobacco.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Purchased from Russia in March, 1867.
Organized as a noncontiguous possession July 27, 1868.
Made a civil and judicial district June 6, 1900.
Organized as territory of Alaska by act of Aug. 24, 1912.
Capital—Juneau.
Governor—Scott C. Bone.
Secretary—William L. Distin.
Treasurer—W. G. Smith.

Area and Population—Area, 590,884 square miles (land and water); population in 1920, 54,899.

Legislature—Senate has eight members, or two from each judicial district; house has sixteen members, or four from each judicial district; term of senators, four years; term of representatives, two years; compensation paid by government, $15 a day to each member during attendance at sessions and mileage at the rate of 15 cents a mile; sessions biennial, beginning on first Monday in March of odd numbered years; limit of regular sessions, sixty days, and of special sessions, fifteen days; delegate to congress elected on Tuesday following first Monday of November every second year, beginning with 1914.

Commerce—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the mainland of the United States to Alaska in the year ended June 30, 1921, was $27,333,972. The principal articles were: Breadstuffs, $1,264,489; manufactures of cotton, $1,108,270; manufactures of iron and steel, $5,902,932; meat and dairy products, $3,365,436; wood and manufactures of, $1,223,293; mineral oils, $2,287,038. Total value of shipment of domestic merchandise from Alaska to the mainland, $54,126,718. The main articles were: Copper ore, $10,658,710; canned salmon, $33,404,022; furs, $2,347,692.

Gold shipments (1921)—From Alaska to the mainland, $6,762,400; from the mainland to Alaska, none. The total gold and silver shipments, including foreign, to the United States were $7,072,114.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Annexed to United States July 7, 1898.
Created a territory June 14, 1900.
Governor—Wallace R. Farrington.
Secretary—Raymond C. Brown.

Population—According to the federal census of 1920 the total population of the territory was 259,208. The only large city is Honolulu, which in 1920 had a population of 83,327.

Commerce with the United States—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from Hawaii to the United States for the twelve months ended June 30, 1921, was $127,692,879. Brown sugar was the principal item, amounting to 957,312,127 pounds, valued at $91,048,269. The other articles of importance were: Fruits and nuts, $29,981,947. The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Hawaii was $77,324,114. The principal articles were: Iron, steel and machinery, $14,312,633; mineral oils, $9,625,112; breadstuffs, $5,060,179; lumber and manufactures of wood, $4,677,323; meat and dairy products, $3,735,586; cotton goods, $4,737,957.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

Acquired by the United States January, 1900.
Area, including Manua and several other small islands, 77 square miles.
Population (1920), 8,056.
Pagopago harbor acquired by United States in 1872.
Governor—Capt. Waldo B. Evans, U. S. N.

GUAM.

Ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898.
Area, 210 square miles.
Population (1920), 13,275.
First American Governor—Capt. R. P. Leary, U. S. N.
Governor (1918)—Capt. Ivan C. Wettengel, U. S. N.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Acquired by the United States Feb. 26, 1904.
Area, 474 square miles.
Population (1920), 21,650.
Governor—Col. Jay J. Morrow.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Acquired by the United States March 3, 1917.
Area, 142 square miles.
Population (1917), 26,051.
Governor—Capt. Sumner E. W. Kittelle, U. S. N.

NEW NATIONAL FLAGS.

Austria—Three horizontal stripes, top and bottom red and center white.
Czecho-Slovakia—White, red and blue.
Esthonia—Blue, black and horizontal stripes.
Finland—White with a blue cross.
Germany—Black, red and gold.
Hungary—Red, white and green.
Jugo Slavia (kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes)—Red, blue and white.
Latvia—Horizontal stripes of red, white and red.
Lithuania—Yellow, green and red.
Poland—White and red.
Russia—Red.

RELATIONS OF IRELAND AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Strong efforts to bring about peace in Ireland were made in 1921 and when this edition of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book went to press they were still in progress, with at least a fair prospect of final success. The movement began with the speech of King George at the opening of the Ulster parliament on June 22. At that time he said:

"I speak from a full heart when I pray that my coming to Ireland to-day may prove to be the first step toward an end of strife amongst her people, whatever their race or creed. In that hope I appeal to all Irishmen to pause, to stretch out the hand of forbearance and conciliation, to forgive and to forget, and to join in making for the land which they love a new era of peace, contentment and good will. It is my earnest desire that in southern Ireland, too, there may ere long take place a parallel to what is now passing in this hall; that there a similar occasion may present itself and a similar ceremony be performed."

On June 24 Prime Minister Lloyd George sent the following letter to Eamon de Valera, president of the Irish "republic":

"Sir: The British government are deeply anxious that, so far as they can assure it, the king's appeal for reconciliation in Ireland shall not have been made in vain. Rather than allow yet another opportunity of settlement in Ireland to be cast aside, they feel it incumbent upon them to make a final appeal in the spirit of the king's words for a conference between themselves and representatives of southern and northern Ireland.

"I write, therefore, to convey the following invitation to you as the chosen leader of a great majority in southern Ireland and to Sir James Craig, premier of northern Ireland:

"1. That you should attend a conference here in London in company with Sir James Craig to explore to the utmost the possibility of a settlement.

"2. That you should bring with you for the purpose any colleague whom you may select. The government will, of course, give safe conduct to all who may be chosen to participate in the conference.

"We make this invitation with a fervent desire to end the ruinous conflict which has for centuries divided Ireland and embittered the relations of the peoples of these two islands who ought to live in neighborly harmony with each other and whose co-operation would mean so much not only to the empire but to humanity. We wish that no endeavor should be lacking on our part to realize the king's prayer, and we ask you to meet us as we will meet you, in the spirit of conciliation for which his majesty appealed.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"D. LLOYD GEORGE."

MANSION HOUSE MEETING.

Gen. Jan Smuts, premier of the Union of South Africa, who had been active in his efforts to secure peace in Ireland and had the confidence of Mr. de Valera and other leaders, made a brief visit to Dublin July 5 and conferred with the heads of the Sinn Fein organization, returning immediately to London. On July 8 an armistice to go into effect July 11 was arranged at a conference at the Mansion House in Dublin between Gen. Sir Nevil MacReady, commander in chief of the British forces in Ireland, and representatives of all sections of opinion in southern Ireland, including Eamon de Valera and Arthur Griffith, who spoke for the Sinn Fein. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. de Valera sent the following telegram to Lloyd George:

"The desire you express on the part of the British government to end the centuries of conflict between the peoples of these two islands and to establish relations of neighborly harmony is the genuine desire of the people of Ireland. I have consulted with my colleagues and have secured the views of the minority of our nation with regard to the invitation you have sent me. In reply I desire to say that I am ready to meet and discuss with you on what basis such a conference as that proposed can reasonably hope to achieve the object desired.

"EAMON DE VALERA."

After an exchange of messages it was agreed that the conference should take place on July 14. Mr. de Valera was accompanied to London by Arthur Griffith, Austin Stack and Robert C. Barton. The delegates were received on their arrival at Euston station, London, by thousands of cheering Irish men and women. On the 14th Prime Minister Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera had a private conference lasting nearly three hours, at which a frank exchange of views was had. What was said at this and succeeding meetings was not made public at the time. The conversations ended July 22, when Mr. de Valera and his associates returned to Dublin. On their arrival there they held a series of conferences with other leaders of the Sinn Fein and on Aug. 4 it was announced that the dail eireann or southern assembly had been summoned to meet in Dublin on Aug. 16 for the purpose of reviewing the British government's peace offer. On the 6th Dublin castle announced that all members of the Irish republican parliament were to be released in time to attend the meeting. The exception was John J. McKeown, convicted of killing Inspector McGrath. He was, however, released a day or two after the others had been set at liberty. Before the meeting of the Irish parliament took place there was further correspondence between Mr. de Valera and Mr. Lloyd George. There were many reports that a crisis had been reached and that the prospects for peace were not bright.

BRITAIN'S PROPOSAL.

On the afternoon of Aug. 14 Prime Minister Lloyd George finally made public the government's offer to Ireland and the correspondence that followed. The British proposal made July 20 was as follows:

"The British government are actuated by an earnest desire to end the unhappy divisions between Great Britain and Ireland which have produced so many conflicts in the past and which have once more shattered the peace and well-being of Ireland at the present time.

"They long, with his majesty the king, as expressed in the words of his gracious speech in Ireland last month, for a satisfactory solution of those age-long Irish problems which for generations have embarrassed our forefathers as they now weigh heavily upon us, and they wish to do their utmost to secure that. Every man of Irish birth, whatever be his creed and wherever be his home, should work in loyal co-operation with the free communities on which the British empire is based.

"They are convinced that the Irish people may find as worthy and as complete an expression of their political and spiritual ideals within the empire as any of the numerous varied nations united in allegiance to his majesty's throne, and they desire such consummation not only for the welfare of Great Britain-Ireland empire as a whole, but also for the cause of peace and harmony throughout the world.

"There is no part of the world where Irishmen have made their home but what

suffers from our ancient feuds, no part of it but looks to the meeting between British government and Irish leaders to resolve these feuds in a new understanding of honorable satisfaction to all peoples involved.

"The free nations which compose the British empire are drawn from many races with different histories, traditions and ideals. In the dominion of Canada, British and French have long forgotten the bitter conflicts which divided their ancestors. South Africa, the Transvaal Republic and Orange Free State joined with two British colonies to make a great self-governing union under his majesty's sway. The British people cannot believe that where Canada and South Africa with equal or even greater difficulties have so signally succeeded Ireland will fail, and they are determined, in so far as they themselves can assure it, that nothing shall hinder Irish statesmen from joining together to build up an Irish state in the free and willing co-operation with other peoples of the empire.

Grant Status of Dominion.

"Moved by these considerations, the British government invites Ireland to take its place in the great association of free nations over which his majesty reigns. As an earnest of their desire to obliterate old quarrels and enable Ireland to face the future with her own strength and hope they propose that Ireland shall assume forthwith the status of dominion, with all powers and privileges set forth in this document.

"By adoption of the dominion status it is understood that Ireland shall enjoy complete autonomy of taxation and finance; that she will maintain her own courts of law and judges; that she will maintain her own military forces for home defense, her own constabulary and her own police; that she will take over the Irish postal services and all matters relating to education, land, agriculture, mines and minerals, forestry, housing, labor, unemployment, transport, trade, public health, health insurance and liquor traffic, and, in sum, that she will exercise all those powers and privileges upon which the autonomy of self-governing dominions is based, subject only to the considerations set out in ensuing paragraphs.

"Ireland is guaranteed in these liberties which no foreign people can challenge without challenging the empire as a whole, since the dominions hold each and severally, by virtue of their British fellowship, standing amongst nations equivalent not merely to their individual strength but to the combined power and influence of all of the nations of the commonwealth. That guarantee, that fellowship, that freedom, the whole empire looks to Ireland to accept.

"To this settlement the British government is prepared to give immediate effect upon the following conditions, which are in their opinion vital to the welfare and safety of both Great Britain and Ireland, forming as they do the heart of the commonwealth:

"1. The common concern of Great Britain and Ireland in defense of their interests on land and sea shall be mutually recognized. Great Britain lives by seaborne food and her communications depend upon freedom of the great sea routes. Ireland lies at Britain's side, across the seaways north and south that link her with her sister nations of the empire, the markets of the world and the vital sources of her food supply. Recognizing this fact which nature has imposed and no statesmanship can change, it is essential that the royal navy alone should control the seas around Ireland and Great Britain, and such rights and liberties should be accorded to it by the Irish state as are essential for naval purposes in Irish harbors and on the Irish coasts.

"2. In order that the movement toward limitation of armaments which is now making progress in the world should in no way be hampered it is stipulated that the Irish territorial force shall be held within reasonable limits and conform, in respect to numbers, to military establishments of other parts of these islands.

"3. The position of Ireland is also of great importance for air services, both military and civil. The royal air force will need facilities for all purposes it serves and Ireland will form an essential link in the development of air routes between the British isles and the North American continent. It is therefore stipulated that Great Britain shall have all necessary facilities for the development of defense and communications by air.

Financial Arrangement.

"4. Great Britain hopes that Ireland will in due course and of its own free will contribute a proportion of her wealth to the regular naval and military air forces of the empire. It is further assumed that voluntary recruitment for these forces will be permitted throughout Ireland, particularly for those famous Irish regiments which have so long and so gallantly served his majesty in all parts of the world.

"5. While the Irish people will enjoy complete autonomy in taxation and finance, it is essential to prevent a recurrence of ancient differences between the two islands, and particularly to avert the possibility of ruinous trade wars. With this object in view the British and Irish governments will agree to impose no protective duties or other restrictions upon the flow of transport, trade or commerce between all parts of these islands.

"6. The Irish people shall agree to assume responsibility for their share of the present debt of the united kingdom and liability for pensions arising from the great war, the share, in default of agreement between the governments concerned, to be determined by an independent arbitrator appointed from within his majesty's dominions.

"In accordance with these principles the British government proposes the conditions of the settlement between Great Britain and Ireland be embodied in the form of a treaty to which effect will in due course be given by the British and Irish parliaments. They look to such an instrument to obliterate old conflicts and forthwith to clear the way for a detailed settlement in full accordance with Irish conditions and needs, and thus to establish a new and happier relation between Irish patriotism and that wider community of aims and interests by which the unity of the whole empire may be freely sustained.

"The form in which the settlements are to take effect will depend upon Ireland herself. It must allow for full recognition of the existing powers and privileges of the parliamentary government of northern Ireland, which cannot be abrogated except by its own consent. For their part the British government entertain the earnest hope that the necessity for harmonious co-operation amongst Irishmen of all classes and creeds will be recognized throughout Ireland, and they will welcome the day when by these means unity is achieved.

"But no such common action can be secured by force. Union came in Canada by a free consent of the provinces. So in Australia and so in South Africa. It will come in Ireland by no other way than consent. There can, in fact, be no settlement on terms involving on one side or the other that bitter appeal to bloodshed and violence which all men of good will are longing to terminate.

"The British government will undertake to give effect so far as that depends on them to

any terms in this respect on which all Ireland unites. But in no conditions can they consent to any proposals which would kindle civil war in Ireland.

"Such a war would not touch Ireland alone, for partisans would flock from either side, from Great Britain and the empire and elsewhere, with consequences more devastating to the welfare both of Ireland and the empire than the conflict to which a truce has been called this month. Throughout the empire there is a deep desire that the day of violence should pass and that the solution be found consonant with the highest ideals and interests of all parts of Ireland which will enable her to co-operate as a willing partner in the British commonwealth.

Problem for Irishmen.

"The British government will therefore leave Irishmen themselves to determine by negotiations between them whether the new powers which the pact defines shall be taken over by Ireland as a whole and administered by a single Irish body or taken over separately by southern and northern Ireland with or without the joint authority to harmonize their common interests, and they will willingly assist in negotiations for such a settlement if Irishmen should so desire.

"By these proposals the British government sincerely believe they will have shattered the foundations of that ancient hatred and distrust which have disfigured our common history for centuries past. The future of Ireland within the commonwealth is for the Irish peoples to shape.

"In the foregoing proposals the British government have attempted no more than a broad outline for a settlement. The details they leave for discussion when the Irish people have signified acceptance of the principle of this pact."

TEXT OF DE VALERA'S REPLY.

Lloyd George's reply from De Valera follows:

"On the occasion of our last interview I gave it as my judgment that the dail eireann could not, and that the Irish people would not, accept the proposals of your government as set forth in the draft of July 20 which you had presented to me. Having consulted my colleagues, and with them given these proposals most earnest consideration, I now confirm that judgment. The outline given in the draft is self-contradictory and the principle of the pact is not easy to determine. To the extent that it implies recognition of Ireland's separate nationhood and her right of self-determination we appreciate and accept it.

"But in the stipulations and express conditions concerning matters that are vital, principles strangely are set aside and the claim advanced by your government to interference in our affairs and to control which we cannot admit.

"Ireland's right to choose for herself the path she should take to realize her own destiny must be accepted as indefeasible. It is a right that has been maintained through centuries of oppression and at a cost of unparalleled sacrifice and untold suffering, and it will not be surrendered. We cannot propose to abrogate or to impair it, nor can Great Britain or any other foreign state or group of states legitimately claim to interfere with its exercise in order to serve their own special interests.

"The Irish people's belief is that national destiny can best be realized in political detachment free from imperialistic entanglements which, they feel, will involve enterprises out of harmony with the national character, prove destructive to their ideals, and be fruitful of only ruinous wars, crushing burdens, social discontent, and general unrest and unhappiness.

"Like the small states of Europe, they are prepared to hazard their independence on the basis of moral right, confident that as they threaten no nation or people so they would in turn be free from aggression themselves. This policy they have declared for in plebiscite after plebiscite, and the degree to which any other line of policy deviates from it must be taken as the measure of the extent to which external pressure is operative and violence is being done to the wishes of the majority.

"As for myself and my colleagues, it is our deep conviction that true friendship with England, which military coercion has frustrated for centuries, can be obtained most readily now through amicable but absolute separation. Fear, groundless though we believe it to be, that Irish territory may be used as a basis for attack upon England's liberties can be met by reasonable guaranties not inconsistent with Irish sovereignty.

"Dominion status for Ireland is by every one who understands the conditions known to be illusory. The freedom which the British dominions enjoy is not so much the result of legal enactments or treaties as of immense distances which separate them from Great Britain and make interference by her impracticable. Most explicit guaranties, including the dominion's acknowledged right to secede, would be necessary to secure for Ireland an equal degree of freedom. There is no suggestion, however, in the proposals made of any such guaranties. Instead, the natural positions are reversed and our geographical situation with respect to Great Britain is made the basis of denials and restrictions unheard of in the case of other dominions: the smaller island must give military safeguards and guaranties to the larger and suffer itself to be reduced to a position of helpless dependency.

"It should be obvious that we could not urge acceptance of such proposals upon our people. Certain treaty-free association with the British commonwealth group, as with a partial league of nations, we would have been ready to recommend and as a government to negotiate and take responsibility for, had we assurance that entry of the nation as a whole into such association would secure for it the allegiance of the present dissenting minority, to meet whose sentiment alone this step would be contemplated.

"Treaties dealing with proposals for free intertrade and mutual limitation of armaments we are ready any time to negotiate. Mutual agreement for facilitating air communication as well as railway and other communications can, we feel certain, also be effected. No obstacle of any kind will be placed by us in the way of that smooth commercial intercourse which is essential in the life of both islands, each of which is the best customer and best market of the other.

People's Decision Final.

"It must, of course, be understood that all treaties and agreements would have to be submitted for ratification to a national legislature in the first instance, and subsequently to the Irish people as a whole, under circumstances which would make it evident that their decision would be a free decision and every element of military compulsion absent.

"The question of Ireland's liability for her share of the present debt of the united kingdom we are prepared to leave to be determined by a board of arbitrators, one to be appointed by Ireland, one by Great Britain,

and the third to be chosen by agreement, or, in default of such agreement, to be nominated, say, by the president of the United States of America, if the president would consent.

"In regard to the question at issue between the political minority and the great majority of Irish people, that must remain a question for the Irish themselves to settle. We cannot admit the right of the British government to mutilate our country either in its own interest or at the call of any section of our population. We do not contemplate the use of force. If your government stands aside we can effect a complete reconciliation.

"We agree with you that no common action can be secured by force. Our regret is that this wise and true principle which your government prescribe to us for settlement of our local problem they seem unwilling to apply consistently to the fundamental problem of relations between our island and yours. The principle we rely on in one case we are ready to apply in the other, but should this principle not yield an immediate settlement we are willing that this question, too, be submitted to external arbitration.

"Thus we are ready to meet you in all that is reasonable and just. Responsibility for initiating and effecting honorable peace rests primarily not with our government but with yours. We have no conditions to impose and no claims to advance but one—that we be freed from aggression.

Seek Lasting Friendship.

"We reciprocate, with a sincerity to be measured only by the terrible sufferings our people have undergone, the desire you express for mutual, lasting friendship. The sole cause of the ancient feuds which you deplore has been, as we know and as history proves, the attacks of English rulers upon Irish liberties. These attacks can cease forthwith, and if your government will stop, the road to peace and understanding lies open.

"EAMON DE VALERA."

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

The premier's reply to Mr. de Valera's letter, made Aug. 13, follows:

"Sir: The earlier part of your letter is so much opposed to our fundamental position that we feel bound to leave you in no doubt of our meaning. You state that after consulting your colleagues you confirm your declaration that our proposals are such as dail eireann couldn't and Irish people wouldn't accept. You add that the outline given our draft is self-contradictory and that the principle of the pact offered you is not easy to determine. We desire, therefore, to make our position absolutely clear.

"In our opinion nothing is to be gained by prolonging a theoretical discussion of the national status which you may be willing to accept as compared with that of the great self-governing dominions of the British commonwealth, but we must direct your attention to one point upon which you lay some emphasis and upon which no British government can compromise—namely, the claim that we should acknowledge the right of Ireland to secede from her allegiance to the king.

"No such right can ever be acknowledged by us.

"The geographical propinquity of Ireland to the British isles is a fundamental fact. The history of the two islands for many centuries, however it reads, is sufficient proof that their destinies are indissolubly linked.

"Ireland has sent members to the British parliament for more than a hundred years. Many thousands of her people during all that time have enlisted freely and served gallantly in the forces of the crown. Great numbers in all the Irish provinces are profoundly attached to the throne. These facts permit one answer, and one only, to the claim that Britain should negotiate with Ireland as a separate and foreign power.

"When you, as the chosen representative of the Irish national ideals, came to speak with me I made one condition only, which our proposal has plainly stated, to the effect that Ireland should recognize the force of geographical and historical facts. It is those facts which govern the problem of British and Irish relations. If they did not exist there would be no problem to discuss.

"I pass, therefore, to the conditions which are imposed by these facts. We set them out clearly in six clauses in the former proposals and need not restate them here, except to say that the British government cannot consent to the reference of any such questions which concern Great Britain and Ireland alone to arbitration by a foreign power.

"We are profoundly glad to have your agreement that northern Ireland cannot be coerced. This point is of great importance because the resolve of our people to resist with their full power any attempt at secession by one part of Ireland carries with it of necessity the equal resolve to resist any effort to coerce another part of Ireland to abandon its allegiance to the crown.

"We gladly give you assurance that we will concur in any settlement which southern and northern Ireland may make for Irish unity within the six conditions already laid down which apply to southern and nothern Ireland alike, but we cannot agree to refer the question of your relations with northern Ireland to foreign arbitration.

"The conditions of the proposed settlement do not arise from any desire to force our will upon the people of another race, but from facts which are as vital to Ireland's welfare as to our own. They contain no derogation from Ireland's status as a dominion, no desire for British ascendency over Ireland and no impairment of Ireland's national ideals.

"Our proposals present to the Irish people an opportunity such as has never dawned in their history before. We have made them in a sincere desire to achieve peace, but beyond that we cannot go. We trust that you will be able to accept them in principle. I shall be ready to discuss their application in detail whenever your acceptance in principle is communicated to me. D. LLOYD GEORGE."

DAIL EIREANN MEETS.

The dail eireann began its sessions on Aug. 16 in the round room of the Dublin castle with a speech by De Valera, in the course of which he said:

"Only on a basis of our recognition as an Irish republic will we deal with any nation or foreign country whatever. The only government the people of Ireland recognize is the ministry of the dail eireann, the Irish republic parliament later."

The sessions of the dail eireann were secret, but it was generally known that there was strong opposition to the prime minister's proposal. This was confirmed when a letter written by De Valera on Aug. 24 on behalf of the assembly was made public on the 26th, together with the prime minister's reply to it. De Valera's letter follows:

"The anticipatory judgment I gave in my reply of Aug. 10 has been confirmed. I laid the proposals of your government before the dail eireann, and by a unanimous vote it has rejected them.

"From your letter of Aug. 13 it was clear that the principle we are asked to accept was that the 'geographical propinquity' of Ireland to Great Britain imposed the condition

of the subordination of Ireland's right to Great Britain's strategic interests, as she conceived them, and that the very length and persistence of the efforts made in the past to compel Ireland's acquiescence in a foreign domination imposed the condition of acceptance of that domination now.

"We cannot believe that your government intended to commit itself to the principle of sheer militarism, destructive of international morality and fatal to the world's peace. If a small nation's right to independence is forfeit when a more powerful neighbor covets its territory for military or other advantages it is supposed to confer, there is an end to liberty. No longer can any small nation claim the right to a separate existence. Holland and Denmark can be made subservient to Germany, Belgium to Germany or to France, Portugal to Spain.

"If nations that have been forcibly annexed to an empire lose thereby their title to independence there can be for them no rebirth to freedom.

"In Ireland's case, to speak of her seceding from a partnership she has not accepted or from an allegiance which she has not undertaken to render, is fundamentally false, just as the claim to subordinate her independence to British strategy is fundamentally unjust. To neither can we, as representatives of the nation, lend countenance.

"If our refusal to betray our nation's honor and the trust that has been reposed in us is to be made an issue of war by Great Britain, we deplore it. We are as conscious of our responsibilities to the living as we are mindful of principle or of our obligations to the heroic dead.

"We have not sought war nor do we seek war, but if war be made upon us we must defend ourselves, and shall do so; confident that, whether our defense be successful or unsuccessful, no body of representative Irishmen or Irishwomen will ever propose to the nation the surrender of its birthright.

"We long to end the conflict between Great Britain and Ireland. If your government be determined to impose its will upon us by force and antecedent to negotiations to insist upon conditions that involve a surrender of our whole national position and make negotiation a mockery, the responsibility for the continuance of the conflict rests upon you.

"On the basis of the broad guiding principle of government by the consent of the governed peace can be secured—a peace that will be just and honorable to all and fruitful of concord and inducing to amity.

"To negotiate such a peace the dail eireann is ready to appoint its representatives, and, if your government accepts the principle proposed, to invest them with plenary powers to meet and arrange with you for its application in detail. I am, sir, faithfully yours,

"EAMON DE VALERA."

PREMIER IN REPLY.

"Sir: The British government are profoundly disappointed by your letter of Aug. 24. You write of the conditions of the meeting between us as though no meeting had ever taken place.

"I must remind you, therefore, that when I asked you to meet me six weeks ago I made no preliminary conditions of any sort. You came to London on that invitation and exchanged views with me at three meetings of considerable length. The proposals I made to you after those meetings were based upon full and sympathetic consideration of the views which you expressed.

"They were not made in any haggling spirit. On the contrary, my colleagues and I went to the very limit of our powers in endeavoring to reconcile British and Irish interests. Our proposals have gone far beyond all precedent, and have been approved as liberal by the whole of the civilized world. Even in quarters which had shown sympathy with the most extreme of the Irish claims they are regarded as the utmost which the empire can reasonably offer or Ireland reasonably expect.

"The only criticism of them I have yet heard outside Ireland is from those who maintain that our proposals have overstepped both warrant and wisdom in their liberality. Your letter shows no recognition of this, and further negotiations must, I fear, be futile, unless some definite progress is made toward acceptance of a basis.

"You declare our proposals involve the surrender of Ireland's whole national tradition and reduce her to subservience. What are the facts?

"Under the settlement we outlined Ireland would control every nerve and fiber of her national existence. She would speak her own language and make her own religious life; she would have complete power over taxation and finance, subject only to an agreement for keeping trade and transport as free as possible between herself and Great Britain, her best market.

"She would have uncontrolled authority over education and all the moral and spiritual interests of her race; she would have it also over law and order, over land and agriculture, over conditions of labor and industry, over the health and homes of her people and over her own defense.

"She would, in fact, within the shores of Ireland be free in every respect of national activity, national expression and national development. The states of the American union, sovereign though they be, enjoy no such range of rights.

"Our proposals go even further, for they invite Ireland to take her place as a partner in the great commonwealth of free nations, united by allegiance to the king.

"We consider these proposals completely fulfill your wish that the principle of government by consent of the governed should be the broad and guiding principle of the settlement which your plenipotentiaries are to negotiate. That principle was first developed in England and is the mainspring of the representative institutions which she was first to create. It was spread by her throughout the world and is now the very life of the British commonwealth.

"We could not have invited the Irish people to take their place in that commonwealth on any other principle, and we are convinced that through it we can heal old misunderstandings and achieve an enduring partnership as honorable to Ireland as to the other nations of which the commonwealth consists. But when you argue that the relations of Ireland with the British empire are comparable in principle to those of Holland or Belgium with the German people I find it necessary to repeat once more that those are premises which no British government, whatever its complexion, can ever accept. In demanding that Ireland should be treated as a separate sovereign power, with no allegiance to the crown and no loyalty to the sister nations of the commonwealth, you are advancing claims which the most famous nationalist leaders in Irish history, from Grattan to Parnell and Redmond, have explicitly disowned.

"Grattan in a famous phrase declared that the ocean protests against separation and the sea against union.' Daniel O'Connell, most eloquent, perhaps, of all the spokesmen of the Irish national cause, protested thus in the house of commons in 1820:

" 'Never did monarch receive more undivided allegiance than the present king from the men who in Ireland agitate the repeal of the union.

Never was there grosser calumny than to assert that they wish to produce separation between the two countries. Never was there a greater mistake than to suppose that we wish to dissolve the connection.'"

The premier then quoted a letter written in 1854 to the duke of Wellington by Thomas Davis, "a fervent exponent of the ideals of young Ireland," advocating the retention of the imperial parliament and the giving to Ireland of a senate selected by the people, the right of levying customs and excise and other taxes, the making of roads, harbors, railways, canals and bridges, encouraging manufacture, commerce, agriculture and fishing, and the settling of the poor laws, tithes, tenures, grand juries and franchises.

"The British government offered Ireland all that O'Connell and Thomas Davis asked, and more. We are met only by an unqualified demand that we should recognize Ireland as a foreign power. It is playing with phrases to suggest that the principle of government by consent of the governed compels recognition of that demand on our part, or that in repudiating it we are straining geographical and historical considerations to justify claim to ascendency over the Irish race. There is no political principle, however clear, that can be applied without regard to limitations imposed by physical and historical facts. Those limitations are as necessary as the very principle itself to the structure of every free nation; to deny them would involve the dissolution of all democratic states. It was on these elementary grounds that we called attention to the governing force of the geographical propinquity of these two islands and of their long and historic association, despite the great difference of character of the races.

"We do not believe a permanent reconciliation between Great Britain and Ireland can ever be attained without recognition of their physical and historical interdependence, which makes complete political and economic separation impracticable for both. I cannot better express the British standpoint in this respect than in the words used of the northern and southern states by Abraham Lincoln in his first inaugural address. They were spoken by him on the brink of the American civil war, which he was striving to avert:

" 'Physically speaking,' he said, 'we cannot separate. We cannct remove our respective sections from each other now and build an impassable wall between them. * * * It is impossible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before. * * * Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain for either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse again are upon you.'

"I do not think it can reasonably be contended that the relations between Great Britain and Ireland are in any different case. I thought I had made it clear, both in my conversations with you and in my two subsequent communications, that we can discuss no settlement which involves a refusal on the part of Ireland to accept our invitation to a free, equal and loyal partnership in the British commonwealth under one sovereign.

"I am reluctant to precipitate this issue, but just point out that a prolongation of the present state of affairs is dangerous. Action is being taken in various directions which, if continued, would prejudice the truce and must ultimately lead to its termination. This would indeed be deplorable. While therefore prepared to make every allowance as to time which will advance the cause of peace, we cannot prolong a mere exchange of notes. It is essential that some definite and immediate progress should be made toward a basis upon which further negotiations can usefully proceed. Your letter seems to us, unfortunately, to show no such progress.

"In this and my previous letters I have set forth the considerations which must govern the attitude of his majesty's government in any negotiations which they undertake. If you are prepared to examine how far these considerations can be reconciled with the aspirations you represent, I shall be happy to meet you and your colleagues.

"LLOYD GEORGE."

Before adjourning the dail eireann re-elected De Valera president and Arthur Griffith foreign minister of the Irish republic. Other cabinet officers were also chosen.

REPLY OF DAIL EIREANN.

Toward the end of August the British prime minister went for a brief holiday to Inverness, Scotland. There on the evening of Sept. 1 Irish couriers delivered to him the reply of the dail eireann to his letter of the 26th. It was dated Aug. 30 and was signed by Mr. de Valera. It was as follows:

"We, too, are convinced that it is essential that some 'definite immediate progress should be made towards a basis upon which further negotiations can usefully proceed' and recognize the futility of 'a mere exchange' of argumentative notes. I shall therefore refrain from commenting on the fallacious historical references in your last communication. The present is the reality with which we have to deal.

"Conditions to-day are a resultant of the past, accurately summing it up and giving in the simplest form the essential data of the problem.

"These data are:

"1. The people of Ireland, acknowledging no voluntary union to Great Britain, and claiming as fundamental and natural the right to choose freely for themselves the path they shall take to realize their national destiny, have by an overwhelming majority declared for independence, set up a republic, and more than once confirmed their choice.

"2. Great Britain, on the other hand, acts as though Ireland were bound to her by contract of union that forbade separation. The circumstances of this supposed contract are notorious, yet on the theory of its validity the British government and parliament claim to rule and legislate for Ireland, even to the point of partitioning Irish territory against the will of the Irish people and killing or casting into prison every Irish citizen who refuses allegiance.

"The proposals of your government submitted in the draft of July 20 are based fundamentally on the latter premises. We have rejected these proposals, and our rejection is irrevocable. They were not an invitation to Ireland to enter into a 'free and willing' partnership with the free nations of the British commonwealth. They were an invitation to Ireland to enter in the guise of, and under conditions which determine, a status definitely inferior to that of these free states.

"Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand are all guaranteed against domination by the major state, not only by acknowledged constitutional rights which give them an equality of status with Great Britain and absolute freedom from control of the British parliament and government but by the thousands of miles that separate them from Great Britain.

"Ireland would have guaranties neither of distance nor of right. The conditions sought to be imposed would divide her into two artificial states, each destructive of the other's

influence in any common council and both subject to military, naval and economic control by the British government.

"The main historical and geographical facts are not in dispute, but your government insists on viewing them from your standpoint. We must be allowed to view them from ours. The history that you interpret as indicating union we read as dictating separation. Our interpretations of the fact of 'geographical propinquity' are no less diametrically opposed. We are convinced that ours is the true and just interpretation and as a proof we are willing that a neutral impartial arbitrator should be the judge.

"You refuse and threaten to give effect to your view by force. Our reply must be that if you adopt that course, we can only resist as generations before us have resisted.

"Force will not solve the problem. It will never secure the ultimate victory over reason and right. If you again resort to force and if victory be not on the side of justice, the problem that confronts us will confront our successors. The fact that for seventy-five years this problem has resisted solution by force is evidence and warning sufficient.

"It is true wisdom, therefore, and true statesmanship, not any false idealism, that prompts me and my colleagues. Threats of force must be set aside. They must be set aside from the beginning as well as during the actual conduct of negotiations. The respective plenipotentiaries must meet untrammeled by any conditions save the facts themselves and must be prepared to reconcile their subsequent differences, not by appeals to force, covert or open, but by reference to some guiding principle on which there is common agreement. We have proposed the principle of government by consent of the governed and do not mean it as a mere phrase. It is a simple expression of the test to which any proposed solution must respond, if it is to prove adequate, and it can be used as the criterion for the details as well as for the whole.

"That you claim it as a peculiarly British principle, instituted by Great Britain and 'now the very life of the British commonwealth,' should make it peculiarly acceptable to you.

"On this basis and this only we see a hope of reconciling 'the considerations which must govern the attitude' of Great Britain's representatives with the considerations that must govern the attitude of Ireland's representatives, and on this basis we are ready at once to appoint plenipotentiaries."

INVITED TO INVERNESS.

Several meetings of the British cabinet took place at Inverness in the first week in September. The prime minister also had conferences with Sir James Craig, the Ulster premier. On Sept. 7, after the final meeting of the British cabinet, Mr. Lloyd George sent the following letter to Mr. de Valera:

"Sir: His majesty's government have considered your letter of Aug. 30 and have made the following observations upon it:

"The principle of government by consent of the governed is the foundation of British constitutional development, but we cannot accept as a basis of practical conference an interpretation of that principle which would commit us to any demands that you might present, even to the extent of setting up a republic and repudiating the crown. You must be aware that a conference on such a basis is impossible. So applied, the principle of government by the consent of the governed would undermine the fabric of every democratic state and drive the civilized world back to tribalism.

"On the other hand, we have invited you to discuss our proposals on their merits in order that you may have no doubt as to the scope and sincerity of our intentions. It would be open to you, in such a conference, to raise the subject of guaranties on any points wherein you may consider Irish freedom prejudiced by these proposals.

"His majesty's government is loath to believe that you will insist upon rejecting its proposals without examining them in conference. To decline to discuss a settlement which bestowed upon the Irish people the fullest freedom and national development within the empire can only mean that you repudiate all allegiance to the crown and all membership to the British commonwealth.

"If we are to draw this inference from your letter, then further discussion between us will serve no useful purpose and all conferences will be in vain. If, however, we are mistaken in this inference, as we still hope, and if your real objection to our proposals is that they offer to Ireland less than the liberty which we have described, that objection can be explored at a conference.

"You will agree that this correspondence has lasted long enough. His majesty's government must, therefore, ask for a definite reply as to whether you are prepared to enter a conference to ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations, known as the British empire, can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations. If, as we hope, your answer is affirmative, I suggest that the conference meet at Inverness on the 20th instant. I am, sir, yours faithfully,

"DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

"Town Hall, Inverness, Sept. 7, 1921."

LETTER OF SEPT. 12.

In reply to this communication Mr. de Valera sent five representatives to Scotland, who after some conversation with the prime minister, delivered to him the following note, written Sept. 12:

"We have no hesitation in declaring our willingness 'to enter a conference to ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British empire can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations.'

"Our readiness to contemplate such an association was indicated in our letter of Aug. 20. We have accordingly summoned the dail, that we may submit to it for ratification the names of the representatives it is our intention to propose. We hope that these representatives will find it possible to be at Inverness on the date you suggest, Sept. 20.

"In this final note we deem it our duty to reaffirm that our position is and can only be as we have defined it throughout this correspondence. The principle of government by consent of the governed must be the basis of any agreement which will achieve a final reconciliation. Our nation has formally declared its independence and recognizes itself as a sovereign state. It is only as representatives of that state and as its chosen guardians that we have authority at all to act on behalf of our people.

"As regards the principle of government by consent of the governed, in the very nature of things it must be the basis of any agreement that will achieve the purpose we have at heart—that is the final reconciliation of our nation with yours.

"We have suggested no interpretation of that principle save the everyday interpretation, the sense, for example, in which it was understood by the plain men and women of the world when on Jan. 5, 1918, you said:

" 'The settlement of new Europe must be based on such grounds of reason and justice as will give some promise of stability. Therefore it is that we feel that government with

the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement in this war.'

"These words are the true answer to the criticism of our position which your last letter puts forward. The principle was understood then to mean the right of nations that had been annexed to empires against their will to free themselves from the grappling hook. That is the sense in which we understood it. In reality it is your government, when it seeks to rend our ancient nation and to partition its territory, that would give to the principle an interpretation that would undermine the fabric of every democratic state and drive the civilized world back into tribalism.

"I am, sir, faithfully yours,

"EAMON DE VALERA."

CANCELS CONFERENCE.

To this communication the prime minister telegraphed the following reply on Sept. 15:

"I informed your emissaries who came to me here Tuesday that reiteration of your claim to negotiate with his majesty's government as the representative of an independent and sovereign state would make a conference between us impossible.

"They brought me a letter from you in which you specifically reaffirmed that claim, stating that your nation 'has formally declared its independence and recognizes itself as a sovereign state,' and it is only, you added, 'as representatives of that state and as its chosen guardians that we have any authority or powers to act on behalf of our people.'

"I asked them to warn you of the very serious effect of such a paragraph, and offered to regard the letter as not delivered to me, in order that you might have time to reconsider it. Despite this intimation you have now published the letter in its original form. I must accordingly cancel the arrangements for the conference next week at Inverness and must consult my colleagues on the course of action this new situation necessitates. I will communicate this to you as soon as possible, but, as I am for the moment laid up here [with illness] a few days' delay is inevitable. Meanwhile I must make it absolutely clear that his majesty's government cannot reconsider its position, which I have stated to you.

"If we accepted a conference with your delegates on the formal statement of the claim which you have reaffirmed it would constitute an official recognition by his majesty's government of the severance of Ireland from the empire and of its existence as an independent republic. It would, moreover, entitle you to declare, as of right acknowledged by us, that in preference to association with the British empire you would pursue closer association by treaty with some other foreign power. There is only one answer possible to such a claim as that. The great concessions which his majesty's government made to the feeling of your people in order to secure a lasting settlement deserved, in my opinion, some more generous response, but so far every advance has been made by us.

"On your part you have not come to meet us by a single step, but have merely reiterated in phrases of emphatic challenge the letter and the spirit of your original claims. I am yours faithfully LLOYD GEORGE."

MORE TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED.

In response to this Mr. de Valera sent the following telegram on Sept. 16:

"I received your telegram last night and am surprised that you do not see that if we on our side accepted a conference on the basis of your letter of Sept. 7 without making our position quite clear Ireland's representatives would enter the conference with their position misunderstood and the cause of Ireland's right irreparably prejudiced. Throughout the correspondence that has taken place you have defined your government's position. We have defined ours.

"If the positions were not so definitely opposed there would indeed be no problem to be discussed. It should be obvious that in a case like ours if there is to be any result the negotiators must meet without prejudice and untrammeled by any conditions whatever except those imposed by the facts as they know them."

To this dispatch Mr. Lloyd George sent the following reply by wire Sept. 17:

"Sir: I have received the communication which you telegraphed me last night. It is idle to say that a conference in which we have already met your delegates as representatives of an independent and sovereign state would be a conference without prejudice.

"To receive them as such would be to constitute formal and official recognition of Ireland's severance from the king's domains. It would entitle you, if you saw fit, to make a treaty of amity with the king. It would equally entitle you to make no treaty at all, to break off the conference with us at any point and by a right which we ourselves had recognized to negotiate a union of Ireland with a foreign power.

"It would also entitle you, if you insisted upon another appeal to force, to claim from foreign powers by our explicit admission the rights of lawful belligerents against the king. For if we dealt with you as a sovereign and independent state we should have no right to complain of other powers for following our example. These would be the consequences of receiving your delegates as representatives of an independent state.

"We are prepared, in the words of my letter of Sept. 7, to discuss with you 'how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British empire can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations.'

"We cannot consent to any abandonment, however informal, of the principle of allegiance to the king, upon which the whole fabric of empire and every constitution within it is based. It is fatal to that principle that your delegates in the conference should be there as representatives of an independent and sovereign state while you insist upon claiming that a conference between us is impossible."

DE VALERA TO LLOYD GEORGE.

On the evening of the same day Mr. de Valera sent the following message to the prime minister:

"Sir: In reply to your last telegram just received, I have only to say that I have already accepted your invitation in the exact words which you quote from your letter of the 7th inst. We have not asked you to abandon any principle, even informally, but surely you must understand that we can only recognize ourselves for what we are.

"If this self-recognition be made reason for cancellation of conference we regret it, but it seems inconsistent. I have already had conferences with you and in these conferences and in my written communications I have never ceased to recognize myself for what I was and am. If this involves recognition on your part, then you have already recognized us.

"Had it been our desire to add to the solid substance of Ireland's right a veneer of technicalities and of international usage, which you now introduce, we might have claimed already the advantage of all these consequences which you fear would flow from a reception of our delegates now.

"Believe me, we have but one object at heart, that is the setting of a conference on

such basis of truth and reality as would make it possible to secure through it the result which the peoples of these two islands so ardently desire."

CLAIM NOT MODIFIED.

Replying to the foregoing, Mr. Lloyd George sent this message on Sept. 18:

"I received your telegram last night and observed that it doesn't modify the claim that your delegates should meet us as the representatives of a sovereign, independent state.

"You made no such condition in advance when you came to see me in July. I invited you then as the chosen leader of the great majority of the people of southern Ireland, and you accepted the invitation.

"From the outset of our conversations I told you we looked to Ireland to own allegiance to the throne. That was the basis of our proposals, and we cannot alter it.

"The status you now claim in advance for the Irish delegates is in effect a repudiation of that basis. My colleagues and I cannot meet the Irish delegates as representatives of a sovereign, independent state without disloyalty to the throne and to the empire.

"I must therefore repeat that unless the second paragraph of your letter of Sept. 12 is withdrawn a conference between us is impossible."

Following a conference with his cabinet Mr. de Valera sent this reply on the 19th:

"We have had no thought at any time of asking you to accept any conditions precedent to a conference. We would have thought it as unreasonable to expect you, as a preliminary, to recognize the Irish republic, formally or informally, as that you should expect us, formally or informally, to surrender our national position. It is precisely because neither side accepts the position of the other that there is a dispute at all and that a conference is necessary to search for and discuss such adjustments as will compose it.

"A treaty of accommodation and association properly concluded between the people of these two islands and between Ireland and the group of states in the British commonwealth would, we believe, end the dispute forever and enable the two nations to settle down in peace, each pursuing its own individual development and contributing its own quota to civilization, but working together in free and friendly cooperation in affairs of agreed common concern.

"To negotiate such a treaty the respective representatives of the two nations must meet, but if you seek to impose preliminary conditions which we must regard as involving the surrender of our whole position they cannot meet.

"Your last telegram makes it clear that misunderstandings are more likely to increase than diminish and the cause of peace is more likely to be retarded than advanced by the continuance of the present correspondence.

"We request you, therefore, to state whether your letter of Sept. 7 is intended for surrender on our part or an invitation to a conference free on both sides and without prejudice should an agreement not be reached.

"If the latter we readily confirm our acceptance of the invitation and our appointed delegates will meet your government representatives at any time in the immediate future that you designate."

PROPOSES CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

Prime Minister Lloyd George in a note sent from Gairloch, Scotland, Sept. 29 proposed another conference in London. The text of the note follows:

"Sir: His majesty's government have given close and earnest consideration to the correspondence which has passed between us since their invitation to you to send delegates to a conference at Inverness.

"In spite of their sincere desire for peace, and in spite of the more conciliatory tone of your latest communications, they cannot enter into a conference upon the basis of this correspondence.

"Notwithstanding your personal assurance to the contrary, which they much appreciate, it might be argued in the future that the acceptance of a conference on this basis had involved them in a recognition which no British government can accord. On this point they must guard themselves against any possible doubt. There is no purpose to be served by any further interchange of explanatory and argumentative communications upon this subject. The position taken up by his majesty's government is fundamental to the existence of the British empire, and they cannot alter it.

"My colleagues and I remain, however, keenly anxious to make, in co-operation with your delegates, another determined effort to explore every possibility of a settlement by personal discussion.

"The proposals which we have already made have been taken by the whole world as proof that our endeavors for reconciliation and settlement are no empty form, and we feel that conference, not correspondence, is the most practical and hopeful way to an understanding such as we ardently desire to achieve.

"We therefore send you these with a fresh invitation to a conference in London on Oct. 11, where we can meet your delegates as the spokesmen of the people whom you represent with a view to ascertaining how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British empire may be best reconciled with Irish national aspirations.

"I am, sir, yours faithfully,

"D. LLOYD GEORGE."

INVITATION ACCEPTED.

The invitation to a new conference was accepted by Mr. de Valera, who sent the following reply to the prime minister on Sept. 30:

"We received your letter of invitation to a conference in London Oct. 11, with a view to ascertaining how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British empire may best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations.

"Our respective positions have been stated and understood, and we agree that conference, not correspondence, is the most practical and hopeful way to an understanding.

"We accept the invitation. Our delegates will meet you in London on the date mentioned and explore every possibility of a settlement by personal discussion."

CONFERENCE OPENS.

The conference began in the cabinet room at 10 Downing street, London, Oct. 11. Ireland was represented by Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins, George Gavan Duffy, Eamon Duggan and Robert Barton, and Great Britain by Prime Minister Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, Lord Birkenhead, Sir Hamar Greenwood and Sir L. Worthington Evans. J. Austen Chamberlain, a member of the British delegation, was absent on account of illness. This and the following sessions were behind closed doors and the delegates refused to divulge what was going on.

ANOTHER CRISIS.

On Oct. 19 Pope Benedict sent the following message to King George:

"We rejoice in the resumption of the Anglo-Irish negotiations and pray to the Lord with all our heart that He may bless them and grant to your majesty great joy and the im-

perishable glory of bringing to an end the age-old dissension."

To the pontiff's message King George replied as follows:

"I have received the message of your holiness with much pleasure, and with all my heart I join in your prayer that the conference now sitting in London may achieve a permanent settlement of the troubles in Ireland and may initiate a new era of peace and happiness for my people."

Eamon de Valera on Oct. 20 sent the following message from Dublin to the pope:

"The people of Ireland read the message sent by your holiness to the king of Great Britain and appreciate your kindly interest in their welfare and the paternal regard which suggested it. I tender to your holiness their gratitude. They are confident that the ambiguities in the reply sent in the name of King George will not mislead you as it may the uninformed into believing that the troubles are 'in' Ireland, or that the people of Ireland owe allegiance to the British king.

"The independence of Ireland has been proclaimed by regularly elected representatives of the people of Ireland and ratified by subsequent plebiscites. The trouble is between Ireland and Great Britain, and its source is due to the fact that the rulers of Great Britain have sought to impose their will upon Ireland and by brutal force have endeavored to rob her people of their liberty, which is their natural right and ancient heritage.

"We long to be at peace and in friendship with the people of Great Britain, as with other peoples, but the same constancy through persecution and martyrdom that has proved the reality of our people's attachment to the faith of their fathers proves the reality of their attachment to their national freedom, and no consideration will ever induce them to abandon it."

This exchange of telegrams caused some excitement and for a time it seemed as if the conference might come to an end without having accomplished anything, but the situation was handled tactfully by Lloyd George and the Irish delegates and the conference continued. The opposition of the Ulster cabinet was the chief obstacle to a peaceful settlement encountered in the later stages of the negotiations

EVENTS PRECEDING THE TRUCE.

Following is a chronological account of the chief events in the Irish rebellion from the beginning of 1921 up to the truce which went into effect July 11:

Jan. 2—Military burn seven houses in County Cork in reprisal for ambushing troops.

Jan. 3—Announcement made that Eamon de Valera has landed in Ireland.

Jan. 4—Peter J. MacSwiney, brother of Terence MacSwiney, mayor of Cork, who died in prison from a hunger strike, and Daniel O'Callahan, his successor as mayor, arrive in New York as stowaways.

Jan. 7—Dublin castle announces its intention to destroy houses in the vicinity of scenes of outrages where the occupants are definitely known to be Sinn Feiners.

Jan. 19—Joseph McGuinness and David Kent, Sinn Fein members of parliament, arrested; eight houses reported burned in the Headford district of County Galway.

Jan. 20—Seven policemen killed in attacks in County Clare and County Kerry; District Inspector Tobias O'Sullivan was one of the victims.

Jan. 21—De Valera issues appeal to Irish people to be steadfast in the republican cause; about a dozen ambushers captured near Dublin.

Jan. 22—Sir Hamar Greenwood, chief secretary for Ireland, in a speech in Dublin declares that the government is determined to crush the conspiracy aimed at the disruption of the united kingdom; twenty houses destroyed in Broadford Hills village in reprisal for ambush.

Jan. 23—Two guests in Belfast hotel killed and one wounded by two strangers.

Jan. 30—Father Dominic, chaplain to Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork, given three years in prison.

Feb. 1—Cornelius Murphy shot by firing squad in Cork for having in his possession a loaded revolver.

Feb. 2—Lorry, near Ballinalee, County Longford, blown up by land mine; two men killed; two other lorries attacked; six auxiliaries killed; six Sinn Feiners killed in County Cork; District Inspector Francis W. Craven, a hero of the war, killed.

Feb. 3—Eleven policemen killed and two wounded in an ambush in County Limerick; two constables killed and another seriously wounded in County Cork.

Feb. 4—Sir Edward Carson resigns leadership in Ulster and is succeeded by Sir James Craig.

Feb. 5—Nineteen policemen killed and eleven wounded in six days.

Feb. 8—One hundred armed Sinn Feiners seize and hold railroad station in Dublin for an hour.

Feb. 9—Eleven houses in village of Abbeydorney burned by crown forces.

Feb. 14—Bomb thrown at city hall in Dublin.

Feb. 15—Train attacked at Upton station and eight civilians, including a woman, killed; ten others wounded; seven civilians killed and five wounded near Mourn Abbey, County Cork.

Feb. 20—Thirteen civilians killed and eight captured in a fight near Middleton, County Cork.

Feb. 22—More than twenty houses burned at Ballybaneen as a reprisal for the shooting of two constables; two policemen and a young woman killed at Mountcharles, County Donegal.

Feb. 23—Two "black and tans" killed at entrance to Dublin castle.

Feb. 24—Four "black and tans" killed near Macroom; one of them, Maj. Seafield Grant, won a military cross in the war.

Feb. 28—Six youths named Allen, O'Brien, O'Callahan, McCarthy, Lyons and O'Mahoney executed in the Cork military barracks; five unarmed soldiers killed in Cork.

March 1—Two attacks against crown forces in Tipperary repulsed.

March 5—Two officers and two enlisted men killed near Killarney; Brig.-Gen. Cumming, commander of the Kerry military area, one of the victims.

March 7—George Clancy, mayor of city of Limerick, and Councilor Michael O'Callahan killed in their homes by unidentified men; Mrs. Clancy wounded.

March 11—Six ambushers killed in an attack on thirty men of the Bedfordshire regiment near Mohill.

March 14—Six men executed in Mountjoy prison, Dublin, convicted of attacks on crown forces and complicity in killing of intelligence officers in Dublin Nov. 21, 1920.

March 17—Sixteen houses in Clifden, Connemara district, burned following an attack on a police patrol.

March 19—Seven soldiers and one policeman killed and several wounded and seven members of the attacking party killed in an ambush of military and police at Kinsale; fatalities to crown forces caused by blowing up of a bridge while three lorries were crossing it; two soldiers killed in Dublin.

March 21—Seven members of crown force

killed and twelve wounded by men ambushing train near Headford Junction, County Kerry; surviving soldiers drive off assailants.

March 23—Twenty-four persons killed and thirty wounded in ambuscades in various parts of Ireland; Irish prisoners freed in County Roscommon.

March 25—Hidden arsenal of bombs, weapons and ammunition discovered in Dublin.

March 27—Headquarters of Sinn Fein publicity department in Dublin raided; many fires in north of England attributed to Irish.

March 29—Capt. Cecil Rees, Dublin castle official, shot dead in Dublin.

March 31—Rosscarbery police barracks blown up, causing loss of six lives; summary issued by Dublin castle shows 1,000 casualties in first three months of 1921, including 490 persons killed, of whom 180 were members of the crown forces.

April 1—Lord Edmund B. Talbot appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, succeeding Viscount French.

April 7—Two men in County Roscommon and three men in County Tyrone taken from their homes and shot by Sinn Feiners.

April 11—Bombers routed in attack on police auxiliaries in Dublin.

April 13—Attack on prison in Cork repulsed with machine guns.

April 14—Sir Arthur Edward Vickers, former Ulster king of arms, shot dead at Listowel and his residence burned; one policeman killed and three wounded in ambush at Fedamore, County Limerick.

April 17—Kitty MacCarron, aged 45, "executed" by Sinn Feiners in Scotstown, district of Monaghan; taken from home of her parents, octogenarians, and shot; nearly 1,000 Irish emigrate to the United States in one day.

April 23—One auxiliary and two civilians killed and three others seriously hurt in Belfast fight.

April 24—Fight lasting twelve hours takes place at Maam Cross, County Galway.

April 26—Seven policemen wounded in an ambush at Newry, County Down.

April 28—Four men executed in Cork military barracks for making war on crown forces.

May 1—Seven Irish republicans killed by police and troops in Counties Cork and Tipperary.

May 2—Six civilians killed in five-hour fight with crown forces near Galbally.

May 3—Four policemen killed and two wounded in ambush at Tourmakeady.

May 4—Sergeant and seven constables killed in ambush near Rathmore, County Kerry; Glasgow police inspector killed by Sinn Feiners; conference held in Dublin castle between Eamon de Valera and Sir James Craig.

May 14—Ten members of the crown forces killed and twenty wounded at various points during week end.

May 15—Six persons in London shot by raiders; many others attacked and their houses set on fire in Liverpool; three government officials killed in Ballyeirn, County Galway.

May 16—Many incendiary attacks in London and suburbs.

May 20—One constable and four ambushers slain at Westport; ambushers routed.

May 22—Letter from Pope Benedict read in all Catholic churches in Ireland appealing to Irish and English to stop violence and proposing that the Irish question be settled by a body selected by the whole Irish nation.

May 24—Elections in Ulster for northern Irish parliament; many riots occur.

May 25—Dublin customs house burned by Sinn Feiners, causing a loss of $5,000,000.

May 29—One Irish ambusher killed and two captured near Waterford; military defeat bombers in Dublin.

May 31—Six soldiers killed and twenty-one injured by mine explosion at Youghal range.

June 3—Six constables, including Inspector Stevenson, killed by Irish volunteers in County Mayo.

June 6—Three Sinn Feiners killed, twelve wounded and more than 100 captured in a fight in Mill street, Cork.

June 7—Ulster parliament organized; three Sinn Feiners convicted of murder executed in Dublin.

June 9—Text of proposed treaty between soviet Russia and the "republic of Ireland," published as a "white paper."

June 17—County Monaghan swept by troops and many arrests made.

June 21—Earl of Bandon kidnaped in Bantry, County Cork, and his castle destroyed; village of Knockroghery, County Roscommon, burned in reprisal for killing of Col. Lambert.

June 22—Ulster parliament formally opened by King George.

June 23—Eamon de Valera arrested in Dublin, but released under order that he should not be interfered with.

June 24—Prime Minister Lloyd George invites Eamon de Valera to conference in London.

June 30—Arthur Griffith, Prof. John MacNeill and other Sinn Fein leaders released from prison.

July 11—Truce goes into effect.

NORTHERN IRELAND PARLIAMENT ESTABLISHED.

Under the government of Ireland act passed by the British parliament in 1920 a parliament for northern Ireland comprising the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry was established in 1921. It is usually referred to as the Ulster parliament. Another body of the same kind was provided for the remainder of Ireland, but owing to Sinn Fein opposition was not organized.

Elections of members to the Ulster house of commons took place May 24 and to the senate June 11. Forty unionists and twelve nationalists and republicans were elected to the house. The nationalists and republicans, however, refused to take their seats. The members of the new parliament were sworn in June 6, but the chief formalities in connection with the organization of the new lawmaking body in Belfast took place June 22 in the presence of King George and Queen Mary.

The house of commons consists of fifty-two elected members and the senate of two ex officio and twenty-four elected members. Parliament has power to legislate except in imperial matters.

The Ulster ministry in 1921 was made up of the following:

Prime Minister—The Rt.-Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart., M. P.

Minister of Finance—The Rt.-Hon. Hugh Mac-Dowell Pollock, M. P.

Minister of Home Affairs—The Rt.-Hon. Sir Richard Dawson Bates, M. P.

Minister of Labor—The Rt.-Hon. John Miller Andrews, M. P.

Minister of Education—The marquis of Londonderry, K. G.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—The Rt.-Hon. Edward Mervyn Archdale, M. P.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland.
Covenant in effect, June 28, 1919.
Nations in league, 51.
First meeting of league council, Jan. 16, 1920.
First league assembly held, Nov. 15-Dec. 18, 1920.
Second league assembly held, Sept. 5-Oct. 5, 1921.
Permanent president, Jonkheer van Karnebeek, Netherlands.
Secretary-general, Sir James Eric Drummond, Great Britain.

SECOND LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

The second assembly of the league of nations was held in Geneva, Switzerland, beginning Sept. 5 and ending Oct. 5, 1921. Thirty-nine nations were represented when the session opened and six more were admitted later, making the total represented forty-five. Argentina, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru and Salvador were not represented. The full list of nations in the league follows:

Albania.
Argentina.
Australia.
Austria.
Belgium.
Bolivia.
The British Empire
Brazil.
Bulgaria.
Canada.
Chile.
China.
Colombia.
Costa Rica.
Cuba.
Czecho-Slovakia.
Denmark.
Esthonia.
Finland.
France.
Greece.
Guatemala.
Haiti.
Honduras.
India.
Italy.
Japan.
Latvia.
Liberia.
Lithuania.
Luxemburg.
The Netherlands.
New Zealand.
Nicaragua.
Norway.
Panama.
Paraguay.
Persia.
Peru.
Poland.
Portugal.
Roumania.
Salvador.
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.
Siam.
South Africa.
Spain.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.

Jonkheer van Karnebeek, foreign minister of the Netherlands, was elected permanent president of the assembly. The work before the assembly was divided among six main committees, on each of which all the member nations were represented, giving them a plenary status. The committees, the character of their work and the chairman and vice-chairman of each were as follows:

No. 1. Constitutional and legal questions, including amendments to the covenant and the interpretation of article 18 for the registration of treaties. Chairman, M. Scialoja, Italy; vice-chairman, M. Urrutia, Colombia.

No. 2. Questions regarding the technical organizations, including the transit, the health, and the economic and financial organizations. Chairman, Mr. Jonescu, Roumania; vice-chairman, Freire d'Andrade, Portugal.

No. 3. Reduction of armaments and blockade. Chairman, H. Branting, Sweden; vice-chairman, M. Aguero y Betancourt, Cuba.

No. 4. The finances and the internal organization of the league, including the report of the committee on the secretariat and the allocation of expenses. Chairman, M. Edwards, Chile; vice-chairman, Herluf Zahle, Denmark.

No. 5. Humanitarian and social questions, such as typhus, opium, the traffic in women and children, deportation of women and children in Asia Minor, and the international co-ordination of intellectual work. Chairman, Mr. Doherty, Canada; vice-chairman, Tang Tsai-Fou, China.

No. 6. Political questions, including the applications of five states for membership and the Albanian situation. Chairman, M. le Comte de Gimeno, Spain; vice-chairman, M. Escalante, Venezuela.

The presidents of these six committees became ipso facto vice-presidents of the assembly. After their designation, the assembly proceeded to the election of six other vice-presidents to form the bureau of the assembly, consisting of the president, the secretary-general and the twelve vice-presidents. The six vice-presidents chosen by vote of the assembly were as follows:

M. Bourgeois, France.
M. da Cunha, Brazil.
Mr. Balfour, Great Britain.
Viscount Ishii, Japan.
M. Hymans, Belgium.
M. Benes, Czecho-Slovakia.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

On Sept. 14 the assembly and the council elected the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice. In accordance with the statute, the assembly and the council each proceeded to its selection simultaneously and independently of the other and on the principle that any candidates who might be selected by both bodies should be declared elected. For this purpose the assembly held a regular public meeting at the Salle de la Reformation, while the council met in private at the secretariat, thus assuring that there should be no communication between the two bodies. Because of the wideness of the choice and the necessary complexity of the election machinery, it had been estimated that many days might be required for balloting. Instead, however, all eleven judges and three of the four deputy judges were finally agreed upon and declared elected before nightfall of the first day's ballot, and the fourth and last deputy judge was elected two days later.

The following were elected full members of the court:

Viscount Robert Bannatyne Finlay, Great Britain.
Charles Andre Weiss, France.
Dionisio Anzilotti, Italy.
John Bassett Moore, United States.
Rafael Altamira, Spain.
Ruy Barbosa, Brazil.
Antonio de Bustamente, Cuba.
Max Huber, Switzerland.
B. J. C. Loder, the Netherlands.
Didrik Galtrup Gjedde Nyholm, Denmark.
Yorozo Oda, Japan.

The four deputy judges elected were:
Demetriu Negulescu, Roumania.
Wang Chung-hui, China.
Mihailo Johanovic, Jugo Slavia.
Frederick V. N. Beichman, Norway.

The definite creation of the Permanent Court of International Justice was assured before the assembly met, the statute having been ratified by a majority of the states members of the league. Some of the leading features of the approved draft creating the court follow:

This court shall be in addition to the court of arbitration organized by The Hague convention of 1899 and 1907, and to the special tribunals of arbitration to which states are always at liberty to submit their disputes for settlement.

The Permanent Court of International Justice shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality, from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries, for appointment to

the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

The court shall consist of fifteen members, eleven judges and four deputy judges. The number of judges and deputy judges may be hereafter increased by the assembly, upon the proposal of the council of the league of nations, to a total of fifteen judges and six deputy judges.

The members of the court shall be elected by the assembly and the council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the court of arbitration, in accordance with the following provisions:

At least three months before the date of the election the secretary-general of the league of nations shall address a written request to the members of the court of arbitration, belonging to the states mentioned in the annex to the covenant or to the states which shall have joined the league subsequently, inviting them to undertake, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the court.

At every election the electors shall bear in mind that not only should all the persons appointed as members of the court possess the qualifications required, but the whole body also should represent the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the assembly and the council shall be considered as elected.

In the event of more than one candidate of the same nationality being elected by the votes of both the assembly and the council the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

The members of the court shall be elected for nine years. They may be re-elected. They shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall complete any cases which they may have begun.

The seat of the court shall be established at The Hague. The president and registrar shall reside at the seat of the court.

A session shall be held every year. Unless otherwise provided by rules of court this session shall begin on the 15th of June, and shall continue for so long as may be necessary to complete the cases on the list. The president may summon an extraordinary meeting of the court whenever necessary.

If, for some special reason, a member of the court considers that he cannot take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the president. If, for some special reason, the president considers that one of the members of the court should not sit on a particular case, he shall give notice to the member concerned. In the event of the president and the member not agreeing as to the course to be adopted in any such case, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the court.

The full court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise. If eleven judges cannot be present, deputy judges shall be called upon to sit, in order to make up this number. If, however, eleven judges are not available, a quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the court.

The expenses of the court shall be borne by the league of nations, in such a manner as shall be decided by the assembly upon the proposal of the council.

The court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine suits between states.

The court shall be open of right to the states mentioned in the annex to the covenant, and to such others as shall subsequently enter the league of nations. Other states may have access to it. The conditions under which the court shall be open of right or accessible to states which are not members of the league of nations shall be determined by the council, in accordance with article 17 of the covenant.

When a dispute has arisen between states, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, and no agreement has been made to choose another jurisdiction, the party complaining may bring the case before the court. The court shall, first of all, decide whether the preceding conditions have been complied with; if so, it shall hear and determine the dispute according to the terms and within the limits of the next article.

Between states which are members of the league of nations, the court shall have jurisdiction (and this without any special convention giving it jurisdiction) to hear and determine cases of a legal nature, concerning: (a) The interpretation of a treaty; (b) any question of international law; (c) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation; (d) the nature or extent of reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation; (e) the interpretation of a sentence passed by the court.

The court shall also take cognizance of all disputes of any kind which may be submitted to it by a general or particular convention between the parties. In the event of a dispute as to whether a certain case comes within any of the categories above mentioned, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the court.

The court shall, within the limits of its jurisdiction as defined in article 34, apply in the order as follows:

1. International conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states.
2. International custom, as evidence of a general practice, which is accepted as law.
3. The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations.
4. Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

The court shall give an advisory opinion upon any question or dispute of an international nature referred to it by the council or assembly. When the court shall give an opinion on a question of an international nature which does not refer to any dispute that may have arisen, it shall appoint a special commission of from three to five members. When it shall give an opinion upon a question which forms the subject of an existing dispute it shall do so under the same conditions as if the case had been actually submitted to it for decision.

The official language of the court shall be French. The court may, at the request of the contesting parties, authorize another language to be used before it.

A state desiring to have recourse to the court shall lodge a written application addressed to the registrar. The application shall indicate the subject of the dispute and name the contesting parties. The registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned. He shall also notify the members of the league of nations through the secretary-general.

The hearing in court shall be public, unless the court, at the written request of one of the parties, accompanied by a statement of his reasons, shall otherwise decide.

Whenever one of the parties shall not appear before the court, or shall fail to defend his case, the other party may call upon the court to decide in favor of his claim. The

court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with articles 33 and 34, but also that the claim is supported by substantial evidence and well founded in fact and law.

All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present at the hearing. In the event of an equality of votes, the president or his deputy shall have a casting vote.

If the judgment given does not represent, wholly or in part, the unanimous opinion of the judges, the dissenting judges shall be entitled to have the fact of their dissent or reservations mentioned in it. But the reasons for their dissent or reservations shall not be expressed in the judgment.

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of uncertainty as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the court shall construe it upon the request of any party.

An application for revision of a judgment can be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some new fact, of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the court and also to the party claiming the revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence. The proceedings for revision will be opened by a judgment of the court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground. The court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision. No application for revision may be made after the lapse of five years from the date of the sentence.

Should a state consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the court to be permitted to intervene as a third party. It will be for the court to decide upon this request.

Whenever the construction of a convention in which states, other than those concerned in the case, are parties, is in question, the registrar shall notify all such states forthwith. Every state so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be as binding upon it as upon the original parties to the dispute.

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.

Though the election of judges and deputy judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice was perhaps the most important act of the second assembly, other subjects were dealt with. Proposed amendments to the covenant of the league were disposed of finally or passed over for action at the third session of the assembly. Owing to the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice certain drafting changes were made in articles 12, 13 and 15. In brief, they would give equal prominence to the process of "judicial settlement" as to that of arbitration as one of the methods enumerated in the covenant for the settlement of disputes.

The amendments proposed by the Norwegian and Swedish governments for the establishment of permanent commissions of arbitration and conciliation was not accepted, though the procedure of conciliation was approved as in conformity with the spirit of the covenant, and the council was invited to appoint a committee to investigate the specific proposals made, with a view to formulating a body of rules. Similarly, the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish proposals to render more absolute and more precise the obligation to resort to arbitration were not accepted, as it was felt desirable to leave to the parties to a dispute a free choice between various procedures of settlement, and not to impose compulsory arbitration.

What was considered the most important amendment offered, namely, the Canadian proposal for the elimination of article 10, developed a wide divergence of views. The original committee on amendments had proposed a detailed interpretative resolution for adoption by the assembly. It was decided, however, that owing to the widely different opinions expressed as to the legal bearing of article 10 in its relationship to other articles of the covenant, and owing to the great strength of the legal and political arguments made both for and against it, the assembly should postpone decision until its next session, with the understanding that this proposal be decided before any other amendment.

The Czecho-Slovak amendment, that agreements between a limited number of members of the league might not only be approved by the league but should also be encouraged by it and initiated under its auspices, was not accepted. Though the committee on amendments had approved a text along these lines, the assembly felt that there was not yet occasion to amend article 21, especially as the present text did not exclude the application of the ideas contained in the proposed amendment. At the same time it drew attention to the fact that agreements tending to define or complete the engagements contained in the covenant for the maintenance of peace or the promotion of international co-operation, may be regarded as of a nature likely to contribute to the progress of the league in the path of practical realizations.

The Argentine amendment, "that all sovereign states recognized by the community of nations be admitted to join the league of nations in such a manner that if they do not become members of the league this can only be the result of a voluntary decision on their part," was considered at length. It was recognized that the Argentine was actuated by the highest motives in proposing a clause which would unconditionally throw open the doors of the league to all states, but at the same time it was felt that the proposed amendment was not only admitted by its authors to be imperfect in drafting but that it aimed at a radical transformation of the whole character of the league, and would require several other fundamental changes in the covenant. Consequently, though certain of these difficulties might be met by textual changes, the assembly reluctantly decided that, in view of the regrettable absence of the Argentine delegation, and until the principle contained in its proposal could be accepted, any decision on the amendment proposed should be postponed.

Similarly, certain other less important proposals were not accepted. The Scandinavian proposal that the assembly should meet annually at a fixed date and that a certain number of members of the league might convene a special assembly at any other time was felt unnecessary, as adequate provision is already made to this end in the assembly's rules of procedure. Also, it was felt unwise to propose any amendment to article 1 as regards the admission or affiliation of small states with the league. The Colombian proposal that unanimity be not required for assembly decisions developing articles of the covenant was withdrawn.

ECONOMIC BLOCKADE.

The method of application of article 16, whereby states members of the league agree to declare an economic blockade against a state which goes to war in disregard of its engagements under articles 12, 13 and 15 of

the covenant, was discussed at length by the first assembly, formed the object of a study by the special blockade commission in August and was further analyzed both in committee and in full session of the second assembly. As a result, a series of amendments to the covenant were approved by the assembly without dissent, subject to the prescribed ratification of all the members of the council and half the states represented in the assembly. Pending that ratification, it was agreed that the amendments should constitute rules for guidance, which the assembly recommends as a provisional measure to the council and the members of the league as regards the application of article 16. The resolutions adopted follow:

1. Subject to the special provisions of article 17, the economic measures referred to in article 16 shall be applicable only in the specific cases referred to in this article.

2. The unilateral action of the defaulting state cannot create a state of war. It merely entitles the other members of the league to resort to war or to declare themselves in a state of war with the covenant-breaking state; but it is in accordance with the spirit of the covenant that the league of nations should attempt, at least at the outset, to avoid war and to restore peace by economic pressure.

3. It is the duty of each member of the league to decide for itself whether a breach of the covenant has been committed. The fulfillment of their duties under article 16 is required from members of the league by the express terms of the covenant, and they cannot neglect them without breach of their treaty obligations.

4. All cases of breach of covenant under article 16 shall be referred to the council as a matter of urgency at the request of any member of the league. Further, if a breach of covenant be committed, or if there arise a danger of such breach being committed, the secretary-general shall at once give notice thereof to all the members of the council. Upon receipt of such a request by a member of the league, or of such a notice by the secretary-general, the council will meet as soon as possible. The council shall summon representatives of the parties to the conflict and of all states which are neighbors of the defaulting state, or which normally maintain close economic relations with it, or whose co-operation would be especially valuable for the application of article 16.

5. If the council is of opinion that a state has been guilty of a breach of covenant, the minutes of the meeting at which that opinion is arrived at shall be immediately sent to all members of the league, accompanied by a statement of reasons and by an invitation to take action accordingly. The fullest publicity shall be given to this decision.

6. For the purpose of assisting it to enforce article 16, the council may, if it thinks fit, be assisted by a technical committee. This committee will remain in permanent session as soon as the action decided on is taken, and may include, if desirable, representatives of the states specially affected.

7. The council should fix the date on which the enforcement of economic pressure, under article 16, is to be begun, and should give notice of that date to all the members of the league.

8. All states must be treated alike as regards the application of the measures of economic pressure, with the following reservations:

(a) It may be necessary to recommend the execution of special measures by certain states;

(b) If it is thought desirable to postpone, wholly or partially, in the case of certain states, the effective application of the economic sanctions laid down in article 16, such postponement shall not be permitted except in so far as it is desirable for the success of the common plan of action, or reduces to a minimum the losses and embarrassments which may be entailed in the case of certain members of the league by the application of the sanctions.

9. It is not possible to decide beforehand, and in detail, the various measures of an economic, commercial and financial nature to be taken in each case where economic pressure is to be applied.

When the case arises the council shall recommend to the members of the league a plan for joint action.

10. The interruption of diplomatic relations shall, in the first place, be limited to the withdrawal of the heads of missions.

11. Consular relations may possibly be maintained.

12. For the purposes of the severance of relations between persons belonging to the covenant-breaking state and persons belonging to other states members of the league, the test should be residence and not nationality.

13. In cases of prolonged application of economic pressure, measures of increasing stringency may be taken. The cutting off of the food supplies of the civil population of the defaulting state shall be regarded as an extremely drastic measure which shall only be applied if the other measures available are clearly inadequate.

14. Correspondence and all other methods of communication shall be subjected to special regulations.

15. Humanitarian relations shall be continued.

16. Efforts shall be made to arrive at arrangements which will insure the co-operation of states nonmembers of the league in the measures to be taken.

17. In special circumstances and in support of economic measures to be taken it may become advisable: (a) to establish an effective blockade of the seaboard of the covenant-breaking state; (b) to intrust to some members of the league the execution of the blockade operations.

18. The council shall urge upon all the states members of the league that their governments should take the necessary preparatory measures, above all of a legislative character, to enable them to enforce at short notice the necessary measures of economic pressure.

BUDGET AND OTHER MATTERS.

Reports were submitted and approved with reference to improvement of means of transit and communication, health organization, statistics and co-ordination of intellectual work. The provisional health organization, it was decided, should comprise a health committee and an epidemic commission. A new allocation of expenses was adopted and the budget for 1922 was fixed at 20,748,455 gold francs (about $4,149,691).

Reports were made on the disputes between Poland and Lithuania, Bolivia and Chile, Albania and Jugo Slavia and on troubles in Austria, eastern Galicia and Armenia.

It was decided that the various nations could not be asked to grant official credits for the relief of famine sufferers in Russia. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen reported that in addition to what was being done by Mr. Hoover's organization and other agencies $25,000,000 was needed to save millions from death by starvation.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Dr. Nansen, who had been intrusted by the council with the repatriation of prisoners of war, many of whom had suffered for as much as six years from hunger, disease, cold, bad accommodation, lack of clothing and mental anguish, read to the assembly a detailed report of his work and was congratulated by the president, M. van Karnebeek, on behalf of the assembly, for the results achieved. Dr. Nansen stated that he had secured from certain governments represented on the international committee of relief credits, at first Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Holland, and later Great Britain and France, credits totaling £400,000 ($2,000,000), against which approximately 380,000 men had been returned to their families, many of them from the most remote parts of the Russian empire, where communication was exceedingly difficult.

IMPORTANT LEAGUE COMMITTEES.

Committee on Reduction of Armament.

Appointed by the council—Rene Viviani, France; Dr. Rivas Vicuna, Chile; H. A. L. Fisher, Great Britain; Senator Carlo Schanzer, Italy; Schichita Tatsuke, Japan; Hjalmar Branting, Sweden.

From the permanent disarmament commission—Capt. Penido, Brazil; Admiral Sir Somerset A. Gough Calthorpe, Great Britain; Rear-Admiral Marquis de Magaz, Spain; Marshal Fayolle, France; Maj.-Gen. Giovanni Marietti, Italy; Gen. Inagaki, Japan.

From the provisional economic and financial commission—Economic section: Dem Jancovici, Roumania, and Prof. Benini, Italy; financial section: Sir James Brungate, India, and Albert Janssen, Belgium.

From the international labor bureau—Employers' group: M. F. Hodacz, Czecho-Slovakia; M. Langkjaer, Denmark; Thomas Findley, Canada. Labor group: Leon Jouhaux, France; M. J. Oudegeest, Netherlands; Johan A. J. Thorberg, Sweden.

Blockade Committee.

Cuba, Dr. Aristides de Aguero y Betancourt, minister at Berlin; France, M. Jean Gout; Great Britain, Sir William Finlay; Italy, Senator Carlo Schanzer, vice-president of the council of state; Japan, Dr. Minoru Oka, former subhead of the ministry of commerce and agriculture; Norway, Vice-Admiral Christian Sparre; Spain, Senor Pablo Garnica, former minister of justice, and Switzerland, Prof. Max Huber, legal adviser of the federal political department. Dr. A. Hammarskjoeld of Sweden was deputed by the secretariat to act as secretary for the committee.

Health Committee.

Dr. G. S. Buchanan, Great Britain; M. Velghe, Belgium; Prof. Madsen, Denmark; Senor Pulido, Spain; Prof. Leon Bernard, France; Dr. Charles Havelock, India; Dr. Alberto Lutrario, Italy; Dr. Yoneji Myagawa, Japan; Dr. Calmette, Morocco; Dr. Mimbela, Peru; Dr. Chodzko, Poland; Dr. Carriere, Switzerland; Dr. Luigi Carozzi, international labor office; Prof. Winslow, League of Red Cross societies.

Consultative Commission on Communications and Traffic.

Belgium, Dr. Armand Stievenard, assistant minister of communications; Brazil, E. Montarroyos, engineer and former captain of the general staff; Chile, M. F. Amunategui, consul-general in France; China, Dr. Chou-Wei, civil engineer; Cuba, Dr. Aristides de Aguero y Betancourt, minister at Berlin; Czecho-Slovakia, Dr. Ottokar Lankas, director of transport in the ministry of railways; Denmark, P. A. Holck-Colding, bureau chief in the department of public works; Great Britain, Col. J. E. Baldwin, British representative on the central Rhine commission and the international Elbe commission; Spain, Guillermo Brockman, inspector-general of bridges and roads; Esthonia, C. R. Pusta, minister to France and Italy; France, Senator Albert Claveille, former minister of public works and president of the central Rhine commission; Italy, Girolamo Sinigalia, chief inspector of railroads and Italian representative on the central Rhine commission and the international Elbe commission; Japan, Dr. S. Satake, former director-general in the ministry of railways; Holland, Dr. J. W. M. Van Eysinga, professor at the University of Leyden and member of the central Rhine commission; Poland, Dr. Bohdan Winiarski, professor of law at the University of Posen; Switzerland, Dr. Robert Herold, director of railways and assistant professor at the University of Zurich; Uruguay, B. Fernandez y Medina, minister to Spain.

PUBLICITY BUREAU IN NEW YORK.

For the purpose of giving publicity in the United States and America generally to the work of the league of nations there has been established in New York city what is called the league of nations news bureau. The offices are in room 2702 Woolworth building and the officers are:

Chairman—Herbert S. Houston.
Vice-Chairman—Talcott Williams.
Director—Raymond B. Fosdick.
Associate Directors—Denys P. Myers, Allan P. Ames, Edwin Bjorkman.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

The full text of the league of nations covenant, constituting part 1 of the treaty of Versailles, follows:

The High Contracting Parties,

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,

by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and

by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another,

Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

Article 1.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

Article 2.

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

Article 3.

The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

Article 4.

The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, together with representatives of four other Members of the League. These four members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League.

At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

Article 5.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

Article 6.

The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article 7.

The Seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

Article 8.

The Members of the League recognise that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to war-like purposes.

Article 9.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 and on military, naval and air questions generally.

Article 10.

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article 11.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article 12.

The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

Article 13.

The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

Article 14.

The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

Article 15.

If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 12 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

Article 16.

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

Article 17.

In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not

a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Article 18.

Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Article 19.

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

Article 20.

The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Article 21.

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

Article 22.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilisation, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

Article 23.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League:

(a) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organisations:

(b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control:

(c) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs:

(d) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest:

(e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind:

(f) will endeavour to take steps in matters

of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

Article 24.

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

Article 25.

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and cooperation of duly authorised voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

Article 26.

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.

ANNEX.

I. Original Members of the League of Nations Signatories of the Treaty of Peace.

United States of America.	Cuba.	Nicaragua.
Belgium.	Ecuador.	Panama.
Bolivia.	France.	Peru.
Brazil.	Greece.	Poland.
British Empire	Guatemala.	Portugal.
Canada.	Haiti.	Roumania.
Australia.	Hedjaz.	Serb-Croat-Slovene State
South Africa.	Honduras.	Siam.
New Zealand.	Italy.	Czecho-Slovakia.
India.	Japan.	Uruguay.
China.	Liberia.	

States Invited to Accede to the Covenant.

Argentine Republic.	Netherlands.	Spain.
Chile.	Norway.	Sweden.
Colombia.	Paraguay.	Switzerland.
Denmark.	Persia.	Venezuela.
	Salvador.	

II. First Secretary General of the League of Nations.

The Honorable Sir James Eric Drummond, K. C. M. G., C. B.

ATTEMPT TO KILL AMBASSADOR HERRICK.

On Oct. 19, 1921, an attempt was made to assassinate Myron T. Herrick, United States ambassador to France, by means of an infernal machine presumably sent by communists in an effort to save from punishment two Italians convicted of murder in Massachusetts. The bomb was sent by registered mail to the embassy in Paris and taken by a secretary to the ambassador's residence, where it was opened by his valet. An explosion followed, resulting in painful injuries to the valet. The ambassador himself was in another room and was not hurt. Two days later seven policemen and five citizens were wounded by the explosion of a hand grenade thrown by communists in the lobby of the Salle Wagram as a body of gendarmes arrived at the hall to arrest a group of reds preparing to march on the American embassy. Many threats had previously been made against United States officials in various European capitals in connection with the same case.

THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE.

On April 15, 1920, four or five men in an automobile shot Frederick A. Parmenter, paymaster, and his guard, Alessandro Berardelli, in an attempt to steal the Slater and Morrill Shoe company pay roll at South Braintree, twenty-five miles from Dedham, Mass.

Niccola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were arrested on May 5, 1920. Elaborate plans were made for their defense, many of the country's leading radicals backing up their offers of support with contributions which finally totaled $60,000.

The case hinged on the question of identity. Several witnesses of the holdup and killing testified that the defendants were in the gang. Vanzetti was identified in the courtroom as one of a band who held up a paymaster at Bridgewater in December, 1919. He had been convicted and sentenced to ten to twelve years at state prison and was out on appeal when the South Braintree murder took place.

Both Sacco and Vanzetti were members of a group which disseminated soviet propaganda by voice and literature. They had been in this country more than a decade and neither had taken out naturalization papers. They were especially active, according to witnesses at the trial, before America entered the war, in their anti-allied mischief.

When the United States draft act went into effect both men fled to Mexico, returning only after the armistice. When arrested the police found enough ammunition to kill thirty-seven persons and heaps of anarchistic literature in their rooms.

Italy's interest in the case was awakened by the widespread announcement of fellow radicals that the two prisoners would be "railroaded to the gallows," and by the affidavit, presented by the defense, of one Cocci, a former clerk at the Italian consulate here, that Sacco was at the consulate on April 15, the day the murders occurred. Vanzetti advanced an alibi that he was in Plymouth selling fish at the time of the killing.

The trial took place in Dedham and lasted six weeks. It was characterized by intense feeling, citizens of Dedham clashing frequently with radicals who were attending the trial.

In his charge to the jury Superior Judge Webster Thayer said:

"Let your eyes be blinded to every ray of sympathy or prejudice and let them be willing to receive the sunshine of truth, reason, sound judgment, justice and common sense. You are not to allow the fact that these men are Italians to influence you at all. Guilt or innocence does not depend on the place of one's birth."

The men were found guilty of murder in the first degree and given until Nov. 1 to file exceptions on questions of law.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ON DISARMAMENT.

The following resolutions were adopted by second assembly of the league of nations held in Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 5 to Oct. 5, 1921:

1. That it is desirable that the temporary mixed commission should be asked to continue the work which it has begun.

2. That the temporary mixed commission be asked to make proposals on general lines for the reduction of national armaments, which, in order to secure precision, should be in the form of a draft treaty or other equally definite plan, to be presented to the council, if possible, before the assembly next year.

In order to enable the temporary mixed commission to accomplish this task, the council should be asked to strengthen the temporary mixed commission.

3. That a statistical investigation be made with regard to the armaments of the various countries upon the lines indicated in the body of the report of the third committee.

4. That the temporary mixed commission be requested to continue the examination of the question of the private manufacture of armaments and the trade in arms.

5. That the council be requested to invite all the members of the league and interested states which are not members of the league to take part in an international conference on the private manufacture of arms and the trade in arms, which should meet as soon as possible at a date to be fixed under the responsibility of the council. It is considered highly desirable that this date should be prior to the next session of the assembly. The temporary mixed commission should be intrusted with the task of preparing the program of the conference and of submitting to it a draft convention.

6. That the urgent importance of ratifying the convention at the earliest possible moment be strongly impressed on all the states signatories to the arms traffic convention of St. Germain, whether members of the league of nations or not, and that at the same time all nonsignatory states be invited to adhere to the convention. The assembly expresses its earnest desire that the importance of this subject may be strongly urged at the forthcoming conference on disarmament at Washington.

7. The assembly, taking note of the view expressed in the report of the temporary mixed commission on the reduction of armaments with regard to the desirability of making provision for excluding the import of arms and ammunition in time of peace from countries in which the traffic is uncontrolled, invites the council to prepare a draft protocol for this purpose for the consideration of the various governments. At the same time it expresses the earnest hope that this procedure will not in any way be permitted to delay the general ratification of the convention of St. Germain. The steps that may eventually have to be taken for the destruction of the surplus stocks of munitions may be considered by the temporary mixed commission.

8. That, subject to the conditions set out in the recommendation of the first assembly, the recommendation that members of the league should undertake not to exceed for the next two financial years following the present year the sum total of expenditure on military, naval and air forces provided for in the budget of that year, be again forwarded to all members of the league, together with a statement showing the replies already received to this recommendation.

9. That the temporary mixed commission be asked to examine—in consultation with the permanent advisory commission—whether it is advisable to address an appeal to the scientific men of the world to publish their discoveries in poison gas and similar subjects, so as to minimize the likelihood of their being used in any future war.

10. That it is desirable that propaganda in favor of the reduction of armaments, as contemplated in the covenant, should be carried out with earnestness and conviction among all nations.

11. In pursuance of the third resolution of the first assembly, the assembly is of opinion that the secretariat should be asked to complete the organization of the section of the secretariat dealing with the question of the reduction of armaments, and that this section should have a directorship of its own, or other equivalent official organization, quite separate from and, if necessary, in addition to those already proposed by the fourth committee of the assembly.

RESOLUTIONS OF LEAGUE COUNCIL.

Immediately after the adjournment of the second assembly a set of resolutions, drafted by M. Leon Bourgeois of France, was adopted by the league assembly. The resolutions formed a part of a report submitted by him in regard to the action taken by the council on the assembly resolutions concerning the limitation of armament.

The council, after adopting the Bourgeois report, decided to make a direct appeal to the Washington conference through all the member states of the league there represented for the immediate and full consideration of the important question of the suppression of the private traffic in arms. With this purpose in view a letter was ordered sent to the league participants in the Washington conference asking them to obtain the support of the latter body for the ratification by all governments of the St. Germain convention of 1919 for the control and gradual elimination of the private traffic in all war materiel.

In four instances the council decided explicitly to postpone action on as many assembly resolutions until the results of the Washington conference have become known. This decision referred to the proposed international conference for the suppression of the private traffic in arms, the drafting of a protocol for the exclusion of arms and munitions even in times of peace from countries where the trade in those materiels is left uncontrolled; the renewal of the plea to all governments to keep two successive military and naval budgets within the sum allotted for such purposes in the current budget, and, finally, the systematic starting of propaganda in favor of the reduction of armaments among all nations.

On the other hand, the council took immediate steps not only to continue the temporary mixed commission on disarmament headed by M. Viviani of France, who is the chief delegate to Washington after Premier Briand leaves, but to further strengthen that body, in accordance with the desire of the assembly, by the addition of six new members of an international standing equal or approaching to that of Viviani, Branting, Schanzer, Fisher, Tatsuke and Rivas Vicuna. The present temporary commission has already been invited to submit nominations for this additional membership to the council.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

The full text of the resolutions proposed by M. Bourgeois and adopted by the council follows:

"The council instructs the secretary-general to inform M. Viviani, the president of the

temporary mixed commission on limitation of armaments, that the latter is asked to continue the work it has begun.

"The temporary mixed commission is invited to meet as early as possible and to lay before the council the names of new members up to the number of six which it desires to co-opt. The commission is invited to make proposals on general lines for the reduction of national armaments which, in order to secure precision, should be in the form of a draft treaty or other equally definite plan, to be presented to the council if possible before the assembly next year.

"The temporary mixed commission is asked to carry out its statistical investigation upon the lines indicated in the body of the assembly report on the reduction of armaments.

"The temporary mixed commission is requested to continue the examination of the question of the private manufacture of armaments and the trade in arms.

"A communication should be sent to the governments which will participate in the forthcoming Washington conference on disarmament, in the terms of the draft included in this report. In the meantime a new letter should be sent to the states which have not yet notified their attitude in respect of the convention of St. Germain to request them to do so.

"The temporary mixed commission shall be asked to examine—in consultation with the permanent advisory commission—whether it is advisable to address an appeal to the scientific men of the world to publish their discoveries in poison gas and similar subjects, so as to minimize the likelihood of their being used in any future war."

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS.*

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1850	$5,499,984.86	$5,212,953.43	.....
1860	8,518,067.40	19,170,609.89	$10,652,542.49
1870	19,772,220.65	23,998,837.63	4,226,616.98
1880	33,315,479.34	35,542,803.68	3,227,324.34
1890	60,882,097.92	66,259,547.84	5,377,449.92
1900	102,354,579.29	107,740,267.99	5,385,688.70
1910	224,128,657.62	229,977,224.50	5,881,481.95
1911	237,879,823.60	237,648,926.68	219,118.12
1912	246,744,015.88	248,525,450.08	1,785,523.10
1913	266,619,525.65	262,067,540.33	*4,510,650.91
1914	287,934,565.67	283,558,102.62	*4,376,463.05
1915	287,248,165.27	298,546,026.42	11,333,308.97
1916	312,057,689.00	306,204,033.00	*5,853,656.00
1917	329,726,116.00	319,889,905.00	*9,836,211.00
1918	388,975,962.24	324,833,728.47	64,142,233.77
1919	436,239,126.20	362,497,635.69	*73,741,490.51
1920	437,150,212.33	454,322,609.21	17,270,482.72
1921	463,491,274.70	620,993,675.65	157,502,398.95

*Surplus.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (1920 AND 1921).

	1920.	1921.
Revenues.		
Ordinary postal revenues	$424,406,471.45	$451,307,960.73
Revenues from money order business	10,313,740.88	9,061,530.43
Revenues from postal savings business	2,430,000.00	3,121,783.54
Total revenues from all sources	437,150,212.33	463,491,274.70
Expenditures.		
Expenditures on account of the current year	$432,159,444.64	$522,980,808.18
Expenditures on account of previous years	22,163,164.57	98,012,865.47
Total during year	454,322,609.21	620,993,675.65
Excess of revenues over expenditures	.....	.....
Excess of expenditures over revenues	17,172,396.88	157,502,398.95
Amount of losses by fire, burglary, bad debts, etc.	98,085.84	15,289.16
Surplus in postal revenues	.....	.....
Deficiency in postal revenues	17,270,482.72	157,517,689.11

1921 Revenues in Detail.

Postal revenues: Sales of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards	$403,892,342.98
Second class postage (pound rate) paid in money	25,499,780.14
Third and fourth class postage paid in money	14,106,686.92
Receipts from box rents	6,855,700.88
Letter postage paid in money	.06
Receipts from foreign mail transit service	282,380.92
Miscellaneous receipts	237,594.71
Fines and penalties	99,852.23
Receipts from unclaimed letters	233,621.89
Total postal revenues	451,307,960.73
Money order revenues: Revenues from domestic and international money order business	8,476,942.02
Revenues from invalid money orders	584,588.41
Total money order business	9,061,530.43
Revenues from postal savings business	3,121,783.54
Total revenues from all sources	463,491,274.70

CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

On July 10, 1921, the state department in Washington, D. C., issued the following official announcement:

"By direction of the president the state department makes the following announcement:

"The president, in view of the far-reaching importance of the question of limitation of armament, has approached with informal but definite inquiries the group of powers heretofore known as the principal allied and associated powers—that is, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to them to take part in a conference on this subject, to be held in Washington at a time to be mutually agreed upon. If the proposal is found to be acceptable, formal invitations for such a conference will be issued.

"It is manifest that the question of limitation of armament has a close relation to Pacific and far eastern problems, and the president has suggested that the powers especially interested in these problems should undertake in connection with this conference the consideration of all matters bearing upon their solution with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the far east. This has been communicated to the powers concerned, and China has also been invited to take part in the discussion relating to far eastern problems."

BORAH RESOLUTION.

The annual naval appropriation bill, approved July 12, 1921, contained the following clause (section 9), generally known as the "Borah resolution":

"The president is authorized and requested to invite the governments of Great Britain and Japan to send representatives to a conference, which shall be charged with the duty of promptly entering into an understanding or agreement by which the naval expenditures and building programs of each of said governments, to wit, the United States, Great Britain and Japan, shall be substantially reduced annually during the next five years to such an extent and upon such terms as may be agreed upon, which understanding or agreement is to be reported to the respective governments for approval."

SUGGESTION MEETS FAVOR.

President Harding's suggestion for a conference met with favor not only by the nations most directly concerned but by people generally throughout the world. The only note of skepticism came frome the militarists, especially in Prussia.

In the British house of commons on July 11 Prime Minister David Lloyd George said:

"The views of the president of the United States were made public by the American government this morning. It is known to the house that Mr. Harding has taken the momentous step of inviting the powers to a conference on the limitation of armaments, to be held at Washington in the near future, and he also suggests a preliminary meeting on Pacific and far eastern questions between the powers most directly interested in the peace and welfare of that great region which is assuming the first importance in international affairs. I need not say that we welcome with the utmost pleasure President Harding's wise and courteous initiative. In saying this I know that I speak for the empire as a whole. The world has been looking to the United States for such a lead. I am confident that the house will esteem it as an act of far-seeing statesmanship and will wholeheartedly wish it success. I need hardly say that no effort will be lacking to make it so on the part of the British empire, which shares to the full the liberal and progressive spirit inspiring it."

At a cabinet meeting in Tokyo July 12 the following conclusion was arrived at:

"Disarmament cannot be opposed as a principle. Naturally the different powers hold different ideas, but, provided a way is pointed out in which to secure disarmament without threatening the safety of the state, Japan will welcome such a move as a contribution to world peace and the happiness of mankind. Therefore, the imperial government welcomes President Harding's invitation and is ready to participate in the conference."

On the same date it was announced in Paris that France would be pleased to accept an invitation to the suggested conference. In Rome the foreign ministry officially notified the American embassy that President Harding's plan for a conference on the limitation of armament met with the full approval of the Italian government. China at the same time asked to be included in the conference.

TEXT OF INVITATION.

The text of the formal invitation to the limitation of armament conference sent to the powers by President Harding was made public by Secretary Hughes of the state department Aug. 11. It was as follows:

"The president is deeply gratified at the cordial response to his suggestion that there should be a conference on the subject of limitation of armament, in connection with which Pacific and far eastern questions should also be discussed.

"Productive labor is staggering under an economic burden too heavy to be borne unless the present vast public expenditures are greatly reduced. It is idle to look for stability, or the assurance of social justice, or the security of peace, while wasteful and unproductive outlays deprive effort of its just reward and defeat the reasonable expectation of progress.

"The enormous disbursements in the rivalries of armaments manifestly constitute the greater part of the incumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity, and avoidable or extravagant expense of this nature is not only without economic justification but is a constant menace to the peace of the world rather than an assurance of its preservation.

"Yet there would seem to be no ground to expect the halting of these increasing outlays unless the powers most largely concerned find a satisfactory basis for an agreement to effect their limitation. The time is believed to be opportune for these powers to approach this subject directly and in conference, and while, in the discussion of limitation of armament, the question of naval armament may naturally have first place, it has been thought best not to exclude questions pertaining to other armament to the end that all practicable measures of relief may have appropriate consideration.

"It may also be found advisable to formulate proposals by which in the interest of humanity the use of the new agencies of warfare may be suitably controlled.

"It is, however, quite clear that there can be no final assurance of the peace of the world in the absence of the desire for peace, and the prospect of reduced armaments is not a hopeful one unless this desire finds expression in a practical effort to remove causes of misunderstanding and to seek ground for agreement as to principles and their application.

"It is the earnest wish of this government that through an interchange of views with the facilities afforded by a conference it may be possible to find a solution of Pacific and far eastern problems, of unquestioned importance at this time—that is, such common understandings with respect to matters which have been and are of international concern as may serve

to promote enduring friendships among our peoples.

"It is not the purpose of this government to attempt to define the scope of the discussion in relation to the Pacific and far east, but rather to leave this to be the subject of suggestions to be exchanged before the meeting of the conference in the expectation that the spirit of friendship and a cordial appreciation of the importance of the elimination of sources of controversy will govern the final decision.

"Accordingly, in pursuance of the proposal which has been made and in the light of the gracious indication of its acceptance, the president invites the government of Great Britain to participate in a conference on the subject of limitation of armament in connection with which Pacific and far eastern questions will also be discussed, to be held in Washington on the eleventh day of November, 1921."

MONEY FOR CONFERENCE.

The urgent deficiency appropriation act approved Aug. 24, 1921, contained the following provision:

"Conference on the subject of the limitation of armament: To enable the United States government suitably to participate in the conference on the subject of the limitation of armament to be held in the city of Washington and for the compensation of delegates or other representatives, clerks and employes, including personal services in the District of Columbia, notwithstanding the provision of any other act, expenses of transportation, subsistence, printing in English and other languages (including publication of the proceedings), stationery and supplies, entertainment of delegates and such other objects as the president may deem necessary, to be disbursed under the direction of the secretary of state, $200,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, That a report shall be made to congress not later than June 30, 1922, of the expenditures hereunder."

AGENDA SUGGESTED.

It was announced in Washington on Sept. 20 that the following tentative agenda had been transmitted to the powers which had been invited to take part in the conference, with the information that it was essentially suggestive and subject to amendments or additions:

Limitation of Armament.

1. Limitation of naval armament—Basis of limitation. Extent of limitation. Fulfillment of conditions.

2. Rules for control of new agencies of warfare.

3. Limitation of land armament.

Pacific and Far Eastern Questions.

1. Questions relating to China—Principles to be applied.

2. Application to subjects.

(a) Territorial integrity.

(b) Administrative integrity.

(c) Open door—Equality of administrative and industrial opportunity.

(d) Concessions—Monopolies and other economic privileges.

(e) Development of railways.

(f) Preferential railroad rates.

(g) Status of existing commitments. Questions relating to Siberia. Similar questions relating to China.

3. Mandated islands.

OTHER NATIONS INVITED.

On Oct. 4 Secretary of State Hughes sent formal invitations to the governments of Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal for the conference in Washington on Pacific problems. The decision to invite these powers to attend that conference, which was to be distinct from the conference on the limitation of armament, was reached unanimously by the principal powers in consultation, and the invitations were in recognition of the fact that Belgium has large investments in the far east, including the Chinese railways, the Netherlands in the Dutch Indies and Portugal in Macao.

DELEGATES CHOSEN.

The following delegates were chosen by the various powers concerned, and most of those from foreign countries were in Washington some days prior to the date set for the opening of the conference:

United States.

Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state, republican.

Henry Cabot Lodge, senator from Massachusetts and chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, republican.

Elihu Root, former secretary of state and later senator from New York, republican.

Oscar W. Underwood, senator from Alabama and democratic leader in the senate.

The following acted as advisory committee to the United States delegates:

George Sutherland, former United States senator from Utah.

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce.

Gen. John J. Pershing, chief of staff of United States army.

Admiral W. L. Rodgers, member of the general board of the navy.

Representative Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the house.

Gov. John M. Parker of Louisiana.

Henry P. Fletcher, undersecretary of state.

Col. J. M. Wainwright, assistant secretary of war.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Katharine Phillips Edson of California.

Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan of New York.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minnesota.

William Boyce Thompson of New York.

Willard Saulsbury, former United States senator from Delaware.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Walter George Smith of Pennsylvania, former president of the Federation of Catholic Societies of Pennsylvania.

Carmi Thompson of Ohio, former treasurer of the United States.

Charles S. Barrett of Georgia, president of the Farmers' National union.

Harold M. Sewell of Maine, former consul-general in Samoa and minister to Hawaii.

Technical staff-general: John Van A. MacMurray, chief, division of far eastern affairs, department of state; D. C. Poole, chief, division of Russian affairs of state; Prof. E. T. Williams, former chief, division of far eastern affairs, department of state; J. Butler Wright, counselor of embassy; Leland Harrison, counselor of embassy; Edward Bell, counselor of embassy; Prof. G. H. Blakeslee, Clark university; W. S. Rogers, department of state; Nelson T. Johnson, department of state; E. L. Neville, department of state; S. W. Stratton, director, bureau of standards, department of commerce; J. H. Dillinger, department of commerce; Prof. Edgar F. Smith, University of Pennsylvania; William S. Culbertson, United States tariff commission; Frederick K. Neilsen, solicitor, department of state; Chandler P. Anderson, former counselor, department of state; J. Reuben Clark, former solicitor, department of state; Prof. George G. Wilson, Harvard university.

For the army: Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, Maj.-Gen. C. C. Williams, Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, Col. John McA. Palmer, Col. B. H. Wells, Lieut.-Col. Stuart Heintzelman, Louis Cohen, technical expert.

For the navy: Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Rear-Admiral William A. Moffet, Capt. William V. Pratt, Capt. Frank H. Schofield, Capt. Luke McNamee, Capt. Samuel W. Bryant, L. W. Austin, technical expert.

Great Britain.

David Lloyd George, prime minister. (Detained at home by Irish conference.)

Arthur J. Balfour, president of the council.

Lord Lee of Fareham, first lord of the admiralty.

Sir Auckland Geddes, ambassador, in the absence of Mr. Lloyd George.

Delegates representing dominions:

Canada—Sir Robert Borden, former premier.

Australian Commonwealth—George F. Pearce, minister of defense.

India—V. S. Srinivas Sastri, member of the viceregal council.

New Zealand—Sir J. W. Salmond.

Chief Bristish advisers—For the navy, Admiral David Beatty; for the army, Earl Cavan; for the air force, Air Marshal Higgins.

France.

Aristide Briand, premier.

Rene Viviani, former premier.

Albert Sarraut, minister of colonies.

Jules Jusserand, ambassador to the United States.

Chief military adviser, Marshal Ferdinand Foch; chief naval adviser, Admiral le Bon.

Italy.

Marchese Della Torretta, minister of foreign affairs.

Carlo Schanzer, former minister of the treasury.

Luigi Albertini.

Chief military adviser, Gen. Armando Diaz.

Japan.

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president house of peers.

Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, minister of the navy.

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, ambassador to the United States.

Chief naval adviser, Vice-Admiral Kanji Kato, director of the naval staff college; chief military adviser, Maj.-Gen. K. Tanaka, chief of the intelligence section, general staff; representing foreign office, Masanao Hanihara; representing premier's office, Sennosuke Yokota, member of the diet.

China.

Dr. Sao-Kee Alfred Sze, minister to the United States.

Dr. Chung Hui-wang, chief justice of Supreme court in Peking.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, former minister to Washington.

Holland.

Jonkheer Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek, minister of foreign affairs.

Jonkheer Dr. F. Beelaerts van Blokland, chief of department of diplomatic affairs in foreign ministry.

Dr. E. Moresco, vice-president of the Netherlands Indian council.

Belgium.

Baron E. de Cartier de Marchienne, ambassador to the United States.

Portugal.

Viscount d'Alte, ambassador to the United States.

OPENING OF CONFERENCE.

Though the date originally set for the opening of the conference was Nov. 11, it was found impracticable to begin on that day, as the president and many other officials were participants in the honors paid to America's unidentified dead warrior when he was laid at rest in Arlington cemetery. The first meeting was therefore held on Saturday, Nov. 12. It took place in Continental hall, which has seats for about 1,500 persons. The members of the senate and house occupied a portion of the balcony. On the main floor green baize covered tables had been placed, at which the delegates, their secretaries and other officials sat. These tables were set out in the form of a "U," permitting the entry of interpreters and stenographers. The American and British delegation occupied the end facing the assemblage, thus throwing Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour side by side. On the left were the French and Japanese delegations respectively, M. Briand occupying the corner seat. Opposite them were the British dominions, Canada, Australia, and India, with the Italians next. Delegates from the four smaller powers occupied the side facing the Americans and English, the Chinese being next to the Japanese, then the Portuguese, then the Dutch, and on the other end, next the Italians, the Belgians.

M. Kamerlynck, official interpreter at the Paris conference and the league of nations at Geneva, was in the center, immediately facing Mr. Hughes, and the official stenographers were beside him.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S ADDRESS.

When President Harding entered the hall a burst of applause greeted him and all the delegates arose. At 10:30 o'clock the proceedings began with a prayer by the Rev. W. S. Abernethy, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church in Washington. The president, standing between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour, then delivered the following address:

"Mr. Secretary and Members of the Conference, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great and happy privilege to bid the delegates to this conference a cordial welcome to the capital of the United States of America. It is not only a satisfaction to greet you because we were lately participants in a common cause, in which shared sacrifices and sorrows and triumphs brought our nations more closely together, but it is gratifying to address you as the spokesmen for nations whose convictions and attending actions have so much to do with the weal or woe of all mankind.

"It is not possible to overappraise the importance of such a conference. It is no unseemly boast, no disparagement of other nations which, though not represented, are held in highest respect, to declare that the conclusions of this body will have a signal influence on all human progress—on the fortunes of the world.

"Here is a meeting, I can well believe, which is an earnest of the awakened conscience of twentieth century civilization. It is not a convention of remorse nor a session of sorrow. It is not the conference of victors to define terms of settlement. Nor is it a council of nations seeking to remake humankind.

"It is rather a coming together, from all parts of the earth, to apply the better attributes of mankind to minimize the faults in our international relationships.

"Speaking as official sponsor for the invitation, I think I may say the call is not of the United States of America alone, it is rather the spoken word of a war wearied world, struggling for restoration, hungering and thirsting for better relationship, of hu-

manity crying for relief and craving assurances of lasting peace.

"It is easy to understand this worldwide aspiration. The glory of triumph, the rejoicing in achievement, the love of liberty, the devotion to country, the pangs of sorrow, the burdens of debt, the desolation of ruin—all these are appraised alike in all lands.

"Here in the United States we are but freshly turned from the burial of an unknown American soldier, when a nation sorrowed while paying him tribute. Whether it was spoken or not, a hundred millions of our people were summarizing the inexcusable causes, the incalculable cost, the unspeakable sacrifices, and the unutterable sorrows, and there was the ever impelling question: How can humanity justify or God forgive?

"Human hate demands no such toll; ambition and greed must be denied it. If misunderstanding must take the blame, then let us banish it, and let understanding rule and make good will regnant everywhere.

"All of us demand liberty and justice. There cannot be one without the other and they must be held the unquestioned possession of all peoples. Inherent rights are of God, and the tragedies of the world originate in their attempted denial. The world to-day is infringing their enjoyment by arming to defend or deny, when simple sanity calls for their recognition through common understanding.

"Out of the cataclysm of the world war came new fellowships, new convictions, new aspirations. It is ours to make the most of them. A world staggering with debt needs its burden lifted. Humanity, which has been shocked by wanton destruction, would minimize the agencies of that destruction. Contemplating the measureless cost of war and the continuing burden of armament, all thoughtful peoples wish for real limitation of armament and would like war outlawed.

"In soberest reflection the world's hundreds of millions who pay in peace and die in war wish their statesmen to turn the expenditures for destruction into means of construction, aimed at a higher state for those who live and follow after.

"It is not alone that the world cannot readjust itself and cast aside the excess burdens without relief from the leaders of men. War has grown progressively cruel and more destructive from the first recorded conflict to this pregnant day, and the reverse order would more become our boasted civilization.

"Gentlemen of the conference, the United States welcomes you with unselfish hands. We harbor no fears; we have no sordid ends to serve; we suspect no enemy; we contemplate or apprehend no conquest. Content with what we have, we seek nothing which is another's. We only wish to do with you that finer, nobler thing which no nation can do alone.

"We wish to sit with you at the table of international understanding and good will. In good conscience we are eager to meet you frankly, and invite and offer co-operation. The world demands a sober contemplation of the existing order and the realization that there can be no cure without sacrifice, not by one of us, but by all of us.

"I do not mean surrendered rights, or narrowed freedom, or denied aspirations, or ignored national necessities. Our republic would no more ask for these than it would give. No pride need be humbled, no nationality submerged, but I would have a mergence of minds committing all of us to less preparation for war and more enjoyment of fortunate peace.

"The higher hopes come of the spirit of our coming together. It is but just to recognize varying needs and peculiar positions. Nothing can be accomplished in disregard of national apprehensions.

"Rather, we should act together to remove the causes of apprehensions. This is not to be done in intrigue. Greater assurance is found in the exchanges of simple honesty and directness among men resolved to accomplish as becomes leaders among nations, when civilization itself has come to its crucial test.

"It is not to be challenged that government fails when the excess of its cost robs the people of the way to happiness and the opportunity to achieve. If the finer sentiments were not urging, the cold, hard facts of excessive cost and the eloquence of economics would urge us to reduce our armaments.

"If the concept of a better order does not appeal, then let us ponder the burden and the blight of continued competition.

"It is not to be denied that the world has swung along throughout the ages without heeding this call from the kindlier hearts of men. But the same world never before was so tragically brought to realization of the utter futility of passion's sway when reason and conscience and fellowship point a nobler way.

"I can speak officially only for our United States. Our hundred millions frankly want less of armament and none of war. Wholly free from guile, sure in our own minds that we harbor no unworthy designs, we accredit the world with the same good intent. So I welcome you, not alone in good will and high purpose, but with high faith.

"We are met for a service to mankind. In all simplicity, in all honesty, and all honor, there may be written here the avowals of a world conscience refined by the consuming fires of war and made more sensitive by the anxious aftermath.

"I hope for that understanding which will emphasize the guaranties of peace and for commitments to less burdens and a better order which will tranquilize the world.

"In such an accomplishment there will be added glory to your flags and ours and the rejoicing of mankind will make the transcending music of all succeeding time."

The assemblage rose and applauded President Harding as he withdrew at the end of his speech.

Secretary Hughes immediately arose and announced that French and English would be official languages at the conference, but that as copies of Mr. Harding's speech in French had been distributed, there would be no translation.

M. Briand was on his feet the instant M. Kamerlynck had translated Mr. Hughes' remark and thanked the secretary of state for the inclusion of the French language. Then Mr. Balfour rose, amid an outburst of cheering, and said:

"There is a universal practice that the nation which offers the conference hospitality shall provide the chairman and presiding genius. That would follow anyway, but the secretary of state not only has technical right but personal qualifications for the high and responsible duties of the office. I, therefore, feel on behalf of the British delegation that you, Mr. Secretary, should take the chair now and hereafter in all our sessions and on any committee of which you may be a member."

Another round of applause met this graceful compliment from the distinguished English diplomat as Mr. Hughes bowed his acceptance, while the heads of the other delegations nodded approvingly.

John W. Garrett of Baltimore, former minister at The Hague, was chosen secretary-general of the conference.

SECRETARY HUGHES' SPEECH.

Thereupon Secretary Hughes read a speech, which, it may be needless to say, was received with profound interest, not only by those who

heard it but by the whole world when it was published. It was as follows:

"It is with a deep sense of privilege and responsibility that I accept the honor you have conferred.

"Permit me to express the most cordial appreciation of the assurances of friendly cooperation which have been generously expressed by the representatives of all the invited governments. The earnest desire and purpose, manifested in every step in the approach to this meeting, that we should meet the reasonable expectation of a watching world by effective action suited to the opportunity is the best augury for the success of the conference.

"The president invited the governments of the British empire, France, Italy and Japan to participate in a conference on the subject of limitation of armament, in connection with which the Pacific and far eastern questions also would be discussed.

"It would have been most agreeable to the president to have invited all the powers to take part in this conference, but it was thought to be a time when other considerations should yield to the practical requirements of the existing exigency, and in this view the invitation was extended to the group known as the principal allied and associated powers, which, by reason of the conditions produced by the war, control in the main the armament of the world. The opportunity to limit armament lies within their grasp.

"It was recognized, however, that the interests of other powers in the far east made it appropriate that they should be invited to participate in the discussion of Pacific and far eastern problems, and, with the approval of the five powers, an invitation to take part in the discussion of those questions has been extended to Belgium, China, the Netherlands and Portugal.

"The inclusion of the proposal for the discussion of Pacific and far eastern questions was not for the purpose of embarrassing or delaying an agreement for limitation of armament, but rather to support that undertaking by availing ourselves of this meeting to endeavor to reach a common understanding as to the principles and policies to be followed in the far east, and thus greatly to diminish and, if possible, wholly to remove discernible sources of controversy. It is believed that by interchanges of views at this opportune time the governments represented here may find a basis of accord and thus give expression of their desire to assure enduring friendship.

"In the public discussions which have preceded the conference there have been apparently two competing views; one, that the consideration of armament should await the result of the discussion of far eastern questions, and another, that the latter discussion should be postponed until an agreement for limitation of armament has been reached. I am unable to find sufficient reason for adopting either of these extreme views. I think that it would be most unfortunate if we should disappoint the hopes which have attached to this meeting by a postponement of the consideration of the first subject.

"The world looks to this conference to relieve humanity of the crushing burden created by competition in armament, and it is the view of the American government that we should meet that expectation without any unnecessary delay. It is therefore proposed that the conference should proceed at once to consider the question of the limitation of armament.

"This, however, does not mean that we must postpone the examination of the far eastern questions. These questions, of vast importance, press for solution. It is hoped that immediate provision may be made to deal with them adequately, and it is suggested that it may be found to be entirely practicable through the distribution of the work among designated committees to make progress to the ends sought to be achieved without either subject being treated as a hindrance to the proper consideration and disposition of the other.

"The proposal to limit armament by agreement of the powers is not a new one and we are admonished by the futility of earlier efforts. It may be well to recall the noble aspirations which were voiced twenty-three years ago in the imperial rescript of his majesty the emperor of Russia.

"It was then pointed out with clarity and emphasis that the intellectual and physical strength of the nations, labor and capital are for the major part diverted from their natural application and unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which though to-day regarded as the last word of science are destined to-morrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field.

"National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in their development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, so do they less and less fulfill the object which the governments have set before themselves.

"The economic crises, due in great part to the system of armaments a l'outrance and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war materiel are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden, which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing.

"It appears evident, then, that if this state of things were prolonged it would inevitably lead to the calamity which it is desired to avert, and the horrors of which make every thinking man shudder in advance. To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty which is to-day impressed on all states.

Former Peace Conference.

"It was with this sense of obligation that his majesty the emperor of Russia proposed the conference, which was 'to occupy itself with this grave problem,' and which met at The Hague in the year 1899.

"Important as were the deliberations and conclusions of that conference, especially with respect to the pacific settlement of international disputes, its result in the specific matter of limitation of armament went no further than the adoption of a final resolution setting forth the opinion that the restriction of military charges, which are at present a heavy burden on the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind, and the utterance of the wish that the governments may examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces by land and sea, and of war budgets.

"It was seven years later that the secretary of state of the United States, Mr. Elihu Root, in answering a note of the Russian ambassador, suggesting in outline a program of the second peace conference, said:

"'The government of the United States, therefore, feels it to be its duty to reserve for itself the liberty to propose to the second peace conference, as one of the subjects for consideration, the reduction or limitation of armaments, in the hope that, if nothing further can be accomplished, some slight advance

may be made toward the realization of the lofty conception which actuated the emperor of Russia in calling the first conference.'

"It is significant that the imperial German government expressed itself as 'absolutely opposed to the question of disarmament,' and that the emperor of Germany threatened to decline to send delegates if the subject of disarmament was to be discussed. In view, however, of the resolutions which had been adopted at the first Hague conference, the delegates of the United States were instructed that the subject of limitation of armament should be regarded as unfinished business, and that the second conference should ascertain and give full consideration to the result of such examination as the governments may have given to the possibility of an agreement pursuant to the wish expressed by the first conference.

"But by the reason of the obstacles which the subject had encountered, the second peace conference at the Hague, although it made notable progress in provision for the peaceful settlement of controversies, was unable to deal with limitation of armament except by a resolution in the following general terms:

"'The conference confirms the resolution adopted by the conference in 1899 in regard to the limitation of military expenditure; and inasmuch as military expenditure has considerably increased in almost every country since that time, the conference declares that it is eminently desirable that the governments should resume the serious examination of this question.'

"This was the fruition of the efforts of eight years. Although the effect was clearly perceived, the race in preparation of armaments, wholly unaffected by these futile suggestions, went on until it fittingly culminated in the greatest war of history; and we are now suffering from the unparalleled loss of life, the destruction of hopes, the economic dislocations, and widespread impoverishment which measure the cost of the victory over the brutal pretensions of military force.

"But if we are warned by the inadequacy of earlier endeavors for limitation of armament, we cannot fail to recognize the extraordinary opportunity now presented.

"We not only have the lessons of the past to guide us, not only do we have the reaction from the disillusioning experiences of war, but we must meet the challenge of imperative economic demands. What was convenient or highly desirable before, is now a matter of vital necessity.

"If there is to be economic rehabilitation, if the longings for reasonable progress are not to be denied, if we are to be spared the uprisings of people made desperate in the desire to shake off burdens no longer endurable, competition in armament must stop.

"The present opportunity not only derives its advantage from a general appreciation of this fact, but the power to deal with the exigency now rests with a small group of nations represented here, who have every reason to desire peace and to promote amity.

"The astounding ambition which lay athwart the promise of the second Hague conference no longer menaces the world, and the great opportunity of liberty-loving and peace-preserving democracies has come. Is it not plain that the time has passed for mere resolutions that the responsible powers should examine the question of limitation of armament? We can no longer content ourselves with investigations, with statistics, with reports, with the circumlocuiton of inquiry.

"The essential facts are sufficiently known. The time is come, and this conference has been called not for general resolutions or mutual advice, but for action.

"We meet with full understanding that the aspirations of mankind are not to be defeated either by plausible suggestions of postponement or by impracticable counsels of perfection. Power and responsibility are here and the world awaits a practical program which shall at once be put into execution.

"I am confident that I shall have your approval in suggesting that in this matter, as well as in others before the conference, it is desirable to follow the course of procedure which has the best promise of achievement rather than one which would facilitate division, and thus, constantly aiming to agree so far as possible, we shall, with each point of agreement, make it easier to proceed to others.

"The question, in relation to armaments, which may be regarded as of primary importance at this time, and with which we can deal most promptly and effectively, is the limitation of naval armament. There are certain general considerations which may be deemed pertinent to this subject.

"The first is that the core of the difficulty is to be found in the competition in naval programs, and that, in order appropriately to limit naval armament, competition in its production must be abandoned. Competition will not be remedied by resolves with respect to the method of its continuance. One program inevitably leads to another, and if competition continues its regulation is impracticable. There is only one adequate way out, and that is to end it now.

"It is apparent that this cannot be accomplished without serious sacrifices. Enormous sums have been expended upon ships under construction and building programs which are now under way cannot be given up without heavy loss. Yet, if the present construction of capital ships goes forward other ships will inevitably be built to rival them, and this will lead to still others. Thus the race will continue so long as ability to continue lasts. The efforts to escape sacrifices are futile. We must face them or yield our purpose.

"It is all so clear that no one of the naval powers should be expected to make the sacrifice alone. The only hope of limitation of naval armament is by agreement among the nations concerned, and this agreement should be entirely fair and reasonable in the extent of the sacrifices required of each of the powers.

"In considering the basis of such agreement and the commensurate sacrifices to be required, it is necessary to have regard to the existing naval strength of the great naval powers, including the extent of construction already effected in the case of ships in process.

"This follows from the fact that one nation is as free to compete as another and each may find grounds for its action.

"What one may do another may demand the opportunity to rival, and we remain in the thrall of competitive effort.

"I may add that the American delegates are advised by their naval experts that the tonnage of capital ships may fairly be taken to measure the relative strength of navies, as the provision for auxiliary combatant craft should sustain a reasonable relation to the capital ship tonnage allowed.

"It would also seem to be a vital part of a plan for the limitation of naval armament that there should be a naval holiday. It is proposed that for a period of not less than ten years there should be no further construction of capital ships.

Makes Concrete Proposal.

"I am happy to say that I am at liberty to go beyond these general propositions, and, on behalf of the American delegation acting under the instructions of the president of the United States, to submit to you a concrete proposition

for an agreement for the limitation of naval armament.

"It should be added that this proposal immediately concerns the British empire, Japan and the United States. In view of the extraordinary conditions, due to the world war, affecting the existing strength of the navies of France and Italy, it is not thought to be necessary to discuss at this stage of the proceedings the tonnage allowance of these nations, but the United States proposes that this matter be reserved for the later consideration of the conference.

"In making the present proposal the United States is most solicitous to deal with the question upon an entirely reasonable and practicable basis to the end that the just interests of all shall be adequately guarded and the national security and defense shall be maintained.

"Four general principles have been applied:

"1. That all capital shipbuilding programs, either actual or projected, should be abandoned.

"2. That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of certain of the older ships.

"3. That in general regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the powers concerned.

"4. That the capital ship tonnage should be used as the measurement of strength of navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed.

"The principal features of the proposed agreement are as follows:

"The United States is now completing its program of 1916 calling for ten new battle ships and six battle cruisers. One battle ship has been completed. The others are in various stages of construction; in some cases from 60 to 80 per cent of the construction has been done. On these fifteen capital ships now being built over $330,000,000 have been spent. Still the United States is willing in the interest of an immediate limitation of naval armaments to scrap all these ships.

"The United States proposes, if this plan is accepted:

"1. To scrap all capital ships now under construction. This includes six battle cruisers and seven battle ships on the ways and in the course of building and two battle ships launched.

"The total number of new capital ships thus to be scrapped is fifteen. The total tonnage of the new capital ships when completed would be 618,000 tons.

"3. To scrap all of the older battle ships up to, but not including, the Delaware and North Dakota. The number of these old battle ships to be scrapped is fifteen. Their total tonnage is 227,740.

"Thus, the number of capital ships to be scrapped by the United States if this plan is accepted is thirty, with an aggregate tonnage (including that of ships in construction, if completed) of 845,740.

Plans for Great Britain.

"Great Britain—The plan contemplates that Great Britain and Japan shall take action which is fairly commensurate with this action on the part of the United States.

"It is proposed that Great Britain—

"1. Shall stop further construction of the four new Hoods, the new capital ships not laid down but upon which money has been spent. The four ships, if completed, would have a tonnage displacement of 172,000.

"2. Shall, in addition, scrap her dreadnoughts, second-line battle ships and first-line battle ships up to, but not including, the King George V. class.

"These, with certain predreadnoughts which it is understood have already been scrapped, would amount to nineteen capital ships and a tonnage reduction of 411,375.

"The total tonnage of ships thus to be scrapped by Great Britain (including the tonnage of the four Hoods, if completed) would be 583,375.

Proposal for Japan.

"It is proposed that Japan—

"1. Shall abandon her program of ships not yet laid down—viz., the K-11, Owari No. 7 and No. 8 battle ships and Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 battle cruisers.

"It should be observed that this does not involve the stopping of construction, as the construction of none of these ships has been begun.

"2. Shall scrap three capital ships (the Mutsu, launched; the Tosa, the Kogo, in course of building) and four battle cruisers (the Amagi and Akagi, in course of building, and the Atoga and Takao, not yet laid down, but for which certain material has been assembled).

"The total number of new capital ships to be scrapped under this paragraph is seven. The total tonnage of these new capital ships when completed would be 289,100.

"3. Shall scrap all predreadnoughts and battle ships of the second line. This would include the scrapping of all ships up to, but not including, the Settsu; that is, the scrapping of ten old ships with a total tonnage of 159,823.

"The total reduction of tonnage on vessels existing, laid down, or for which material has been assembled (taking the tonnage of the ships when completed), would be 448,928 tons.

To Destroy Sixty-Six Vessels.

"Thus, under this plan there would be immediately destroyed of the navies of the three powers sixty-six capital fighting ships built and building, with a total tonnage of 1,878,043.

"It is proposed that it should be agreed by the United States, Great Britain and Japan that their navies, with respect to capital ships, within three months after the making of the agreement shall consist of certain ships designated in the proposal, and number for the United States, eighteen; for Great Britain, twenty-two; for Japan, ten.

"The tonnage of these ships would be as follows:

"Of the United States, 500,650; of Great Britain, 604,450; of Japan, 299,700. In reaching this result, the age factor in the case of the respective navies has received appropriate consideration.

Proposals on Replacement.

"Replacement:

"With respect to replacement, the United States proposes:

"1. That it be agreed that the first replacement tonnage shall not be laid down until ten years from the date of the agreement.

"2. That replacements be limited by an agreed maximum of capital ship tonnage as follows:

"For the United States, 500,000 tons.

"For Great Britain, 500,000 tons.

"For Japan, 300,000 tons.

"3. That, subject to the ten-year limitation above fixed, the maximum standard capital ships may be replaced when they are twenty years old by new capital ships' construction.

"4. That no capital ship shall be built in replacement with a tonnage displacement of more than 35,000.

"I have sketched the proposal only in outline, leaving the technical details to be sup-

plied by the formal proposition, which is ready for submission to the delegates.

"The plan includes provision for the limitation of auxiliary surface combatant craft. This term embraces three classes, that is:

"1. Auxiliary surface combatant craft, such as cruisers (exclusive of battle cruisers), flotilla leaders, destroyers and various surface types.

"2. Submarine and

"3. Airplane carriers.

"I shall not attempt to review the proposals of these various classes, as they bear a definite relation to the provisions for capital fighting ships.

"With the acceptance of this plan, the burden of meeting the demands of competition in naval armament will be lifted. Enormous sums will be released to aid the progress of civilization. At the same time, the proper demands of national defense will be adequately met, and the nations will have ample opportunity during the naval holiday of ten years to consider their future course. Preparation for future naval war shall stop now. I shall not attempt at this time to take up the other topics which have been listed on the tentative agenda proposed in anticipation of the conference."

SPEECHES BY DELEGATES.

At the conclusion of his speech Secretary Hughes suggested that an adjournment be taken, but there were insistent calls for the leading foreign delegates, and one after another they arose and made brief speeches. Premier Briand said:

"When my country received the invitation to this conference my country immediately answered, 'Present.' My country was animated first of all by a feeling of gratitude, of unforgettable gratitude, because of the links that unite this republic and mine. It was also animated by her personal aspirations toward peace and her eager desire to associate herself with any action which could insure, consolidate, and as far as possible establish final peace in the world.

"In this conference France has a particular situation, as our American friends have been willing to recognize: that, however heavy and heartrending may be our preoccupation, however threatening may be the dangers that surround us and are so very near to us, France, with all her will and with all her heart, wants to find out with you the best means to limit these costly armaments.

"France has already taken steps in this direction, and we shall let you know what we have done, and we are ready to go to the end, because you can look at the history of France and you will find she has never been actuated by any spirit of conquest."

"We have heard the voice of a great people calling the other peoples to a work of civilization and human progress," said Sig. Carlo Schanzer of Italy. "I am happy to state that Italy can accept without reservation the great lines of your program and the sentiment by which it is inspired. The calling of the conference, which has in view the high ideal of creating a solid foundation for the maintenance of peace in the world, has found in Italy the most favorable and sympathetic reception.

"To-day Italy is one of the foremost influences for peace in the world. It has nothing to ask of anybody and nothing to fear. Our nation wishes only to proceed along the way of its economic and financial reconstruction in good harmony with all other nations in safeguarding the prestige of the Italian name in the world.

"Italy feels that it is capable of co-operating, and is ready to co-operate effectively and loyally, with the ideals which your president and you propose to attain in this conference, and to give its full contribution to whatever measures may be considered useful to guarantee the world against the dangers of war."

"The Japanese delegation is happy to feel that the presidency of this important conference has now been placed in the hands of a statesman who enjoys the respect and confidence of the whole civilized world," Prince Tokugawa, speaking in English, said.

"All humanity is interested in the great purpose for which this meeting has been called. We are here to compose difficulties—not to create them. We mean seriously to promote true and honest friendship among nations—not to impair it. We propose not to prescribe terms or to dictate a constitution to a dubious world—but to carry out the plain dictates of common sense.

"The world needs peace. It calls for political and economic stability. And to co-operate with the powers here so worthily represented for the accomplishment of such a lofty end, under the guidance of the distinguished presiding officer, will be for Japan a source of greatest pleasure."

Similar addresses were made by delegates representing China, Belgium, Holland and Portugal. The conference then adjourned until the following Tuesday—Nov. 15.

ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE.

Speech by A. J. Balfour.

The feature of the second plenary session of the conference held Nov. 15 was the acceptance in principle by the four powers, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, of the proposal made by Secretary Hughes. The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, speaking for Great Britain, said:

"Mr. Chairman: You have invited those who desire to continue the discussion which began on Saturday last. I think it would be very unfortunate if we were to allow the events of Saturday to pass without some further observation on the part of those to whom you, Mr. Chairman, addressed your speech and, if for any reason which I shall venture to explain in a moment, I am the first to take up the challenge, it is because of all the powers here assembled the country which I represent is, as everybody knows, the most intimately interested in all naval questions.

"Statesmen of all countries are beginning to discover that the labors and difficulties of peace are almost as arduous and require almost as great qualities as those which are demanded for the conduct of a successful war.

"These struggles to restore the world to the condition of equilibrium, so violently interfered with by five years of war, is one that taxes, must tax, the efforts of everybody. And I congratulate you, if I may, Mr. Chairman, on the fact that you have added the new anniversary which will henceforth be celebrated in connection with this movement toward reconstruction in the same spirit in which we welcomed the anniversary celebration only a few hours ago, on the day on which hostilities came to an end.

"If the 11th of November in the minds of the allied and associated powers, in the minds perhaps not less of all the neutrals—if that is a date imprinted on grateful hearts, I think Nov. 12 will also prove to be an anniversary welcomed and thought of in a grateful spirit by those who in the future shall look back upon the arduous struggle now being made by the civilized nations of the world, not merely to restore prewar conditions but to see that war conditions shall never again exist.

"I count myself among the fortunate of the earth in that I was present, and to that extent had a share in the proceedings of last Saturday. They were memorable indeed. The

secret was admirably kept. I hope that all the secrets, so long as they ought to be secrets, of our discussions will be as well kept. In my less sanguine mood I have doubts.

"But, however that may be, the secret in this case was most admirably kept, and I listened to a speech which I thought eloquent, appropriate, in every way a fitting prelude to the work of the conference which was about to open or which, indeed, had been opened by the president, without supposing that anything very dramatic lay behind. And suddenly I became aware, as I suppose all present became aware, that they were assisting not merely at an eloquent and admirable speech, but at a great historical event.

"It was led up with such art, the transition seemed so natural, that when the blow fell, when the speaker uttered the memorable words which have now gone round and found an echo in every quarter of the civilized world, it came as a shock of profound surprise; it excited the sort of emotions we have when some wholly new event suddenly springs into view, and we felt that a new chapter in the history of world reconstruction had been warily opened.

"Mr. Chairman, the absolute simplicity of the procedure, the easy transition and the great dramatic climax were the perfection of art, which shows that the highest art and the most perfect simplicity are very often, indeed, very commonly, combined.

"Now, I said, I would explain, if I were allowed, why I venture to rise first to-day to deal with the subject which is in all our hearts. As I have hinted, it is because the British empire and Great Britain, these two together, are more profoundly concerned with all that touches matters naval than it is possible for any other nation to be, and this not, believe me, for any reasons of ambition, not for any reasons drawn from history or tradition, but from the hard, brutal necessities of claims and obvious facts.

"There never has been in the history of the world a great empire constituted as the British empire is. It is a fact no doubt familiar to everybody whom I am addressing at the present moment, but has everybody whom I am addressing imaginatively conceived precisely what the situation of the British empire is in this connection?

"Most of my audience are citizens of the United States. The United States stands solid, impregnable, self-sufficient, all its lines of communication protected, doubly protected, completely protected from any conceivable hostile act. It is not merely that you are 110,000,000 of population; it is not that you are the wealthiest country in the world; it is that the whole configuration of your country, the geographical position of your country, is such that you are wholly immune from the particular perils to which, from the nature of the case, the British empire is subject.

"Supposing, for example, that your western states, for whose safety you are responsible, were suddenly removed 10,000 miles across the sea. Supposing that you found that the very heart of your empire, the very heart of this great state, was a small, a crowded island, depending for oversea trade not merely, not chiefly, for its luxuries, but depending upon overseas communication for the raw material of those manufactures by which its superabundant population lives; depending upon the same oversea communication for the food upon which they subsist.

"Supposing it was a familiar thought in your mind that there never were at any moment of the year within the limits of your state more than seven weeks' food for the population, and that that food had to be replenished by oversea communication. Then, if you will draw that picture, and if you will see all that it implies and all that it carries with it, you will understand why it is that every citizen of the British empire, whether he comes from the far dominions of the Pacific or whether he lives in the small island in the north sea, never can forget that it is by sea communication that he lives, and that without sea communications he and the empire to which he belongs would perish.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, do not suppose that I am uttering laments over the weakness of my empire. Far from it. We are strong, I hope, in the vigorous life of its constituent parts. We are strong, I hope, in the ardent patriotism which binds us all together. But this strategic weakness is obvious to everybody who reflects; it is present in the minds of our enemies, if we have enemies. Do not let it be forgotten by our friends.

"These reflections, with your kindness, I have indulged in in order to explain why it is that I am addressing you at the present time. We have had to consider, and we have considered, the great scheme laid before you by our chairman. We have considered it with admiration and approval. We agree with it in spirit and in principle. We look to it as being the basis of the greatest reform in the matter of armament and preparation for war that has ever been conceived or carried out by the courage and patriotism of statesmen.

"I do not pretend, of course—it would be folly to pretend—that this or any other scheme, by whatever genius it may have been contrived, can deal with every subject; can cover the whole ground of international reconstruction. It would be folly to make the attempt and it would be folly to pretend that the attempt has yet been made in any single scheme, as was most clearly explained by the secretary of state on Saturday. The scheme deals, and deals only, with three nations which own the largest fleets at present in the world. It therefore of necessity omits all consideration for the time being of those European nations who have diminished their fleets and who at present have no desire, and, I hope, never will have any desire, to own fleets beyond the necessities that national honor and national defense require.

"Again, it does not touch a question which every man coming from Europe must feel to be a question of immense and almost paramount importance—I mean the heavy burden of land armaments. That is left on one side, to be dealt with by other schemes and in other ways. What it does is surely one of the biggest things that has ever yet been done by constructive statesmanship. It does deal with the three great fleets of the world, and in the broad spirit in which it deals with those fleets, in the proportion of disarmament which it lays down for those fleets, the government of the country which I represent is in the fullest and the heartiest sympathy with the policy which the United States have brought before us for our consideration. They have, as we think most rightly, taken the battle fleet as the aggressive unit which they have in the main to consider; and in the battle fleet you must include those auxiliary ships without which a modern battle fleet has neither eyes nor ears, has little power of defense against certain forms of attack, and little power of observation; little power of dealing with any equal foe to which it may be opposed.

"Taking these two as really belonging to one subject—namely, the battle fleet—taking these two, the battle ships themselves and the vessels auxiliary and necessary to a battle fleet, we think that the proportion between these various countries is acceptable, we think the limitation of amounts is reasonable; we think

it should be accepted; we firmly believe that it will be accepted.

"In my view the message which has been sent around the world on Saturday is not a message which is going to be received by those most concerned with cool approbation. I believe it is going to be received by them with warm, hearty approval, and with every effort at full, loyal and complete co-operation.

"I think it would be ill fitting on such an occasion as this if I were to attempt to go into any details. There are questions—and I have no doubt that the secretary of state, our chairman, would be the first to tell us that there are details—which can only be adequately dealt with in committee. At the first glance, for example, and I give it merely as an example, our experts are inclined to think that perhaps too large an amount of tonnage has been permitted for submarines. Submarines are a class of vessels most easily abused in their use and which, in fact, in the late war were most grossly abused.

"We quite admit that probably the submarine is the defensive weapon, properly used, of the weak and that it would be impossible, or, if possible, it might well be thought undesirable, to abolish them altogether. But the amount of submarine tonnage permitted by the new scheme is far in excess, I believe, of the tonnage possessed by any nation at the present moment; and I only throw it out as a suggestion that it may be well worth considering whether that tonnage should not be further limited and whether, in addition to limiting the amount of tonnage it might not be practicable, and if practicable, desirable, to forbid altogether the construction of those vast submarines of great size, where not intended for defense, which are not the weapon of the weaker party, whose whole purpose is attack and whose whole purpose is probably attack by methods which civilized nations would regard with horror.

"However, there may be other questions of detail, questions connected with replacement, questions connected with cruisers which are not connected with or required for fleet action. But those are matters for consideration by the technical experts, and however they be decided they do not touch the main outline of the structure which the United States government desires erected and which we earnestly wish to help them in erecting.

"That structure stands, as it seems to me, clear and firm, and I cannot help thinking that in the broad outline, whatever may happen in the course of these discussions during the next few weeks, that structure will remain as it was presented by its original architects, for the admiration and for the use of mankind.

"I have little more to say except this: It is easy to estimate in dollars or in pounds, shillings and pence, the saving to the taxpayers of each of the nations concerned which the adoption of this scheme will give. It is easy to show that the relief is great. It is easy to show that indirectly it will, as I hope and believe, greatly stimulate industry, national and international, and do much to diminish the difficulties under which every civilized government is at this time laboring. All that can be weighed, measured, counted, and all that is a matter of figures. But there is something in this scheme which is above and beyond numerical calculation. There is something which goes to the root, which is concerned with the highest international morality. This scheme, after all—what does it do? It makes idealism a practical proposition.

"It takes hold of the dream which reformers, poets, publicists, even potentates, as we heard the other day, have from time to time put before mankind as the goal to which human endeavor should aspire.

"A narrative of all the attempts made, of all the schemes advanced for diminishing the sorrows of war, is a melancholy one. Some fragments were laid before you by our chairman on Saturday. They are not exhilarating. They showed how easy it is to make professions and how difficult it is to carry those professions into effect.

"What makes this scheme a landmark is that combined with the profession is the practice: that in addition to the expression, the eloquent expression of good intentions in which the speeches of men of all nations have been rich, a way has been found in which, in the most striking fashion, in a manner which must touch the imagination of everybody, which must come home to the dullest brain and the hardest heart, the government of the United States have shown their intention not merely to say that peace is a very good thing, that war is horrible, but there is a way by which wars can really be diminished, by which the burdens of peace, almost as intolerable as the burdens of war, can really be lightened for the populations of the world.

"And in doing that, in doing it in the manner in which they have done it, in striking the imagination not merely of the audience they were addressing, not merely of the great people to whom they belonged, but of the whole civilized world, in doing that they have, believe me, made the first and opening day of this congress one of the landmarks in human civilization.

Message from Lloyd George.

"I have said all that I propose to say, but if you will allow me I will read a telegram put into my hands just as I reached this meeting, this congress, from the British prime minister:

"'Many thanks for your telegram. If you think it will serve useful purpose to let them know the message might be published, as follows: Government have followed proceedings at opening session of conference with profound appreciation and wholeheartedly indorse your opinion that speeches made by President Harding and secretary of state were bold and statesmanlike utterances, pregnant with infinite possibilities. Nothing could augur better for ultimate success of conference. Please convey to both our most sincere congratulations.'"

Admiral Kato Suggests Modifications.

Admiral Kato, speaking for the Japanese delegation, said:

"Japan deeply appreciates the sincerity of purpose evident in the plan of the American government for the limitation of armaments. She is satisfied that the proposed plan will materially relieve the nations of wasteful expenditures and cannot fail to make for the peace of the world.

"She cannot remain unmoved by the high aims which have actuated the American project. Gladly accepting, therefore, the proposal in principle, Japan is ready to proceed with determination to a sweeping reduction in her naval armament.

"It will be universally admitted that a nation must be provided with such armaments as are essential to its security. This requirement must be fully weighed in the examination of the plan. With this requirement in view, certain modifications will be proposed with regard to the tonnage basis for replacement of the various classes of vessels. This subject should be referred to special consideration by naval experts.

"When such modifications are proposed I know that the American and other delegations

will consider them with the same desire to meet our ideas as we have to meet theirs.

"Japan has never claimed nor has she the intention of claiming to have a general establishment equal in strength to that of either the United States or the British empire. Her existing plan will show conclusively that she had never in view preparation for offensive war."

Senator Schanzer Speaks for Italy.

Senator Schanzer of the Italian delegation said:

"The time has come and this conference has been called not for general resolutions and for mutual advice, but for action. You proved at once that you mean to carry out your suggestion into practical execution. The first impression made by your statement concerning the limitations of naval armaments is one of great sincerity, great force, great courage. You stated clearly and unhesitatingly to the conference and to the public opinion of the entire world the question of the limitation of naval armament as concerns especially the great naval powers, and you did it with a precision of facts and of figures, thus affording a solid basis for discussion.

"We shall not consider the technical side of the question which concerns especially the great naval powers. We only wish to express in the name of the Italian delegation our great satisfaction in the proposals for general order. We hope that your proposal when accepted will be the source of the most beneficent economic consequences. The peace of the world cannot be permanently maintained if you do not consider the ways and means to re-establish the economic balance of the world.

"Modern civilization is an economic civilization, and the modern world, in spite of the distances and natural barriers, cannot be conceived except as a single great economic system. This economic system has been shattered by the war. It is necessary now to revise it and get it into motion again.

"We think that your proposal is the first effective step toward giving the world a release of such nature as to enable it to start the work of its economic reconstruction.

"In respect to Mr. Balfour's reference to the question of French and Italian naval forces, may I be allowed to say a few words?

"I think it rather difficult to separate the question of Italian and French naval armament limitation from the general question of the limitation of naval armaments of the world. Certainly as you have stated, Mr. Chairman, in your address, the question concerning the great naval powers must be considered in the first place, and you have stated that the United States proposes that this matter be left for the later consideration of the conference. So we wish and feel sure in accordance with your statement that the French and Italian naval question will be considered by the conference before concluding the question involved in your proposal.

"In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I express in the name of the Italian delegation the most fervent wish that the conference, taking your proposal as its working basis, may lead to a result which would be extremely happy not only for the powers directly interested but for the entire world."

Premier Briand Concurs.

Premier Briand, speaking for France, said:

"Mr. Chairman: I fully concur with what the president of the British delegation has just said, when at the beginning of his eloquent statement he said that this conference would be one of the great landmarks in the history of the world and of civilization. While I do not quite agree with him, at least not to the same extent, as to his feelings, as expressed, when he first heard the statement made by the representative of the United States, I may say for my own part that when coming here I felt quite sure that a great people like the United States could not have begun such a momentous initiative without having some definite, clear-cut purpose. I think, gentlemen, that we have no longer the right in those questions of peace and war when we undertake to promise to the world that there shall be no more war, that there shall be everlasting peace—after the painful struggle from which we have just emerged—we have no right to let the people of the world hope for a final peace unless we have made up our minds to prepare and to decide upon the means that are most appropriate in order to realize these hopes.

"Many conferences and congresses have already met in order to try to carry out this noble idea, and Mr. Balfour was quite right when he pointed out the great danger there was in looking at this question through the glass of idealism. But, Mr. Secretary, you have shown us the way; you have shown that it was no longer a question of groping for a way out of the difficulty; you have struck out boldly the opportunity for us by setting the example. I may say that we are back of you, Mr. Secretary.

"Of course, during these difficult, arduous examinations of the details of the subject, upon which, after all, depends the practical realization, if it happens that we are taken out of the straight way and feel the temptation of using the devious paths, we on the part of France are ready to join our efforts to those of other men of good will and help in returning to the fair, straight road that would take us to our goal.

"The question with which we have first to deal here is of course one that mainly concerns the great naval powers, but I may say for my part that I have listened with great joy to the very large, broad and general adhesion given in principle by the governments of Great Britain and Japan. It is not that France feels entirely disinterested in this question. We shall have, I hope, an opportunity of saying this and showing it, but I may say now—and this will be carried out later on by figures and by demonstration—that we have already entered upon the right way and that we have already done somethnig in the direction you indicate. The war has kept us down to a certain level, of course. It has prevented us from carrying out our plans for a weak fleet, perhaps too weak for the necessities of national defense.

"But I will not dwell on this subject. I rather turn to another side of the problem to which Mr. Balfour has alluded, and I thank him for this. Is it only a question here of economy? Is it only a question of estimates and budgets? If it were so, if that were the only purpose you have in view, it will be really unworthy of the great nation that has called us here.

"So the main question, the crucial question, which is to be discussed here, is to know if the peoples of the world will be at last able to come to an understanding in order to avoid the atrocities of war. And then, gentlemen, when it comes on the agenda, as it will inevitably come, to the question of land armament, a question particularly delicate for France, as you are all aware, we have no intention to eschew this. We shall answer your appeal, fully conscious that this is a question of grave and serious nature for us.

"The question will be raised—it has been raised, gentlemen—and if there is a country that desires, that demands, that the question

of land armaments should be raised, it is France. It will come in due time before the conference, and I hope that I shall enjoy the opportunity and that I shall be able to state publicly in one of the meetings of this conference what the position of France is, so that the United States and the world may fully know, and when I have tried to prove this, when you have listened to this demonstration, I am quite sure that you will be convinced, gentlemen, that France, after the necessities of safety and life have been adequately secured, harbors no thought whatever of disturbing the peace of the world. The time will come for this demonstration.

"To-day I will simply record, with great feelings of joy, the agreement that has already been reached here on this first great problem of the conference, and expressing the wish that we shall come to a similar agreement upon all the other questions that await the conference."

Secretary Hughes Gratified.

Secretary Hughes in closing the session said:

"Gentlemen: We have listened not only with gratification but I may say with profound emotion to these expressions, so cordial, of agreement in principle with the proposal that has been made on behalf of the United States with respect to the limitation of naval armament. It will now be in order to consider the many details which must be associated with an exact agreement for that purpose.

"There are subjects, it has been suggested here, which will appropriately be examined by naval experts, and it is the desire of the American government that what has been proposed by that government, with the suggestions that have been made by Mr. Balfour on behalf of the British government, by Admiral Kato on behalf of the government of Japan and any other suggestions by way of modification or emendation or criticism that may be proper, shall all be thoroughly considered to the end that after the most mature and careful deliberation we may accomplish the great purpose which this conference in this matter has been assembled to achieve.

"But while the time is now opportune for the consideration of these details, the great first step has been taken in this notable expression of approval in principle of what has been suggested by the American government. And do I go too far in saying that we may commit this matter to a technical examination with the assurance, which I am very certain will be gratifying to the hearts of our people, that there will come out of this conference an appropriate agreement for satisfactory, important, essential reduction of naval armament, to the end that offensive naval warfare will be no more, and this great advance will be made to the accomplishment of an enduring peace?

"If it is not desired to have further discussion of the matter which has been brought before us, I suppose it will be in order to adjourn to give opportunity for the consideration of the project to which I have referred. And may I add that I have no doubt that I express the wish of the conference that at an opportune time M. Briand will enjoy the opportunity of presenting to the conference most fully the views of France with regard to the subjects of land armaments, which we must discuss?"

TECHNICAL ADVISERS AT WORK.

At a meeting of the delegations of the five allied and associated powers held in the Pan-American building on the afternoon of the same day a subcommittee of expert advisers was instructed to report on any detail of the reduction and limitation program as soon as an agreement had been reached. This step was taken in the belief that it would hasten progress in carrying out the purpose of the conference. This meeting was behind closed doors and after its adjournment the following official communique was issued:

"The first meeting of the committee on limitation of armament was held in the Pan-American building Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1921. There were present the delegates of the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, with a secretary for each delegation, and the secretary-general of the conference, who was chosen secretary of the committee.

"A subcommittee, composed of one technical naval adviser for each of the five powers, was constituted to take under immediate advisement the questions raised by the proposal of the United States for a limitation of naval armament and to report to the committee from time to time the program of their deliberations. The subcommittee is composed of the following: Col. Roosevelt, Admiral Beatty, Vice-Admiral le Bon, Vice-Admiral Acton and Vice-Admiral Kato, with full power of substitution for each adviser. At the suggestion of Mr. Balfour, it was agreed that Col. Roosevelt should act as chairman of this subcommittee.

"The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman."

CHINA STATES HER PRINCIPLES.

At the first meeting of the committee on Pacific and far eastern problems, held Nov. 16, the Chinese minister to the United States, Dr. Alfred Sze, presented the following statement of principles:

"In view of the fact that China must necessarily play an important part in the deliberations of this conference with reference to the political situation in the far east, the Chinese delegation has thought it proper that they should take the first possible opportunity to state certain general principles which in their opinion should guide the conference in the determinations which it is to make.

"Certain of the specific applications of the principles which it is expected that the conference will make it is our intention later to bring forward, but at the present time it is deemed sufficient simply to propose the principles which I shall presently read.

"In formulating these principles the purpose has been kept steadily in view of obtaining rules in accordance with which existing and possible future political and economic problems in the far east and the Pacific may be most justly settled, and with due regard to the rights and legitimate interests of all the powers concerned.

"Thus it has been sought to harmonize the particular interests of China with these general interests of all the world. China is anxious to play her part not only in maintaining peace but in promoting the material advancement and the cultural development of all the nations. She wishes to make her vast natural resources available to all peoples who need them, and in return to receive the benefits of free and equal intercourse with them.

"In order that she may do this it is necessary that she should have every possible opportunity to develop her political institutions in accordance with the genius and needs of her own people. China is now contending with certain difficult problems which necessarily arise when any country makes a radical change in her form of government.

"These problems she will be able to solve if given the opportunity to do so. This means not only that she should be freed from the danger or threat of foreign aggression but that, so far as circumstances will possibly permit, she be relieved from limitations which now deprive her of autonomous administrative action and prevent her from securing adequate public revenue.

In conformity with the agenda of the conference, the Chinese government proposes for the consideration of and adoption by the conference the following general principles to be applied in the determination of the questions relating to China:

"1. (a) The powers engage to respect and observe the territorial integrity and political and administrative independence of the Chinese republic.

"(b) China, upon her part, is prepared to give an undertaking not to alienate or lease any portion of her territory or littoral to any power.

"2. China, being in full accord with the principle of the so-called open door, or equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations having treaty relations with China, is prepared to accept and apply it in all parts of the Chinese republic without exception.

"3. With a view to strengthen mutual confidence and maintaining peace in the Pacific and the far east, the powers agree not to conclude between themselves any treaty or agreement directly affecting China or the general peace in these regions without previously notifying China and giving to her an opportunity to participate.

"4. All special rights, privileges, immunities, or commitments, whatever their character or contractual basis, claimed by any of the powers in or relating to China, are to be declared, and all such or future claims not so made known are to be deemed null and void. The rights, privileges, immunities, and commitments, now known or to be declared, are to be examined with a view to determining their scope and validity, and, if valid, to harmonizing them with one another and with the principles declared by this conference.

"5. Immediately, or as soon as circumstances will permit, existing limitations upon China's political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action are to be removed.

"6. Reasonable, definite terms of duration are to be attached to China's present commitments which are without time limits.

"7. In the interpretation of instruments granting special rights or privileges, the well established principle of construction that such grants shall be strictly construed in favor of the grantors is to be observed.

"8. China's rights as a neutral are to be fully respected in future wars to which she is not a party.

"9. Provision is to be made for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in the Pacific and the far east.

"10. Provision is to be made for future conferences to be held from time to time for the discussion of international questions relative to the Pacific and the far east, as a basis for the determination of common policies of the signatory powers in relation thereto."

NATIONS PLEDGE HELP.

The following official communique was issued Nov. 19:

The committee on Pacific and far eastern questions held its second meeting in the Columbus room of the Pan-American building this morning at 11 o'clock. All plenipotentiary delegates were present except Baron Shidehara for Japan, Ambassador Jusserand for France and Mr. Meda for Italy.

Admiral Baron Kato, on behalf of Japan, made the following statement:

"1. It seems to the Japanese delegation that existing difficulties in China lie no less in her domestic situation than in her external relations. We are anxious to see peace and unity re-established at the earliest possible moment, but we want to avoid all action that may be construed as an intervention in the internal affairs of China. All that this conference can achieve is, it seems to us, to adjust China's foreign relations, leaving her domestic situation to be worked out by the Chinese themselves.

"2. The Japanese delegation wishes to assure the Chinese delegation and the whole conference that Japan has every desire to cultivate the happiest relations with China. We are solicitous of making whatever contributions we are capable of toward China's realization of her just and legitimate aspirations. We are entirely uninfluenced by any policy of territorial aggrandizement in any part of China.

"We adhere without condition or reservation to the principle of 'the open door and equal opportunity' in China. We look to China in particular for the supply of raw materials essential to our industrial life, and for foodstuffs as well. In the purchase of such materials from China, as in all our trade relations with that country, we do not claim any special rights or privileges, and we welcome fair and honest competition with all nations.

"With regard to the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality, which is perhaps one of the most important questions proposed by the Chinese delegation, it is our intention to join with other delegations in the endeavor to come to an arrangement in a manner fair and satisfactory to all parties.

"We have come to this conference not to advance our own selfish interests; we have come to co-operate with all nations interested for the purpose of assuring peace in the far east and friendship among nations.

"3. The Japanese delegation understands that the principal object of the conference is to establish in common accord policies and principles which are to guide the future actions of the nations here represented.

"Although we are ready to explain or discuss any problem which in the wisdom of the conference is taken up, we should regret undue protraction of the discussions of detailed examination of innumerable minor matters."

Baron de Cartier, speaking for Belgium, Mr. Balfour for the British empire, and Senator Schanzer for Italy, then made statements in regard to the same subject as follows:

Baron de Cartier:

"I believe it advisable to point out briefly the spirit in which Belgium takes up the examination of the questions relating to the far east.

"She is happy to subscribe to the noble sentiments that inspired the words of the secretary of state at the opening session of the work of our committee.

"In so far as China is concerned, my country has for many years maintained important relations with her and has been among the first to contribute to the development of the natural resources of China through the large part she has taken in the construction of its railroad system; it has also established there industrial and financial enterprises of importance.

"The personal experience that I have been able to acquire through sojourns in China during the last twenty-five years, the evidences of the progress that she has made during that period, the manner in which she has been able to overcome her internal crises, inspire me with great confidence for her future.

"Belgium will take part willingly in all the measures that this conference may adopt to insure the territorial integrity of China and to furnish her with the means to overcome her present difficulties.

"She is convinced that the support of the action of the government is the necessary condition of all progress, and of the fruitful application of such rules as this conference

might lay down in accord with the government of the Chinese republic.

"Belgium will unreservedly favor the policy of the open door. She desires to see assured to the industry and commerce of all nations the possibility of sharing on a footing of complete and genuine equality the development of the resources of China to the greatest benefit of the Chinese people and of all humanity.

"She has heard with satisfaction the statement of the representatives of the Chinese republic that that country is ready to apply the policy of commercial liberty in all parts of its territory without exception. This commercial liberty will not produce its full effect unless the nationals of the powers obtain the rights and privileges which are a necessary condition of the full development of economic interests.

"Belgium, in accord with the powers concerned, is ready to consent to a fair increase in the customs duties.

"She will align herself willingly on the side of the countries which are disposed to accept the gradual abandonment of their rights of jurisdiction as soon as the Chinese government shall have completed the work that it has undertaken and shall be in position to give assurance of the many guaranties that the proper administration of justice demands."

Mr. Balfour said that he thought it unnecessary to add one word to what has been said by his colleagues in regard to the question of a general order which had been raised. His reason for saying this was that he had nothing to add to the frequent declarations of the government he had the honor to represent on all these questions. For example, the "open door" in China, the integrity of China and the desirability of leaving China to work out its own salvation and to maintain control over its own affairs, and of substituting when circumstances warranted the normal processes of law for extraterritoriality. All these principles had been formulated over and over again in explicit terms by the government which he represented.

Senator Schanzer's statement:

"I have the honor to state in the name of the Italian delegation that we fully subscribe to the noble sentiments that have been expressed by the orators who have preceded me. The Italian delegation is ready to examine, together with the other delegations, with the greatest care and in a spirit of sincere sympathy the questions relating to China.

"It will give its support to the solutions that shall appear to be best suited to assure the free development of China and to guarantee an equality in footing of the different nations in their efforts to promote the progress of China and of commerce with that country."

M. Briand expressed the warm sympathy that France feels for China, with which she has a common frontier about 1,500 kilometers long. The French delegation is disposed to consider in the most favorable light the Chinese claims in their entirety. But in order to reach a practical result it will be necessary to make a thorough examination of each claim.

Jonkheer Van Karnebeek, representing the Netherlands, remarked that in the present phase of the discussion there was not much for him to say of a general character and at the same time of material importance.

He wished, however, to seize this occasion to say, as the representative of one of China's neighbors, that the Netherlands delegation would be happy to consider the principles which China had laid down and the problems themselves from the standpoint of the world's general welfare and to examine them in a spirit of sympathy and friendship toward China.

Holland, Jonkheer Van Karnebeek said, had old friends along the shores of the Pacific. China knew that it was one of them. If China availed herself of the opportunity now afforded by this conference to assert her rights, to declare her position and to define her wishes she might count on Holland's good will and its willingness to aid her in the realization of legitimate aspirations and in her endeavors toward a consolidation and stabilization of her domestic affairs which were connected with the problems affecting the Pacific.

Viscount d'Alte said that the Portuguese delegation saw with pleasure that the delegates of other nations represented at the conference had expressed nearly identical views to the desirability, in the interests of all, of a prosperous and united China. He gladly associated himself with his colleagues in the expression of this desire.

Mr. Sze expressed on behalf of the Chinese delegation his sincere appreciation for the united sympathy and friendship of the delegations here for China and her proposals.

PREMIER BRIAND ON POSITION OF FRANCE.

The third plenary session of the conference, held on Nov. 21, was made memorable by Premier Aristide Briand, who in a powerful speech made the position of France on the question of land armament clear. He said:

"Gentlemen, you will readily admit that I, as a delegate of France, should feel moved when rising to speak from this wide-sounding platform, whence every word that is said goes to the attentive and anxious ear of the world and of all civilized people.

"I wish first of all to thank my colleagues of the conference, who, on the opening of this public meeting, so kindly allowed me to speak as the representative of my country.

"I shall endeavor to make my country appear to your eyes and to the eyes of the world with her true, genuine face, as she is; that will show you that she is ready, and I might say perhaps more ready than any other country, to direct her attention and her earnest will to whatever steps may be thought desirable in order to insure final peace for the world. Nothing for my colleagues and myself would be more pleasant than to be able to tell you this:

"'We bring here sacrifices to the fullest extent possible. We have our own security insured. We lay down arms. We should be so happy to be able to make that gesture in order to participate in the final disarmament of the world.'

"Unfortunately, we cannot speak in this way. I say, also unfortunately, we have not the right to do so. I shall briefly explain later on for what reasons. I shall tell you for France that she wants to make peace. If you want to make peace there must be two people, yourself and the neighbor opposite.

"To make peace—and I am speaking, of course, of land armament—it is not sufficient to reduce effectives and decrease war material. That is the physical side, a physical aspect of things. There is another consideration which we have no right to neglect. It is necessary that besides this physical disarmament there should be what I shall call a general atmosphere of peace. In other words, a moral disarmament is as necessary as the material one.

"I have the right to say this, and I hope to be able to prove it to you. And I have the right to say to you that in Europe, as it is at present, there are serious elements of instability, there are such conditions prevailing that France is obliged to face them with a view to her own security.

"I am now staying in a country many of

the men of which have already enjoyed the opportunity of seeing France and knowing exactly what she is. They came to us in the most critical time of the war. They came and shed their blood—mingled their blood—with ours, and they shared our life, and they have seen France, and they now know what France is. And certainly these men have done everything to dispel and drive away those noxious gases which have been spread about and under which certain people have been trying to mask and to conceal the true face of France.

"Here in this country you are living among states which do not know the entangled barriers and frontiers of Europe. Here you live in an immense expanse of space. You do not know any factions on your own land. You have nothing to fear. So that it is rather difficult for some of you—it must be difficult for some of you—to realize what are the conditions at present prevailing in Europe, after war and after victory.

"I quite admit that every citizen of the United States should come and tell me this: 'The war is won. Peace is signed. Germany has reduced her army to a great extent. Most of her war material has been destroyed. What is it that prevents peace from now reigning in Europe? Why is it that France keeps such a considerable army, abundantly provided with war material?'

"Of course, in saying this, only certain people have got something at the back of their minds. They suggest that France also has some hidden thought—some hidden design. It has been said that France wanted to install in Europe a sort of military supremacy and that after all she wanted to be so simply to take the place Germany occupied before the war. Gentlemen, perhaps this is the most painful, heartrending and cruel thing that a Frenchman can hear.

"Since the armistice we have had many disappointments. France has had to wait for certain realizations which she has not been able to get. She has seen Germany digress—haggle over the signature which had been given.

"Germany has refused to stand by her pledged word. She has refused to pay compensation due for the devastated regions. She has declined to make the gesture of chastisement that, after all, every man of sense would expect after the horrors that we have witnessed. Germany has refused to disarm. At that time France was strong and Germany could not resist. Public opinion in France was naturally impatient, while under this provocation France remained perfectly cool. There was not one gesture on her part to aggravate the situation.

"I may say here emphatically in the face of the world we have no hatred in our hearts and France will do everything she can. She will use every means to prevent between Germany and herself a recurrence of these bloody conflicts. She wishes for nothing else but that the two peoples should be able to live side by side in the normal conditions of peace. But after all we have no right to forget. We have no right to abandon ourselves. We have no right to weaken our position. And were it only because we must avoid giving rise in the bosom that would only be ready to take advantage of it—to give rise to certain hopes that would be encouraged by our weakness.

"Gentlemen, I spoke a few moments ago of the moral aspect of disarmament, and I referred in my remarks to Germany. I do not want to be unjust; nothing is further from my mind. But we know there is in Germany—there is one part of Germany that is for peace. There are many people, especially among the working classes, who want to work, who have had enough of this war, who have had enough of war altogether, and are most anxious to settle down in peace, and also to set to work. We shall do everything to help that Germany, and if she wants to restore her balance in the bosom of a pacific republic and democratic institution, then we can help her and we shall all be able to contemplate the future with feelings of security.

"But, gentlemen, there is another Germany, a Germany which has not changed her mind and to which the last war has taught no lesson. That Germany keeps thoughts in the back of her mind; she has the same designs which she entertained before the war; she has kept the same preoccupations and she cherishes the same ambitions as the Hohenzollerns did.

"And how can we close our eyes to this? How can we ignore this state of things? This, gentlemen, is happening at our very doors, we have only got to look. This is happening but a few miles from us, and we follow the thoughts of the Germans, or certain Germans, and the evolution which is taking place.

"And, more than that, we have witnessed certain attempts to return to the state of things. Nobody could be mistaken about the real bearing of what was called the Kapp putsch. We know very well that if it had succeeded Germany would have returned to her prewar state. And we do not know what might have happened, or rather we know too well what would have been the consequences of such a state of things.

"Gentlemen, a volume has been published by no less a man than Field Marshal Ludendorff, who still enjoys great authority in many German circles, and who is followed by a great part of the elite in Germany, professors, philosophers, writers, etc.

"What do we read in this book? Gentlemen, I should not like to make too many quotations. I should not like to prolong this speech and perhaps draw too much of your attention, but this is part of my brief, and if you are, like me, convinced that the moral element is of the utmost importance, you will allow me to read just two or three passages. This is the first quotation:

"'It is necessary that we should learn to understand that we live in a warlike time, that struggle will remain forever for the single individual as for the state, a natural phenomenon, and that the struggle is equally on the divine order of the world.'

"In the same book Marshal Ludendorff produces these terrible words of Moltke on the 11th of December, 1910:

"'Eternal peace is a dream. It is not even a beautiful dream, and war is one of the parts of the order of the world, such as it has been created by God. It is by war that are developed the noblest virtues of man, courage, disinterestedness, devotion to duty and spirit of sacrifice, up to the abandonment of one's own life. Without war the world would slink in the morass of materialism.'

"And further—this is Marshal Ludendorff himself speaking now:

"'It is for the political education of the German people, and it is an indispensable notion with the knowledge of this fact, that in the future war will be the last and the only decisive means of policy; that thought, completed by the virile life of war, the entente shall not be able to forbid the German people to entertain, though they are trying to take it away from us. War is the corner stone of all intelligent policy. It is the corner stone of every form of future even, and chiefly of the future of the German people.'

"And, lastly, Marshal Ludendorff says this:

"'The warlike qualities of the Prussian and German army have been put to the proof on the bloody battle fields. The German people

need no other qualities for their moral renovation. The spirit of the former army must be the germ which will allow this renovation to take place.'

"Such, gentlemen, are the words used by the highest German authorities who have preserved, and I can quite understand it, the full part, the great part at least, of the confidence of the German people. After a war that has caused the death of millions of men, after the sore wounds that have been inflicted and that are still bleeding in the sides of the countries of Europe, that is the sort of thing that is being taught at the very door of France. How can you expect that France should close her eyes to such words?

Physical Aspects of Disarmament.

"I now come to the physical aspects of disarmament. I can quite understand that somebody might say it is not sufficient to harbor evil designs; to make war one must have appropriate means, because when it is a question of war enormous effectives are necessary; you must have the officers and noncommissioned officers; you must have plentiful material—rifles, guns, machine guns, artillery, etc.—and Germany no longer has any of these.

"Germany, from the point of view of effectives, just emerging from the war, from a war where her men have been fighting for four years—and I should be the last to underestimate the valor of her soldiers—our soldiers have had to face and to fight the German soldiers, and they know to what point the German soldier is able to carry his heroism; but Germany, just issued from the war, still has 7,000,000 men over there in Germany who have made the war. Of course, you will say they are not actually serving under the flag; they are not living in barracks, certainly. Have these men any officers and noncommissioned officers ready to be marshaled to the field? Is it possible to mobilize such an army tomorrow?

"To this question I answer yes, and I am going to explain it. Since the war, since the moment peace was signed, Germany has constituted a force, a so-called police force, which was intended for the maintenance of public order. That force is called the reichswehr. It is to include 100,000 men, and, in fact, does include 100,000 men. But what men? They are nearly all officers or noncommissioned officers. I mean, gentlemen, regulars, all having served in or having belonged to the old army. Therefore, the cadres are ready there, the officers and noncommissioned officers are ready to marshal the army of to-morrow.

"And what is that army? Is it in conformity with the requirements of the peace treaty? Is it only for purposes of public order? No. There are a certain number of those on which I have to express the state of facts as they are.

"According to secret instructions issued by the military authorities the reichswehr is to prepare not only for police purposes but also for war, and is to train for war, with the necessary rehearsals and maneuvers.

"There is something more. Germany has another denomination—there is another group called einwohnerwehr. This group includes almost all the men of good will who are ready to serve their country in time of need, and instead of using it only to preserve internal order it might be used for other purposes.

"The danger was so real that the allies were obliged to send an ultimatum to Germany to demand this force should be disarmed.

"At another moment, under an organization called the orgesch, which is the organization of war, the einwohnerwehr acquired such strength and became such a threat that the prime minister of Bavaria, animated by a spirit of revolt, informed the world that he had at his disposal and he could raise in a short time an army of 300,000, plentifully provided with rifles, machine guns and artillery.

"Well, that force has been disorganized. The German government has done its duty, and nobody more than myself is ready to recognize it.

"I am ready to recognize that the German chancellor, Chancellor Wirth, is a man of good will, animated by fair purposes, loyal and frank, and that he has applied every endeavor to realize a state of peace and to honor the signature of Germany.

"But this government in Germany is weak. It is being watched. Snares are laid in their path and they might fall at any moment. While I may say on our side we are ready to do everything in order to allow this great people to return to normal conditions of peace, and the German government, as I said, dissolves the einwohnerwehr there is something else, gentlemen. There is another force, which is called the sicherheitspolizei. That is also a police force. It includes 150,000 men. These are enlisted men. The force is composed almost exclusively of regulars, officers and noncommissioned officers, or at least noncommissioned officers, ready to undergo a new period of military service.

"We demanded the dissolution of this force, but what happened? The sicherheitspolizei disappeared, but another came in its place—schutzpolizei, but it was just the same. That included 150,000 men. So that instead of its being a local police force it became a general police force at the disposal of the central government, that could be used anywhere on German territory; so that we come to a total of 250,000 men, and enough men that are real officers, ready to marshal the troops who are training, to be ready instantly in case of war.

"The government keeps them under their hands. These 7,000,000 men have not returned to civil life, to civil occupations, entirely. They are grouped together, in this marvelously ingenious way which the German people always have when they want to achieve their purposes. They are called frei corps, or former combatants' associations, and what not. Any day, any anniversary—and Germans are rather fond of anniversaries—is favorable in order to convene these men and marshal them to see that you have got them under your hand, ready to do the work that is to be done.

"We are Frenchmen. We know what is happening at our door. And I will only give you an example to show you how rapidly these organizations might be put on a war footing. Just one second. When the Upper Silesian question reached a somewhat acute stage recently, within a few weeks, I might almost say within a few days, there were, out of these frei corps or other bodies, about 40,000 men ready with guns, machine guns, rifles, armored trains, and with most perfect military instruments, so that this force should have its full combatant value.

"These are facts, gentlemen, that everybody can ascertain for himself.

"Therefore, as a question of fact and from the point of view of effectives, Germany can rise in a few weeks, and perhaps almost in a few days, and can begin to raise her 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 men with their officers again, and the noncommissioned officers are ready to do the work and to help them do the work.

"Now, I must ask the great people of the United States, so fond of justice, so noble in their purposes, to answer me when I ask them this:

"Suppose that by your side, O American

people, a nation, a nation which has been for years and centuries in bloody conflict with you: and suppose that this nation, you feel, is still ready, morally and materially, to enter into a new struggle. What would you do? Would you turn away your eyes? Would you close your eyes to a danger that was threatening you? You that are said to be such a positive, such a precise people, would you close your eyes? Would you not desire to do everything in your power in order to safeguard your life and, what is more, your honor? Would you do anything to weaken yourselves? No. There is not one citizen in the whole United States who would not answer me, 'No. Never in the world!'

"France is looking upon what is happening. France does not exaggerate. She is only watching and waiting.

Has War Material.

"What is Germany but a vast country of industry—industrially organized? Germany always had two aims. The first was trade, commerce. And that is only natural. The second was war. All her industries, all her manufactories have been working to the full during the war and they have developed since.

"Everything is ready in Germany, the plans, the designs and calibers. Everything is there ready to insure a steady manufacturing of guns, machine guns and rifles. Suppose that during a period of diplomatic tension, purposely protracted for a number of weeks, certain of the manufacturers, certain of the works, begin to fabricate, just at the beginning, just to start the war, just to set the war going, and then go on manufacturing guns and rifles and artillery; what would happen?

"It is not only in Germany that industry can work to the full. You can make preparations outside. In fact, preparations have actually taken place. In fact, great captains of industry or great industrial magnates have bought important firms in Scandinavia and in other parts of Europe.

"It is easy enough to fabricate these guns without our seeing it, outside of our supervision. You know very well that it is possible to build great railroads. You know very well that it is impossible to bring here the proof that Germany is not actually making or purchasing war materials. It is different from the navy. It is rather difficult to lay the keel of the ship in the stocks, to prepare the dockyards without the world knowing it. But suppose that was possible, do you think you could launch a capital ship without somebody being on the spot and knowing what was happening? But the guns, and the rifles, the machine guns—many instruments used on the field of battle—they can be manufactured and cannot be controlled with any measure of certainty.

"Ah, gentlemen, this is not the first time in history that France has had to face a situation of this kind. We have known Prussia disarmed. And disarmed by whom? By Napoleon. Well, that Prussia, which seemed practically disarmed, which was harmless to all intents and purposes, we found her again on the battle field and we were nearly bled white. How can we forget that?

Danger from Russia.

"I will just draw your attention to one subject to which I may refer later on, and that is the subject of Russia. Russia is a country of 120,000,000 men, which is actually boiling over with anarchy. They have an enormous standing army, which is in theory a million and half men, but which has a practical strength of 600,000 men.

"What will Russia do? Who can say what will happen on that side? About a year and a half ago there was a wild rush of Russia on Europe. Russia tried to rush Poland and, through Poland, to reach Germany, where some people were beckoning to them. Gentlemen, we had at that time known terribly anxious hours in France. If the barrier had not held good, if that anarchic army had been able to join the people who were calling them on the other side, what would have happened? Where would France be and where would the rest of Europe be? Happily there was the French army, which was the soldier of order for its own account and for the sake of the world.

"The situation in Russia is far from being settled. It is a source of permanent anxiety to everybody. What will become of its enormous army? What could or might Germany do in order to equip Russia and exploit her? We know not.

"When we say we contemplate a reduction of naval armaments, when we discuss it with ourselves, heart to heart, we could have nothing in our minds—we were speaking between friends. There is no threat of war; if there is any menace to peace it is so far distant that you can hardly conceive it, and yet you have not assumed the rights of ignoring this danger altogether. You intend to keep your navies to the extent necessary to defend your liberties and insure your life.

"While, if you do that, gentlemen, on the sea, what shall we do when the danger is there at our doors and hanging over our heads?

"Only the other day the course of events turned in such a way that it certainly became acute, as you know, in Upper Silesia. Germany, which did not think that the French people were ready to undertake a military operation, suddenly informed us that she was going to send the reichswehr on the spot in Upper Silesia in order to preserve order.

"These were momentous times for us, and although I have been through many critical times in my life I may say that no hour was perhaps of more importance than that, and I clearly and definitely made up my mind, and I told Germany that such a thing was not possible, and that if Germany undertook a thing of that sort she would have to bear the consequences, and the language was understood.

"But, gentlemen, if I had spoken without having the French army back of me, what would my words have become? And if the event had actually taken place, what would have become of Europe itself? Europe is still in a troublous state. It is composed of young states, newly come to life. Who could say what such conflict might have become?

"That is the problem, and that was the problem, and the struggle did not take place, because it was felt that there was still a sufficient force in Europe and in France to preserve order.

"Gentlemen, I give you these reflections for you to ponder over. You will see that there is nothing in that that would draw us aside from the path that leads to final peace.

"The thought of reducing the armaments, which was the noble purpose of this conference, is not one from which we would feel disinterested from the point of view of land armaments. We have shown it already—immediately after the armistice demobilization began, and demobilization began as rapidly and as completely as possible.

"According to the military laws of France there are three classes of men—that is, three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated yet, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to two years the time spent under other flags,

and instead of three classes—three generations of young men—we have only two undergoing military service.

"It is, therefore, an immediate reduction by one-third that has already taken place in the effectives—and I am speaking of the normal effectives of the metropolis, leaving aside troops needed for colonial occupation or obligation imposed by treaty in Rhineland or other countries or plebiscites.

"We do not think that endeavor was sufficient, and in the future we have plans in order to further restrict the extent of our armies. In a few days it is certain that the proposals of the government will be passed in the chamber in order to further reduce the military service by half. That is to say, there will be only one class and a half actually serving. The metropolitan French army would be, therefore, reduced by half, but if anybody asks us to go further, to consent to other reductions, I should have to answer clearly and definitely that it would be impossible for us to do it without exposing ourselves to a most serious danger.

"You might possibly come and tell us: 'This danger that you are exposed to—we see it, we realize it, and we are going to share it with you. We are going to offer you all means—put all means at your disposal—in order to secure your safety.'

"Immediately, if we heard those words, of course, we would strike upon another plan. We should be only too pleased to demonstrate the sincerity of our purpose. But we understand the difficulties and the necessities of the statesmen of other countries. We understand the position of other peoples who have also to face difficult and troublous situations.

"We are not selfish enough to ask other people to give a part of their sovereign national independence in order to turn it to our benefit and come to our help. We do not expect it, but here I am appealing to your consciences. If France is to remain alone, facing the situation such as I have described, and without any exaggeration, you must not deny her what she wants in order to insure her security. You must let her do what she has to do if need arise and if the time comes.

"I should be the last one here to try to restrict the noble endeavors which are being made here in order to limit armament, as in the conference which has been convened with such noble purposes in view; and I should like to be able to say that I foresee no limit, no restriction to your labors and to the results which you may achieve. Any question here can be debated and can be resolved upon, but I must draw your attention to one thing—moral disarmament of France would be very dangerous.

"Allow me to say it would be most unjust. We do not enjoy the sufficient condition. We should be ready to do it, but the time has not come yet to give up our defense for the sake of final peace in Europe. We have to know, however, that France is not morally isolated; that she still has with her the men of good will and the hearts of all people who have fought with her on the same battle field.

"The true condition of a moral disarmament in Germany—I am referring to these noxious elements of which I have already spoken—the true condition at this time of disarmament in Germany lies in the fact that it should be known over there that France is not alone, and then I feel quite sure that the poisonous propaganda of which I have spoken will simply run up dead against the wall; that it will not be able to go through, and that nobody anywhere will believe in it.

"If those that still harbor evil designs know that, and if those that entertain happy ideas of peace—this working class that wants to return to a normal state of peace—if it is known in Germany that France is not morally alone, peace will come back much quicker, and the words of anger, the words of revenge, will be simply preached in the wilderness.

"It will then be impossible for Germany to reconstruct a defensive army and she will be able to install democratic institutions, and then we can all hope for final conditions of peace. Everything that France can do in this direction she will do. In fact, she has already done much. She did not hesitate to open conversations with the German government in order to settle this painful question of reparation for the devastated regions. Everything has been done and will be done in order to restore normal conditions, and the hour will come when everything will be settled, but the hour has not come yet.

"If by direction given to the labors of the conference it were possible somewhere over there in Europe—if it were possible to say that the outcome of this conference is indirect blame and opprobrium cast upon France—if it were possible to point out France as the only country in the world that is still imperialistic, as the only country that opposes final disarmament, then, gentlemen, indeed this conference would have dealt us a severe blow; but I am quite sure that nothing is further from your minds and from your intentions.

"If, after listening to this argument, after weighing the reasons which you have just heard, you consider it then as valid, then, gentlemen, you will still be with us and you will agree with me and say that France cannot possibly do anything but what she has actually done."

BRITISH PLEDGE RENEWED.

When Premier Briand closed his address Arthur J. Balfour, speaking for the British empire, said:

"Mr. Chairman, evidently this is not a fitting moment to deal at length or in detail with the great speech which has just come to its conclusion. It has been your privilege and my privilege to hear one of the great masters of parliamentary oratory.

"He has told us, I believe without reserve, what are the anxieties, what are the preoccupations, of the country over whose destinies he presides. He has told us what they fear and why.

"It must be acknowledged, sorrowfully acknowledged, that the speech to which we have just listened is not hopeful for any immediate solution of the great problems of land armament. And why is it—why is it that there is this great difference between land armaments and sea armaments?

"It is because, as M. Briand has explained to you, in that case there has not been moral disarmament, because we have no assurance, or because the French government, who watch these things closely, have no assurance either in Russia or in Germany, that moral disarmament has made the progress which would make material disarmament an immediate possibility.

"I do not venture to offer an opinion of my own upon this question. Only this I would say—M. Briand appears to fear lest France should feel herself in moral isolation. That would be a tragedy indeed. That the liberties of Europe and the world in general and of France in particular should be maintained and guarded against the dominating policy of her eastern neighbor is the cause for which the British empire fought and in which it still believes.

"Killed on the field of battle, we lost nearly a million men. I am talking of the British empire now. We lost well over 2,000,000 men in addition maimed and wounded.

"We grieve over the sacrifice; we do not

repent it. And if the cause of international liberty was worthy of this immense sacrifice, and if we, at all events, have not changed our views, either as to the righteousness of the war or as to its necessity, how can it be otherwise than if again the lust of domination should threaten peace, how should it be possible that we who had done so much for the great cause of international liberty should see that cause perish before our eyes rather than make further sacrifices in its defense?"

ITALY FOR PEACE.

"Gentlemen, I am going to use the French language because I wish that the thought of the Italian delegation should arrive direct, and without the short delay of translation, direct to the French delegation across the table," said Senator Schanzer.

"It is far from my mind to discuss what France considers indispensable for her national safety. That safety is as dear to us as it may be to them, and we are still morally by the side of our allies of yesterday and our friends of to-day."

JAPAN APPROVES PRINCIPLE.

Admiral Baron Kato, for Japan, said:

"It is needless for me to assure M. Briand that Japan has nothing but a most profound sympathy for her peculiarly difficult position.

"As to land armament limitation, Japan is quite ready to announce her hearty approval of the principle which aims to relieve a people of heavy burdens.

"Japan has not the slightest intention of maintaining land armaments in excess of those absolutely necessary for purely defensive purposes, necessitated by the far eastern situation."

FRANCE NOT ISOLATED, SAYS HUGHES.

Secretary Hughes made the closing speech of the day. He said:

"No words ever spoken by France have fallen on deaf ears in the United States. The heart of America was thrilled by her valor and sacrifice, and the memory of her stand for liberty is imperishable in this country.

"It is evident from what M. Briand has said that what is essential at this time in order that we may achieve the great ideal is the will to peace. And there can be no hope of a will to peace until institutions of liberty and justice are secure among all peace loving people.

"May I say, in response to a word which challenged us all as it was uttered by M. Briand, that there is no moral isolation for the defenders of liberty and justice? We understand the difficulties; what has been said will be read throughout this broad land by a people that desires to understand.

"The essential condition of progress toward a mutual understanding and a maintenance of the peace of the world is that we should know exactly the difficulties which each nation has to consider, that we should be able justly to appraise them, that we should have the most candid and complete statement of all that is involved in them.

"We cannot go into a statement of detail now. Apparently the conference is so organized that this matter may have an appropriate place in our discussion. We cannot foresee at the moment what practical measures may be available, but the expressions that we have heard from the representatives of the powers make us confident that here will be generated that disposition which is essential to national security, the final assurance of security which armies and officers and men and material can never supply, that is, the disposition of a world conscious of its mutual interests and of their dependence upon the fact that if they desire, most ardently and wholly desire it, peace will be enduring."

ROOT RESOLUTIONS ON CHINA.

Representatives of eight powers, sitting in the committee on the far east, adopted resolutions, drafted by Elihu Root, setting forth the general principles to guide the committee in its further investigation in regard to China. The text of the resolutions follows:

"It is the firm intention of the powers attending this conference, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: The United States of America, Belgium, the British empire, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal—

"1. To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

"2. To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government.

"3. To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China.

"4. To refrain from taking advantage of the present conditions in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of friendly states and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states."

EFFORT TO CLIMB MOUNT EVEREST.

Under the auspices of the Royal Geographical society and the Alpine club of London, England, a strong expedition was fitted out in 1921 to explore and if possible ascend to the summit of Mount Everest, the highest peak in the Himalayas and the world. It was to do most of its preliminary work in the course of the year and if no easy way to the summit was discovered to prepare for another attempt in 1922. On Nov. 7 Sir Francis Younghusband, president of the geographical society, announced that the explorers had accomplished as much of the task as was set for them in 1921. After exploring the mountain in many directions, G. H. Bullock and G. L. Mallory had reached a point on the northeastern spur 6,000 feet below the summit, from which a way to the top seemed reasonably practicable.

The leading members of the expedition in 1921 were Col. Howard Bury, Harold Raeburn, G. L. Mallory, G. H. Bullock, A. L. Wollaston, Capt. Oliver Wheeler, Maj. Morshead and Dr. A. M. Heron. All were experienced mountain climbers.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Chairman—The secretary of labor.
Vice-Chairman—Harry F. Fidler, representing labor; term expires 1924; salary $5,000.
(Vacancy), representing commercial and manufacturing interests; term expires 1923; salary $5,000.
Director—Lewis H. Carris.
Secretary—E. Joseph Aronoff.

The secretaries of agriculture, commerce and labor and the commissioner of education are ex officio members.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

In response to a request from the United States senate directed to the secretary of labor for an estimate of unemployment in the United States, Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of labor statistics, sent in a report from which the following was taken:

The best estimate that can be made from available sources of information is that there are at present (Aug. 12, 1921) 5,735,000 persons unemployed in the United States. These figures relate to the difference in the numbers of employes carried on pay rolls July, 1921, as compared with the peak of employment in 1920. Figures of the unemployed industries are:

Manufacturing and mechanical industries (including building trades)	3,900,000
Mining	250,000
Transportation	800,000
Trade and clerical workers	450,000
Domestic and personal service	335,000
Total	5,735,000

No estimates can be given as to the number of ex-service men unemployed, as the reports covering pay roll data do not segregate them. The same applies to woman workers.

In view of this state of affairs President Harding, through the secretary of commerce, Herbert C. Hoover, arranged for a national conference on unemployment to begin Sept. 26 in Washington. In his letter of invitation to prospective members the president said in part:

"The conference is called to inquire into the volume and distribution of unemployment, to advise upon emergency measures that can properly be taken by employers, local authorities and civic bodies and to consider such measures as would tend to give impulse to the recovery of business and commerce to normal."

DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE.

On Sept. 19 the names of the delegates to the conference were announced. They were:

Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

Secretary of Labor Davis.

Winslow B. Ayer of Portland, Ore., president Eastern and Western Lumber company.

Julius H. Barnes of Duluth, Minn., president United States Food Administration Grain corporation 1917 to 1919.

William M. Butler of Boston, Mass., manufacturer.

W. S. Carter of Cleveland, O., president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Elizabeth Christman of Chicago, secretary of the International Glove Workers' union.

Edgar E. Clark, ex-president Order of Railway Conductors.

John T. Connery of Chicago, president Miami Coal company.

Mayor James Couzens of Detroit, Mich.

Joseph H. De Frees of Chicago, president chamber of commerce of the United States.

T. E. Edgerton of Nashville, Tenn., president Le Bannon woolen mills.

W. K Field of Pittsburgh, Pa., president of the Pittsburgh Coal company.

Mortimer Fleishacker of San Francisco, Cal., banker, regent University of California, mediator of labor disputes in shipping during the war.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Jackson Johnson of St. Louis, chairman the International Shoe company.

John H. Kirby of Houston, Tex., president Kirby Lumber company.

William Kelly of Vulcan, Mich, mining engineer, identified with management of several mining companies in Michigan and Pennsylvania.

W. M. Leiserson of Rochester, N. Y., chairman men's and boys' clothing industry, Rochester and New York city.

John L. Lewis of Indianapolis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Bascom Little of Cleveland, contractor; head of the Cleveland Community Chest.

C. H. Markham of Chicago, president Illinois Central railroad.

Gen. Richard C. Marshall, Jr., of Washington, former chief of the construction division of the army.

Charles P. Neill of Washington, former United States commissioner of labor statistics; umpire anthracite conciliation board; manager Southeastern Railways association.

Thomas V. O'Connor of Buffalo, president Longshoremen's union; member United States shipping board and chairman industrial committee of the board.

Raymond A. Pearson of Ames, Iowa, president Iowa State College of Agriculture; ex-assistant secretary of agriculture.

Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston, former member of congress; former assistant secretary of the treasury; mayor since 1918.

E. M. Posten of Columbus, O., president New York Coal company.

W. C. Procter of Cincinnati, president Procter & Gamble.

Harry S. Robinson of Los Angeles, member United States shipping board in 1917; member President Wilson's second industrial conference; chairman of Bituminous Coal commission in 1920.

Charles M. Schwab of New York, chairman Bethlehem Steel corporation; director-general of shipbuilding, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet corporation, 1918.

Ida M. Tarbell of New York.

Ernest T. Trigg of Philadelphia, member of President Wilson's first industrial conference; president National Federation of Construction industries.

Mary Van Kleeck of New York, director women in industry service of the United States department of labor, 1918-1919; director of industrial studies, Russell Sage Foundation.

Matthew Woll of Chicago, president International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America; vice-president American Federation of Labor.

Evans Woolen of Indianapolis, member economic policy committee of the American Bankers' association.

Clarence Mott Woolley of Detroit, president American Radiator company; member war trade board.

Col. Arthur Woods of New York, former police commissioner of New York; lieutenant-colonel, aviation; assistant to secretary of war in charge of re-establishment of service men in civil life, 1919.

Members of the economic advisory committee were announced as follows:

William S. Rossiter, chairman, formerly chief of the United States census; president of the Rumford Press, Concord, N. H.

John B. Andrews, executive secretary American Association for Labor Legislation, New York.

George E. Barnett, professor of statistics, Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore.

E. S. Bradford, statistician, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Bailey B. Burrage, executive secretary Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York.

Henry S. Dennison, Framingham, Mass.

Davis R. Dower, professor of economics and statistics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Carroll W. Doten, professor of economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Edwin F. Gay, president New York Evening Post, New York; former dean graduate school of business administration, Harvard university.

Clyde L. King, assistant professor of political science, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Samuel A. Lewisohn, New York, N. Y.

Otto T. Mallery, member of Pennsylvania state industrial board, Philadelphia.

Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor of social legislation, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; vice-chairman national child labor commission.

Wesley C. Mitchell, professor of economics, New School for Social Research, New York.

Henry R. Seager, professor of economics, Columbia university.

Edward R. A. Seligman, professor of economics, Columbia university.

Sanford E. Thompson, Boston, Mass.

Walter F. Wilcox, professor of economics and statistics, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.

Leo Wolman, New York, N. Y.

Allyn A. Young, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass., chief of the division of economics and statistics, American commission to negotiate peace, 1918-1919.

On Sept. 22 the names of ten additional members of conference were announced. They were:

Mrs. Sarah Conboy of New York, N. Y., secretary of the United Textile Workers of America.

James B. Neal of Minerville, president of the Buckwin Coal company.

Benjamin Strong of New York, N. Y., governor of the Federal Reserve bank of New York.

M. F. Tighe of Pittsburgh, Pa., president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

James E. Gibson of Seattle, Wash., president of the Waterfront Employers' union.

Bird S. Coler of New York, N. Y., commissioner of public welfare.

John Donlin of Washington, D. C., president of the building trades department of American Federation of Labor.

H. H. Stackhouse of Springfield, O., president of the National Implement and Vehicle association.

William Black of Louisville, Ky.

John D. Ryan of New York, N. Y., the United Metals Selling company.

In announcing the day of the conference and those who had accepted invitations to attend, a statement from the department of commerce said:

"In naming the members of the conference it has been the desire of the president to secure geographic representation and at the same time have regard to the different elements of the community who are interested and can be helpful in the problem, without any attempt at proportional numbers or particular groups. Those of experience in those industries where there is the largest degree of unemployment have been called upon in larger proportion than from trades where there is less unemployment difficulty. It was impossible to include representation of the whole of some fifty trade groups in the conference and hold its size within workable limits.

"The economic advisory committee has been appointed in advance of the conference by enlarging the economic advisory committee of the department of commerce. This committee has been at work for the last few days in formulation of statistical and other information and in preparation of agenda material for the conference. Its members will be included in the special committees appointed by the conference to deal with special subjects."

PRESIDENT OPENS CONFERENCE.

The conference began on Sept. 26 in the assembly room of the interior department building. President Harding, before turning over the direction of the proceedings to Secretary Hoover, said:

"It is a pleasure to express to you in advance of your labors the gratitude of the government for your service to the nation. Perhaps it is not too much to say a service for the world. Not so long since I was receiving the call of a distinguished foreigner and in the course of our conversation he alluded to the conference which is met this morning and said:

" 'Mr. President, our people are deeply interested in the American conference on unemployment because our problem is akin to your own, and your relief in the United States will be an added signal of hope from America to us and other peoples who are like depressed.'

"That remark of a distinguished foreigner emphasized our responsibility. If it be true that no citizen is without example to some one among his fellows, which I believe to be everlastingly true, then nations, great and small, are influencing others in all they do.

"You are invited together to consider a condition which is in nowise peculiar to the United States. The industrial depression which we are feeling is a war inheritance throughout the world. We saw humanity stressed in that production which is impelled by nations desperate in self-preservation. We saw the industrial call to arms which marshaled the family as well as the accustomed breadwinners, and we saw the spiritual, mental and physical might of the people cast in the scales measuring the might of the republic. From such a test there is inevitable reaction. To such heights there is necessary ascent and inescapable descent. With the world involved there is no escape for any of the world from the valleys of depression. Though we suffered less than many of those with whom we were associated, and less than any of those against whom we contended, it was inevitable that we should experience the fever's aftermath and come to know depression before we could become normal again.

"Liquidation, reorganization, readjustment, re-establishment, taking account of things done and the sober contemplation of things to be done, the finding of firm ground and the open, sure and onward way—all these are a part of the inevitable, and he who thinks they might have been avoided by this plan or that or this policy or that or this international relationship or that only hugs a delusion when reason is needed for a safe counsel.

"Even though the world's storehouses were depleted at the same time the finances were unbalanced and none was ready to store a war crop for the more deliberate consumption of peace, momentarily there was elation, but it was not the glow of abiding health. We mistook elation for restoration. To-day we are met in realization. You have been summoned to counsel all America, to apply your knowledge and your experience in relieving a condition which concerns all America. Specifically, you are to deal with unemployment, to suggest the way of repairing the arterial circulation which is the very life blood of the republic.

"There is always unemployment. Under most fortunate conditions, I am told, there are a million and a half in the United States who are not at work. The figures are astounding only because we are a hundred million and this parasite percentage is always with us.

"But there is excessive unemployment to-day and we are concerned not alone about its diminution, but we are frankly anxious, under the involved conditions, lest it grow worse, with hardships of the winter season soon to be met.

"I do not venture to quote the statisticians, whether the maximum figures are accurate or the minimum more dependable. Owing to the far swing from intensive endeavor and the effort to get down to solid foundations, coupled with the difficulty of readjusting expenditure—public, corporate and individual—from abnormal to normal, the problem of unemployment is the most difficult with which we are confronted.

"But there are no problems affecting our national life and the welfare of the American people which we cannot and will not solve. If we fail to-day we will try again to-morrow. There has been vast unemployment before and will be again. There will be depression after inflation, just as surely as the tides ebb and flow, but we can mitigate, we can shorten duration, we can commit all America to relief. And all America has never failed when committed to a common cause. If out of your councils there comes a remedy which all America helpfully may apply to-day it may be helpfully employed some time again when similar conditions are encountered.

"It is fair to say that you are not asked to solve the long controverted problems of our social system. We have builded the America of to-day on the fundamentals of economic, industrial and political life which made us what we are, and the temple requires no remaking now. We are incontestably sound. We are constitutionally strong. We are merely depressed after the fever and we want to know the way to speediest and deperdable convalescence. When we know the way everybody in America—capital and labor, employer and employe, captains of industry and the privates in the trenches—will go over the top in the advance drive of peace. Frankly, it is difficult to know whether we have reached that bedrock to which reaction runs before the upward course begins, but here are representatives of the forces which make for all we are or ever can be, and your soundings ought to be reliable.

"I would have little enthusiasm for any proposed relief which seeks either palliation or tonic from the public treasury. The excess of stimulation from that source is to be reckoned a cause of trouble rather than a source of cure. We should achieve but little in a remedial way if we continued to excite a contributing cause.

"It is not my thought to suggest your lines of conference. Mr. Hoover, the secretary of commerce, to whom has been committed the arrangements for this important meeting, will present the agenda. I have wished to say to you that the people of the United States are very deeply interested, not alone the unemployed, but all who are concerned for our common weal, and the world is looking on to find helpfulness in our American example. Fundamentally sound, financially strong, industrially unimpaired, commercially consistent and politically unafraid, there ought to be work for everybody in the United States who chooses to work, and our condition at home and our place in the world depend on everybody going to work and pursuing it with that patriotism and devotion which makes for a fortunate and happy people."

SECRETARY HOOVER'S ADDRESS.

Secretary Hoover, the only other speaker, emphasized the same point. The country, he said, was on the upgrade, but economic progress could not, under any expectation, come with sufficient rapidity to itself handle the situation.

"In other countries that have been primarily affected by the war," he added, "solution has been had by direct doles to individuals by their governments. We have so far escaped this most vicious of solutions, and I am hopeful, and I believe you will be, that it is within the intelligence and initiative of our people that we may find remedies against hardship and bitterness that do not—except in exceptional cases—come within the range of charity."

Secretary Hoover said in part:

"In calling this conference the president has hoped to mobilize the sense of service in our people for the solution of a problem that not only commands our sympathies but is of primary necessity to public welfare.

"There can be no question that we are on the upgrade, but economic progress cannot, under any expectation, come with sufficient rapidity to prevent much unemployment over the forthcoming winter.

"Great numbers will have exhausted their savings and must be subjects of great concern to the entire public. It is the duty of this conference to find definite and organized remedy for this emergency, and I hope also that you may be able to outline for public consideration such plans as will in the long view tend to mitigate its recurrence.

"We need first a determination of the volume and distribution of unemployment. We need a determination of what emergency measures should be undertaken to provide employment and to mitigate the suffering that may arise during the next winter, and the method of organization for their application.

"We need a consideration and a statement of what measures must be taken to restore our commerce and employment to normal, or, to put it in another way, what obstacles need to be removed to promote business recovery—the only real and lasting remedy for unemployment is employment.

"The remedies for these matters must, in the latest degree, lie outside of the range of legislation. The administration has felt that a large degree of solution could be expected through the mobilization of the fine co-operative action of our manufacturers and employers, of our public bodies and local authorities, and that if solution could be found in these directions we would have accomplished even more than the care of our unemployed; that we will have again demonstrated that independence and ability of action among our own people that saves our government from that ultimate paternalism that would undermine our whole political system.

"What our people wish is the opportunity to earn their daily bread, and surely in a country with its warehouses bursting with surpluses of food, of clothing, with its mines capable of indefinite production of fuel, with sufficient housing for comfort and health, we possess the intelligence to find solution. Without it our whole system is open to serious charges of failure.

"It is my belief that in the intelligence and influence which you command we shall be able to lay out a program by which, in great measure, these things can be accomplished. It is neither the desire nor in the power of the federal government to enforce such a program.

"This crisis in some respects is fraught with hardships quite as grave as those which confronted the country during the period of its participation in the great war."

These speeches ended the talk, and Mr. Hoover then selected a permanent committee on organization, headed by H. N. Robinson,

president of the Los Angeles Trust company, which was instructed to select subcommittees of specialists and report at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

COMMITTEES NAMED.

At that hour the following committees were named:

Unemployment Statistics—James A. Campbell, Mayor James Couzens, C. R. Markham, Henry N. Robinson, Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Matthew Wall, Clarence Mott Woolley, W. L. Burdick, Carroll W. Doten, Allen A. Young, Walter F. Wilcox, Leo Wolman; executive secretary, T. W. Mitchell.

Employment Agencies and Registration—Julius H. Barnes, Elizabeth Christman, Bird S. Coler, Joseph H. De Frees, Mortimer Fleishacker, Clarence J. Hicks, Jackson Johnson, William M. Leiserson, M. F. Tighe, Henry S. Dennison, George E. Barnett, Bailey B. Burritt, Sam A. Lewisohn, Henry R. Seager.

Emergency State and Municipal Measures and Public Works—Charles M. Babcock, Bird S. Coler, Mayor James C. Couzens, Bascom Little, Mayor Andrew J. Peters, Ida M. Tarbell, Matthew Woll, Col. Arthur Woods, Evans Woolen, Henry S. Dennison, Edwin F. Gay, Otto T. Mallery, Edward R. A. Seligman; executive secretary, Otto T. Mallery.

Emergency Measures by Manufacturers—William M. Butler, James A. Campbell, Mrs. Sarah Conboy, John E. Edgerton, Samuel Gompers, Clarence J. Hicks, A. L. Humphrey, Jackson Johnson, W. C. Procter, Charles M. Schwab, W. H. Stackhouse, J. A. Penton, R. M. Dickerson, Henry S. Dennison, Sanford E. Thompson, William S. Rossiter, E. S. Bradford; executive secretary, Gordon Lee.

Emergency Measures in Transportation—W. S. Carter, Edgar E. Clark, C. H. Markham, Raymond A. Pearson, Davis R. Dewey, Clyde L. King, J. H. Parmelee; executive secretary, Charles P. Neill.

Emergency Measures in Construction—Winslow B. Ayer, John Donlin, John H. Kirby, Bascom Little, Richard C. Marshall, Jr., Ernest T. Trigg, Sanford E. Thompson; executive secretary, John M. Gries.

Emergency Measures in Mining—John T. Connery, W. K. Field, John L. Lewis, J. Moore, James B. Neal, E. M. Posten, John D. Ryan, Miss Mary Van Kleeck, John P. White, Samuel A. Lewisohn; executive secretary, David L. Wing.

Emergency Measures in Shipping—James F. Gibson, Thomas V. O'Connor, Charles M. Schwab, Carroll W. Doten; executive secretaries, E. S. Gregg and R. A. Lundquist.

Public Hearings—S. McCune Lindsay; executive secretary, John B. Andrews.

EMERGENCY PROGRAM ADOPTED.

On Sept. 30, after a number of public hearings and consideration by various committees, the following emergency program was adopted by the conference:

"1. The conference finds that there are variously estimated from 3,500,000 to 5,500,000 unemployed and there is a much greater number dependent upon them. There has been an improvement, but pending general trade revival this crisis in unemployment cannot be met without definite and positive organization of the country.

"2. The problem of meeting the emergency of unemployment is primarily a community problem. The responsibility for leadership is with the mayor, and should be immediately assumed by him.

"3. The basis of organization should be an emergency committee representing the various elements in the community. This committee should develop and carry through a community plan for meeting the emergency, using existing agencies and local groups as far as practicable. One immediate step should be to co-ordinate and establish efficient public employment agencies and to register all those desiring work. It should co-ordinate the work of the various charitable institutions. Registration for relief should be entirely separate from that for employment.

"4. The personnel of the employment agencies should be selected with consideration to fitness only and should be directed to find the right job for the right man and should actively canvass and organize the community for opportunities for employment. The registry for employment should be surrounded with safeguards and should give priority in employment to residents. Employers should give preference to the emergency employment agencies.

"5. The emergency committee should regularly publish the numbers dependent upon them for employment and relief that the community may be apprised of its responsibility. Begging and unco-ordinated solicitation of funds should be prevented.

"6. Private houses, hotels, offices, etc., can contribute to the situation by doing their repairs, cleaning and alterations during the winter instead of waiting until spring, when employment will be more plentiful.

"7. Public construction is better than relief. The municipalities should expand their school, street, sewage, repair work and public building to the fullest possible volume compatible with the existing circumstances. That existing circumstances are favorable is indicated by the fact that over $700,000,000 of municipal bonds, the largest amount in history, have been sold in 1921. Of these $106,000,000 were sold by 333 municipalities in August. Municipalities should give short-time employment the same as other employers.

"8. The governor should unite all state agencies for support of the mayors and, as the superior officer, should insist upon the responsibility of city officials, should do everything compatible with circumstances in expedition of construction of roads, state building, etc.

"9. The federal authorities, including the federal reserve banks, should expedite the construction of public buildings and public works covered by existing appropriations.

"10. A congressional appropriation for roads, together with state appropriations amounting to many tens of millions of dollars already made in expectation of and dependence on federal aid, would make available a large amount of employment. The conference under existing circumstances, notwithstanding various opinions as to the character of the legislation and the necessity for economy, recommends congressional action at the present session in order that work may go forward.

"11. The greatest area for immediate relief of unemployment is in the construction industry, which has been artificially restricted during and since the war. We are short more than a million homes; all kinds of building and construction are far behind national necessity. The senate committee on reconstruction and production, in March of this year, estimated the total construction shortage in the country at between ten and twenty billion dollars. Considering all branches of the construction industries, more than two million people could be employed if construction were resumed. Undue cost and malignant combinations have made proper expansion impossible and contributed largely to this unemployment situation. In some places these matters have been cleaned up. In other places they have not and are an affront to public decency. In some places these things have not existed. In others costs have been adjusted. Some materials have been reduced in price as much as can be expected. Where conditions have been righted, construction should proceed, but there is still

a need of community action in provision of capital on terms that will encourage home building. Where the costs are still above the other economic levels of the community there should be searching inquiry and action in the situation. We recommend that the governors summon representative committees, with the co-operation of the mayors or otherwise, as they may determine: (a) to determine facts, (b) to organize community action in securing adjustments in costs, including removal of freight discriminations and clean-out campaigns against combinations, restrictions of effort and unsound practices where they exist, to the end that building may be fully resumed."

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MANUFACTURERS.

The recommendations of the manufacturers' committee, included in the program, were as follows:

"Manufacturers can contribute to relieve the present acute unemployment situation by—

"(a) Part-time work, through reduced time or rotation of jobs.

"(b) As far as possible manufacturing for stock.

"(c) Taking advantage of the present opportunity to do as much plant construction, repairs and cleaning up as is possible, with the consequent transfer of many employes to other than their regular work.

"(d) Reduction of the number of hours of labor per day.

"(e) The reduction of the work week to a lower number of days during the present period of industrial depression.

"(f) That employers and employers cooperate in putting these recommendations into effect.

"A large number of employers have already, in whole or in part, inaugurated the recommendations herein set forth, and for this they are to be commended, and it is earnestly urged upon those employers who have not done so to put same into use, wherever practicable, at the earliest possible opportunity.

"(g) Specific methods for solution of our economic problems will be effective only in so far as they are applied in a spirit of patriotic patience on the part of all our people.

"During the period of drastic economic readjustment, through which we are now passing, the continued efforts of any one to profit beyond the requirements of safe business practice or economic consistency should be condemned. One of the important obstacles to a resumption of normal business activity will be removed as prices reach replacement values in terms of efficient producing and distributing cost plus reasonable profit.

"We therefore strongly urge all manufacturers and wholesalers who may not yet have adopted this policy to do so, but it is essential to the success of these measures when put into effect that retail prices shall promptly and fairly reflect the price adjustment of the producer, manufacturer and the wholesaler.

"When these principles have been recognized and the recommendations complied with, we are confident that the public will increase their purchases, thereby increasing the operations of the mills, factories and transportation companies, and consequently reducing the number of unemployed."

PRESIDENT ISSUES APPEAL.

On Oct. 3 President Harding issued the following official appeal:

"The conference which I recently summoned to Washington to advise as to the unemployment situation has demonstrated that an unusual volume of unemployment exists and that, pending the recuperation of trade, the situation cannot be met, in due regard to our obligations and necessities, without a much more than usual organization throughout those states and municipalities where unemployment has reached considerable proportions.

"The conference has recommended a plan of organization which has had the support of commercial, manufacturing, professional and labor representatives of the country. It is highly necessary that more accurate knowledge should be had, through such organization, of the volume and necessities of the unemployed.

"It is essential that the co-operation of all sections of each community should be brought into action behind such organization to provide work and assistance that we may pass through the coming winter without great suffering and distress. It is of national importance that every community should at once undertake such organization, in order that the nation may be protected as a whole. Moreover, the thorough commitment to such a task is sure to start a thousand activities which will add to our common welfare.

"I therefore appeal to the governors and mayors of the nation that they should take the steps recommended by the conference.

"In order that there may be unity of action by all the forces which may be brought to bear, whether governmental or private, the unemployment conference is establishing an agency in Washington through which appropriate co-ordination can be promoted and through which reports on progress and suggestions may be given general circulation and co-operation. I trust this agency will be supported in this endeavor."

REPORT OF SECRETARIES.

On Oct. 9 the following report from the executive secretaries setting forth the progress made toward relief of the unemployment situation under the emergency measures adopted by the conference was made public:

"The predominant object of the conference was to recommend and organize measures to meet the emergency situation during the winter. The preliminary recommendations and organization plans have had the following response in the seven days since their issue:

"1. Mayors' emergency committees have been created and are actively at work in thirty-one cities, on the lines of the conference plan of co-ordination of effort of all sections of the community, with more than a score of other cities reporting that organization is in process.

"2. Conferences have been held during the last week by the president, Secretary Hoover and members of the conference with the heads of the great national industries, including railways, coal and shipping, from which have resulted definite steps undertaking to meet the emergency in many practical ways.

"3. The active participation of the great national commercial and employers' associations has been assured, in definite organization of their branches throughout the country to assist the mayors and to meet the situation generally. The United States chamber of commerce, the National Manufacturers' association, various regional and state associations have actively entered into the problem of organization and provision of work for the unemployed and assistance to the state and municipal authorities.

"4. A number of cities have undertaken steps for the immediate advancement of local public works and for definite advancement of construction work in the community. Steps organized in this direction have been formally reported from eight cities.

"5. An office has been set up and is at work in Washington, under Col. Arthur Woods, to continue the stimulation and co-ordination of

national, state and municipal agencies under the general direction of the unemployment conference."

General measures to aid in the permanent recovery of business and industry were approved in a report adopted on Oct. 11.

Limitation of world armament "and consequent increase of tranquillity and further decrease of the tax burden" was urged both in the general report and in a report from the subcommittee on foreign trade, which also was approved by the conference.

Other recommendations contained in the general report included the following:

Readjustment of railway rates.
Speedy enactment of tax legislation.
Definite settlement of tariff legislation.
Settlement of the financial relationship between the government and the railways.
Steps toward the minimizing of fluctuations of foreign exchange.
Elimination of waste and more regular employment in seasonal and intermittent industries, notably in the coal industry.
Adjustment of inequalities in prices during the deflation process.

The report of the committee on foreign trade, which was presented by Joseph H. De Frees of Chicago, besides urging limitation of armament, urges that the United States exert its influence toward a reasonable control of the present unregulated payment of reparations by Germany and early legislation enabling the administration to deal with the funding of foreign loans.

The reports were approved by unanimous vote.

The conclusions of the committee on foreign trade are thus summarized:

"1. The conference for limitation of armament should bring about a reduction in military burdens and be a long step toward arresting constantly increasing inflation, increasing depreciation and extreme fluctuations of various foreign currencies.

"2. The United States should be effective in the deliberations and decisions of the reparations commission and other agencies so that it may influence a reasonable control of the present unregulated payment of reparations by Germany.

"3. Authority should immediately be granted to the administration to deal with the funding of foreign debts owing to the United States in such a way as to avoid injury to the country's foreign trade and our employment.

"The broad questions of policy, such as national shipping, tariff and taxes, will have important effects upon movement of our commodities to overseas markets."

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE.

The conference adjourned finally on Oct. 13 after the employer members had reported that neither commodity prices nor wage rates could be maintained above the natural economic level. A flat declaration against any general policy of wage reduction was contained in minority views of the labor members of the subcommittee on manufactures, signed by Samuel Gompers, Mrs. Sarah A. Conboy and Roy Dickinson.

RAILWAY WAGE CRISIS IN 1921.

After extended hearings the United States labor board announced on May 1, 1921, that the wages of railroad employes on 104 lines would be cut on an average of 12 per cent beginning July 1. On June 27 the board extended the cut to practically every large railroad in the United States. The railway executives held that the wages of their employes were larger than those in other industries and should be reduced in conformity with the decrease in the cost of living. The men replied by claiming that the reduction in the cost of living was small and by pointing out that their occupation was hazardous in many instances and that the working conditions were unsatisfactory. The reduction went into effect on the date named and talk of a general strike began. The leaders of the train service brotherhoods submitted the matter to a referendum, which was taken in September. It resulted in favor of a strike if wage and working condition concessions were not made. Arrangements were made by the brotherhood chiefs for a walkout on Oct. 30. Many meetings were held between the railway labor board and representatives of the railway employes and finally on Oct. 27 the controversy ended in a peaceful settlement and the proposed strike was called off. This result was due in large measure to the fact that the railway unions outside the "big five" were opposed to a strike and to the further fact that public sentiment was against any such step at a time when the country was undergoing severe business depression and striving to find a remedy for the increasingly grave unemployment crisis.

RAILROAD LABOR BOARD.

Appointed by the president of the United States.
Salaries of members, $10,000 a year each.
Secretary—C. P. Carrithers (Tex.)
Headquarters in Kesner building, Chicago, Ill.

MEMBERS.

Labor Group.

Albert Phillips of Ohio, for a term of three years.
A. O. Wharton of Missouri, for a term of two years.
Walter L. McMeninen of Massachusetts, for a term of five years.

Management Group.

Horace Baker of Ohio, for a term of three years.
J. H. Elliot of Texas, for a term of two years.
Samuel Higgins of New York, for a term of five years.

Public Group.

R. M. Barton of Tennessee, for a term of three years, chairman.
G. Wallace W. Hanger of District of Columbia, for a term of two years.
Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee, for a term of five years.

DEATH OF CHRISTINE NILSSON.

Christine Nilsson, one of the most noted singers of her day, died in Copenhagen, Denmark, Nov. 22, 1921. She was born near Vexio, Sweden, Aug. 20, 1843. She made her first appearance as a singer in Stockholm in 1860 and after three years of study in Paris made her debut there with great success. Three years later she sang in London and in 1870 came to the United States and met with success wherever she appeared, either in opera or on the concert stage. Among the operatic parts she sang were those of Violetta in "La Traviata," Elsa in "Lohengrin," Marguerite in "Faust" and Ophelia in Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet." She was married twice, her first husband being Auguste Rouzaud, who died in 1882, and her second Count Miranda, who died in 1902. She went into permanent retirement in 1888.

CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (JUGO SLAVIA).

Adopted by the national assembly in Belgrade on June 15, 1921, and proclaimed by the king on June 28, 1921.

[Translated by John R. Palandech.]

SECTION 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 1. The government of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is a constitutional parliamentary and hereditary monarchy. The official title of the government is kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Art. 2. The coat of arms of the kingdom is a double-headed white eagle with wings widespread upon a red shield; the crown of the kingdom is directly above both heads of the double-headed white eagle; upon the breast of the eagle is a shield having thereon the Serbian coat of arms, consisting of a white cross upon a red shield, with one jewel in each angle of the cross; the Croatian coat of arms, consisting of a shield with twenty-five squares alternately of red and silver color; the Slovenian coat of arms, consisting of three gold six-angled stars upon a blue shield. Under this is a white half moon.

The flag is blue, white and red, in horizontal stripes against an upright spear.

Art. 3. The official language of the kingdom is Serbo-Croatian-Slovene.

SECTION 2—THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

Art. 4. The right of citizenship is equal (uniform) in the entire kingdom. All the citizens are equal before the law. All enjoy equal protection of the government. Nobility and titles are not recognized, neither are any privileged rights of birth.

Art. 5. Personal liberty is guaranteed. No one can be held responsible or imprisoned or deprived of his liberty by any one except in cases provided by law. No one can be imprisoned for any crime without written statements giving the reasons and facts substantiating the charges of the competent authorities. The charges must be submitted to the party accused at the time of arrest, or, if that is not possible, at the latest within twenty-four hours from the time of imprisonment. Against an order for imprisonment an appeal can be made within three days to the competent court. If there is no appeal filed within this period the prosecuting authorities must send their decision to the court within twenty-four hours. The court must make its findings in the period of two days from the time it received the decision. The findings of the court are supreme. Organs of the authorities who violate these provisions shall be punished for unlawful deprivation of liberty.

Art. 6. No one can be tried except by a competent court.

Art. 7. No one can be sentenced until he has been authoritatively heard or has been summoned to defend himself according to law.

Art. 8. Punishment can be dealt only by law and applied only to the acts for which the law provides and prescribes such punishment.

Art. 9. The death penalty cannot be inflicted for purely political crimes, except in cases of accomplished or attempted assassination of the ruler and of members of the royal house, for which the death penalty is provided in the criminal code. Exceptions are made in addition to the above in cases where with purely political crimes some other criminal act is committed, for which death penalty is provided in the criminal code, and also in cases which the military law punishes with death penalty.

Art. 10. No citizen can be exiled from the country. A citizen cannot be forcibly moved within the border of the country from one place to another, nor can he be confined in one place, except in cases for which the law explicitly provides. Under on condition can any one be driven out from his native place without due process of law.

Art. 11. The home is inviolable. The authorities cannot attempt any search or investigation in the home of a citizen except in cases authorized by law and in the manner prescribed by law. Before any search can be made the authorities are in duty bound to give the person whose home is being searched a written notice from the competent authorities on the strength of which the search is made. Against this order there is an appeal to the court of first instance. However, the appeal does not delay the process of search. The search must always be made in the presence of two citizens. Immediately after the search is completed the authorities are bound to give the person whose home was searched a statement of the results of the search and a signed list of all articles taken for the purpose of further investigation. At night the police can enter a private home only in cases of extreme necessity or when they are appealed to for help from the home. To that act a representative of the community or two citizens should be present, except in cases where an appeal for help is made. Agents (officials) of the authorities who violate these orders will be punished for an unlawful violation of the home.

Art. 12. Freedom of faith and conscience is guaranteed. Acknowledged religious denominations are equal before the law and are at liberty to profess their faith publicly. Enjoyment of civil and political rights is independent of any religious belief. No one can be exempt from his civic and military duties and responsibilities upon the grounds of his religious belief. Creeds that have secured lawful recognition in any part of the kingdom are sanctioned. Other creeds can be recognized only by the law. Authorized and recognized creeds govern their internal church activities, affairs and administration independently and manage their property and funds within the boundary of the law. No one is compelled publicly to confess his religious belief. No one is compelled to take a part in religious activities, feasts, ceremonials and exercises except at national holidays and celebrations, within the manner provided by law, for persons who are subordinate to parental, guardian or military authorities. Authorized and recognized denominations may preserve the ties of their faith with the religious heads outside of the borders of the country in so far as the necessity of spiritual regulations of the different creeds require. The manner in which these ties should be preserved will be regulated by law. The disbursement which the national budget provides for lawful religious purposes will be divided between lawful and recognized spiritual bodies, according to the number of their faithful and actually shown necessity. Spiritual representatives cannot employ their spiritual authority outside of their spiritual edifices or outside of their spiritual character, or in any act while doing their official duty in partisan affairs.

Art. 13. Freedom of press is guaranteed. No measure can be instituted that would prevent printing, selling and distributing of literature and newspapers. Censorship can be enforced only in time of war or mobilization and that for measures foreseen by law. Distribution and selling of newspapers or printed matter which contain libel on the ruler or the members of the royal house, foreign ruling heads, national assembly, indirectly calling upon the citizens to change the constitution or the national laws by force, or contain offense against

public morals, are forbidden. However, in these cases the authorities are bound to take the matter to court within twenty-four (24) hours after the suspension and the court is duty bound to sustain or dismiss the charge within twenty-four hours, otherwise it is considered the suspension is rescinded. Courts of proper jurisdiction decide the matter of damages independently of court's decision regarding the suspension. For offense committed by the press the following are responsible: The writer, editor, printer, publisher and distributor. By special law for the press it will be decided when and in what cases and which of the abovementioned persons and in what manner they will be responsible for the offense committed through the press. All offenses committed by the press will be tried by courts of proper jurisdiction.

Art. 14. Citizens have right of assembly, meetings and conferences. Additional regulations regarding this will be provided by law. No person will be permitted to carry arms to meetings. Holding of open-air meetings must be announced to the proper authorities at least twenty-four hours beforehand. Citizens have right of assembly for any objects that are not punishable by law.

Art. 15. Citizens have right to petition. Petition can be signed by one or more of them, as well as all judicial persons. Petitions can be submitted to any of the authorities without exception.

Art. 16. Learning and arts are free and enjoy protection and support of the government. University education is free. Education is national. Education is based upon the same foundation throughout the country, adapting itself to the localities for which it is intended. All schools must teach moral uplift and broad national ideals in spirit of national unity and religious tolerance. Elementary education is national, general and compulsory. Religious training is given according to the wishes of the parent or elders, based on their creeds and in accordance with their religious beliefs. Technical schools will be established according to the needs of vocation. Education is given by the government without entrance fees, tuition or other taxes. The manner in which private schools, their like and under what conditions they shall be permitted will be provided by law. All institutions for education are under government control. The government will aid work of national education. Minority of the races and languages is given elementary education in their mother tongue, under provisions which will be prescribed by law.

Art. 17. The secrecy of letters, telegrams and telephone communication is inviolable, except in cases of criminal investigations, mobilization or war. All those who are guilty of violating the secrey of postal, telegraph or telephone communication will be punished according to law.

Art. 18. Every citizen has the right directly and without any one's approval to bring complaint to the court against the governmental or self-governing bodies for criminal acts which they may make against him in their official capacity. For ministers, judges and soldiers, under colors, special provisions apply. For damages done to citizens by governmental or self-governing bodies by illegal performance of their duties the government or self-governing bodies are responsible before the proper court. The agent in question is responsible to them. Limitation for damages expires in nine months.

Art. 19. To all positions in all branches of government service all citizens are equally eligible under the provisions of the law, those by birth as well as those who become naturalized, who are of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene nationality. Other naturalized citizens can obtain government positions only if they are residents of the country for ten years, and by special permission of the government's council upon the prior recommendation of the competent minister.

Art. 20. Every citizen enjoys the protection of the government in foreign countries. Every citizen is at liberty to withdraw from citizenship after he has fulfilled his obligations to the government. Extradition of citizens is forbidden.

Art. 21. Every citizen is obliged to obey the law, serve the interest of national unity, defend his native country and carry the national burden according to his earning ability, according to the provisions of the law.

SECTION 3—SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REGULATIONS.

Art. 22. The government will endeavor to create for its citizens equal opportunity to prepare themselves for profitable vocations to which they are inclined. In that direction it will establish educational trade organizations and arrange for permanent assistance for education of worthy poor children.

Art. 23. The laboring classes are under the protection of the government. Women and minors must be protected from work dangerous to their health. The law provides separate measures for the welfare and protection of the workman and prescribes working hours in all undertakings.

Art. 24. Inventions are the property of the inventor and enjoy the protection of the government.

Art. 25. Freedom of negotiation and organization in business affairs is recognized in so far as it does not interfere with social interests.

Art. 26. The government has, in the interest of the whole and based upon the spirit of the law, right and duty to intervene in the economic affairs of its citizens in the spirit of justice and preventions of social adversity.

Art. 27. The government will take care: (1) To improve general hygienic and social conditions, which are essential to national health; (2) to give special protection to mothers and small children; (3) to guard the health of all citizens; (4) to check and prevent all the acute and chronic, contagious diseases, as well as to check the harmful use of alcohol, and (5) to furnish free medicine and other necessities for the protection of national health to poor and needy citizens.

Art. 28. Marriage is under the protection of the government.

Art. 29. The state aids materially national associations; also the state aids materially other national economic organizations that are not for profit. To such associations and to such economic organizations priorities are given in the transaction of business upon equal terms with other private institutions. Laws will be formulated as regard the associations which will apply to the entire country.

Art. 30. By special legislation betterment of the agrarian conditions will be provided.

Art. 31. Protection of workmen in case of accident, illness, lack of work, incapability, old age or death will be provided by special legislation.

Art. 32. Invalids, war orphans, war widows, the poor and incapable for work, parents of the killed or who died in the war, enjoy special protection of the state and assistance as a mark of appreciation. The question of rehabilitation of the invalid and the education of war orphans for work and the future will be regulated by law.

Art. 33. The rights of the workingmen to organize for the purpose of improving working conditions is guaranteed.

Art. 34. To fisheries will be given special

attention. The welfare of the seaman in case of sickness, invalidity, old age and death will be provided for by special law.

Art. 35. The state will supervise the building and maintaining of all transportation facilities wherever the general national interest demands.

Art. 36. Usury of every description is forbidden.

Art. 37. Property is guaranteed. Property creates responsibilities. The use of property must not be to the detriment of the whole. Contents, size and limits of private property are fixed by law. Expropriation of private property in the public interest is permissible according to law, with just compensation.

Art. 38. Fidei commissum is abolished. Bequests with general advantageous purposes are recognized. It will be determined by legislation what changes of the bequests can be made in accordance with change of conditions.

Art. 39. By the inheritance tax law the government will be assured of its participation in the inheritance, having in mind the interests of the relations between the heir and the deceased and the value of the inheritance.

Art. 40. The supplying of provisions and other necessities for the army is carried out for just compensation.

Art. 41. Large private forest tracts are expropriated according to law and become the property of the state or its self-governing bodies. The law will provide how large forest tracts can be property of other lawful public bodies that now exist or will be created. Natural forestry whose cultivation is necessary for climatical and cultural purposes also passes over, according to the law of expropriation, to the ownership of the state or its self-governing bodies, in so far as forestation cannot be done by other means. Large forest tracts which foreign powers have given to individual persons become, according to law, the property of the state or municipality without any compensation to those persons. The forestry law will make provisions under which farmers and those who are indirectly occupied with tilling the land can benefit by wood cutting for building and fuel; also for grazing purposes in the state forests.

Art. 42. The feudal system is abolished from the day of the liberation from foreign authority. In so far as before that time injustice was committed by feudal system or by its transformation to self-justification these conditions must be corrected by law. Land tenants and land workers in general who cultivate lands in tenancy are considered freeholders of government lands without any compensation for the same, and they will receive title to the property.

Art. 43. Expropriation of large estates and their apportionment to ownership to those who till the lands will be regulated by law. The law will provide the kind of compensation that will be given expropriated estates. For large estates which belong to members of former alien dynasty and those which the foreign powers have granted to individuals no compensation will be given. Land settlements will be carried out primarily by the aid of organized colonization societies, seeing that the inheritors must be provided with necessary means for successful production. In colonization and in apportionment of expropriated lands needy soldiers have first choice, meaning those who have fought for the liberation of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and their families. The law will provide the maximum possession of property and the cases in which the minimum of land cannot be alienated from them.

Art. 44. For the framing of social and economic legislation the economic council is created. Its regulations, duties and competence will be designated by law.

SECTION 4—GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES.

Art. 45. All government functions are carried out according to this constitution.

Art. 46. Legislative power is vested in the king and national assembly together.

Art. 47. Executive power is administered by the king, through his responsible ministers, according to the provisions of the constitution.

Art. 48. Judicial power is administered by the courts. Their rulings and sentences are pronounced and administered in the name of the king, according to law.

SECTION 5—THE KING.

Art. 49. The king approves and proclaims the laws, appoints government officials and gives military titles as prescribed by law. The king is the supreme commander of the entire military forces. He gives decorations and other honorary distinction.

Art. 50. The king has the right to grant amnesty for political and military offenses. Amnesty nullifies legal consequences of punishable acts, but amnesty cannot interfere in damages allowed to individual persons. Amnesty can be given before the beginning of the proceedings, during the proceedings or after the decision is given. Amnesty is general or individual. For amnesty to the ministers it is necessary to first have the concurrence of the national assembly. However, no amnesty can be given to ministers until after the sentence is pronounced. The king has the power to pardon. He can pardon, reduce or lighten the sentence. The right to pardon for the crime of the defendant, on personal appeal, will be provided by law of court procedure in criminal acts.

Art. 51. The king represents the nation in all intercourse with foreign governments. He declares war and makes peace. If the country is not attacked or war is not declared against it by some other nation it is necessary first to have the consent of national assembly to declare a war. If war is declared against the country or the country is attacked the national assembly must be convened at once.

Art. 52. The king calls the national assembly in regular or extra sessions. He opens and closes the sessions in person with a message from the throne or through the council of ministers by a message or a decree. The message from the throne, communication or decree must be signed by all the ministers. The decree by which one session is adjourned must contain the order for the date of calling a new session. The king can at all times, in case of national emergency, convene the national assembly which has adjourned. The king has the right to dismiss the national assembly, but the decree of its dismissal must contain an order for new election, at the latest within three months' time, and an order for convening of the national assembly, at the latest within four months from the day of the dismissal of the assembly. The decree to dissolve the national assembly is attested to by all ministers.

Art. 53. The king cannot rule over some other state at the same time without the consent of the national assembly. If the king should, notwithstanding this act, accept the crown of some other country it will be considered that he has resigned the rulership of the kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Art. 54. No act of the king's authority is valid nor can it be executed unless it has been signed by the competent minister. For all king's actions, verbal or written, signed or unsigned, as well as for all his acts of political nature, the competent minister is responsible.

For the actions of the king, as the commander in chief of the army, the minister of war and navy is responsible.

Art. 55. The king and the heir to the throne are of age when they attain 18 years. The king's person is immune. He cannot be held responsible nor can a complaint be brought against him. This does not apply to the king's personal property.

Art. 56. In the kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes the ruler is Peter, the first Karagorgjevich. King Peter's successor is Crown Prince Alexander and his male issue from a legal marriage in order first born. When the king has no male issue he will select for himself his heir from the royal line, with the approval of the national assembly. For this act it is therefore required a majority of one-half, plus one vote of the entire membership of the national assembly.

Art. 57. The royal household is made up of the queen wife, the living ancestors and heirs to the king in direct line, with their wives, full brothers and their heirs, with their wives, and the sisters of the ruling king. Relatives and prerogatives of the members of the royal household will be defined by statute. No member of the royal household can become a minister or a member of the national assembly.

Art. 58. The king takes oath before the national assembly, which is as follows:

"I, ———— (name), ascending the throne of the kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and accepting the royal power, do hereby swear in the name of Almighty God that I will guard the union of the people, independence of the nation and the entity of the national authority; that I will keep the constitution inviolable; that I will rule by the constitution and the law, and that I will endeavor to have the welfare of the people before me, so help me God. Amen."

Art. 59. The king resides in the country permanently. Should it be necessary for the king to leave the country for a short time, the heir to the throne will represent him. If the heir to the throne is a minor or prevented from acting by any reason the king will be represented by the council of ministers. Representation is conformed to according to the instructions given by the king within the bounds of the constitution. This applies also in case of the king's disability when it is not of a permanent nature During the absence of the king or the heir to the throne the ministers' council has no right to adjourn the national assembly. The king can be represented by the ministers' council at the most for six months. Upon the expiration of that time the provision made by the constitution relative to substitutes becomes effective.

SECTION 6—SUBSTITUTION.

Art. 60. The royal prerogatives are performed by substitutes: First, when the king is a minor, and second, when he is mentally or physically permanently incapable of performing royal acts. The creation and suspension of substitutes will be done by national assembly by secret ballot. When the council of ministers finds that the king is disabled they report to the national assembly, together with an opinion from three physicians taken from the national medical faculties. The same procedure is followed in the case of the heir to throne.

Art. 61. The right to substitute for the king belongs to the heir of the throne if he is of age. If the heir to the throne, because of the reasons set forth in paragraph 60, cannot perform the duties of substitute, the national assembly elects by secret ballot three royal substitutes. The royal substitutes are elected for four years. After that in case the substitution has to be prolonged for at least one year, there must be a new election. If the substitution is to last longer the election is again for four years. The substitutes must be born Serbian, Croatian or Slovenian, 45 years of age and of higher education. Before they assume the royal authority the substitutes will take an oath before the national assembly that has elected them, that they will be faithful to the king and that they will rule according to the constitution and the laws of the country.

Art. 62. If one of the three substitutes is temporarily absent, the other two can perform the governmental functions without him.

Art. 63. The substitutes will supervise the education of the minor king. The property of the minor king will be supervised by guardians named in the king's will. If the deceased king has not named a guardian, they will be named by the substitutes in co-operation with the council of ministers.

Art. 64. Until the substitutes are elected, the council of ministers will temporarily execute royal authority under their own responsibility.

Art. 65. In case of death or abdication of the king the heir to the throne, if he is of age, immediately takes authority and announces the same to the people by proclamation. Within ten days he takes the prescribed oath before the national assembly. If the national assembly has adjourned earlier and the new assembly is not elected the old national assembly is reconvened.

Art. 66. If at the time of the king's death there is no male issue, but the queen is enceinte at the time of his death, the national assembly will elect temporary substitutes who will execute the king's authority only to the time of the birth. The government is obliged to put before the national assembly the opinion of three physicians taken from medical faculties of the nation as to the queen's prospects of becoming a mother. This also applies in case of the death of the crown prince if his wife should be pregnant at the time of the king's death.

Art. 67. In case the throne in accordance with this constitution is left without an heir the council of ministers will take charge of the royal powers and at once call the national assembly in special session, which will decide the matter of succession.

Art. 68. The civil list of the king will be appropriated by law. The civil list once established cannot be enlarged without the consent of the national assembly, nor diminished without the consent of the king. The king's substitutes will receive from the state treasury for the time they perform their duties the amount allowed by the national assembly at the time of their election.

SECTION 7—NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Art. 69. The national assembly is composed of representatives freely chosen by the people by general, equal, direct and secret ballot with representation of the minority. For every 40,000 inhabitants one representative is chosen. If the excess of inhabitants in one elective district is more than 25,000, one additional representative will be chosen for that excess. The national assembly is elected for four years. Other regulations for the election will be prescribed by law.

Art. 70. The right to vote belongs to every citizen by birth or naturalization if he is 21 years of age. Officers, active or out of service, as well as noncommissioned officers and soldiers under the colors, cannot have the privilege of voting, nor can they be candidates for office. The law will provide for woman suffrage.

Art. 71. The franchise is denied temporarily to those (1) who are sentenced to prison, until their rights are restored; (2) who are sentenced to lose their citizenship for the dura-

tion of the sentence; (3) who are public charges, and (4) who are under guardianship.

Art. 72. For representative to the national assembly only a person who has right to vote, regardless of whether his name appears on the ballot, can be elected. Every candidate must comply with the following: (1) That he is a citizen by birth or naturalization of the kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; a naturalized citizen if he is not of the nationality of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, must be a resident at least ten years from the date of naturalization; (2) that he is 30 years of age, and (3) that he speaks and writes the national language. A national assemblyman cannot at the same time be a government supply agent or government contractor.

Art. 73. Police, customs and forestry officials, as well as the officials of the agrarian reforms, cannot be candidates unless they have resigned one year prior to the call for the election. Other officials who perform public duty cannot be candidates in the election districts of their territorial jurisdiction. Officials who are elected to the national assembly must resign their office for the time of their tenure as assemblyman. Ministers, active and at large, and university professors may be candidates and, if elected, hold their positions.

Art. 74. Every national assemblyman represents all the people and not only those who have elected him. The voters cannot give nor the national assemblyman accept commanding and obligatory instructions. All national assemblymen take an oath that they will faithfully uphold the constitution.

Art. 75. The national assembly meets at the capitol Beograd (Belgrade), in regular session annually on the 20th day of October, unless it has been previously called by the king's decree in special session. If, in case of war, the capital is moved, the national assembly meets in the place of the temporary capital. Regular call of the national assembly cannot be made until the national budget is passed. In time of war the national assembly is permanently in session unless the assembly rules otherwise.

Art. 76. The national assembly verifies the credentials of its members and passes on them. The national assembly prescribes its own rules of order.

Art. 77. The national assembly elects from its membership its officers for every session.

Art. 78. Legislative measures are submitted by the ministers' council or individual ministers with the authority of the king. The right to present legislative measures is a privilege of the national assembly.

Art. 79. The king concludes treaties with foreign nations. However, for confirmation of those treaties the concurrence of the national assembly is necessary. For approval of purely political agreements, if they are not contrary to the constitution and the law, it is not necessary to have the confirmation of the national assembly. A treaty to allow a foreign army to occupy the territory of the kingdom or to pass over the country is not valid without first being confirmed by the national assembly. The national assembly can, when the national interests demand it, by resolution in advance authorize the ministerial council to take measures for immediate acceptance of the submitted treaty. National territory cannot be alienated or exchanged without the sanction of the national assembly.

Art. 80. The king proclaims the laws by a decree which contains also the laws adopted by national assembly. The decree is signed by all ministers. The minister of justice attaches to it the government seal and publishes the law in the "official organ." The law becomes effective fifteen days after publication in the "official organ" unless the law specifies otherwise. One day's publication in the "official organ" is sufficient.

Art. 81. The national assembly has the right of inquiry and also of investigation in elections and purely administrative questions.

Art. 82. Every member of the national assembly has the right to direct questions and interpellations to the minister. The ministers are obliged to reply during the same session within the time prescribed by the rules of order.

Art. 83. The national assembly communicates directly with the ministers only.

Art. 84. The national assemblymen, members of the government and government representatives are the only ones having right to speak in the national assembly.

Art. 85. The national assembly can legally function if one-third of all the assemblymen are present at the sessions. To carry a motion it is necessary to have a majority of the assemblymen present. In case of equal division of votes the motion is considered lost.

Art. 86. No legislative motion can be debated in the national assembly until it first has gone through the proper committees. Voting in the national assembly is public; only the elections are carried out by secret ballot. Votes can be cast only in person. On every legislative motion two votes must be taken in the same session of the national assembly before it can be finally carried.

Art. 87. At no time can any one hold an assemblyman responsible for the vote he has given as a member of the national assembly. For all statements and conduct of the national assemblymen in performing their duty in sessions of the national assembly, in committees, in special sessions or in special duties delegated to them by the assembly, the assemblymen are responsible only to the national assembly according to the rules of order.

Art. 88. Without the authority of the national assembly its members cannot be held for any offense regardless of its nature, nor can they be deprived of their freedom by any authority or for any cause as long as their mandats have not expired, except when they are apprehended in the act of actual crime or transgression. However, even in the latter case, the national assembly, if in session, is at once informed, and the national assembly gives or rejects the authority to have the trial continued during the session. The right of immunity of the national assemblyman begins on the day of his election. If any one becomes assemblyman before the sentence is pronounced on him for any offense the authorities that have the matter in charge will inform the national assembly, which will give or refuse permission to prolong the action. Members of the national assembly can be held responsible only for the acts of which they are accused.

Art. 89. The national assembly has the exclusive right to preserve order at its meetings through its president. No armed force can be placed in the building of the national assembly nor its grounds without the permission of the president of the national assembly; without its permission no government agents can perform any of its functions in the national assembly. No one carrying arms can enter the grounds of the national assembly except persons who are authorized to carry weapons and are on duty at national assembly.

SECTION 8—ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY.

Art. 90. The ministerial council is composed of all the ministers and stands immediately under the king. The king names the president and members of the ministerial council. Ministers are placed at the heads of respective branches of the government authority. A minister can be without portfolio. State under-

secretaries can be appointed in the ministries should a need require them for a specified part of duties in that branch of government service. The state undersecretaries, if they are taken from the national assembly, do not lose their mandats. The ministers name subordinate government officials according to the provisions of the law. The ministers take an oath before entering upon their duties of fidelity to the constitution and the king.

Art. 91. The ministers are responsible to the king and the national assembly. The king and the national assembly can accuse ministers for violation of the constitution and the country's laws while in official positions. For damages done by ministers, by unlawful acts, the state is responsible.

Art. 92. A minister can be accused during the time of his service and for five years after leaving office. A motion to accuse the minister must be made in writing and contain the charges. When the national assembly accuses a minister a decision as to whether or not the minister be placed on trial must be brought by two-thirds of the votes of the members present.

Art. 93. The ministers are tried before the state court. The state court is composed of six state counselors and six Supreme court judges, who are chosen by their respective bodies by a ballot in a plenary meeting. The president of the Supreme court is the president of the state court. For deeds which are not provided for in the criminal code the punishment will be fixed by the law of ministerial responsibilities. More detailed directions regarding ministers' responsibilities are to be embodied in a separate law.

Art. 94. Administrative authority can issue ordinances necessary for the application of the law. Administrative authority may, with an ordinance of legal force, regulate conditions only on the basis of lawful authority, which is to govern separately in every instance. The ordinance must not be contrary to the constitution or the law in behalf of whose application they are given. They cannot be contrary to the legislative provisions on the grounds of which they have been prescribed. The national assembly can by a resolution place the ordinance given it by the authority of the law out of force in whole or part. The ordinances must be published and in them must always be indicated the law on the ground of which they were given.

Art. 95. The administration in the kingdom is executed by provinces, districts, counties and municipalities. Division of governments is done by law, in accordance with natural, social and economical conditions. A province can have at the most 800.000 inhabitants. Two or more smaller provinces can unite in one larger one. The final decision rests with the provincial conventions of the said provinces, and such a province cannot have more than 800.000 inhabitants. At the head of every province is a governor, who is appointed by the king and governs through the state's agencies the affairs of the state administration in the province.

Art. 96. For the affairs of a local character of the municipality, county, district and province a municipal, county district and provincial home rule is established and organized upon the principle of elections. For the home rule and self-administration of cities a special law will be enacted. In the line of provincial home rule authorities are these duties:

(1) Provincial finances: (a) Making of provincial budget; (b) disposition of provincial taxation, which is payable according to law to cover the provincial expenditures.

(2) Provincial public works; also building laws.

(3) Attending to advancement of provincial economic interests—farming, stock raising, wine growing, fruit growing, forestry, river and lake fishing, hunting—as well as technical and agricultural betterments.

(4) Administration of provincial property.

(5) Supervision of the national health in the province and making all provisions for the betterment of health conditions in the province.

(6) Supervision of social tasks in the province.

(7) The humanitarian institutions in the province.

(8) Transportation institutions in the province.

(9) Contributions to the advancement of culture in the province.

(10) Contributions to special education in the province.

(11) Instituting and maintaining organizations for savings, mutual benefits and insurance.

(12) Giving opinions at the request of the government as to the advisability of proposed laws that have to do with the province and in general in all other objects for which the government asks their opinion. Other matters also can be intrusted by law to the home rule authorities of the province.

If in some of the enumerated conditions the province cannot perform by its own means the government will, upon the application of the provincial assembly and according to the decision of the national assembly, give the necessary means, or will itself carry out the undertakings.

Art. 97. Home rule units have their own yearly budgets. The administration of the home rule units is under the supervision of the minister of finances and the supreme controller and will be regulated by special law.

Art. 98. Agencies of the provincial administration are the provincial assembly and the provincial committee. The provincial and county assemblies elect their own presidents, who preside at their meetings; they choose also the local provincial and county committees. According to law, with exceptions, combined authority can be provided for the same objects of state and home-rule competence in the province. The governor is the supreme authority of the general state administration in the province, in so far as there do not exist, according to law, for special affairs of state, special administrative authorities for one or more provinces. The law provides which of the states' functions are decided by the governor, with the advice of the provincial committee. Detailed regulations regarding organization and competent home-rule bodies, of municipality, county, district and province, will be enacted by special legislation.

Art. 99. The provincial assembly has the right to establish provincial regulations in all questions within its jurisdiction. Provincial regulations are proclaimed by the governor. The provincial governor will not proclaim regulations which he finds are not based upon the constitution and the law. In that case he sends such regulations with his opinion to the state council for decision and advises the competent minister. If the state council finds that the order is not based on the constitution or some law it will not be proclaimed or published. The state council is bound to make its decision within two months. If the state council does not make the decision in that time it becomes operative.

Art. 100. The provincial committee prescribes regulations for performing the provincial functions.

Art. 101. The state administrative authorities supervise the activities of the home-rule authorities through the provincial governor and other special organs. The provincial gov-

ernor has the power to suspend the enforcement of any decision of the home-rule officers that is not based upon the constitution, the law or the provincial regulations. A complaint can be filed against the decision of the governor with the state council, within the time provided by law.

Art. 102. For disagreements of an administrative nature administration courts are established. The law will provide their locality, jurisdiction and organization.

Art. 103. The state council is the supreme administrative court. Members of the state council are appointed by the king on the motion of the president of the council of ministers and in the following manner: One-half of the members are named by the king from twice the number of names submitted by the national assembly; the national assembly elects the other half from a like number and in a like manner submitted by the king. The filling of vacant places in the state council will be done by especially formulated laws, which may obviate the above principles. For members of the state council only the higher public officials or men in public life who have a higher education and have been for ten years in government service or public work can be appointed. At least two-thirds of the members of the state council must have diplomas of qualification as having finished law studies. Members of the state council can be removed from their places, moved to other branches of the government service and placed on pension only upon the judgment of the court. When they arrive at the age of 70 years or when through illness they cannot perform their duties they will be placed on pension.

The duties of the state council are: (1) As the supreme administrative court it decides conflicts of an administrative nature. Conflicts based on complaints against the decree and ministerial decisions are decided by the state council in the first and last instance. (2) As the administrative organ of the supreme state administration it decides acts of administrative nature for which it is necessary to have its consent by special laws. (3) It performs supervising duties over the home-rule bodies by order of the law. (4) It decides conflicts of jurisdiction between the state and the administrative authorities, and also decides conflicts of jurisdiction between the state and the home-rule authorities. (5) It also decides other questions that are placed by the law in its jurisdiction. Detailed regulations regarding the composition of jurisdictions and procedure in the state council will be prescribed by special law.

Art. 104. State jurisdictions are established by and according to rules prescribed by law.

Art. 105. The law will prescribe the manner in which the officials will be appointed.

Art. 106. Professions in government service, rights and duties, salaries and pensions of government officials in all branches will be regulated by law for officials.

Art. 107. Government employes are agents of the whole government and are obliged to work in the common interest of the state. The use of authority and position by the government employes for partisan aims, as well as the use of influence by the supervisors of government employes in that direction, will be punished by law.

Art. 108. Any employe who is guaranteed a permanent position by the law cannot be discharged against his wish without being sentenced by a regular criminal or disciplinarian court.

SECTION 9—THE COURTS' AUTHORITY.

Art. 109. The courts are independent. In dealing justice they do not stand under any authority, but administer justice by law. Courts and court jurisdictions can be established only by law. Under no circumstances can special courts be established as commissions for investigations.

Art. 110. For the entire kingdom only one Supreme court exists, with sittings at Zagreb. The Supreme court has also authority to decide conflicts of competency between administrative, civil or military authorities and judicial authorities. In the same manner it is competent to decide conflicts of jurisdiction between administrative and regular courts.

Art. 111. The appointment of Supreme and Appellate court judges and the presidents of lower courts is done by the king's decree on the motion of the minister of justice, from the number of candidates which are chosen by the nominating body, whose composition will be closely defined by law.

Art. 112. Judges of all courts are permament. A judge cannot be deprived of his position nor for any reason be removed from his duty against his will, without a sentence by the regular courts or the Supreme court. A judge cannot be accused in respect to his judicial duty without the permission of the competent Appellate court. For members of the higher courts this permission is given by the Supreme court. A judge cannot be placed even temporarily to perform any other paid or unpaid public service, without his consent and the approval of the Supreme court. A judge can be transferred only by his own consent. A judge can be in service to the end of his 65th year and presidents of the Supreme and Appellate courts to the end of their 70th year. Before that time a judge can be placed on pension only by written application or when he is physically disabled or mentally unable to perform his duties. Decision as to pensioning in this last instance is given by the Supreme court.

SECTION 10—THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Art. 113. Every year the national assembly approves the state budget, which is good for one year. The budget must be submitted to the national assembly at the latest one month from the date it convenes. At the same time with the budget must be submitted to the national assembly for examination and approval the final report for the last past fiscal year. The national assembly cannot increase the submitted items, but it can lower or omit them. The budget is approved by sections. The form of making and executing of the budget is prescribed by law. Saving from one item of the budget or of the budget year cannot be used for payment of other items or for another year, without the consent of the national assembly.

Art. 114. Until it has approved the submitted budget the national assembly can approve one-twelfth of the budget for one or more months. If the national assembly is adjourned before the budget is decided, the budget of the expiring fiscal year is prolonged by decree, at the longest for four months.

Art. 115. Government taxes and general government incomes are regulated by law. State loans are decided by national assembly. The government is obliged to submit to the national assembly a true certified report approved by the supreme controller if the agreement for the loan is made and executed according to law.

Art. 116. Tax obligations are general and all the government taxes are equal for the entire country. Taxes are paid according to taxable capacity and progressively. The king and the heir to the throne pay government tax on private property. No aid, permanent or temporary, nor gifts or compensation, can be given out of the government's treasury if they are not based on the law.

Art. 117. The minister of finance directs the state property in so far as the law does not provide otherwise. Special laws will be enacted for the disposal of government property. The right of monopoly appertains to the state. Minerals and natural water powers are property of the state. Special laws will be enacted for the giving of mining, industrial or any other concessions.

Art. 118. For auditing state accounts and supervising the execution of state and provincial budgets there exists a chief controller as supreme accounting court. The president and members of the supreme control are chosen by the national assembly from the nominating list, which is arranged by the state council and on which there are nominated twice as many candidates as there are vacant places. The president and one-half of the members of the supreme control must be jurists. Other members must have been ministers of finance or they must have ten years of executive financial service. The president and members of the supreme control enjoy the same right of being irremovable as the members of state council. Detailed regulations as to construction and competent procedure of the supreme control will be enacted by separate law. In what cases, against the decision of the supreme control, a complaint to the Supreme court will have a place will be decided by law. The supreme control inspects, corrects and liquidates accounts of general administration and all those obliged to render accounts to the state treasury. It sees that no expenditures are made in excess of the budget and that no part of the budget is transferred from one section of the budget to the other. It closes the accounts of all state administrations and is obliged to collect all necessary evidence and information. Final state accounts are submitted to the national assembly for approval with remarks of the supreme controller, and that, at the latest, within one year, counting from the end of each fiscal year.

SECTION 11—THE ARMY.

Art. 119. Military service is general as prescribed by law. The organization and strength of the army and navy are also prescribed by law. The formation of units is ordered by the king at the suggestion of the ministers of war and the navy. The size of the standing army shall be determined each year at the time of making the budget.

Art. 120. Military courts are independent. In the execution of justice they are under no other authority, but their judgments shall be according to law. Judges of the military court of appeals are appointed for life. The tenure of office of judges of the first instance of military courts will be prescribed by law. Judges of the first instance of military courts cannot be impeached for their judicial acts without the sanction of the military court of appeals, nor judges of the Appellate court without the consent of the Supreme court. Judges of the military court of appeals may be transferred only at their own request or if elevated to a higher office and judges of the first instance of the military court according to law. The findings of the military courts are to be reviewed by the Supreme court as the court of last resort.

Art. 121. Law violations committed by citizens and soldiers together will be tried before civil tribunals, except in time of war, when they will be tried by military courts.

Art. 122. No one over 20 years of age shall be eligible to appointment under the government or remain in the same unless he has complied with the rules of the military authorities as to military service performed or has been exempted from such service by the same authorities.

Art. 123. The army can be employed for the preserving of law and order in local affairs only upon the request of local authorities.

Art. 124. Aliens shall not be recruited as soldiers of the nation, nor can the army of the nation be placed in the service of any other nation without having previously obtained the sanction of the national assembly.

SECTION 12—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Art. 125. Amendments to the constitution shall be made by the national assembly with the consent of the king.

Art. 126. Motions to amend or alter the constitution shall be made by the king and the national assembly. When such a motion to amend or alter the constitution is made all such amendments or changes must be presented in writing. If the motion to amend is made by the king it will be communicated to the national assembly and the national assembly will then adjourn and a new one will be called at the latest within four months. If such a motion is introduced by the national assembly it shall be debated in the manner contemplated for the solution of statutory laws by a three-fifths majority vote of the entire membership. When such a motion is passed the national assembly will be dissolved and a new one shall be called within four months of the passage of such motion. In either event the national assembly can only discuss the amendments or changes in the constitution as per original call. The vote of the national assembly shall be based on a majority of one-half, plus one, of the total number of its membership.

Art. 127. In the event of war or general mobilization the national assembly may for the whole of the national territory, or in the case of armed insurrection for the insurgent district, enact temporary emergency laws abrogating the following rights of citizens: The right of assembly, free speech, liberty of movement, immunity of domicile, correspondence and telegraphic communication. In the same manner the freedom of the press may be abridged in case of armed insurrection in the district so affected.

SECTION 13—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Art. 128. At the first meeting of the national assembly after the proclamation of the constitution the heir to the throne, Alexander, as the representative of King Peter I., as per paragraph 58 of the constitution, will take the following oath:

"In the name of his majesty King Peter I. I swear before the Almighty God that I will uphold the constitution without any mental reservations, that I will rule by it and by the laws, that I will safeguard the liberties of the people, the independence of the state and the entity of the national authorities and that in all my actions and deeds will have before me the welfare of the people. So help me God. Amen."

Art. 129. After this each of the national representatives in meeting assembled and before the speaker of the house will take the following oath:

"I (name) swear before the Almighty God and all that is under the law most sacred to me and in this world the most precious that I will in the discharge of my legislative duties have the welfare of the nation before me as the paramount issue and will fulfill my duties that the welfare of the king and people and the sovereignty of the nation may be executed to the best of my knowledge and belief."

Art. 130. Temporary laws, rules, regulations and findings of the council of ministers and all other acts and decisions of a definite duration which are of a statuory nature are in

force from Dec. 1, 1918, until the day of the proclamation of this constitution; said laws will be in force until they are amended or repealed. Within thirty days from the promulgation of the constitution it will be the duty of the government to give to the legislative body for examination all such provisional laws, rules, regulations, statutes and decisions. The committee, divided into sections according to the branch of the national administration, after passing upon them, will pass in committee of the whole on which of said laws shall remain in force without change, which are to be amended and which repealed. The unreported temporary laws, rules, regulations and decisions of the council of ministers and all other acts and laws of a temporary legal nature are hereby repealed. The findings of the committee will be proclaimed as law. Those upon which the committee does not report will remain in full force until such time as they are changed in the regular legislative manner. All temporary laws, rules, statutes and decisions which are of a legal nature of the ministerial council with reference to the agrarian problem of the nation, the national banks of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the liquidation of the moratorium, liquidation of the legal status created by the war, and the reparation for damages caused by the war, rules pertaining to the loan and the simplifying of the judiciary can only be changed in a legislative manner.

Art. 131. Until such time as the constitution goes into effect the administration of the ministry, of the national council, of the supreme control, of the rules of order in the national council and of the ministerial responsibilities, the laws now existing in the kingdom of Serbia are hereby extended to the rest of the country with such amendments and additions as will be enacted in the manner as prescribed in article 133.

Art. 132. In accordance with article 57 of this constitution until the new statutes are in force the ones enacted by order of the king on Aug. 30, 1909, and published in the "Serbian Press" Feb. 26, 1911, will be in effect.

Art. 133. For the equalization and administration of the laws in the land a shorter method is the following: All legal motions which have as their basis the co-ordination of laws and administration will be introduced either by the government or by individual representatives to the legislative committee through its chairman. The report of the legislative committee relative to the motion which the committee has adopted is sent to the national assembly for final action. Of these legal motions the assembly votes the bill in its entirety with a roll-call vote and first reading before the full house, whether they are passed or rejected. Before voting is in order, one representative from each parliamentary group may address the house upon the motion with a limited speech. Such a shorter method for the uniformity of legislation and administration in the nation may be for five years from the time that this constitution goes into effect, but such time may be extended legally. During the sitting of the constitutional assembly as a legislative body the constitutional committee will fulfill the duties of the legislative committee.

Art. 134. After the constitution goes into effect the present provisional authorities will remain as such temporarily, each with a provisional governor named by the king on the recommendation of the minister of the interior. The provisional governor will administer the province through and with the chiefs of the department and under the immediate supervision of the minister of the interior and as the agents of competent ministers, and the basis of the existing laws and regulations. Laws enacted after this constitution goes into effect shall not give to the provisional administration new duties. In the gradual transfer of the affairs of the administration of the provinces to the several ministries and authorities as per rules issued in article 135, the council of ministers after due representation from the provisional governor will decide. As long as the provisional administration is in force the bureaus of the several ministries in the provinces are bound to confer and learn the views of the province's representatives as to their bills which are of a general character or that have any bearing on civil service employes before the ministerial decision. The parties have the right to be heard before the national council relative to administrative contentions, which are decided by the temporary provisional administration as the first and last. For this duty the national council will prepare whatever is necessary. Administrative contention may only exist between a private individual or a person of the legal calling on the one side and the administrative authorities on the other; and it exists then where through an order or decision of the administrative authorities the rights of the private individual or of the individual of the legal calling are interfered with in contravention of law.

Art. 135. The government law relating to the division of the land to provinces and the regulation of provinces as per articles 95 and 96, as well as the transfer of the present provincial sovereignty to the ministry and provincial administrations as per article 134, shall be brought by the government before the national assembly for passage. If the national assembly does not pass these laws within three months they will be brought up according to article 133 for the uniformity of the code and administration of the land, and if even after this shorter method these laws are not enacted within two months then the crown will issue an order whereby the land shall be divided within one month, together with the apportionments of the provincial administration as per articles 95 and 96 of the constitution. This order may be changed only by legislative action. If the division of the land cannot be accomplished either by the first or second part of this article, but it is so passed by the third, then it shall be established in Croatia and Slavonia for administrative authorities. With the law of the division of authority Bosnia and Herzegovina will be divided in authority in their present border. Until the passage of such a law the counties in Bosnia and Herzegovina will be considered as the de facto authority. The amalgamation of these authorities will be accomplished by the decision of the provincial assembles of the said provinces and carried by a majority of two-thirds votes, according to the provision in the third section of article 95 of the constitution. Each municipality or district may secede from its present allegiance and join a different municipal authority in the present borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina or outside of them if that is accepted by their self-governing representatives by a vote of three-fifths and if such a decision is authorized by the national assembly. The counties will remain as units of the national administration until such time as they are abolished by law; their authority will be regulated by law.

Art. 136. Until the new law affecting the employes (government officials), as per article 106 of the constitution, the laws now in effect shall be the law governing their duties and rights. The new law shall embody the temporary orders with the object of revision and co-ordination of the personnel of the administrative officials and must be brought up for action not later than two years after the

passage of the constitution, by which time the revision and co-ordination of the government officials must be completed.

Art. 137. The president of tribunals (chief justices) and all other judges whose appointment under the constitution or the statutes is of a permanent nature shall not be removed, but they will retain their positions and fulfill their duties in the judiciary as heretofore. In the other parts of the nation, except what was originally Serbia proper, the tenure of office of individual judges may be terminated within one year from the enactment of this constitution. In that time the minister of justice will inform the commissions of the higher tribunals of these districts and together they will decide which of the judges are to be considered as not coming under the provision of the law excluding them from the permanent tenure of office. The necessary filling of the places thus made vacant by chief justices and other judges will be done according to the statutes now existing. Judges who were or will be appointed under the provision of the statutes for temporary appointment to official positions during the war, or under any other law or ordinance, are directed within one and one-half years from the enactment of this constitution to take the examination for judges. Those who fail to do so in the prescribed time will by such failure forfeit their positions. The Supreme court of Beograd, the court of one hundred and seven in Zagreb, the high court of Sarajevo, the high court of Podgoriza and the branch of the Supreme court of Novi Sad will function as heretofore until the formation of the Supreme court for the whole nation. In the interim they will be considered as branches of the Supreme court.

Art. 138. The publication and distribution of newspapers and printed matter may be prohibited which advocate hatred toward the government as a whole, religious or class hatred, and also when they appeal to the citizenry to resort to violence having for its object the overthrow of the constitution or the laws of the land by force, if from the contents it is plainly implied that the intent is to bring about such overthrow by citizenry. Section 13, article 3, of the law as to the enforcement of the prohibition is valid in this instance. When the necessity for these measures ceases to exist these laws may be repealed in the legal way.

Art. 139. Until such time as a law is enacted relative to privileges (grants or concessions) as to article 117 of the constitution all such privileges (grants or concessions) until the time of the enactment of the constitution shall be revised in the manner as provided in article 133 of the constitution. The privilege for the clearing of the national forests shall be revised in so far as the price (or tax) shall have retroactive value from Dec. 1, 1918.

Art. 140. When this constitution becomes effective the constitutional assembly, elected on the 28th day of November, 1920, automatically (ipso facto) becomes the regular legislative assembly, with a definite time for its sittings as provided in the election laws for the constitutional assembly.

Art. 141. Until such time as a new code is enacted relative to the election of national representatives the law under which the election of November, 1920, was held shall be held valid, with the changes which shall be brought in harmony with the constitution. These changes will be brought in the manner as contemplated in article 133 of this constitution and will become valid when they receive the king's sanction. The committee may make the necessary changes in terms which the law contemplates, and besides that it is empowered to prescribe the manner in which the division of the mandats shall be made on each list of candidates according to the number of voters.

SECTION 14—FINAL RULES.

Art. 142. This constitution with the orders becomes a law when it is countersigned by the king, and it gets its binding strength when it is published in the "official organs." From that day all other laws or regulations which are contrary to it are hereby revoked. For the execution of this constitution the president and all the ministers of the ministerial council shall be responsible. We recommend to the ministers that this constitution be given publicity and to see that it is carried out. To the authorities, then, we command that they shall govern according to it and to all and everybody to obey it.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

June 28, 1921, in Beograd.

LEADING OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES (1920).

[From federal census report.]

Total persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations distributed by sex and general classes of occupations.

	Number.	Pct.
Both sexes—Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	10,951,074	26.3
Extraction of minerals	1,090,854	2.6
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	12,812,701	30.8
Transportation	3,066,305	7.4
Trade	4,244,354	10.2
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	771,120	1.9
Professional service	2,152,464	5.2
Domestic and personal service	3,400,365	8.2
Clerical occupations	3,119,955	7.5
Total	41,609,192	100.0
Male — Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	9,867,000	29.9
Extraction of minerals	1,087,357	3.3
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	10,881,637	32.9
Transportation	2,852,043	8.6
Trade	3,574,435	10.8
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	748,716	2.3
Professional service	1,136,157	3.4
Domestic and personal service	1,216,151	3.7
Clerical occupations	1,696,297	5.1
Total	33,059,793	100.0
Female—Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	1,084,074	12.7
Extraction of minerals	3,497	*
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,931,064	22.6
Transportation	214,262	2.5
Trade	669,919	7.8
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	22,404	0.3
Professional service	1,016,307	11.9
Domestic and personal service	2,184,214	25.5
Clerical occupations	1,423,658	16.7
Total	8,549,399	100.0

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Races.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
African (black)	6,634	8,447	5,660	4,576	7,971	5,706	5,823	8,174	9,873
Armenian	9,353	7,785	932	964	1,221	221	282	2 762	10,212
Bohemian*	11,091	9,928	1,651	642	327	74	105	415	1,743
Bulgarian†	9,087	15,084	3,506	3,146	1,134	150	205	1,064	7,700
Chinese	2,022	2,354	2,469	2,239	1,843	1,576	1,697	2,148	4,017
Croatian‡	42,499	37,284	1,942	791	305	33	23	493	11,035
Cuban	3,099	3,539	3,402	3,442	3,428	(1,179	1,167	1,510	1,523
Dalmatian§	4,520	5,149	305	114	94	15	4	63	930
Dutch&Flemish	14,507	12,566	6,675	6,443	5,393	2,200	2,735	12,730	12,813
East Indian	188	172	82	80	69	61	68	160	353
English	55,522	51,746	38,662	36,168	32,246	12,980	26,889	58 366	54,627
Finnish	12,756	12,805	3,472	5,649	5,900	1,867	968	1,510	4,233
French	20,652	18,166	12,636	19,518	24,405	6,840	12,598	27,390	24,122
German	80,865	79,871	20,729	11,555	9,682	1,992	1,837	7,338	24,168
Greek	38,644	45,881	15,187	26,792	25,919	2,602	813	13,998	31,828
Hebrew	101,330	138,051	26,497	15,108	17,342	3,672	3,055	14,292	119,036
Irish	37,023	33,898	23,503	20,636	17,462	4,657	7,910	20,784	39,056
Italian (north)	42,534	44,802	10,660	4,905	3,796	1,074	1,236	12,918	27,459
Italian (south)	231,613	251,612	46,557	33,909	35,154	5,234	2,137	84,882	195,037
Japanese	8,302	8,941	8,609	8,711	8,925	10,168	(10,056	9,279	7,531
Korean	64	152	146	154	194	149	77	72	61
Lithuanian	24,647	21,584	2,638	599	479	135	160	422	829
Magyar	30,610	44,538	3,604	981	434	32	52	252	9,377
Mexican	10,954	13,089	10,993	17,198	16,438	17,602	28,844	51,042	29,603
Pacific islander	11	1	6	5	10	17	6	17	13
Polish	174,365	122,657	9,065	4,502	3,109	668	732	2,519	21,146
Portuguese	13,566	9,647	4,376	12,208	10,194	2,319	1,574	15,174	18,856
Roumanian	13,451	24,070	1,200	953	522	155	89	898	5,925
Russian	51,472	44,957	4,459	4,858	3,711	1,513	1,532	2,378	2,887
Ruthenian	30,588	36,727	2,933	1,365	1,211	49	103	258	958
Scandinavian	38,737	36,053	24,263	19,172	19,596	8,741	8,261	16,621	25,812
Scotch	21,293	18,997	14,310	13,515	13,350	5,204	10,364	21,180	24,649
Slovak	27,234	25,819	2,069	577	244	35	85	3,824	35,047
Spanish	9,042	11,064	5,705	9,259	15,019	7,909	4,224	23,594	27,448
Spanish-Am	1,363	1,544	1,667	1,881	2,587	2,231	3,092	3,934	3,325
Syrian	9,210	9,023	1,767	676	976	210	231	3,047	5,105
Turkish	2,015	2,693	273	216	454	24	18	140	353
Welsh	2,820	2,558	1,390	983	793	278	608	1,462	1,748
West Indian	1,171	1,396	823	948	1,369	732	1,223	1,546	1,553
Other peoples	3,038	3,830	1,877	3,388	2,097	314	247	1,345	3,237
Total	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700	298,826	295,403	110,618	141,132	430,001	805,228

*Includes Moravian. †Includes Serbian and Montenegrin. ‡Includes Slovenian. §Includes Bosnian and Herzegovinian.

IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRY.

Country.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Austria	26	268	4,947
Hungary	27	84	7,702
Belgium	268	6,574	6,166
Bulgaria*	22	90	585
Czecho-Slovakia	.....	3,426	40,884
Denmark	1,352	3,137	6,260
France	1,379	8,945	9,552
Finland	.....	756	3,795
Germany	52	1,001	6,803
Greece	386	11,981	28,502
Italy†	1,884	95,145	222,260
Netherlands	1,098	5,187	6,493
Norway	1,995	4,445	7,423
Poland	.....	4,813	95,089
Portugal‡	1,222	15,472	19,195
Roumania	19	1,890	25,817
Russia§	1,403	995	6,398
Serbs, Croats, etc	.....	1,888	23,536
Spain‖	4,295	18,821	23,818
Sweden	2,243	5,862	9,171
Switzerland	381	3,785	7,106
Turkey (Europe)	15	1,933	6,391
United Kingdom—			
England	5,163	27,871	33,431
Ireland	474	9,591	28,435
Scotland	1,283	9,347	15,954
Wales	351	1,253	1,757
Other Europe	16	1,735	4,894
Total Europe	24,627	246,295	652,364
China	1,964	2,330	4,009
Japan	10,064	9,432	7,878
India	171	300	511
Turkey in Asia	19	5,033	11,735
Other Asia	456	410	901
Total Asia	12,674	17,505	25,034
Africa	189	648	1,301
Australia**	1,234	2,066	2,191
Pacific islands (n. s.)	76	119	90
British No. America	57,782	90,025	72,317
Central America	2,589	2,360	2,254
Mexico	29,818	52,361	30,758
South America	3,271	4,112	5,015
West Indies	8,826	13,808	13,774
Other countries	46	702	130
Grand total	141,132	430,001	805,228

*Including Serbia and Montenegro in 1918 and 1919. †Including Sicily and Sardinia. ‡Including Cape Verde and the Azores. §Including Finland in 1918 and 1919. ‖Including Canary and Balearic islands. **Including Tasmania and New Zealand.

EMIGRATION BY COUNTRY.

Aliens departed in fiscal years 1919, 1920 and 1921.

Country.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Austria	201	1,274	1,139
Hungary	100	14,233	12,153
Belgium	634	1,846	1,430
Bulgaria	2,891	3,587	2,923
Czecho-Slovakia	.....	11,147	15,452
Denmark	599	1,477	922
Finland	.....	1,473	2,386
France	3,792	4,477	3,026
Germany	26	3,069	5,263
Greece	15,482	20,314	13,423
Italy	38,245	88,909	48,192
Netherlands	596	1,017	849
Norway	1,952	3,022	2,406

Country.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Poland	.....	18,190	42,572
Portugal	3,447	4,728	5,167
Roumania	39	21,506	9,297
Russia	1,868	1,933	15,229
Serbs, Croats, etc.	.....	28,474	13,034
Spain	6,280	3,841	3,966
Sweden	1,738	3,109	2,913
Switzerland	403	1,103	900
Turkey (in Europe)	47	1,812	405
United kingdom—			
England	4,482	8,098	7,839
Ireland	988	3,735	1,905
Scotland	569	1,488	1,187
Wales	54	141	180
Other Europe	98	1,429	827
Total Europe	84,531	256,433	215,245
China	2,199	3,102	5,451
Japan	2,195	4,249	4,375
India	161	189	281
Turkey (in Asia)	26	1,731	2,534
Other Asia	79	170	246
Total Asia	4,660	9,441	12,887
Africa	74	121	197
Australia	362	490	742
Pacific islands	19	29	50
British No. America	10,726	7,668	5,456
Central America	413	602	703
Mexico	18,000	6,606	5,705
South America	914	1,398	1,647
West Indies	3,806	5,502	5,050
Other countries	17	25	36
Total emigration	123,522	288,315	247,718
Total immigration	141,132	430,001	805,228

Note—See reference marks in table "Immigration by Country."

IMMIGRATION BY MONTHS.

Fiscal year 1921.

July	62,832	February	58,303
August	67,369	March	63,714
September	76,031	April	59,314
October	82,164	May	69,764
November	73,458	June	46,093
December	79,590		
January	66,596	Total	805,228

EMIGRATION BY MONTHS.

Fiscal year 1921.

July	27,565	February	16,339
August	29,979	March	15,566
September	18,983	April	19,751
October	20,618	May	16,337
November	18,467	June	22,937
December	24,006		
January	17,170	Total	247,718

IMMIGRATION TO STATES.

Intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1921.

State.	No.	State.	No.
Alabama	358	Kansas	538
Alaska	87	Kentucky	263
Arizona	1,293	Louisiana	711
Arkansas	118	Maine	3,326
California	18,597	Maryland	1,829
Colorado	1,309	Massachusetts	25,970
Connecticut	10,102	Michigan	14,193
Delaware	518	Minnesota	4,102
Dist. Columbia	911	Mississippi	300
Florida	2,106	Missouri	2,793
Georgia	329	Montana	885
Hawaii	1,213	Nebraska	1,085
Idaho	497	Nevada	339
Illinois	23,147	New Hampshire	1,840
Indiana	2,793	New Jersey	21,794
Iowa	2,056	New Mexico	295
New York	123,668	Tennessee	256
N. Carolina	260	Texas	6,993
North Dakota	684	Utah	720
Ohio	19,890	Vermont	1,195
Oklahoma	281	Virginia	2,702
Oregon	1,849	Virgin Islands	5
Pennsylvania	42,088	Washington	4,667
Philippine Is.	1	West Virginia	2,739
Porto Rico	290	Wisconsin	4,484
Rhode Island	4,192	Wyoming	466
South Carolina	169		
South Dakota	488	Total	363,784

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS.

Fiscal year 1921.

Occupations of immigrant and emigrant aliens during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

Occupation.	Immigrant.	Emigrant.
Professional.		
Actors	687	208
Architects	268	57
Clergy	1,204	578
Editors	95	44
Electricians	1,427	136
Engineers (professional)	1,533	229
Lawyers	181	57
Literary and scientific persons	490	141
Musicians	959	218
Officials (government)	732	230
Physicians	597	198
Sculptors	365	113
Teachers	3,172	414
Other professional	2,882	799
Total	14,592	3,422
Skilled.		
Bakers	2,862	532
Barbers, hairdressers	3,439	439
Blacksmiths	2,477	343
Bookbinders	155	13
Brewers	11	22
Butchers	1,895	391
Cabinetmakers	341	155
Carpenters and joiners	9,257	1,666
Cigarette makers	36	1
Cigarmakers	329	496
Cigar packers	84	15
Clerks and accountants	17,815	2,264
Dressmakers	9,404	347
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	2,555	366
Furriers and fur workers	305	25
Gardeners	804	252
Hat and cap makers	340	8
Iron and steel workers	1,451	185
Jewelers	321	69
Locksmiths	488	10
Machinists	3,176	1,345
Mariners	13,221	621
Masons	5,957	366
Mechanics (not specified)	4,814	771
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	549	80
Millers	289	35
Milliners	751	42
Miners	5,448	4,145
Painters and glaziers	1,746	350
Patternmakers	73	16
Photographers	419	47
Plasterers	163	50
Plumbers	502	75
Printers	812	87
Saddlers and harnessmakers	133	10
Seamstresses	4,589	88
Shoemakers	9,280	918
Stokers	897	146
Stonecutters	432	84
Tailors	12,427	960
Tanners and curriers	98	17
Textile workers (not specified)	303	808
Tinners	330	24

Occupation.	Immigrant.	Emigrant.
Tobacco workers	31	2
Upholsterers	150	18
Watch and clock makers	474	37
Weavers and spinners	2,009	475
Wheelwrights	19	4
Woodworkers (not specified)	168	36
Other skilled	8,145	2,195
Total	131,774	21,451
Miscellaneous.		
Agents	1,107	419
Bankers	167	127
Draymen, hackmen and teamsters	881	44
Farm laborers	32,400	2,072
Farmers	22,282	10,505
Fishermen	1,491	159
Hotelkeepers	275	124
Laborers	160,564	135,207
Manufacturers	354	132
Merchants and dealers	14,863	4,415
Servants	102,478	5,512
Other miscellaneous	20,859	6,397
Total	357,721	165,114
No occupation (including women and children)	301,141	57,731
Grand Total	805,228	247,718

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

Six months ended June 30, 1921.

	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	U.S. citizens.	Aliens debarred.	Total.
Male	196,201	43,957	59,619	4,799	305,276
Female	166,883	20,454	38,533	1,706	227,576
Total	363,784	64,411	98,152	6,505	532,852

OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

Six months ended June 30, 1921.

	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	U. S. citizens.	Total.
Male	84,260	60,563	68,911	213,734
Female	23,840	20,261	48,434	92,535
Total	108,100	80,824	117,345	306,269

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

The following table shows the deportation of aliens from the United States after entry by fiscal years:

1898	199	1906	676	1914	4,737
1899	263	1907	995	1915	2,670
1900	356	1908	2,069	1916	2,906
1901	363	1909	2,124	1917	1,922
1902	465	1910	2,695	1918	1,619
1903	547	1911	2,788	1919	3,102
1904	779	1912	2,450	1920	2,762
1905	845	1913	3,461	1921	4,540

Of the aliens deported in the fiscal year 1921, 604 were insane, 1,293 were likely to become public charges, 316 were criminals, 446 were anarchists and 152 were contract laborers.

IMMIGRATION SINCE 1880.

Years ended June 30.

1880	457,257	1901	487,918
1881	669,431	1902	648,743
1882	788,992	1903	857,046
1883	603,322	1904	815,361
1884	518,592	1905	1,026,499
1885	395,346	1906	1,100,735
1886	334,203	1907	1,285,349
1887	490,109	1908	782,870
1888	546,889	1909	751,786
1889	444,427	1910	1,041,570
1890	455,302	1911	878,587
1891	560,319	1912	838,172
1892	623,084	1913	1,197,892
1893	502,917	1914	1,218,480
1894	285,631	1915	326,700
1895	258,536	1916	298,826
1896	343,267	1917	295,403
1897	230,832	1918	110,618
1898	229,299	1919	141,132
1899	311,715	1920	430,001
1900	448,572	1921	805,228

The total recorded immigration into the United States since the organization of the government is 34,435,332 persons.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1919.)

[From federal census report.]

Industry.	Capital invested.
Fuels—Coal, anthracite*	$433,868,039
Coal, bituminous	1,904,450,123
Petroleum and natural gas†	2,421,485,942
Metalliferous ores—Iron	501,396,044
Copper‡	853,639,017
Gold and silver—Lode mines‡	280,388,711
Placer mines	24,574,441
Lead and zinc‡	197,223,814
Manganese	7,268,426
Quicksilver	4,423,601
Rare metals	4,889,912
Stone§—Basalt	12,899,171
Granite	18,823,980
Limestone¶	82,124,367
Marble	9,033,522
Sandstone	18,955,321
Slate	6,923,172
Miscellaneous§—Abrasive materials	1,442,909
Asbestos	772,299
Asphalt	3,171,405
Barytes	2,290,455
Bauxite	1,950,173
Chromite	1,572,908
Clay**	17,644,524
Feldspar	729,404
Fluorspar	8,046,827
Fuller's earth	1,877,233
Graphite	3,755,055
Gypsum	13,541,548
Magnesite	2,612,605
Mica	699,373
Millstones	53,105
Mineral pigments	815,572
Phosphate rock	$72,733,956
Pyrite	4,455,785
Silica	661,711
Sulphur	28,046,634
Talc and soapstone	6,225,747
Total	6,955,468,831

*Pennsylvania only. †Including natural gas-gasoline extraction plants, but not including distributing systems, etc., of oil and gas companies. ‡Including mineral milling plants operated by mining enterprises, but not including metallurgical works. §Including mills and dressing plants operated at the mines or quarries. ¶Exclusive of enterprises producing limestone for their own use at the quarries in the manufacture of lime. **Including only enterprises producing clay for sale as such.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

918 Munsey building, Washington, D. C.

Honorary Chairman—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.
Headquarters Secretary—Miss Caroline I. Reilly.
President—Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Boston, Mass.
First Vice-President—Mrs. Richard Edward, Peru, Ind.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. Belle Sherman, Cleveland, O.
Secretary—Mrs. Solon Jacobs, Birmingham, Ala.
Treasurer—Mrs. S. T. McKnight, Minneapolis, Minn.

MILEAGE OF PUBLIC ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES (1920).

States.	Surfaced.	*All roads.
Alabama	6,125	55,446
Arizona	475	12,075
Arkansas	2,000	50,743
California	13,000	61,039
Colorado	2,550	39,780
Connecticut	3,200	14,061
Delaware	310	3,674
Florida	3,900	17,995
Georgia	13,200	80,669
Idaho	850	24,396
Illinois	12,800	95,647
Indiana	31,000	73,347
Iowa	1,500	104,074
Kansas	1,550	111,052
Kentucky	13,900	57,916
Louisiana	2,700	24,563
Maine	3,525	23,537
Maryland	3,100	16,459
Massachusetts	9,100	18,681
Michigan	10,600	74,190
Minnesota	7,000	93,517
Mississippi	2,700	45,779
Missouri	7,550	96,041
Montana	900	39,204
Nebraska	1,450	80,272
Nevada	340	12,182
New Hampshire	2,000	14,020
New Jersey	6,050	14,817
New Mexico	620	43,091
New York	18,400	79,398
North Carolina	6,850	50,758
North Dakota	1 160	68,796
Ohio	31,800	86,354
Oklahoma	700	107,916
Oregon	5,000	36,819
Pennsylvania	10,600	91,556
Rhode Island	750	2,170
South Carolina	3,800	42,226
South Dakota	800	96,306
Tennessee	8,880	46,050
Texas	12,300	128,960
Utah	1,650	8,810
Vermont	2,300	14,249
Virginia	6,150	53,388
Washington	6,300	42,428
West Virginia	1,600	32,024
Wisconsin	15,500	77,280
Wyoming	600	14,797
Total	299.135	2,478,552

*Public rural roads, surfaced and unsurfaced.

MOTOR CAR REGISTRATIONS AND REVENUES (1920).

State.	*Registration.	†Revenue.
Alabama	74,637	$835,178.00
Arizona	34,601	192,368.92
Arkansas	59,082	591,464.50
California	568,892	5,554,265.00
Colorado	129,255	819,872.74
Connecticut	119,134	1,852,591.00
Delaware	18,300	329,980.00
District of Columbia	34,161	266,285.00
Florida	73,914	554,695.14
Georgia	146,000	1,919,338.92
Idaho	50,861	882,034.51
Illinois	568,924	5,915,700.17
Indiana	333,067	2,029,694.00
Iowa	437,378	7,507,202.08
Kansas	294,159	1,419,345.50
Kentucky	112,683	815,549.31
Louisiana	73,000	390,000.00
Maine	62,907	818,755.50
Maryland	102,841	2,121,924.84
Massachusetts	274,498	3,860,231.70
Michigan	412,717	5,754,900.96
Minnesota	324,166	143,794.50
Mississippi	68,486	800,000.00
Missouri	297,008	416,245.00
Montana	60,650	2,111,696.85
Nebraska	219,000	2,800,000.00
Nevada	10,464	103,318.33
New Hampshire	34,680	654,702.04
New Jersey	227,737	$3,503,936.76
New Mexico	22,100	200,000.00
New York	670,290	8,511,597.00
North Carolina	140,860	1,785,000.00
North Dakota	90,840	691,500.00
Ohio	621,390	6,400,000.00
Oklahoma	212,880	2,500,000.00
Oregon	103,890	2,085,168.50
Pennsylvania	570,164	8,090,873.04
Rhode Island	50,477	531,462.75
South Carolina	93,843	527,868.13
South Dakota	120,395	784,000.00
Tennessee	101,852	1,215,776.04
Texas	427,693	3,510,355.97
Utah	42,616	350,933.29
Vermont	31,625	555,422.38
Virginia	115,470	1,822,736.16
Washington	173,920	2,828,896.10
West Virginia	80,664	1,280,193.28
Wisconsin	293,298	3,127,073.00
Wyoming	33,926	267,179.35
Total	9,211,295	102,034,106.26

*Does not include motorcycle nor dealers or manufacturers' licenses. †Gross revenue from registrations.

APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL AID FOR ROADS.

State.	*Aid.	†Miles.
Alabama	$5,776,552.58	858.9
Arizona	3,771,351.69	453.9
Arkansas	4,619,929.47	1,065.5
California	8,384,354.57	707.4
Colorado	4,780,064.14	490.8
Connecticut	1,689,324.70	74.0
Delaware	447,654.83	34.1
Florida	3,150,112.48	218.9
Georgia	7,407,578.62	1,138.9
Idaho	3,360,388.86	525.9
Illinois	12,024,266.97	761.9
Indiana	7,415,292.61	412.9
Iowa	7,939,343.14	1,602.4
Kansas	7,895,309.07	683.2
Kentucky	5,370,064.79	447.4
Louisiana	3,742,524.57	677.7
Maine	2,645,963.57	164.2
Maryland	2,390,749.07	170.9
Massachusetts	4,052,565.09	217.2
Michigan	7,961,295.55	562.9
Minnesota	7,815,383.02	2,062.3
Mississippi	4,951,542.29	799.8
Missouri	9,322,075.71	1,511.3
Montana	5,498,827.31	1,194.1
Nebraska	5,866,761.66	2,262.7
Nevada	3,527,276.18	429.1
New Hampshire	1,143,088.99	142.5
New Jersey	3,265,299.02	102.2
New Mexico	4,389,794.61	1,049.0
New York	13,688,801.67	732.7
North Carolina	6,270,690.68	942.6
North Dakota	4,222,487.70	1,532.6
Ohio	10,202,947.71	767.0
Oklahoma	6,338,245.60	463.0
Oregon	4,332,178.26	450.7
Pennsylvania	12,632,644.29	619.0
Rhode Island	641,166.13	38.6
South Carolina	3,946,617.50	732.8
South Dakota	4,452,883.04	964.0
Tennessee	6,228,137.98	475.6
Texas	16,100,404.77	3,291.9
Utah	3,117,206.38	380.7
Vermont	1,242,103.73	77.3
Virginia	5,451,730.28	547.2
Washington	3,971,675.83	376.2
West Virginia	2,922,504.45	307.4
Wisconsin	7,004,280.67	1,064.5
Wyoming	3,378,558.17	697.6
Total	266,750,000.00	35,283.4

*Federal aid apportioned fiscal years 1917 to 1921, inclusive.
†Fiscal years 1917 to 1921, inclusive.

FEDERAL REVENUE LAW OF 1921.

Following is a synopsis of the federal revenue law passed by congress and approved by President Harding Nov. 23, 1921:

INCOME TAX—INDIVIDUALS.

Normal Tax.

Sec. 210. That in lieu of the tax imposed by section 210 of the revenue act of 1918 there shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every individual a normal tax of 8 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 216: Provided, That in the case of a citizen or resident of the United States the rate upon the first $4,000 of such excess amount shall be 4 per centum.

Surtax.

Sec. 211. (a) That in lieu of the tax imposed by section 211 of the revenue act of 1918, but in addition to the normal tax imposed by section 210 of this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every individual:

(1) For the calendar year 1921 a surtax equal to the sum of the following:

1 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $5,000 and does not exceed $6,000;

2 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $6,000 and does not exceed $8,000;

3 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $8,000 and does not exceed $10,000;

4 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $12,000;

5 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $12,000 and does not exceed $14,000;

6 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $14,000 and does not exceed $16,000;

7 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $16,000 and does not exceed $18,000;

8 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $18,000 and does not exceed $20,000;

9 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $22,000;

10 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $22,000 and does not exceed $24,000;

11 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $24,000 and does not exceed $26,000;

12 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $26,000 and does not exceed $28,000;

13 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $28,000 and does not exceed $30,000;

14 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $30,000 and does not exceed $32,000;

15 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $32,000 and does not exceed $34,000;

16 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $34,000 and does not exceed $36,000;

17 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $36,000 and does not exceed $38,000;

18 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $38,000 and does not exceed $40,000;

19 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $40,000 and does not exceed $42,000;

20 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $42,000 and does not exceed $44,000;

21 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $44,000 and does not exceed $46,000;

22 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $46,000 and does not exceed $48,000;

23 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $48,000 and does not exceed $50,000;

24 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $52,000;

25 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $52,000 and does not exceed $54,000;

26 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $54,000 and does not exceed $56,000;

27 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $56,000 and does not exceed $58,000;

28 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $58,000 and does not exceed $60,000;

29 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $60,000 and does not exceed $62,000;

30 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $62,000 and does not exceed $64,000;

31 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $64,000 and does not exceed $66,000;

32 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $66,000 and does not exceed $68,000;

33 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $68,000 and does not exceed $70,000;

34 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $70,000 and does not exceed $72,000;

35 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $72,000 and does not exceed $74,000;

36 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $74,000 and does not exceed $76,000;

37 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $76,000 and does not exceed $78,000;

38 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $78,000 and does not exceed $80,000;

39 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $80,000 and does not exceed $82,000;

40 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $82,000 and does not exceed $84,000;

41 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $84,000 and does not exceed $86,000;

42 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $86,000 and does not exceed $88,000;

43 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $88,000 and does not exceed $90,000;

44 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $90,000 and does not exceed $92,000;

45 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $92,000 and does not exceed $94,000;

46 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $94,000 and does not exceed $96,000;

47 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $96,000 and does not exceed $98,000;

48 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $98,000 and does not exceed $100,000;
52 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $150,000;
56 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $200,000;
60 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $200,000 and does not exceed $300,000;
63 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $300,000 and does not exceed $500,000;
64 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000;
65 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $1,000,000.

Surtax 1922 and Thereafter.

(2) For the calendar year 1922, and each calendar year thereafter, a surtax equal to the sum of the following:
1 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $6,000 and does not exceed $10,000;
2 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $12,000;
3 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $12,000 and does not exceed $14,000;
4 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $14,000 and does not exceed $16,000;
5 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $16,000 and does not exceed $18,000;
6 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $18,000 and does not exceed $20,000;
8 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $22,000;
9 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $22,000 and does not exceed $24,000;
10 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $24,000 and does not exceed $26,000;
11 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $26,000 and does not exceed $28,000;
12 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $28,000 and does not exceed $30,000;
13 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $30,000 and does not exceed $32,000;
15 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $32,000 and does not exceed $36,000;
16 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $36,000 and does not exceed $38,000;
17 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $38,000 and does not exceed $40,000;
18 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $40,000 and does not exceed $42,000;
19 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $42,000 and does not exceed $44,000;
20 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $44,000 and does not exceed $46,000;
21 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $46,000 and does not exceed $48,000;
22 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $48,000 and does not exceed $50,000;
23 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $52,000;
24 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $52,000 and does not exceed $54,000;
25 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $54,000 and does not exceed $56,000;
26 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $56,000 and does not exceed $58,000;
27 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $58,000 and does not exceed $60,000;
28 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $60,000 and does not exceed $62,000;
29 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $62,000 and does not exceed $64,000;
30 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $64,000 and does not exceed $66,000;
31 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $66,000 and does not exceed $68,000;
32 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $68,000 and does not exceed $70,000;
33 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $70,000 and does not exceed $72,000;
34 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $72,000 and does not exceed $74,000;
35 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $74,000 and does not exceed $76,000;
36 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $76,000 and does not exceed $78,000;
37 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $78,000 and does not exceed $80,000;
38 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $80,000 and does not exceed $82,000;
39 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $82,000 and does not exceed $84,000;
40 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $84,000 and does not exceed $86,000;
41 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $86,000 and does not exceed $88,000;
42 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $88,000 and does not exceed $90,000;
43 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $90,000 and does not exceed $92,000;
44 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $92,000 and does not exceed $94,000;
45 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $94,000 and does not exceed $96,000;
46 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $96,000 and does not exceed $98,000;
47 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $98,000 and does not exceed $100,000;
48 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $150,000;
49 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $200,000;
50 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $200,000.

(b) In the case of a bona fide sale of mines, oil or gas wells, or any interest therein, where the principal value of the property has

been demonstrated by prospecting or exploration and discovery work done by the taxpayer, the portion of the tax imposed by this section attributable to such sale shall not exceed, for the calendar year 1921, 20 per centum, and for each calendar year thereafter 16 per centum, of the selling price of such property or interest.

Net Income of Individuals Defined.

Sec. 212. (a) That in the case of an individual the term "net income" means the gross income as defined in section 213, less the deductions allowed by section 214.

(b) The net income shall be computed upon the basis of the taxpayer's annual accounting period (fiscal year or calendar year, as the case may be) in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed in keeping the books of such taxpayer; but if no such method of accounting has been so employed, or if the method employed does not clearly reflect the income, the computation shall be made upon such basis and in such manner as in the opinion of the commissioner does clearly reflect the income. If the taxpayer's annual accounting period is other than a fiscal year as defined in section 200, or if the taxpayer has no annual accounting period or does not keep books, the net income shall be computed on the basis of the calendar year.

(c) If a taxpayer changes his accounting period from fiscal year to calendar year, from calendar year to fiscal year, or from one fiscal year to another, the net income shall, with the approval of the commissioner, be computed on the basis of such new accounting period, subject to the provisions of section 226.

Gross Income Defined.

Sec. 213. That for the purposes of this title (except as otherwise provided in section 233) the term "gross income"—

(a) Includes gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages or compensation for personal service (including in the case of the president of the United States, the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States and all other officers and employes, whether elected or appointed, of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, the compensation received as such), of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, trades, businesses, commerce or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in such property; also from interest, rent, dividends, securities or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever. The amount of all such items (except as provided in subdivision (e) of section 201) shall be included in the gross income for the taxable year in which received by the taxpayer, unless, under methods of accounting permitted under subdivision (b) of section 212, any such amounts are to be properly accounted for as of a different period;

(b) Does not include the following items, which shall be exempt from taxation under this title:

(1) The proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the death of the insured;

(2) The amount received by the insured as a return of premium or premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment or annuity contracts, either during the term or at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract or upon surrender of the contract;

(3) The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise or descent (but the income from such property shall be included in gross income);

(4) Interest upon (a) the obligations of a state, territory or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or (b) securities issued under the provisions of the federal farm loan act of July 17, 1916, or (c) the obligations of the United States or its possessions, or (d) bonds issued by the War Finance corporation. In the case of obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 1, 1917 (other than postal savings certificates of deposit); and in the case of bonds issued by the War Finance corporation, the interest shall be exempt only if and to the extent provided in the respective acts authorizing the issue thereof as amended and supplemented, and shall be excluded from gross income only if and to the extent it is wholly exempt to the taxpayer from income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes;

(5) The income of foreign governments received from investments in the United States in stocks, bonds or other domestic securities owned by such foreign governments, or from interest on deposits in banks in the United States of moneys belonging to such foreign governments, or from any other source within the United States.

(6) Amounts received through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts as compensation for personal injuries or sickness, plus the amount of any damages received whether by suit or agreement on account of such injuries or sickness;

(7) Income derived from any public utility or the exercise of any essential governmental function and accruing to any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision of a state or territory, or income accruing to the government of any possession of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof.

(8) The income of a nonresident alien or foreign corporation which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States;

(9) Amounts received as compensation, family allotments and allowances under the provisions of the war risk insurance and the vocational rehabilitation acts, or as pensions from the United States for service of the beneficiary or another in the military or naval forces of the United States in time of war;

(10) So much of the amount received by an individual, after Dec. 31, 1921, and before Jan. 1, 1927, as dividends or interest from domestic building and loan associations, operated exclusively for the purpose of making loans to members, as does not exceed $300;

(11) The rental value of a dwelling house and appurtenances thereof furnished to a minister of the gospel as part of his compensation;

(12) The receipts of shipowners' mutual protection and indemnity associations, not organized for profit, and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or member, but such corporations shall be subject as other persons to the tax upon their net income from interest, dividends and rents.

(c) In the case of a nonresident alien individual, gross income means only the gross income from sources within the United States, determined under the provisions of section 217.

Deductions Allowed Individuals.

Sec. 214 (a) That in computing net income there shall be allowed as deductions:

(1) All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in

carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered; traveling expenses (including the entire amount expended for meals and lodging) while away from home in the pursuit of a trade or business; and rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession, for purposes of the trade or business, of property to which the taxpayer has not taken or is not taking title or in which he has no equity;

(2) All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer) the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation under this title;

(3) Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year except (a) income, war profits and excess-profits taxes imposed by the authority of the United States, (b) so much of the income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes, imposed by the authority of any foreign country or possession of the United States, as is allowed as a credit under section 222; (c) taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, and (d) taxes imposed upon the taxpayer upon his interest as shareholder or member of a corporation, which are paid by the corporation without reimbursement from the taxpayer. For the purpose of this paragraph estate, inheritance, legacy and succession taxes accrue on the due date thereof except as otherwise provided by the law of the jurisdiction imposing such taxes;

(4) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, if incurred in trade or business;

(5) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, if incurred in any transaction entered into for profit, though not connected with the trade or business; but in the case of a nonresident alien individual only if and to the extent that the profit, if such transaction had resulted in a profit, would be taxable under this title. No deduction shall be allowed under this paragraph for any loss claimed to have been sustained in any sale or other disposition of shares of stock or securities made after the passage of this act where it appears that within thirty days before or after the date of such sale or other disposition the taxpayer has acquired (otherwise than by bequest or inheritance) substantially identical property, and the property so acquired is held by the taxpayer for any period after such sale or other disposition. If such acquisition is to the extent of part only of substantially identical property, then only a proportionate part of the loss shall be disallowed;

(6) Losses sustained during the taxable year of property not connected with the trade or business (but in the case of a nonresident alien individual only property within the United States) if arising from fires, storms, shipwreck or other casualty, or from theft, and if not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. In case of losses arising from destruction of or damage to property, where the property so destroyed or damaged was acquired before March 1, 1913, the deduction shall be computed upon the basis of its fair market price or value as of March 1, 1913;

(7) Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year (or, in the discretion of the commissioner, a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts); and when satisfied that a debt is recoverable only in part, the commissioner may allow such debt to be charged off in part;

(8) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence. In the case of such property acquired before March 1, 1913, this deduction shall be computed upon the basis of its fair market price or value as of March 1, 1913;

(9) In the case of buildings, machinery, equipment or other facilities erected, installed or acquired on or after April 6, 1917, for the production of articles contributing to the prosecution of the war against the German government, and in the case of vessels constructed or acquired on or after such date for the transportation of articles or men contributing to the prosecution of such war, there shall be allowed, for any taxable year ending before March 3, 1924 (if claim therefor was made at the time of filing return for the taxable year 1918, 1919, 1920 or 1921) a reasonable deduction for the amortization of such part of the cost of such facilities or vessels as has been borne by the taxpayer, but not again including any amount otherwise allowed under this title or previous acts of congress as a deduction in computing net income. At any time before March 3, 1924, the commissioner may re-examine the return, and if he then finds that the deduction originally allowed was incorrect, the income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes for the year or years affected shall be redetermined.

(10) In the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits and timber, a reasonable allowance for depletion and for depreciation of improvements, according to the peculiar conditions in each case, based upon cost including cost of development not otherwise deducted.

(11) Contributions or gifts made within the taxable year to or for the use of: (a) The United States, any state, territory or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes; (b) any corporation or community chest, fund or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, including posts of the American Legion or the women's auxiliary units thereof, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual; or (c) the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by section 7 of the vocational rehabilitation act, to an amount which in all the above cases combined does not exceed 15 per centum of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of this paragraph.

(12) If property is compulsorily or involuntarily converted into cash or its equivalent as a result of (a) its destruction in whole or in part, (b) theft or seizure, or (c) an exercise of the power of requisition or condemnation or the threat or imminence thereof, and if the taxpayer proceeds forthwith in good faith, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary, to expend the proceeds of such conversion in the acquisition of other property of a character similar or related in service or use to the property so converted, or in the acquisition of 80 per centum or more of the stock or shares of a corporation owning such other property, or in the establishment of a replacement fund, then there shall be allowed as a deduction such portion of the gain derived as the portion of the proceeds so expended bears to the entire proceeds. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply so far as may be practicable to the exemption or exclusion of such pro-

ceeds or gains from gross income under prior income, war-profits and excess-profits tax acts.

Items Not Deductible.

Sec. 215. (a) That in computing net income no deduction shall in any case be allowed in respect of:

(1) Personal, living or family expenses;

(2) Any amount paid out for new buildings or for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate;

(3) Any amount expended in restoring property or in making good the exhaustion thereof for which an allowance is or has been made; or

(4) Premiums paid on any life insurance policy covering the life of any officer or employe, or of any person financially interested in any trade or business carried on by the taxpayer, when the taxpayer is directly or indirectly a beneficiary under such policy.

(b) Amounts paid under the laws of any state or foreign country as income to the holder of a life or terminable interest acquired by gift, bequest or inheritance shall not be reduced or diminished by any deduction for shrinkage in the value of such interest due to the lapse of time, nor by any deduction allowed by this act for the purpose of computing the net income of an estate or trust but not allowed under the laws of such state or foreign country for the purpose of computing the income to which such holder is entitled.

Credits Allowed Individuals.

Sec. 216. That for the purpose of the normal tax only there shall be allowed the following credits:

(a) The amount received as dividends (1) from a domestic corporation other than a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 262, or (2) from a foreign corporation when it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that more than 50 per centum of the gross income of such foreign corporation for the three-year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the declaration of such dividends (or for such part of such period as the corporation has been in existence) was derived from sources within the United States as determined under the provisions of section 217;

(b) The amount received as interest upon obligations of the United States and bonds issued by the War Finance corporation, which is included in gross income under section 213;

(c) In the case of a single person a personal exemption of $1,000; or in the case of the head of a family or a married person living with husband or wife, a personal exemption of $2,500, unless the net income is in excess of $5,000, in which case the personal exemption shall be $2,000. A husband and wife living together shall receive but one personal exemption. The amount of such personal exemption shall be $2,500, unless the aggregate net income of such husband and wife is in excess of $5,000, in which case the amount of such personal exemption shall be $2,000. If such husband and wife make separate returns, the personal exemption may be taken by either or divided between them. In no case shall the reduction of the personal exemption from $2,500 to $2,000 operate to increase the tax which would be payable if the exemption were $2,500 by more than the amount of the net income in excess of $5,000;

(d) $400 for each person (other than husband or wife) dependent upon and receiving his chief support from the taxpayer if such dependent person is under 18 years of age or is incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

(e) In the case of a nonresident alien individual or of a citizen entitled to the benefits of section 262 the personal exemption shall be only $1,000, and he shall not be entitled to the credit provided in subdivision (d).

(f) The credits allowed by subdivisions (c), (d) and (e) of this section shall be determined by the status of the taxpayer on the last day of the period for which the return of income is made; but in the case of an individual who dies during the taxable year such credits shall be determined by his status at the time of his death, and in such case full credits shall be allowed to the surviving spouse, if any, according to his or her status at the close of the period for which such survivor makes return of income.

PARTNERSHIPS AND PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 218. (a) That individuals carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity. There shall be included in computing the net income of each partner his distributive share, whether distributed or not, of the net income of the partnership for the taxable year, or if his net income for such taxable year is computed upon the basis of a period different from that upon the basis of which the net income of the partnership is computed, then his distributive share of the net income of the partnership for any accounting period of the partnership ending within the fiscal or calendar year upon the basis of which the partner's net income is computed.

(b) The partner shall, for the purpose of the normal tax, be allowed as credits, in addition to the credits allowed to him under section 216, his proportionate share of such amounts specified in subdivisions (a) and (b) of section 216 as are received by the partnership.

(c) The net income of the partnership shall be computed in the same manner and on the same basis as provided in section 212, except that the deduction provided in paragraph 11 of subdivision (a) of section 214 shall not be allowed.

(d) Personal service corporations shall not be subject to taxation under this title, but the individual stockholders thereof shall be taxed in the same manner as the members of partnerships.

This subdivision shall not be in effect after Dec. 31, 1921.

ESTATES AND TRUSTS.

Sec. 219. (a) That the tax imposed by sections 210 and 211 shall apply to the income of estates or of any kind of property held in trust, including—

(1) Income received by estates of deceased persons during the period of administration or settlement of the estate;

(2) Income accumulated in trust for the benefit of unborn or unascertained persons or persons with contingent interests;

(3) Income held for future distribution under the terms of the will or trust, and

(4) Income which is to be distributed to the beneficiaries periodically, whether or not at regular intervals, and the income collected by a guardian of an infant to be held or distributed as the court may direct.

(b) The fiduciary shall be responsible for making the return of income for the estate or trust for which he acts.

(f) A trust created by an employer as a part of a stock bonus or profit-sharing plan for the exclusive benefit of some or all of his employes, to which contributions are made by such employer, or employes, or both, for the purpose of distributing to such employes the earnings and principal of the fund accumulated by the trust in accordance with such plan, shall not be taxable under this section,

but the amount actually distributed or made available to any distributee shall be taxable to him in the year in which so distributed or made available to the extent that it exceeds the amounts paid in by him.

INDIVIDUAL RETURNS.

Sec. 223. (a) That the following individuals shall each make under oath a return stating specifically the items of his gross income and the deductions and credits allowed under this title—

(1) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of $1,000 or over, if single, or if married and not living with husband or wife;

(2) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of $2,000 or over, if married and living with husband or wife; and

(3) Every individual having a gross income for the taxable year of $5,000 or over, regardless of the amount of his net income.

(b) If a husband and wife living together have an aggregate net income for the taxable year of $2,000 or over, or an aggregate gross income for such year of $5,000 or over—

(1) Each shall make such a return, or

(2) The income of each shall be included in a single joint return, in which case the tax shall be computed on the aggregate income.

(c) If the taxpayer is unable to make his own return, the return shall be made by a duly authorized agent or by the guardian or other person charged with the care of the person or property of such taxpayer.

PARTNERSHIP RETURNS.

Sec. 224. That every partnership shall make a return for each taxable year, stating specifically the items of its gross income and the deductions allowed by this title, and shall include in the return the names and addresses of the individuals who would be entitled to share in the net income if distributed and the amount of the distributive share of each individual. The return shall be sworn to by any one of the partners.

FIDUCIARY RETURNS.

Sec. 225. (a) That every fiduciary (except a receiver appointed by authority of law in possession of part only of the property of an individual) shall make under oath a return for any of the following individuals, estates or trusts for which he acts, stating specifically the items of gross income thereof and the deductions and credits allowed under this title—

(1) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of $1,000 or over, if single, or if married and not living with husband or wife;

(2) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of $2,000 or over, if married and living with husband or wife;

(3) Every individual having a gross income for the taxable year of $5,000 or over, regardless of the amount of his net income;

(4) Every estate or trust the net income of which for the taxable year is $1,000 or over, and

(5) Every estate or trust of which any beneficiary is a nonresident alien.

TIME AND PLACE FOR FILING RETURNS.

Sec. 227. (a) That returns shall be made on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of March. The commissioner may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in his judgment good cause exists.

(b) Returns shall be made to the collector for the district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the person making the return.

CORPORATIONS.

Tax on Corporations.

Sec. 230. That, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 230 of the revenue act of 1918, there shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every corporation a tax at the following rates:

(a) For the calendar year 1921, 10 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 236, and

(b) For each calendar year thereafter 12½ per centum of such excess amount.

Conditional and Other Exemptions.

Sec. 231. That the following organizations shall be exempt from taxation under this title:

(1) Labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations;

(2) Mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares;

(3) Fraternal beneficiary societies, orders or associations, (a) operating under the lodge system or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system, and (b) providing for the payment of life, sick, accident or other benefits to the members of such society, order or association or their dependents;

(4) Domestic building and loan associations, substantially all the business of which is confined to making loans to members, and cooperative banks without capital stock, organized and operated for mutual purposes and without profit;

(5) Cemetery companies owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members.

(6) Corporations and any community chest, fund or foundation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual;

(7) Business leagues, chambers of commerce or boards of trade not organized for profit;

(8) Civic leagues or organizations not organized for profit but operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare;

(9) Clubs organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation and other nonprofitable purposes;

(10) Farmers' or other mutual hail, cyclone or fire insurance companies, mutual ditch or irrigation companies, mutual or co-operative telephone companies or like organizations of a purely local character, the income of which consists solely of assessments, dues and fees collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting expenses;

(11) Farmers', fruit growers or like associations, organized and operated as sales agents.

(12) Corporations organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property, collecting income therefrom and turning over the entire amount thereof, less expenses, to an organization which itself is exempt from the tax imposed by this title;

(13) Federal land banks and national farm-loan associations.

Net Incomes of Corporations Defined.

Sec. 232. That in the case of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 the term "net income" means the gross income as defined in section 233 less the deductions allowed by section 234.

Gross Incomes of Corporations Defined.

Sec 233. (a) That in the case of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 the term "gross income" means the gross income as defined in sections 213 and 217, except that mutual marine insurance com-

panies shall include in gross income the gross premiums collected and received by them less amounts paid for reinsurance.

Deductions Allowed Corporations.

Sec. 234. (a) That in computing the net income of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 there shall be allowed as deductions:

(1) All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered, and including rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property to which the corporation has not taken or is not taking title, or in which it has no equity;

(2) All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on its indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer) the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation under this title;

(3) Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year except (a) income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes imposed by the authority of the United States, (b) so much of the income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes imposed by the authority of any foreign country or possession of the United States as is allowed as a credit under section 238, and (c) taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed.

(4) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise;

(5) Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year;

(6) The amount received as dividends (a) from a domestic corporation other than a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 262, or (b) from any foreign corporation when it is shown that more than 50 per centum of the gross income of such foreign corporation was derived from sources within the United States.

(7) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence.

(8) In the case of buildings, machinery, equipment or other facilities, erected or acquired on or after April 6, 1917, for the production of articles contributing to the prosecution of the war against the German government, and in the case of vessels constructed or acquired on or after such date for the transportation of articles or men contributing to the prosecution of such war, there shall be allowed, for any taxable year ending before March 3, 1924 (year 1918, 1919, 1920 or 1921), a reasonable deduction for the amortization of such part of the cost of such facilities or vessels as has been borne by the taxpayer.

(9) In the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits, and timber a reasonable allowance for depletion and for depreciation of improvements, according to the peculiar conditions in each case.

Items Not Deductible by Corporations.

Sec. 235. That in computing net income no deduction shall in any case be allowed in respect of any of the items specified in section 215.

Credits Allowed Corporations.

Sec. 236. That for the purpose only of the tax imposed by section 230 there shall be allowed the following credits:

(a) The amount received as interest upon obligations of the United States and bonds issued by the War Finance corporation, which is included in gross income under section 233;

(b) In the case of a domestic corporation the net income of which is $25,000 or less, a specific credit of $2,000; but if the net income is more than $25,000 the tax imposed by section 230 shall not exceed the tax which would be payable if the $2,000 credit were allowed, plus the amount of the net income in excess of $25,000; and

(c) The amount of any war-profits and excess-profits taxes imposed by act of congress for the same taxable year.

Corporation Returns.

Sec. 239. (a) That every corporation subject to taxation under this title and every personal service corporation shall make a return, stating specifically the items of its gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this title. The return shall be sworn to by the president, vice-president or other principal officer and by the treasurer or assistant treasurer.

RECEIPTS FOR TAXES.

Sec. 251. That every collector to whom any payment of any tax is made under the provisions of this title shall upon request give to the person making such payment a full written or printed receipt, stating the amount paid and the particular account for which such payment was made.

WAR-PROFITS AND EXCESS-PROFITS TAX FOR 1921.

Sec. 301. (a) That in lieu of the tax imposed by title III. of the revenue act of 1918, but in addition to the other taxes imposed by this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid for the calendar year 1921 upon the net income of every corporation (except corporations taxable under subdivision (b) of this section) a tax equal to the sum of the following:

First Bracket.

20 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the excess-profits credit (determined under section 312) and not in excess of 20 per centum of the invested capital.

Second Bracket.

40 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of 20 per centum of the invested capital.

(b) For the calendar year 1921 there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the net income of every corporation which derives in such year a net income of more than $10,000 from any government contract or contracts made between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, a tax equal to the sum of the following:

(1) Such a portion of a tax computed at the rates specified in subdivision (a) of section 301 of the revenue act of 1918 as the part of the net income attributable to such government contract or contracts bears to the entire net income.

(2) Such a portion of a tax computed at the rates specified in subdivision (a) of this section as the part of the net income not attributable to such government contract or contracts bears to the entire net income.

Sec. 302. That the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section 301 shall in no case be more than 20 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of $3,000 and not in excess of $20,000, plus 40 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of $20,000.

Excess-Profits Credit.

Sec. 312. That the excess-profits credit shall consist of a specific exemption of $3,000, plus an amount equal to 8 per centum of the in-

vested capital for the taxable year. A foreign corporation or a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 262 shall not be entitled to the specific exemption of $3,000.

Estate Tax.

Sec. 401. That, in lieu of the tax imposed by title IV. of the revenue act of 1918, a tax equal to the sum of the following percentages of the value of the net estate (determined as provided in section 403) is hereby imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent dying after the passage of this act, whether a resident or nonresident of the United States:

1 per centum of the amount of the net estate not in excess of $50,000;

2 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $150,000;

3 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $250,000;

4 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $450,000;

6 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $450,000 and does not exceed $750,000;

8 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000;

10 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000;

12 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000;

14 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $2,000,000 and does not exceed $3,000,000;

16 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $3,000,000 and does not exceed $4,000,000;

18 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $4,000,000 and does not exceed $5,000,000;

20 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $5,000,000 and does not exceed $8,000,000;

22 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $8,000,000 and does not exceed $10,000,000, and

25 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $10,000,000.

TAX ON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE MESSAGES.

Sec. 500. That from and after Jan. 1, 1922, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 500 of the revenue act of 1918:

(a) In the case of each telegraph, telephone, cable or radio, dispatch, message or conversation which originates on or after such date within the United States, and for the transmission of which the charge is more than 14 cents and not more than 50 cents, a tax of 5 cents; and if the charge is more than 50 cents, a tax of 10 cents: Provided, That only one payment of such tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines or stations of one or more persons are used for the transmission of such dispatch, message or conversation; and

(b) A tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount paid after such date to any telegraph or telephone company for any leased wire or talking circuit special service furnished after such date. This subdivision shall not apply to the amount paid for so much of such service as is utilized (1) in the collection and dissemination of news through the public press or (2) in the conduct by a common carrier or telegraph or telephone company of its business as such.

TAX ON BEVERAGES.

Sec. 600. That subdivision (a) of section 600 of the revenue act of 1918 is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting a colon and the following: "Provided, That on all distilled spirits on which tax is paid at the nonbeverage rate of $2.20 per proof gallon and which are diverted to beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage there shall be levied and collected an additional tax of $4.20 on each proof gallon and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon, to be paid by the person responsible for such diversion."

Sec. 602. That from and after Jan. 1, 1922, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposd by sections 628 and 630 of the revenue act of 1918:

(a) Upon all beverages derived wholly or in part from cereals or substitutes therefor, containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.

(b) Upon all unfermented fruit juices, in natural or slightly concentrated form, or such fruit juices to which sugar has been added (as distinguished from finished or fountain sirups), intended for consumption as beverages with the addition of water or water and sugar, and upon all imitations of any such fruit juices, and upon all carbonated beverages, commonly known as soft drinks, manufactured, compounded or mixed by the use of concentrate, essence or extract instead of a fountain sirup, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.

(c) Upon all still drinks containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, intended for consumption as beverages in the form in which sold (except natural or artificial mineral and table waters and imitations thereof and pure apple cider), sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.

(d) Upon all natural or artificial mineral waters or table waters, whether carbonated or not, and all imitations thereof, sold by the producer, bottler or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, at over 12½ cents per gallon, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.

(e) Upon all finished or fountain sirups of the kinds used in manufacturing, compounding or mixing drinks commonly known as soft drinks, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax of 9 cents per gallon; except that in the case of any such sirups intended to be used in the manufacture of carbonated beverages sold in bottles or other closed containers the rate shall be 5 cents per gallon. Where any person conducting a soda fountain, ice cream parlor or other similar place of business manufactures any sirups of the kinds described in this subdivision there shall be levied and paid on each gallon manufactured and used in the preparation of soft drinks a tax of 9 cents per gallon.

(f) Upon all carbonic acid gas sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer to a manufacturer of any carbonated beverages, or to any person conducting a soda fountain, ice cream parlor or other similar place of business, and upon all carbonic acid gas used by the manufacturer, producer or importer thereof in the preparation of soft drinks, a tax of 4 cents per pound.

TAX ON CIGARS, TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

Sec. 700. That upon cigars and cigarettes manufactured in or imported into the United States, and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer, or removed for consumption or

sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law, in lieu of the internal revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof—

On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, $1.50 per thousand;

On cigars made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at not more than 5 cents each, $4 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 5 cents each and not more than 8 cents each, $6 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 8 cents each and not more than 15 cents each, $9 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 15 cents each and not more than 20 cents each, $12 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 20 cents each, $15 per thousand;

On cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, $3 per thousand;

Weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $7.20 per thousand.

Sec. 701. That upon all tobacco and snuff manufactured in or imported into the United States, and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the internal revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, a tax of 18 cents p pound, to be paid by the manufacturer importer thereof.

TAX ON ADMISSIONS AND DUES.

Sec. 800. (a) That from and after Jan. 1, 1922, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 800 of the revenue act of 1918—

(1) A tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any place on or after such date, including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission; but where the admission is 10 cents or less no tax shall be imposed.

(2) Upon tickets or cards of admission to theaters, operas and other places of amusement, sold at news stands, hotels, and places other than the ticket offices of such theaters, operas or other places of amusement, at not to exceed 50 cents in excess of the sum of the established price therefor at such ticket offices plus the amount of any tax imposed under paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount of such excess; and if sold for more than 50 cents in excess of the sum of such established price plus the amount of any tax imposed under paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 50 per centum of the whole amount of such excess, such taxes to be returned and paid, in the manner and subject to the penalties and interest provided in section 903, by the person selling such tickets;

(3) A tax equivalent to 50 per centum of the amount for which the proprietors, managers or employes of any opera house, theater or other place of amusement sell or dispose of tickets or cards of admission in excess of the regular or established price or charge therefor, such tax to be returned and paid, in the manner provided in section 903, by the person selling such tickets;

(4) In the case of persons having the permanent use of boxes or seats in an opera house or any place of amusement or a lease for the use of such box or seat in such opera house or place of amusement, in lieu of the tax imposed by paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for each performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder, such tax to be paid by the lessee or holder; and

(5) A tax of 1½ cents for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any public performance for profit at any roof garden, cabaret or other similar entertainment, to which the charge for admission is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service or merchandise; the amount paid for such admission to be deemed to be 20 per centum of the amount paid for refreshment, service and merchandise; such tax to be paid by the person paying for such refreshment, service or merchandise.

(b) No tax shall be levied under this title in respect to any admissions all the proceeds of which inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational or charitable institutions, societies or organizations, any post of the American Legion or the women's auxiliary units thereof, societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals or exclusively to the benefit of organizations conducted for the sole purpose of maintaining symphony orchestras and receiving substantial support from voluntary contributions or of maintaining a community center moving picture theater, none of the profits of which are distributed to members of such organizations, or exclusively to the benefit of persons in the military or naval forces of the United States, or admissions to agricultural fairs none of the profits of which are distributed to stockholders or members of the association conducting the same.

Sec. 801. That from and after Jan. 1, 1922, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 801 of the revenue act of 1918, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of any amount paid on or after such date, for any period after such date, (a) as dues or membership fees (where the dues or fees of an active resident annual member are in excess of $10 per year) to any social, athletic, or sporting club or organization; or (b) as initiation fees to such a club or organization, if such fees amount to more than $10, or if the dues or membership fees (not including initiation fees) of an active resident annual member are in excess of $10 per year; such taxes to be paid by the person paying such dues or fees: Provided, That there shall be exempted from the provisions of this section all amounts paid as dues or fees to a fraternal society, order, or association, operating under the lodge system. In the case of life memberships a life member shall pay annually, at the time for the payment of dues by active resident annual members, a tax equivalent to the tax upon the amount paid by such member, but shall pay no tax upon the amount paid for life membership.

EXCISE TAXES.

Sec. 900. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the following articles sold or leased by the manufacturer, producer or importer a tax equivalent to the following percentages of the price for which is sold or leased:

(1) Automobile trucks and automobile wagons (including tires, inner tubes, parts and accessories therefor, sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), 3 per centum;

(2) Other automobiles and motorcycles (including tires, inner tubes, parts and accessories therefor, sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), except tractors, 5 per centum;

(3) Tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories, for any of the articles enumerated in subdivision (1) or (2), sold to any person other than a manufacturer or producer of any of the articles enumerated in subdivision (1) or (2), 5 per centum;

(4) Cameras, weighing not more than 100 pounds, and lenses for such cameras, 10 per centum;

(5) Photographic films and plates, other than moving-picture films, 5 per centum;

(6) Candy, 5 per centum;

(7) Firearms, shells and cartridges, except those sold for the use of the United States, any state, territory or possession of the United States, any political subdivision thereof, the District of Columbia, 10 per centum.

(8) Hunting and bowie knives, 10 per centum;

(9) Dirk knives, daggers, sword canes, stilettos and brass or metallic knuckles, 100 per centum;

(10) Cigar or cigarette holders and pipes, composed wholly or in part of meerschaum or amber, humidors and smoking stands, 10 per centum;

(11) Automatic slot-device vending machines, 5 per centum, and automatic slot-device weighing machines, 10 per centum; if the manufacturer, producer, or importer of any such machine operates it for profit, he shall pay a tax in respect to each such machine put into operation equivalent to 5 per centum of its fair market value in the case of a vending machine and 10 per centum of its fair market value in the case of a weighing machine;

(12) Liveries and livery boots and hats, 10 per centum;

(13) Hunting and shooting garments and riding habits, 10 per centum;

(14) Yachts and motor boats not designed for trade, fishing or national defense; and pleasure boats and pleasure canoes if sold for more than $100, 10 per centum.

Sec. 902. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon sculpture, paintings, statuary, art porcelains and bronzes, sold by any person other than the artist, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold. This section shall not apply to the sale of any such article to an educational institution or public art museum.

Sec. 904. That from and after Jan. 1, 1922, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 904 of the revenue act of 1918, upon the following articles sold or leased by the manufacturer, producer or importer a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of so much of the price for which so sold or leased as is in excess of the price hereinafter specified as to each such article:

(1) Carpets and rugs, including fiber, on the amount in excess of $4.50 per square yard in the case of carpets and $6 per square yard in the case of rugs;

(2) Trunks, on the amount in excess of $35 each;

(3) Valises, traveling bags, suitcases, hat boxes used by travelers and fitted toilet cases, on the amount in excess of $25 each;

(4) Purses, pocketbooks, shopping and hand bags, on the amount in excess of $5 each;

(5) Portable lighting fixtures, including lamps of all kinds and lamp shades, on the amount in excess of $10 each;

(6) Fans, on the amount in excess of $1 each;

Sec. 905. That on and after Jan. 1, 1922, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon all articles commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation; pearls, precious and semiprecious stones and imitations thereof; articles made of, or ornamented, mounted or fitted with precious metals or imitations thereof, or ivory (not including surgical instruments, eyeglasses and spectacles); watches, clocks, opera glasses, lorgnettes, marine glasses, field glasses and binoculars; upon any of the above when sold by or for a dealer or his estate for consumption or use, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold.

SPECIAL TAXES.

Capital Stock Tax.

Sec. 1000. (a) That on and after July 1, 1922, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 1000 of the revenue act of 1918:

(1) Every domestic corporation shall pay annually a special excise tax with respect to carrying on or doing business equivalent to $1 for each $1,000 of so much of the fair average value of its capital stock for the preceding year ending June 30 as is in excess of $5,000. In estimating the value of capital stock the surplus and undivided profits shall be included;

(2) Every foreign corporation shall pay annually a special excise tax with respect to carrying on or doing business in the United States equivalent to $1 for each $1,000 of the average amount of capital employed in the transaction of its business in the United States during the preceding year ending June 30.

OCCUPATIONAL TAXES.

Sec. 1001. That on and after July 1, 1922, there shall be levied, collected and paid annually the following special taxes:

(1) Brokers shall pay $50. Every person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, other securities, produce or merchandise for others shall be regarded as a broker. If a broker is a member of a stock exchange or if he is a member of any produce exchange, board of trade or similar organization, where produce or merchandise is sold, he shall pay an additional amount as follows: If the average value during the preceding year ending June 30 of a seat or membership in such exchange or organization was $2,000 or more but not more than $5,000, $100; if such value was more than $5,000, $150.

(2) Pawnbrokers shall pay $100. Every person whose business or occupation it is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn or exchange, any goods, wares or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, as security for the repayment of money loaned thereon, shall be regarded as a pawnbroker.

(3) Shipbrokers shall pay $50. Every person whose business it is as a broker to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels or for the shippers or consignors or consignees of freight carried by vessels shall be regarded as a ship broker.

(4) Custom-house brokers shall pay $50. Every person whose occupation it is, as the agent of others, to arrange entries and other custom-house papers or transact business at any port of entry relating to the importation or exportation of goods, wares or merchandise, shall be regarded as a custom-house broker.

(5) Proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls, where a charge for admission is made, having a seating capacity of not more than 250 shall pay $50; having a seating capacity of more than 250 and not exceeding 500 shall pay $100; having a seating capacity exceeding 500 and not exceeding 800 shall pay $150; having a seating capacity of more than 800 shall pay $200. Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic or other representations, plays or performances for admission to which entrance money is received, not including halls or armories rented

or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, and not including edifices owned by religious, educational or charitable institutions, societies or organizations where all the proceeds from admissions inure exclusively to the benefit of such institutions, societies or organizations or exclusively to the benefit of persons in the military or naval forces of the United States shall be regarded as a theater: Provided, That in cities, towns or villages of 5,000 inhabitants or less the amount of such payment shall be one-half of that above stated.

(6) The proprietor or proprietors of circuses shall pay $100. Every building, space, tent or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports or theatrical performances not otherwise provided for in this section are exhibited shall be regarded as a circus.

(7) Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated in this section shall pay $15. Provided, That this paragraph shall not apply to chautauquas, lecture lyceums, agricultural or industrial fairs or exhibitions held under the auspices of religious or charitable associations: Provided further, That an aggregation of entertainments, known as a street fair, shall not pay a larger tax than $100.

(8) Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms shall pay $10 for each alley or table.

(9) Proprietors of shooting galleries shall pay $20.

(10) Proprietors of riding academies shall pay $100.

(11) Persons carrying on the business of operating or renting passenger automobiles for hire shall pay $10 for each such automobile having a seating capacity of more than two and not more than seven, and $20 for each such automobile having a seating capacity of more than seven.

(12) Every person carrying on the business of a brewer, distiller, wholesale liquor dealer, retail liquor dealer, wholesale dealer in malt liquor, retail dealer in malt liquor or manufacturer of stills, as defined in section 3244 as amended and section 3247 of the revised statutes, in any state, territory or district of the United States contrary to the laws of such state, territory or district, or in any place therein in which carrying on such business is prohibited by local or municipal law, shall pay, in addition to all other taxes, special or otherwise, imposed by existing law or by this act, $1,000.

Tobacco Manufacturers' Tax.

Sec. 1002. That on and after July 1, 1922, there shall be levied, collected and paid annually, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 1002 of the revenue act of 1918, the following special taxes, the amount of such taxes to be computed on the basis of the sales for the preceding year endng June 30:

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay $6;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay $12;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 pounds shall each pay $24;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 200,000 pounds shall each pay $24, and at the rate of 16 cents per 1,000 pounds, or fraction thereof, in respect to the excess over 200,000 pounds;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 cigars shall each pay $4;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 cigars shall each pay $6;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay $12;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 200,000 and do not exceed 400,000 cigars shall each pay $24;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 400,000 cigars shall each pay $24, and at the rate of 10 cents per 1,000 cigars, or fraction thereof, in respect to the excess over 400,000 cigars;

Manufacturers of cigarettes, including small cigars, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand shall each pay at the rate of 6 cents for every 10,000 cigarettes, or fraction thereof.

Sec. 1003. That sixty days after the passage of this act, and thereafter on July 1 in each year, and also at the time of the original purchase of a new boat by a user, if on any other date than July 1, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 603 of the revenue act of 1917, upon the use of yachts, pleasure boats, power boats and sailing boats of over five net tons, and motor boats with fixed engines not used exclusively for trade, fishing or national defense, or not built according to plans and specifications approved by the navy department, a special excise tax to be based on each yacht or boat, at rates as follows: Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, of over 5 net tons, length not over 50 feet, $1 for each foot; length over 50 feet and not over 100 feet, $2 for each foot; length over 100 feet, $4 for each foot; motor boats of not over five net tons with fixed engines, $10.

Tax on Narcotics.

Sec. 1005. That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the registration of, with collectors of internal revenue, and to impose a special tax upon all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute or give away opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives or preparations and for other purposes," approved Dec. 17, 1914, as amended by section 1006 of the revenue act of 1918, is re-enacted without change.

STAMP TAXES.

1. Bonds of indebtedness: On all bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued by any person, and all instruments, however termed, issued by any corporation with interest coupons or in registered form, known generally as corporate securities, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That every renewal of the foregoing shall be taxed as a new issue: Provided further, That when a bond conditioned for the repayment or payment of money is given in a penal sum greater than the debt secured, the tax shall be based upon the amount secured.

2. Capital stock issued: On each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock, or of profits, or of interest in property or accumulations, by any corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That where a certificate is issued without face value, the tax shall be 5 cents per share, unless the actual value is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 5 cents on each $100 of actual value or fraction thereof; or unless the actual value is less than $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 1 cent on each $20 of actual value or fraction thereof.

3. Capital stock, sales or transfers: On all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries of, or transfers of legal title to shares or certificates of stock or of profits or of interest in property or accumulations in any corporation, or to rights to subscribe for or to receive such shares or

certificates, whether made upon or shown by the books of the corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, interest, or rights, or not, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents, and where such shares are without par or face value, the tax shall be 2 cents on the transfer or sale or agreement to sell on each share.

4. Produce, sales of, on exchange: Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell (not including so called transferred or scratch sales), any products or merchandise at, or under the rules or usage of, any exchange, or board of trade, or other similar place, for future delivery, for each $100 in value of the merchandise covered by said sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, 2 cents, and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents.

5. Drafts or checks (payable otherwise than at sight or on demand) upon their acceptance or delivery within the United States whichever is prior, promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents; and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof, 2 cents.

6. Conveyances: Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed, exclusive of the value of any lien or incumbrance remaining thereon at the time of sale, exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents; and for each additional $500 or fractional part thereof, 50 cents. This subdivision shall not apply to any instrument or writing given to secure a debt.

7. Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding $500 in value, $1.

8. Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

9. Passage ticket, one way or round trip, for each passenger, sold or issued in the United States for passage by any vessel to a port or place not in the United States, Canada or Mexico, if costing not exceeding $30, $1; costing more than $30 and not exceeding $60, $3; costing more than $60, $5. This subdivision shall not apply to passage tickets costing $10 or less.

10. Proxy for voting at any election for officers or meeting for the transaction of business, of any corporation, except religious, educational, charitable, fraternal, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

11. Power of attorney granting authority to do or perform some act for or in behalf of the grantor, which authority is not otherwise vested in the grantee, 25 cents.

12. Playing cards: Upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured or imported, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, a tax of 8 cents per pack.

13. On each policy of insurance, or certificate, binder, covering note, memorandum, cablegram, letter, or other instrument by whatever name called whereby insurance is made or renewed upon property within the United States issued to or for or in the name of a domestic corporation or partnership or an individual resident of the United States by any foreign corporation or partnership or any individual not a resident of the United States, when such policy or other instrument is not signed or countersigned by an officer or agent of the insurer in a state, territory or district of the United States within which such insurer is authorized to do business, a tax of 3 cents on each dollar, or fractional part thereof, of the premium charged: Provided, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

CHILD LABOR TAX.

Sec. 1200. That every person (other than a bona fide boys' or girls' canning club recognized by the agricultural department of a state and of the United States) operating (a) any mine or quarry situated in the United States in which children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year; or (b) any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States in which children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock post meridian, or before the hour of six o'clock ante meridian, during any portion of the taxable year, shall pay for each taxable year, in addition to all other taxes imposed by law, an excise tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the entire net profits received or accrued for such year from the sale or disposition of the product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment.

CLOSE OF 1921 FOOTBALL SEASON.

On page 489 will be found a record of the principal football games played up to and including Nov. 12.

On Nov. 19 Illinois defeated Ohio State, 7 to 0; Iowa defeated Northwestern, 14 to 0; Chicago defeated Wisconsin, 3 to 0; Michigan defeated Minnesota, 38 to 0; Indiana defeated Purdue, 3 to 0; Notre Dame defeated Marquette, 21 to 7; Wabash defeated De Pauw, 22 to 0; Harvard defeated Yale, 10 to 3; Syracuse defeated Dartmouth, 14 to 7, and Brown defeated Colgate, 7 to 0.

On Nov. 24 Notre Dame defeated the Michigan Aggies, 48 to 0; Nebraska defeated the Colorado Aggies, 70 to 0; Knox defeated Monmouth, 17 to 7; Lake Forest defeated Milliken, 10 to 3; Cornell defeated Pennsylvania, 41 to 0, and Colgate defeated Columbia, 21 to 14.

On Nov. 26 the navy defeated the army, 7 to 0.

MINERS' STRIKE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The coal miners of Great Britain to the number of nearly 1,000,000 went on a strike on April 1, 1921, and remained out until June 28, when a settlement was arrived at between them, the mine owners and representatives of the government. The miners agreed to receive 20 per cent above the prewar scale of wages, with an additional share of profits to be determined by the creation of a national board and district boards. The government agreed to a subvention of about $50,000,000 to avert the hardships caused by the necessary wage reductions. The strike was one of the most injurious ever suffered by Britain. It would have been a great deal more serious had the railway and transport workers also gone out as they threatened to do at one time, but they voted against a sympathetic strike.

FIFTY LEADING AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES (1920).

[Census bureau report.]

County and state.	Crops and Live Stock		Crops	
	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	$71,579,899	1	$61,864,479
Fresno, Cal.	2	55,110,101	3	51,861,252
Aroostook, Me.	3	54,376,256	2	52,541,205
San Joaquin, Cal.	4	41,191,240	4	37,956,866
Lancaster, Pa.	5	40,776,212	5	32,191,536
Yakima, Wash.	6	34,741,710	6	32,458,658
Tulare, Cal.	7	34,036,167	8	30,547,341
Sonoma, Cal.	8	32,300,623	42	17,477,370
Whitman, Wash.	9	31,921,047	7	30,824,407
Dane, Wis.	10	29,395,753	25	20,978,957
McLean, Ill.	11	29,161,454	9	26,938,018
San Bernardino, Cal.	12	27,957,448	10	26,517,455
Maricopa, Ariz.	13	26,819,662	12	24,054,416
St. Lawrence, N. Y.	14	26,809,540	108	13,582,476
Orange, Cal.	15	26,635,748	11	25,572,032
York, Pa.	16	26,600,746	26	20,953,838
Santa Clara, Cal.	17	26,135,980	14	23,792,684
LaSalle, Ill.	18	25,828,420	15	23,604,661
Champaign, Ill.	19	25,619,290	13	23,800,535
Livingston, Ill.	20	24,153,905	19	22,199,150
Bolivar, Miss.	21	23,703,571	16	23,114,901
Iroquois, Ill.	22	23,627,284	22	21,474,008
Anderson, S. C.	23	23,528,158	20	22,012,165
Orangeburg, S. C.	24	23,427,879	18	22,904,976
Robeson, N. C.	25	23,389,828	17	22,955,950
Weld, Col.	26	23,203,475	23	21,198,360
Dodge, Wis.	27	23,049,660	90	14,331,352
Stanislaus, Cal.	28	22,758,641	47	17,140,414
Hartford, Conn.	29	22,751,488	35	18,779,160
Williamson, Tex.	30	22,324,436	21	21,500,490
Chautauqua, N. Y.	31	22,316,250	74	14,983,214
Chester, Pa.	32	22,261,956	83	14,567,299
Sacramento, Cal.	33	21,981,958	27	19,845,858
Pitt, N. C.	34	21,486,117	24	21,052,441
Otter Tail, Minn.	35	21,474,949	41	17,568,127
Berks, Pa.	36	21,447,279	71	15,232,909
Erie, N. Y.	37	21,294,818	87	14,443,343
Spartanburg, S. C.	38	20,887,542	28	19,556,658
Ellis, Tex.	39	20,375,681	29	19,262,474
Riverside, Cal.	40	20,253,304	33	18,934,265
Imperial, Cal.	41	20,195,367	46	17,200,734
Fannin, Tex.	42	20,163,821	30	19,246,092
Steuben, N. Y.	43	19,938,904	77	14,805,641
Jefferson, N. Y.	44	19,918,631	239	10,694,423
Johnston, N. C.	45	19,842,510	31	19,229,785
Delaware, N. Y.	46	19,832,943	....	7,972,256
Marlboro, S. C.	47	19,419,921	32	19,136,190
Onondaga, N. Y.	48	19,395,595	97	14,112,780
Lamar, Tex.	49	19,305,636	36	18,270,287
Ventura, Cal.	50	19,160,414	34	18,829,031

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Oranges, lemons, hay and forage, walnuts.
Fresno, Cal.—Grapes, peaches, hay and forage, dairy products.
Aroostook, Me.—Potatoes, hay and forage, oats, dairy products.
San Joaquin, Cal.—Potatoes, grapes, barley, hay and forage.
Lancaster, Pa.—Tobacco, corn, hay and forage, wheat.
Yakima, Wash.—Apples, hay and forage, potatoes, peaches.
Tulare, Cal.—Grapes, oranges, hay and forage, dairy products.
Sonoma, Cal.—Eggs and chickens, plums and prunes, apples, grapes.
Whitman, Wash.—Wheat, hay and forage, oats, barley.
Dane, Wis.—Dairy products, hay and forage, corn, oats.
McLean, Ill.—Corn, oats, wheat, hay and forage.
San Bernardino, Cal.—Oranges, lemons, grapes, hay and forage.
Maricopa, Ariz.—Cotton, hay and forage, dairy products, wheat.
St. Lawrence, N. Y.—Dairy products, hay and forage, potatoes.
Orange, Cal.—Oranges, walnuts, lemons, sugar beets.
York, Pa.—Corn, wheat, hay and forage, eggs and chickens.
Santa Clara, Cal.—Plums and prunes, apricots, hay and forage, dairy products.
LaSalle, Ill.—Corn, oats, wheat, hay and forage.
Champaign, Ill.—Corn, oats, wheat, hay and forage.
Livingston, Ill.—Corn, oats, eggs and chickens, wheat.
Bolivar, Miss.—Cotton, corn.
Iroquois, Ill.—Corn, oats, eggs and chickens, wheat.
Anderson, S. C.—Cotton, corn.
Orangeburg, S. C.—Cotton, corn.
Robeson, N. C.—Cotton, tobacco, corn.
Weld, Col.—Sugar beets, hay and forage, wheat, potatoes.
Dodge, Wis.—Dairy products, hay and forage, oats, corn.
Stanislaus, Cal.—Hay and forage, dairy products, barley, wheat.
Hartford, Conn.—Tobacco, dairy products, hay and forage, corn.
Williamson, Tex.—Cotton, corn, oats, hay and forage.

Chautauqua, N. Y.—Dairy products, hay and forage, grapes, eggs and chickens.
Chester, Pa.—Dairy products, corn, hay and forage, wheat.
Sacramento, Cal.—Dry beans, wheat, hay and forage, grapes.
Pitt, N. C.—Tobacco, cotton, corn.
Otter Tail, Minn.—Wheat, hay and forage, dairy products, potatoes.
Berks, Pa.—Corn, dairy products, hay and forage, potatoes.
Erie, N. Y.—Dairy products, hay and forage, potatoes, eggs and chickens.
Spartanburg, S. C.—Cotton, corn.
Ellis, Tex.—Cotton, corn, oats, wheat.
Riverside, Cal.—Oranges, cotton, hay and forage, lemons.
Imperial, Cal.—Cotton, kafir, milo, etc., hay and forage, dairy products.
Fannin, Tex.—Cotton, corn, oats, wheat.
Steuben, N. Y.—Hay and forage, potatoes, dairy products, oats.
Jefferson, N. Y.—Dairy products, hay and forage, oats.
Johnston, N. C.—Cotton, tobacco, corn, sweet potatoes.
Delaware, N. Y.—Dairy products, hay and forage.
Marlboro, S. C.—Cotton, corn.
Onondaga, N. Y.—Hay and forage, dairy products, potatoes, eggs and chickens.
Lamar, Tex.—Cotton, corn, hay and forage.
Ventura, Cal.—Dry beans, walnuts, lemons, oranges.

JUDGE LANDIS' LABOR WAGE AWARD.

On June 9, 1921, Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of the United States District court was chosen to act as arbitrator in the wage controversy between the building trades in Chicago and the contractors. On May 1 the contractors had instituted a lockout on account of the refusal of the unions to accept a reduction of wages and building operations had come practically to a standstill. Judge Landis consented to serve, and after extended hearings, investigation and study announced on Sept. 7 that wages should be reduced in all branches of the building industry except that of stone carving. The new scale per hour as fixed by the judge and the old scale are shown in the following table:

Trade.	New.	Old.
Plumbers	$ .95	$1.25
Bricklayers	1.10	1.25
Boilermakers	1.00	1.25
Steamfitters	.95	1.25
Hoisting engineers (for operation of high-pressure boilers and engines, cable ways, derricks, pile drivers, cranes and cable hoists)	1.10	1.25
Hoisting engineers (all others)	.85	1.25
Tilelayers (fire proofers)	1.12½	1.25
Cement finishers	.85	1.25
Composition floor finishers	.97½	1.25
Cement workers, laborers	.72½	1.00
Stone derrickmen	.90	1.25
Drain layers	.82½	1.25
Electricians	1.10	1.25
Gasfitters	.95	1.25
Ornamental ironworkers	.95	1.25
Structural ironworkers	1.05	1.25
Common laborers	.72½	1.00
Caisson men (windlass and nigerhead men)	.85	1.00
Caisson men (diggers and laggers)	.97½	1.00
Laborers (plasterers)	.78¾	1.00
Composition floor laborers	.72½	1.00
Lathers	1.00	1.25
Machinery movers and riggers	.85	1.25
Marble setters	.87½	1.25
Marble setters' helpers	.70	1.00
Marble rubbers and polishers	.75	1.00
Scagliola rubbers and polishers	.75	1.00
Mosaic and tile workers	1.02½	1.25
Mosaic and tile helpers	.70	1.00
Pipe and boiler coverers	.95	1.25
Composition roofers	.92½	1.25
Slate and tile roofers	1.00	1.25
Stone cutters	1.02½	1.25
Stone carvers	1.25	1.25
Stone planer men	.82½	1.25
Terrazo mechanics	.95	1.25
Terrazo mechanics' assistants	.80	1.00
Terrazo helpers	.70	1.00
Tuck pointers	1.00	1.25
Sprinkler fitters	.92½	1.25
Sprinkler fitters' helpers	.70	1.00

Seven trades—the carpenters, elevator constructors, plasterers, sheet metal workers, painters, glaziers and fixture hangers—were not signatories to the arbitration agreement. The following tentative awards were made by Judge Landis if at any time before Nov. 1, 1922, these unions wished to enter the agreement under certain specifications:

Carpenters	$1.00	$1.25
Plasterers	1.10	1.25
Elevator constructors	.95	1.25
Sheet metal workers	.95	1.25
Painters	.95	1.25
Glaziers	.95	1.25
Fixture hangers	1.00	1.25

The building trades council voted on Sept. 30 to reaffirm the Landis decision, but some of the unions were dissatisfied and demanded a rehearing, which was promised on condition that in the meantime they resumed work at the reduced scale of wages. Most of them did so, but those who remained out prevented a complete resumption of building operations. Conditions in the building industry in Chicago had not become entirely normal up to Dec. 1, 1921.

LABOR WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Efforts on the part of the United Mine Workers of America to unionize the mine fields in Mingo county, West Virginia, resulted in a miniature war in August and September, 1921, in which numerous lives were lost. The mining operators, determined to maintain their open-shop policy, discharged the leaders of the union men and evicted them from the company houses. They also employed a detective agency to guard their property. There were many clashes and the situation became so serious that on Aug. 30 President Harding issued a proclamation announcing that the army would be used to put down the insurrection unless the lawless elements dispersed by Sept. 8. Two thousand regulars, armed with machine guns and accompanied by airplanes, moved into the disturbed area Sept. 3, and within the next two or three days the miners and others to the number of several thousand, who had been fighting each other, laid down their arms and dispersed peacefully. The West Virginia war thus came to a sudden end.

CENTRAL STATES FORESTRY LEAGUE.

The Central States Forestry league, representing Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, seeks to draw together groups of men and women interested in the forestry problem and willing to help in solving it along wise and constructive lines. William L. Hall is secretary and John Fletcher is treasurer. D. L. Goodwillie is president and E. E. Parsonage vice-president of the executive committee. The office is in room 1449 Otis building, Chicago.

ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

Sir Ernest Shackleton started on another expedition to the antarctic regions Sept. 17, 1921, when he sailed from London on the Quest, a small ship built especially for navigation in waters where ice presents many obstacles to ordinary vessels. It was built in Norway according to ideas gained by Shackleton on previous voyages in the far south. It is 111 feet long and made of oak and spruce. The sides are two feet thick and sheathed with steel.

An interesting feature of the vessel is the covered-in bridge, the windows of which are of triplex glass. Two of the latest clear-vision screens, with special heating apparatus, have been provided. Two sets of wireless apparatus are carried, one with a range of 150 miles and the other much more powerful, thus insuring that the expedition will remain in touch with civilization throughout its voyage. The wireless telephone will also be used, and it is expected that this will prove of great value in allowing the landing parties to be in constant communication with the ship. For landing on the various islands a surf boat is carried and there are in addition two collapsible boats and a special boat made by Saunders of Cowes, which, owing to its lightness, can be transported by a couple of men. In the aft of the ship accommodation has been provided for ten members of the expedition, and this will also serve as the messroom. Forward there are a dark room and stores for the various specimens which the scientific members of the party collect.

A departure in antarctic exploration was made, for Sir Ernest Shackleton decided to use Cape Town as his base. On the way out stores were to be deposited there and coal taken in for the antarctic cruise. After coming from the ice fields and exploring the antarctic continent the Quest will go to South Georgia, and thence, by way of Bouvet island, back to Cape Town. Here stores will be taken aboard and the Crozet islands, McDonald island and Heard island will be visited on the way to New Zealand. Soundings will be made on the way to discover the limits of the continental shelf.

Maj. C. R. Carr, the aviator of the expedition, plans to fly above the antarctic fogs to scout out passages between the floes through which the Quest may pass. He is also the photographer and naturalist of the expedition.

Other members of the Shackleton party include Frank Etild, second in command; Frank Worsley, commander; Maj. A. H. Macklin, biologist; R. Stenhouse, lieutenant-commander; Capt. L. Hussey, meteorologist; J. S. W. Marr and N. E. Mooney, cabin boys. The last two are Scotch Boy Scouts, who were selected by Sir Ernest from ten competitors. The voyage, it was expected, would last two years.

COPE EXPEDITION.

Another British expedition is already in the south polar regions. It is led by Commander John L. Cope, who left Norfolk, Va., on Oct. 27, 1920, for a six years' sojourn in the ice fields. The party is aboard a 7,000-ton whaler, the Thor I., and three auxiliary ships and numbers more than 100 men. One of its purposes is the commercial development of the mineral wealth of Antarctica.

MAC MILLAN EXPEDITION.

The schooner Bowdoin, carrying Dr. Donald B. MacMillan and six companions on a two-year exploration trip in the arctic regions, left Wiscasset, Me., July 16 and Halifax, N. S., July 22, 1921. The little ship of only 115 tons was built at East Boothbay, Me., and was named for MacMillan's alma mater. The mapping of Baffin Land is the main purpose of the expedition. An attempt will be made to circumnavigate it, and also to explore the interior. Dr. MacMillan was Robert Peary's chief lieutenant on the latter's successful dash to the north pole in 1909.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN'S PLANS.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, whose ship, the Maud, wintered off Cape Serge, Siberia, returned to the United States in June, 1921, and spent the remainder of the year in planning for another expedition to the far north in 1922. The Maud had been damaged by ice and had to be repaired. It was also to be fitted with wireless apparatus.

THE POLAR RECORD.

Year. Explorer.	Deg.	Min.
Arctic.		
1854—E. K. Kane	80	56
1871—Capt. Hall	82	16
1876—Capt. Nares	83	10
1879—Lieut. De Long	77	15
1882—Lieut. Greely	83	24
1890—Lieut. Peary	83	50
1891—Lieut. Peary	83	24
1895—Fridtjof Nansen	86	14
1900—Duke d'Abruzzi	86	33
1902—Lieut. Peary	84	17
1904—Anthony Fiala	83	13
1906—Commander Peary	87	6
1909—Commander Peary	90	(Pole)
Antarctic.		
1774—Capt. Cook	71	15
1823—Capt. Weddell	74	15
1842—Capt. Ross	77	49
1895—Borchgrevink	74	10
1898—De Gerlache	71	36
1900—Borchgrevink	78	50
1902—Capt. Robert F. Scott	82	17
1909—Lieut. Shackleton	88	23
1911—Roald Amundsen	90	(Pole)
1912—Capt. Robert F. Scott	90	(Pole)

AIR MAIL SERVICE CHRONOLOGY.

The New York-Washington mail route was inaugurated May 15, 1918; 218 miles.

The Cleveland-Chicago route was inaugurated May 15, 1919; 325 miles.

The New York-Cleveland service was inaugurated July 1, 1919; 430 miles.

The Chicago-Twin Cities service was inaugurated Aug. 10, 1920; 400 miles.

The Chicago-St. Louis service was inaugurated Aug. 16, 1920; 300 miles.

The New York-San Francisco service was inaugurated Sept. 8, 1920; 2,651 miles.

BUILDERS INDICTED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

On April 30 the federal grand jury in Chicago returned indictments against 110 individuals and firms in the sheet metal, plumbing and steam fitting lines. They were charged with conspiring to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman antitrust act. The bills set up that the result was the stifling of competition and the doubling of the prices in certain building materials. The men indicted included manufacturers, wholesalers, agents and union officials.

RE-ELECTION OF MAYOR JOHN F. HYLAN.

John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for re-election as mayor of New York city, defeated Maj. Henry H. Curran, fusion candidate, Nov. 8, 1921, by a plurality of 417,986. It was a figure unprecedented in any mayoralty contest in the metropolis and was comparable only with the vote of 438,471 received by Warren G. Harding, republican candidate for president, in 1920.

DEATHS FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS.

[From census bureau report.]

In the course of the year 1920 9,103 deaths resulting from accidents caused by automobiles and other motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles, were recorded within the death-registration area of the United States, which area contains 82 per cent of the total population. This number represents a death rate of 10.4 per 100,000 population, as against 9.4 in 1919, 9.1 in 1918, 8.9 in 1917, 7.3 in 1916 and 5.8 in 1915. Between 1915 and 1920, therefore, the death rate per 100,000 population from motor-vehicle accidents and injuries increased by about four-fifths. There was, however, an increase of 244.4 per cent in the number of automobiles used and the death rate per 1,000 motor vehicles in use decreased from 2 in 1915 to 1.2 in 1920.

DEATHS BY REGISTRATION STATES.

State.	1920.	1919.
California	734	647
Colorado	117	118
Connecticut	218	207
Delaware	22	23
Florida	104	58
Illinois	728	522
Indiana	248	187
Kansas	155	98
Kentucky	85	71
Louisiana	90	57
Maine	43	45
Maryland	142	153
Massachusetts	454	524
Michigan	419	318
Minnesota	178	171
Mississippi	39	41
Missouri	231	244
Montana	45	44
Nebraska	104	....
New Hampshire	50	38
New Jersey	405	424
New York	1,410	1,354
North Carolina	133	104
Ohio	717	631
Oregon	87	70
Pennsylvania	1,042	818
Rhode Island	78	87
South Carolina	91	73
Tennessee	130	100
Utah	51	37
Vermont	30	21
Virginia	97	116
Washington	184	148
Wisconsin	167	164
Total	8,878	7,771
Registration area	9,103	7,968

DEATHS BY CITIES.

City.	1920.	1919.
Akron	39	32
Albany	13	23
Atlanta	44	43
Baltimore	97	106
Birmingham	23	21
Boston	89	125
Bridgeport	30	33
Buffalo	104	68
Cambridge	22	21
Camden	21	26
Chicago	472	328
Cincinnati	57	67
Cleveland	155	126
Columbus	31	40
Dallas	29	19
Dayton	25	16
Denver	37	41
Detroit	175	139
Fall River	12	9
Grand Rapids	16	16
Hartford	36	38
Houston	8	14
Indianapolis	36	26
Jersey City	43	40
Kansas City, Kas.	11	11
Kansas City, Mo.	56	42
Los Angeles	142	119
Louisville	28	19
Lowell	8	21
Memphis	43	26
Milwaukee	59	60
Minneapolis	41	38
Nashville	19	18
New Bedford	11	15
New Haven	29	24
New Orleans	50	36
New York	773	780
Newark, N. J.	77	82
Norfolk	20	24
Oakland	28	35
Omaha	41	28
Paterson	18	27
Philadelphia	226	191
Pittsburgh	98	94
Portland, Ore.	34	31
Providence	35	46
Reading	25	10
Richmond	12	10
Rochester	34	32
St. Louis	104	105
St. Paul	30	23
Salt Lake City	23	13
San Antonio	21	14
San Francisco	88	85
Scranton	21	20
Seattle	41	50
Spokane	18	12
Springfield, Mass.	17	22
Syracuse	25	23
Toledo	44	34
Trenton	17	15
Washington, D. C.	50	58
Wilmington, Del.	14	18
Worcester	24	25
Yonkers	11	18
Youngstown	36	36
Total (66 cities)	4,116	3,808

LAKES TO OCEAN DEEP WATERWAY PROJECT.

In a report made public Oct. 14, 1921, Col. W. P. Wooten, United States army engineer, and W. A. Bowden, chief engineer of the Canadian department of railways, estimated that the cost of making the St. Lawrence river between Lake Ontario and Montreal navigable to deep-sea vessels would be $252,728,200. This result was arrived at after an eighteen months' survey of the proposed lakes to ocean waterway route. This cost, they reported, would provide for a channel depth of twenty-five feet, with provision for increasing it to thirty feet at an additional cost of $17,986,180. Maintenance was estimated at $2,562,000.

Their recommendation contemplated also development of a power plant that would produce 1,464,000 horse power. This plant, built on a great dam at Long Sault rapids, near Ogdensburg, N. Y., could be expected to produce about 40 per cent of the potential power in the St. Lawrence river.

The improvement program recommended by the engineers contemplated a series of nine locks, 33 miles of canals, 40.5 miles of lake channel and 108 miles of river channel. These improvements were conceived to take care of the 220-foot drop from Lake Ontario to Montreal. Locks 824 feet long by 80 feet wide

were recommended. Canals with a bottom width of 200 feet and a surface width of 320 feet were suggested, and it was recommended that all open channels have a botton width of at least 450 feet.

The improvements recommended by the United States and Canadian engineers called for three locks between Montreal and Lake St. Louis; three between Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis and three between Lake St. Francis and Chimney Point, near Ogdensburg, N. Y. The main dam of the proposed hyro-electric plant at Long Sault rapids would develop a head of seventy-four feet, the engineers reported. An emergency dam at Ogden island to be used for regulation and additional safety also was recommended.

The new Welland ship canal being constructed by the Canadian government is being built to accommodate vessels 800 feet long, with a draft of twenty-five feet. Provision is made, however, for deepening the usable depth later to thirty feet. The canal is twenty-five miles long and steps down a drop of 326½ feet between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. It is to have seven lift locks, three of them twin locks in flight, similar to the Gatun locks of the Panama canal. It is estimated that one of the locks can be filled in eight minutes and that passage through the canal can be made in eight hours.

The new Welland is the fourth canal to be constructed by the Canadian government between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The third, or present, canal is restricted to vessels of not more than fourteen feet draft, with locks 270 feet long and 45 feet wide.

The first Welland canal was built as a private enterprise in 1829. It had forty wooden locks, each 110 feet long, 27 feet wide and 8 feet depth of water on the sills.

LOCATION OF CHICAGO'S MAIN RAILWAY PASSENGER STATIONS.

CENTRAL STATION.
Park row and Roosevelt-rd.; south side.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four).
Illinois Central.
Michigan Central.
Grand Rapids & Indiana.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.
West Madison and Canal streets; west side.
All divisions.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
South Wells and Harrison streets; south side.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Chicago Great Western.
Chicago Terminal Transfer.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (Soo line; formerly Wisconsin Central).
Pere Marquette.

DEARBORN STATION.
Dearborn and Polk streets; south side.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
Chesapeake & Ohio.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
Chicago & Western Indiana.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon).
Erie.
Grand Trunk.
Wabash.

LA SALLE STREET STATION.
Van Buren and LaSalle streets; south side.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
Chicago & Indiana Southern.
Lackawanna.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate).

UNION STATION.
Canal street, between Adams and Madison; west side.
Chicago & Alton.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Pan-Handle).

CHICAGO'S PAGEANT OF PROGRESS.

There was held on the municipal pier, Chicago, from July 30 to Aug. 13, 1921, an exhibition known as the "Pageant of Progress." It was a success both in the quality and quantity of the exhibits and in attendance, the number of paid admissions averaging 55,000 a day. According to a report made by D. F. Kelly, the treasurer, the total revenue was $795,000, of which approximately $345,000 came from sales of exhibit space and the remainder from tickets and miscellaneous sources. The expenses amounted to $440,000, of which $40,000 was for war tax, $50,000 for rent of the pier and $350,000 for fitting up the pier, advertising and operating. This left a net profit of about $355,000. It was proposed to put $100,000 of the profits in the treasury of the Pageant of Progress company and to divide the remainder between a health and sanitation exhibit and the Chicago Boosters' Publicity club.

On Aug. 13 Samuel Grossman, a taxpayer, filed a bill for an accounting against Mayor Thompson, Health Commissioner Robertson and others, alleging that the lease of the pier was void because the city officials who permitted it were financially interested in the exposition corporation. A receiver was asked for by Mr. Grossman. It was decided by Judge George F. Rush, Nov. 15, that the pier lease to the exposition company was void, but no final decision as to the other points raised by the suit had been announced up to Nov. 24, 1921.

NEW LAKE FRONT BOULEVARD ON SOUTH SIDE.

All legal formalities preliminary to the construction of a new drive linking Grand boulevard with the loop and the north side were carried out in 1921 and it is expected that by the fall of 1923 the work will be completed. On March 9 the south park commissioners voted to construct a south side shore drive from Grant park along the lake as filled in to 23d street, where a viaduct will carry it over the Illinois Central railroad tracks to South Park avenue, which will be widened to 198 feet. A parkway forty-five feet wide will run down the center of the boulevard, which will merge into Grand boulevard. For widening South Park avenue from 35th street to 23d street the commissioners on June 22 voted to expend $2,000,000. On the same date the commissioners forwarded a petition to the secretary of war for permission to fill in a 300-foot strip of the lake between the Field museum and Randolph street. This permission was granted by Secretary Weeks in August.

PROGRESS OF CHICAGO SINCE 1850.

For corresponding data for 1921 consult index.

	1850.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Area .....square miles	14.0	190.6	191.3	200.3
Population	29,261	1,698,579	2,185,283	2,701,705
Valuation .....dollars	7,220,249	276,565,880	*848,994,536	1,654,814,838
Tax levy .....dollars	25,271	18,384,195	23,485,538	64,703,260
Bonded debt .....dollars	93,395	16,328,400	26,229,642	51,466,100
Receipts—Flour .....barrels	.....	9,313,591	8,006,283	8,354,000
Wheat .....bushels	1,687,465	48,048,298	27,540,100	28,997,000
Corn .....bushels	2,869,339	134,663,456	102,592,850	85,487,000
Total grain .....bushels	6,928,459	349,637,295	294,858,724	189,423,000
Cattle .....number	.....	3,039,206	3,052,958	2,252,291
Shipments—Flour .....barrels	100,871	7,396,697	7,038,351	6,092,000
Wheat .....bushels	883,644	36,649,956	18,679,100	36,064,000
Corn .....bushels	262,013	111,099,653	78,623 100	37,778,000
Total grain .....bushels	1,830,968	265,552,246	214,601,080	120,263,000
Hogs, packed .....number	20,000	7,119,440	5,161,552	7,374,260
Imports, value .....dollars	.....	15,441,320	28 281,331	56,179,293
Vessel arrivals .....tons	.....	7,044,995	9,439,074	10,313,013
Clearances .....tons	.....	7,141,105	9,470,572	10,499,807
Manufactures, value .....dollars	.....	888,945,311	†1,281,313,000	‡3,658,740,000
Bank clearings .....dollars	.....	6,799,535,598	13,939,689,984	32,669,233,535
Internal rev. collections....dols.	.....	13,391,410	11,652,567	411,033,738
National bank deposits...dollars	.....	231,386,146	403,941,474	818,891,870
State bank deposits.....dollars	.....	158,238,138	430,468,405	1,009,382,935
Postoffice receipts.....dollars	.....	7,063,704	18,502,854	41,255,513
Water used per day.....gallons	590,000	322,599,630	517,117,000	760,118,000
Pipe .....miles	30.0	1,872.0	2,272	2,916
Revenue .....dollars	.....	3,250,481	5,685 006	4,752,424
Policemen .....number	9	2,800	4,260	5,152
Schools .....number	7	329	280	288
Teachers .....number	35	5,321	6 383	9,116
Pupils .....number	3,000	255,861	300,893	393,197

*One-third full value. †In 1909. ‡In 1919.

SOME FIRST THINGS IN CHICAGO.

[From Andreas' History of Chicago and data supplied by John B. Fergus.]

Bank (branch Illinois State)—December, 1835.
Baptism—1822.
Birth white child—Dec. 20, 1804.
Book printed—1840.
Bridge (draw)—1834.
Bridge (floating)—1830.
Census (U. S.)—1840.
Cholera epidemic—1849.
Church, Catholic—May 5, 1833.
Presbyterian—June 26, 1833.
Baptist—Oct. 19, 1833.
Methodist—1834.
Episcopal—1834.
Unitarian—June 29, 1836.
Unversalist—1836.
Jewish synagogue—1845.
Lutheran—1846.
Circus—Sept. 14, 1836.
City building—1848.
Divorce—Oct. 12, 1829.
Doctor (John Cooper)—Nov. 30, 1810.
Election—Aug. 7, 1826.
Election, city—May 2, 1837.
Election, town—Aug. 10, 1833.
Execution—July 10, 1840.
Ferry, river—June, 1829.
Fire, big—Oct. 27, 1839.
Fire engine bought—Dec. 1, 1835.
Fire engine, steam, arrived—Feb. 5, 1848.
Fire ordinance passed—Nov. 6, 1833.
Harbor improvement—March 2, 1833.
Health board—May 9, 1837.
Hotel or tavern (Caldwell's)—1828.
Locomotive arrival—Oct. 10, 1848.
Marriage—Nov. 1, 1804.
Memorial day observance—May 26, 1867.
Newspaper established—Nov. 26, 1833.
Newspaper, daily, issued—April 9, 1839.
Panic, financial—1837.
Postal tubes, pneumatic—Aug. 24, 1893.
Postoffice building—1831.
River and harbor convention—July 5-7, 1847.
Roads, county, established—June, 1831.
School (Pine and Michigan)—1816.
Steamer arrival—July 10, 1832.
Street cars, horse—Nov. 1, 1858.
Sunday school—Aug. 19, 1832.
Teacher (William L. Cox)—1816.
Telegram received—Jan. 15, 1848.
Thanksgiving day—Nov. 28, 1839.
Theater—October, 1837.
Train, passenger, departed—Oct. 25, 1848.
Tunnel, lake, completed—Dec. 6, 1866.
Union, trades (printers)—Oct. 26, 1850.
Vessel in river—July 11, 1834.
Vessel launched—May 12, 1836.

CHICAGO CITY ATTORNEYS SINCE 1837.

N. B. Judd.....1837-1839
Samuel L. Smith... 1839
Mark Skinner..... 1840
George Manierre...1841, 1843
Henry Brown..... 1842
Henry W. Clarke....1844-1845
Charles H. Larrabee 1846
Patrick Ballingall..1847, 1854
Giles Spring..... 1848
O. R. W. Lull..... 1849
Henry H. Clark....1850-1851
Arno Voss.....1852-1853
A. Thompson..... 1855
J. L. Marsh..... 1856
John C. Miller..... 1857
Elliott Anthony.... 1858
George F. Crocker.. 1859
John Lyle King.... 1860
Ira W. Buell..... 1861
George A. Meech... 1862
Francis Adams.....1863-1864
Daniel D. Driscoll....1865-1866
Vasbrouck Davis....1867-1869
Israel N. Stiles.....1869-1873
Egbert Jamieson....1873-1875
E. S. Tuthill.....1876-1878
Julius S. Grinnell..1879-1885
Hempstead Washburne 1885-1889
George F. Sugg....1889-1891
Jacob J. Kern.....1891-1893
George A. Trude....1893-1895
Roy O. West.....1895-1897
Miles J. Devine....1897-1899
Andrew J. Ryan....1899-1902
John E. Owens.....1902-1903
John F. Smulski....1903-1905
Frank D. Ayers.....1905-1907
John R. Caverly.....1908-1910
Clyde L. Day.....1910-1911
Nicholas L. Piotrowski 1911-1915
Charles R. Francis.1915-1917
William H. Devenish1917 ....

The city attorneyship became an appointive office in 1905.

FOREIGN CONSULS AND CONSULATES IN CHICAGO (NOV. 15, 1921).

Austria-Hungary—Consulate closed; in charge of Swiss consul.
Belgium—Dr. Cyrille Vermeren, 1220, 25 East Washington street.
Bolivia—F. W. Harnwell, 1612, 105 South LaSalle street.
Brazil—Dr. P. Nunes de Sa, 1150, 440 South Dearborn street.
Chile—M. H. Ehlert, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Colombia—Joaquin A. Saavedra, 1136 Otis building.
Costa Rica—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Cuba—P. Caballero y Tapany, 408, 5 North LaSalle street.
Czecho-Slovakia—Jaroslav F. Smetanka, 818, 10 South LaSalle street, and 3473 West 26th street.
Denmark—R. Baumann, 921, 326 West Madison street.
Dominican Republic—Frederick W. Job, 832, 140 South Dearborn street.
Ecuador—Samuel T. Stewart, Wrigley building.
France—Antonin Barthelemy, 225-227, 108 South LaSalle street.
Germany—Consulate closed; in charge of Swiss consul.
Great Britain—Horace D. Nugent (consul-general), 807 Pullman building.
Greece—Constantine Xanthopoulos (consul-general), 147 North Dearborn street.
Guatemala—Jule F. Brower, 1331, 38 South Dearborn street.
Honduras—Jule F. Brower (consul-general), 1331, 38 South Dearborn street.
Italy—Count Giulio Bolognesi, 1446, 72 West Adams street.
Japan—Kadzue Kuwashima, 929, 122 South Michigan avenue.
Jugo Slavia—Branko Lazarevitch, 115 South Dearborn street.
Luxemburg—Peter P. Kranz, 118 North LaSalle street.
Mexico—Lucas Villareal, 440 South Dearborn street.
Netherlands—John Vennema (consul-general), 1407, 140 South Dearborn street.
Nicaragua—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Norway—Olaf Bernts, 723, 30 North LaSalle street.
Panama—E. A. Navarro, 303, 608 S. Dearborn street.
Paraguay—Albert W. Holmes, 5241 Carmen-av.
Persia—Sargis y Baaba, 133 West Washington street.
Peru—Craig Hazelwood, Union Trust company, 7 South Dearborn street.
Poland—Zygmunt Nowicki (consul-general), 1115 North Robey street.
Portugal—S. Chapman Simms, 7030 Chappel avenue.
Roumania—Walter Brewster, 64 East Jackson boulevard.
Russia—Antoine Valkoff (consul-general), 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Salvador—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle street.
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of—(See Jugo Slavia).
Siam—Milward Adams, 404 South Michigan-av.
Spain—Alesandro de Eseudero Galofre, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Sweden—Sven M. de Lagerberg, 402, 108 South LaSalle street.
Switzerland—Henry Nussle, 911 Peoples Gas building.
Turkey—(Vacancy).
Uruguay—R. Carlos Lebret, 822, 608 South Dearborn street.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Year.	No. Sales.	Consideration.	Year.	No. Sales.	Consideration.
1900	14,356	$87,917,998	1911	37,615	$154,320,911
1901	15,871	100,664,279	1912	45,743	113,693,768
1902	18,063	111,441,112	1913	54,092	135,669,729
1903	19,880	107,680,304	1914	55,834	118,920,581
1904	24,450	102,870,570	1915	52,605	103,826,605
1905	28,940	139,601,896	1916	55,431	117,971,786
1906	31,562	141,342,020	1917	49,882	80,528,411
1907	26,380	131,982,811	1918	42,830	63,639,246
1908	29,321	133,325,630	1919	61,049	113,574,361
1909	32,821	140,908,512	1920	72,780	163,671,947
1910	30,058	155,464,768	1921 (10 mos.)	59,630	103,648,599

TORRENS SYSTEM.

Transfers.

Year.	Number.	Consideration.	Year.	Number.	Consideration.
1906	988	$1,607,189	1914	3,826	$4,577,709
1907	976	1,267,406	1915	4,277	5,338,501
1908	1,006	1,683,337	1916	5,089	5,474,785
1909	1,253	2,186,587	1917	4,795	4,664,772
1910	1,789	3,295,850	1918	4,053	3,732,768
1911	2,014	3,235,138	1919	6,481	4,499,916
1912	2,786	4,434,250	1920	7,480	10,056,346
1913	3,397	5,393,548	1921 (10 mos.)	7,044	7,907,122

CHICAGO INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Collections in the 1st district, Illinois, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Income tax	$296,753,610.87	Oleomargarine stamps	$990,511.66
Estate tax	9,380,882.83	Butter stamps	4,300.21
Capital stock tax	6,461,615.81	Opium order stamps	1,646.20
Beer stamps	216,049.09	Playing card stamps	98,801.99
Documentary stamps	3,030,596.98	Sales Tax—Beverages	3,616,201.10
Stock transfer stamps	293,190.81	Sales Tax—Mfrs. excise	13,067,373.97
Future delivery stamps	3,433,292.64	Sales Tax—Consumers' excise	4,274,433.31
Wine and cordial stamps	144,704.72	Sales Tax—Transportation	43,583,381.24
Spirits stamps	7,814,355.04	Sales Tax—Insurance	2,046,388.98
Tobacco stamps	3,936,796.23	Sales Tax—Admissions, dues	5,721,389.51
Snuff stamps	1,540,624.18	Floor tax on spirits	2,616,020.74
Cigar stamps	1,156,349.89	Floor tax on tobacco	57,475.27
Cigarette stamps	6,892.77	Special taxes	786,843.46
		Total	$411,033,738.50

CHICAGO COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION BUREAU.

The Chicago Association of Commerce.

Manager, J. Kent Greene, attorney at law.
Office, Room 548, 10 South LaSalle street.

The commercial arbitration bureau is a trade court in which business disputes are adjudicated. It handles all civil controversies except divorce cases and those that are quasi-criminal in their nature. It excludes labor disputes. It is organized under the Illinois arbitrations and awards act of 1917 and the procedure is a follows: The parties interested sign an arbitration agreement and appoint the manager of the arbitration bureau to act as the sole arbitrator or jointly with two or more others, or make their selections from a list of attorneys, or from experts in their particular trade, or select anybody else they wish. The proceedings then are under the direction of the arbitrator. After hearing the testimony and arguments the arbitrator makes his award, which is his decision covering the whole controversy. The award may decide all questions of law and fact arising in the proceedings.

Conclusions of fact are final, but questions of law may be revised by the court selected by the parties, and an appeal made to the Appellate or Supreme court to review the conclusions of the arbitrator and of the lower court on questions of law the same as in any other case. If the arbitrator has committed an error of law, the courts will direct him how to proceed or revise his award in accordance with the law.

The filing in court of the submission and final award or report of the arbitrator stating the questions of law gives the court jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties. If the final award has not been made, the arbitrator proceeds under the direction of the court. He may make successive awards from time to time covering different portions of the controversy. The bureau being thus officially under the direction of a court becomes quasi-judicial and quasi-public in character. But the hearings may be in private if desired.

The manager of the bureau receives a salary, but no part of the fees charged. Fees for arbitration payable to the Association of Commerce are as follows:

Where the matter in contest does not exceed $200, the sum of $5.

Where the matter in contest exceeds $200, but does not exceed $1,000, the sum of $7.50.

Where the matter in contest exceeds $1,000, the sum of $10.

Where more than $1,000 is in contest, there shall be charged, in addition to the above, 2 per cent on the first $1,000 and 1 per cent on all over $1,000 up to $5,000, and one-half of 1 per cent on all over $5,000, or such other fee as may be arranged for.

In special cases arrangements will be made for special compensation.

The fees are paid by the unsuccessful party unless there is an agreement to the contrary.

EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT OF ILLINOIS PROPERTY.

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Railroad property.	Total valuation.	Tax rate per $100
1840	.....	.....	.....	$58,752,168	$0.20
1850	$86,532,237	$33,335,799	.....	119,868,336	.58
1860	266,258,155	188,854,115	$12,085,472	367,227,742	.67
1870	347,876,690	113,545,227	19,242,141	480,664,058	.65
1880	573,404,141	165,846,994	47,365,259	786,616,394	.36
1890	587,045,386	149,158,000	72,689,396	808,892,782	.36
1900	569,619,469	162,235,264	77,878,672	809,733,405	.50
1910	1,532,525,070	467,482,556	177,217,518	2,199,701,976	.30
1913	1,658,544,334	509,623,714	192,151,627	2,422,344,379	.70
1914	1,783,007,734	583,989,721	200,008,164	2,455,745,799	.48
1915	1,701,348,931	504,124,339	218,583,630	2,502,445,459	.55
1916	1,748,711,296	535,150,533	218,166,237	2,502,136,183	.80
1917	1,748,757,058	535,212,888	208,048,337	2,518,438,733	.90
1918	1,770,326,093	540,059,303	211,686,160	2,626,084,386	.75
1919	2,846,736,909	917,800,741	310,608,972	4,119,174,907	.40
1920	2,930,748,713	929,316,767	326,620,592	4,186,686,071	.40

Note—The assessed value from 1909 to 1919 was one-third of the actual value. Prior to 1909 it was one-fifth. In 1919 it was made one-half of the full value. The equalized value of lands in 1920 was $1,260,760,885; of town and city lots, $1,669,987,828, and of capital stock, $39,005,610. The total full valuation was $8,373,372,142.

REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATIONS IN CHICAGO.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS.

Room 630 Consumers' building.

President—Irving B. Hiett, Toledo, O.
Vice-Presidents—J. W. Work, Evanston, Ill.; James M. Franciscus, St. Louis, Mo.; Robert Jemison, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; John T. Sloan, New Haven, Conn.; Ira High, Boise, Idaho; George C. Keller, Flint, Mich.; Robert D. Clow, Jr., Camden, N. J.; A. Dean Parker, Toronto, Ont.; Albert Kearn, San Francisco, Cal.
Secretary—Thomas S. Ingersoll, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—Hiram S. Cody, Chicago, Ill.

THE REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

President—J. B. Whitehead, Rockford.
Vice-Presidents—John W. McDowell, Peoria; Frank H. Riddle, Aurora; J. A. Morton, Springfield; James A. Smart, Evanston; W. Lee Cinocola, Bellevue.
Secretary—Arthur C. Kussman, 69th and Halsted streets, Chicago.
Treasurer—Harry L. Topping, Chicago.

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD.

57 West Monroe street.

President—Lewis M. Smith.
First Vice-President—Harry Goldstine.
Second Vice-President—Louis T. Orr.
Secretary—Harry F. Prussing.
Treasurer—Hyde W. Perce.

EMPLOYES ON COOK COUNTY PAY ROLL.

The number of regular employes in the various departments of Cook county in 1920 was 3,078 as compared with 3,014 in 1919 and 2,926 in 1918. Extra clerks and assistants are employed in many of the departments, but the number cannot be given, as it varies throughout the year. The total expense for extra help in 1920 was $1,019,242.06.

THE SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

Offices—700, 910 South Michigan avenue.
President—Lawrence F. King.
Clerk—William W. Smyth.
Treasurer—Walter E. Schmidt.
Chief Engineer—Albert W. Dilling
Electrical Engineer—I. T. Roberts.
Attorney—William F. Mulvihill.
Board of Trustees—Terms expire in 1922: Charles H. Sergel, R.; James H. Lawley, R.; Matthias A. Mueller, R. Terms expire in 1924: William J. Healy, R.; Willis O. Nance, R.; Harry E. Littler, R. Terms expire in 1926: Morris Eller, R.; Alexander N. Todd, R.; Lawrence F. King, R.

CHRONOLOGY.

First investigation made in 1885.
Sanitary bill signed May 29, 1889.
Sanitary district organized Jan. 18, 1890.
Earth broken ("shovel day") Sept. 3, 1892.
Lake water turned into canal Jan. 2, 1900.
Formal opening of canal Jan. 17, 1900.

DIMENSIONS OF CANALS.

Length of main and power channel, 39.16 miles.
Length of river, lake to Robey street, 6 miles.
Length of river diversion channel, 13 miles.
Width main channel, Robey street to Summit: Bottom, 160 feet; top, 198.
Width main channel, Summit to Willow Springs: Bottom, 202 feet; top, 225.
Width main channel, Willow Springs to Lockport (rock section): Bottom, 160 feet; top, 162.
Width river diversion channel: Bottom, 200 feet.
Minimum depth of water in main channel, 22 feet.
Current in earth sections, 1¼ miles per hour.
Current in rock sections, 1.9 miles per hour.
Present capacity of canal, 600,000 cubic feet per minute.
Total amount of excavation, 44,005,647 cubic yards.

The north shore channel, extending from Lawrence avenue to Lake Michigan, in the village of Wilmette, is about 8 miles long with a water depth of 13.6 feet.

The construction of the Calumet-Sag canal to take care of the Calumet region sewage was begun in the summer of 1911. When completed it will be 16 miles long. Its estimated cost is $14,000,000.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

From Organization to Dec. 31, 1920.

Revenues.

Taxation	$89,278,974.27
Bonds outstanding	13,817,000.00
Interest on loans	496,086.66
Interest on bank balances	644,472.74
Interest on deferred payments	343,099.79
Land revenue	1,057,025.27
Water service	140,313.68
From electrical department:	
Replacement funds	1,532,504.25
Interest on investment	1,878,884.41
Interest on loans	5,072.38
Interest during construction	282,291.49
Profits transferred	702,298.47
Earnings invested in plants	1,266,952.88
Miscellaneous	19,178.18
Total	111,464,154.47

Expenditures.

Interest	18,180,426.56
Electrical department:	
Working capital	343,649.78
Capital investment	4,688,012.18
Interest on replacement funds	276,688.62
Right of way, construction, operating, etc.	79,604,031.06
Administration and general	8,083,918.48
Emergency funds	60,000.00
Due from sundry persons	$199,630.43
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1920	27,797.36
Total	111,464,154.47

SANITARY DISTRICT APPROPRIATIONS.

For fiscal year 1921.

Department Totals.

Engineering	$13,828,633.00
Illinois and Michigan canal	39,704.00
Law	196,575.00
Clerk of district	132,265.00
Treasury	3,350.00
Real estate	14,780.00
Police	77,820.00
Board of trustees	62,360.00
Fixed charges	3,583,279.23
Electricity	1,520,977.00
Total	19,459,743.23

SALARIES OF OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES.

Yearly unless otherwise specified.

Board of Trustees.

President	$7,500
Trustees, eight at	5,000
Secretary to president	3,500

Engineering Department.

Chief engineer	12,000
Secretary	2,100
Auditor	3,240
Assistant auditor	2,700
Senior assistant engineer	5,760
Junior assistant engineer	2,580
Engineering clerk	2,700
Assistant engineers	$1,800 to 7,080
Chief chemist	4,380
Assistant chemists	$1,710 to 2,580
Chief structural engineer	7,440
Mechanical engineer	4,380
Maintenance engineer	5,760

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Illinois valley engineer	6,600
Senior assistants, two at	3,600

Department of Law.

Attorney	12,000
First assistant attorney	7,000
Illinois valley attorney	6,000
Assistant attorney	6,500
Assistant attorneys	$3,600 to 6,000

Clerk of the District.

Clerk of the board	6,800
Committee clerk	3,000
Clerks	$1,680 to 2,400

Treasury Department.

Treasurer	2,500

Real Estate Department.

Manager	3,600

Police Department.

Marshal	3,600
Sergeants, three at	1,980
Patrolmen, thirty at	1,800

Department of Electricity.

Electrical engineer	6,000
Assistant engineers	$3,000 to 4,000

THE CHICAGO BUREAU OF PUBLIC EFFICIENCY.

Organized in August, 1910.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Chairman—Julius Rosenwald.
Treasurer—Alfred L. Baker.
Other Members—Onward Bates, Victor Elting, Walter L. Fisher, F. B. Johnstone, Allen B. Pond, George G. Tunell.
Director—Harris S. Keeler.

The purpose of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency is to promote efficiency and economy in the organization and administration of the local governments of this community. It differs from other citizen organizations in that it concentrates upon questions of administration and the expenditure of public funds.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN CHICAGO.

The following is a statement of the valuation of taxable real estate and personal property and the amount of taxes levied each year from 1837 to 1920, inclusive:

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.
1837..	.....	.....	$236,842
1838..	$235.996	.....	235.996
1839..	94.803	.....	94.803
1840..	94.437	.....	94.437
1841..	127.024	$39,720	166.744
1842..	108.757	42.585	151.342
1843..	962.221	479.093	1,441.314
1844..	1,992.085	771.186	2,763.281
1845..	2,273.171	791.851	3,065.022
1846..	3,664.425	857.231	4,521.656
1847..	4,995.466	853.704	5,849.170
1848..	4,998.266	1,302.174	6,300.440
1849..	5,181.637	1,495.047	6,676.684
1850..	5,685.965	1,534.284	7,220.249
1851..	6,804.262	1,758.455	8,562.717
1852..	8,190.769	2,272.645	10,463.414
1853..	13,130.677	3,711.154	16,841,831
1854..	18,990.744	5,401.495	24,392.239
1855..	21,637.500	5,355.393	26,992.893
1856..	25,892.308	5,843.776	31,736.084
1857..	29,307.628	7,027.653	36,335,281
1858..	30,175.325	5,816.407	35,991.732
1859..	30,732.313	5,821.067	36,553.380
1860..	31,198.135	5,855.377	37,053.512
1861..	31,314.749	5,037.631	36,352,380
1862..	31,587.545	5,552.300	37,139.845
1863..	35,143.252	7,524.072	42,667.324
1864..	37,148.023	11,584.759	48,732.782
1865..	44,065.499	20,644.678	64,710,177
1866..	66,495.116	29,458.134	85,953,250
1867..	141,445.920	53,580,924	195,026,844
1868..	174,490.660	55,756,340	230,247,000
1869..	211,371,240	54,653,640	266,024,880
1870..	223,643,600	52,342,950	275,986,746
1871..	236,898,650	52,847,820	289,746,470
1872..	239,154,890	45,042,540	284,197,430
1873..	262,969,820	49,103,175	312,072,995
1874..	258,549,310	45,155,830	303,705,140
1875..	125,468,605	48,295,641	173,764,246
1876..	128,832,403	39,165,754	167,998,157
1877..	116,082,533	32,317,615	148,400,148
1878..	104,420,053	27,563,386	131,983,439
1879..	91,152,229	26,517,806	117,970,035
1880..	89,032,038	28,101,688	117,133,726
1881..	90,099,045	29,053,743	119,152,288
1882..	95,881,714	29,479,022	125,360,736
1883..	101,596,795	31,616,893	133,213,688
1884..	105,606,743	31,720,237	137,326,980
1885..	107,146,881	32,811,411	139,958,292
1886..	122,980,123	35,516,009	158,496,132
1887..	123,169,455	38,035,080	161,204,535
1888..	123,292,358	37,349,365	160,641,723
1889..	127,372,618	40,763,213	168,135,831
1890..	170,553,854	48,800,514	219,354,368
1891..	203,353,791	53,245,783	256,599,574
1892..	190,614,636	53,117,502	243,732,138
1893..	189,299,120	56,491,231	245,790,351
1894..	190,960,897	56,461,825	247,422,722
1895..	192,498,842	50,977,983	243,476,825
1896..	195,684,875	48,672,411	244,357,286
1897..	184,632,905	47,393,755	232,026,660
1898..	178,801,172	42,165,275	220,966,447
1899..	260,265,058	84,931,361	345,196,419
1900..	202,884,012	73,681,868	276,565,880
1901..	259,254,598	115,325,842	374,580,440
1902..	276,509,730	125,985,401	402,495,131
1903..	289,371,249	122,053,031	411,424,280
1904..	291,329,703	111,951,487	403,281,190
1905.	295,514,443	112,477,182	407,991,625
1906..	303,033,228	123,230,068	426,263,296
1907..	346,843,590	131,078,386	477,921,976
1908..	344,499,927	132,690,472	477,190,399
1909..	586,253,655	212,574,401	833,150,897
1910..	603,022,875	245,971,661	848,994,536
1911..	663,376,027	223,578,274	927,747,492
1912..	670,652,219	195,473,058	940,450,171
1913..	688,387,352	214,318,184	981,787,576
1914..	$707,366,379	217,979,761	1,000,797,060
1915..	749,905,059	219,879,969	1,041,788,676
1916..	742,695,603	219,396,138	1,032,876,669
1917..	753,321,967	239,734,554	1,062,959,802
1918..	757,914,948	247,059,397	1,082,763,780
1919..	1,174,665,872	375,696,133	1,653,171,362
1920..	1,166,211,873	382,077,668	1,654,814,838

TAX LEVY SINCE 1837.

Year.	Tax levy.	Year.	Tax levy.
1837...	$5,905.15	1879...	$3,776,450.79
1838...	8,849.86	1880...	3,899,126.98
1839...	4,664.55	1881...	4,136,608.38
1840...	4,721.85	1882...	4,227,402.98
1841...	10,004.67	1883...	4,540,506.13
1842...	9,181.27	1884...	4,872,456.60
1843...	8,647.89	1885...	5,152,366.03
1844...	17,166.24	1886...	5,368,409.76
1845...	11,077.58	1887...	5,602,712.56
1846...	15,825.80	1888...	5,723,067.25
1847...	18,159.01	1889...	6,326,561.21
1848...	22,051.54	1890...	9,558,335.00
1849...	30,045.09	1891...	10,453,270.41
1850...	25,270.87	1892...	12,142,448.75
1851...	63,385.87	1893...	11,810,969.69
1852...	76,948.96	1894...	12,267,643.62
1853...	135,662.68	1895...	14,239,685.13
1854...	199,081.64	1896...	12,290,145.21
1855...	206,209.03	1897...	12,939,333.10
1856...	396,652.39	1898...	12,207,906.82
1857...	572,046.00	1899...	13,359,270.53
1858...	430,190.00	1900...	17,086,408.36
1859...	513,164.00	1901...	14,245,294.12
1860...	373,315.29	1902...	14,039,030.16
1861...	559,968.00	1903...	14,815,388.31
1862...	564,038.06	1904...	15,994,410.68
1863...	853,346.00	1905...	16,845,974.19
1864...	974,655.64	1906...	17,434,168.80
1865...	1,294,183.50	1907...	22,605,709.45
1866...	1,719,064.05	1908...	22,666,543.94
1867...	2,518,472.00	1909...	24,078,060.98
1868...	3,223,457.80	1910...	23,485,538.22
1869...	3,990,373.20	1911...	27,311,841.58
1870...	4,139,798.70	1912...	24,733,839.48
1871...	2,897,464.70	1913...	31,122,666.16
1872...	4,462,961.45	1914...	32,225,665.35
1873...	5,617,313.91	1915...	37,816,928.94
1874...	5,466,692.54	1916...	39,662,464.09
1875...	5,108,981.40	1917...	40,923,952.37
1876...	4,046,805.80	1918...	39,087,772.46
1877...	4,013,410.44	1919...	60,671,388.98
1878...	3,777,757.23	1920...	64,703,260.16

The valuation since 1875 is the equalized valuation fixed by the state board of equalization. From 1867 to 1875 the valuation was made by the city for the city tax. From 1898 to 1908, inclusive, the assessed value was one-fifth of the actual value. In 1909 the rate was fixed at one-third and in 1919 at one-half. The total valuation includes capital stock and railroads.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN COOK COUNTY.

Includes equalized valuation of railroads and capital stock of corporations.

1904....	$437,850,426	1913...	$1,056,910,607
1905....	441,990,246	1914...	1,078,824,261
1906....	461,813,707	1915...	1,121,649,954
1907....	514,757,122	1916...	1,115,035,441
1908....	514,730,532	1917...	1,148,893,498
1909....	987,212,850	1918...	1,170,142,268
1910....	915,895,947	1919...	1,792,526,343
1911....	997,787,837	1920...	1,797,265,770
1912...	1,012,882,262		

The above figures are one-fifth of the actual valuation down to and including 1908. The rate was changed to one-third in 1909 and to one-half in 1919.

CHICAGO TAX RATES.

TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO.

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Total rate	$6.58	$6.24	$5.36	$5.57
State	.90	.75	.40	.40
County	.62	.60	.49	.52
Forest preserve	.02	.06	.05	.06
Sanitary	.35	.40	.23	.17
City	2.01	1.98	2.08	2.29
School	1.84	1.63	1.59	1.62
Park	.84	.82	.52	.51

TOWN OF SOUTH CHICAGO.

Total rate	6.15	5.85	5.14	5.39
State	.90	.75	.40	.40
County	.62	.60	.49	.52
Forest preserve	.02	.06	.05	.06
Sanitary	.35	.40	.23	.17
City	2.01	1.98	2.08	2.29
School	1.84	1.63	1.59	1.62
Park	.41	.43	.30	.33

TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO.

Total rate	6.50	6.21	5.41	5.89
State	.90	.75	.40	.40
County	.62	.60	.49	.52
Forest preserve	.02	.06	.05	.06
Sanitary	.35	.40	.23	.17
City	2.01	1.98	2.08	2.29
School	1.84	1.63	1.59	1.62
Town	.12	.14	.07	.06
Park	.54	.55	.44	.71
Lake Shore prot.	.03	....	....	....
Lincoln park bond	.07	.10	.06	.06

TOWN OF HYDE PARK.

Total rate	6.15	5.85	5.14	5.39
State	.90	.75	.40	.40
County	.62	.60	.49	.52
Forest preserve	.02	.06	.05	.06
Sanitary	.35	.40	.23	.17
City	2.01	1.98	2.08	2.29
School	1.84	1.63	1.59	1.62
Park	.41	.43	.30	.33

TOWN OF LAKE.

Total rate	6.15	5.85	5.14	5.39
State	.90	.75	.40	.40
County	.62	.60	.49	.52
Forest preserve	.02	.06	.05	.06
Sanitary	.35	.40	.23	.17
City	2.01	1.98	2.08	2.29
School	1.84	1.63	1.59	1.62
Park	....	....	.30	.33

TOWN OF LAKE VIEW.

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Total rate	$6.50	$6.21	$5.41	$5.89
State	.90	.75	.40	.40
County	.62	.60	.49	.52
Forest preserve	.02	.06	.05	.06
Sanitary	.35	.40	.23	.17
City	2.01	1.98	2.08	2.29
School	1.84	1.63	1.59	1.62
Town	.10	.11	.03	.03
Park	.59	.58	.48	.74
Lincoln park bond	.07	.10	.06	.06

TOWN OF JEFFERSON.

Total rate	5.74	5.42	4.84	5.06
State	.90	.75	.40	.40
County	.62	.60	.49	.52
Forest preserve	.02	.06	.05	.06
Sanitary	.35	.40	.23	.17
City	2.01	1.98	2.08	2.29
School	1.84	1.63	1.59	1.62
Irving Park dist.*	.37	.46	.24	.21
Northwest pk. dist.*	.39	.52	.25	.31
Old Portage pk. dist.*	.55	.50	.28	.28
River Park dis.*	.14	.31	.15	.20
Ravenswood Man. Gar.*	.31	.57	.28	.28
Albany Park dist.*	.24	.28	.14	.14
Jefferson pk. dist.	....	....	....	.10

*Additional.

TOWN OF ROGERS PARK (1920).

Total rate	$5.06
State	.40
County	.52
Forest preserve	.06
Sanitary	.17
City	2.29
School	1.62
Evanston first park district	.13
North shore district	.22
Ridge avenue district	.22

Note—Rates apply to the $100 assessed valuation, which in 1916, 1917 and 1918 was one-third and in 1919 one-half of the full value.

RATES IN CITIES AND VILLAGES IN COOK COUNTY OUTSIDE OF CHICAGO (1920).

Blue Island	$8.92	Oak Park	$8.23
Chicago Heights	9.24	River Forest	8.18
Cicero	9.45	West Hammond	7.44
Evanston	7.42	Wilmette	9.07
Glencoe	9.83	Winnetka	9.22
Kenilworth	8.37	Forest Park	8.41
LaGrange	7.52	Des Plaines	9.52
Maywood	8.33		

PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN CHICAGO.

Ambassador	State and Goethe
Arlington	839 North Dearborn street
Auditorium	430 South Michigan avenue
Blackstone	636 South Michigan avenue
Briggs house	188 West Randolph street
Chicago Beach	51st street and Cornell avenue
Congress hotel	520 South Michigan avenue
Commercial hotel	538 South Wabash avenue
Continental	5 South Wabash avenue
De Jonghe's	12 East Monroe street
Drake, The	Lake Shore drive and Oak street
Drexel Arms	39th street and Drexel boulevard
Edgewater Beach	5349 Sheridan road
Fort Dearborn	125 West Van Buren street
Gladstone	62d street and Kenwood avenue
Great Northern	237 South Dearborn street
Hotel Atlantic	324 South Clark street
Hotel Brevoort	120 West Madison street
Hotel Del Prado	59th-st. and Dorchester-av.
Hotel Grace	75 West Jackson boulevard
Hotel Grant	6 North Dearborn street
Hotel Mayer	1154 South Wabash avenue
Hotel Metropole	23d-st. and Michigan avenue
Hotel Morrison	83 West Madison street
Hotel Randolph	177 West Randolph street
Hotel Sherman	106 West Randolph street
Hotel Somerset	5009 Sheridan road
Hotel Windermere	56th street and Cornell-av.
Hyde Park	51st street and Lake Park avenue
Jackson	Halsted street and Jackson boulevard
Lakota	30th street and Michigan avenue
LaSalle	10 North LaSalle street
Lexington	Michigan avenue and 22d street
Lombard hotel	231 S. Wells street
Majestic	29 Quincy street
New Hotel Gault	Madison and Market streets
Palmer house	115 South State street
Planters	17 North Clark street
Plaza	North Clark street and North avenue
Revere house	N. Clark-st. and W. Austin-av.
Sheridan Plaza	Sheridan road and Wilson-av.
Sovereign	6202 Kenmore avenue
Stratford	75 East Jackson boulevard
Union hotel	72 West Randolph street
Victoria	332 South Clark street
Virginia	Ohio and Rush streets
Webster	2150 Lincoln Park, west
Windsor-Clifton	28 East Monroe street
Y. M. C. A	818-826 Wabash avenue

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

In accordance with an act passed by the 51st general assembly and approved June 21, 1919, delegates were elected on Nov. 4 of that year to a convention for the revision of the Illinois state constitution. This convention was organized on Jan. 6, 1920, with Charles E. Woodward of Ottawa as president and B. H. McCann as secretary. Committees were named and an order of procedure was established. Much work was done in 1920, sixteen proposals being reported by the committee of the whole. However, no proposal reached the final stage before the convention adjourned in midsummer. No working session of the convention was held subsequently either in 1920 or in 1921, though it was still the expectation that it would reassemble and complete its labors.

Following is a list of the members elected in 1919:

Baldwin, P. G., Chicago.
Barr, George A., Joliet.
Beckman, Wm. H., Chicago.
Brandon, R. H., Mooseheart.
Brenholt, John J., Jr., Alton.
Brewster, Edward H., Dixon.
Carey, Archibald J., Chicago.
Carlstrom, Oscar E., Aledo.
Chew, Wm. H., Shelbyville.
Clarke, Elam L., Waukegan.
Conkling, C. L., Springfield.
Coolley, E. B., Danville.
Corcoran, Edward J.,* Chicago.
Corlett, Edward, Joliet.
Cruden, Wm. H., Chicago.
Curtis, Edward C., Grant Park.
Cutting, Charles S., Chicago.
Davis, Abel, Chicago.
DeYoung, Fred. R., Chicago.
Dietz, Cyrus E., Moline.
Dove, F. R., Shelbyville.
Dryer, John L., Hillsboro.
Dunlap, Henry M., Savoy.
Dupee, Eugene H., Chicago.
Dupuy, George A., Chicago.
Elting, Philip E., Macomb.
Fifer, Jos. W., Bloomington.
Frole, Thomas F., Chicago.
Fyke, Edgar E., Centralia.
Gale, George C., Galesburg.
Ganschow, William, Chicago.
Garrett, Bruce H., Rockford.
Gee, S. J., Lawrenceville.
Gilbert, G. Gale, Mt. Vernon.
Goodyear, A. F., Watseka.
Gorman, John J., Chicago.
Gray, Wm. S., Coatsburg.
Green, Henry I., Urbana.
Hamill, Charles H., Chicago.
Hogan, Geo. W., McLeansboro.
Hollenbeck, Wm. T., Marshall.
Hull, Morton D., Chicago.
Iarussi, Michael, Chicago.
Ireland, C. H., Washburn.
Jack, James P., Newton.
Jarman, Lewis A., Rushville.
Johnson, Lawrence C., Galva.
Johnson, Watts A., Princeton.
Kerrick, T. C., Bloomington.
Kunde, Ernest, Chicago.
Latchford, Geo. P., Chicago.
Lill, H. F., Mascoutah.
Lindly, Cicero J., Greenville.
Lohman, George F., Chicago.
Mack, David E., Chicago.
Mayer, Levy, Chicago.
McEwen, Willard, Chicago.
McGuire, Sylvester W., Sparta.
Meinert, H. W., Hoyleton.
Michaelson, M. A., Chicago.
Michal, Charles J., Chicago.
Mighell, Lee, Aurora.
Miller, Amos C., Chicago.
Mills, Andrew H., Decatur.
Moore, C. B. T., Decatur.
Morris, Edward H., Chicago.
Nichols, James, Polo.
O'Brien, Martin J., Chicago.
Paddock, J. H., Springfield.
Parker, C. V., Harrisburg.
Pearce, Prince A., Carmi.
Pincus, S. E., Chicago.
Potts, Ernest D., Chicago
Quinn, Frank J., Peoria.
Revell, Alex. H., Chicago.
Rinaker, Thomas, Carlinville.
Rosenberg, Michael, Chicago.
Scanlan, William M., Peru.
Shanahan, David E., Chicago.
Shaw, Guy L., Beardstown.
Shuey, Charles A., Charleston.
Six, Rollo, Barry.
Smith, Arthur M., Stockton.
Sneed, William J., Herrin.
Stahl, Harry H., Freeport.
Stewart, William, Paris.
Sutherland, Douglas, Chicago.
Sullivan, M. F.,* Chicago.
Taff, Albert E., Canton.
Tanner, J. Mack, Flora.
Todd, Hiram E., Peoria.
Torrance, H. E., Pontiac.
Traeger, John E., Chicago.
Trautman, W. E., E. St. Louis.
Wall, Wm. A., Mound City.
Warren, Alvin, Leland.
Whitman, F. S., Belvidere.
Wilson, W. H., Chicago.
Wolff, Oscar, Chicago.
Woodward, Charles, Chicago.
Woodward, Chas. E., Ottawa.
*Deceased.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE RATES.

The rates given are from Chicago to the points named. They are what are known as station to station calls and show in the first column the initial day rate for three minutes or fraction thereof, and in the second the overtime rate for one minute or fraction thereof. Evening and night rates are lower.

Appleton, Wis.	$1.15	$0.35
Battle Creek, Mich.	.90	.30
Benton Harbor, Mich.	.50	.15
Bloomington, Ill.	.85	.25
Boston, Mass.	5.45	1.80
Champaign, Ill.	.85	.25
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1.40	.45
Cincinnati, O.	1.70	.55
Cleveland, O.	2.05	.65
Columbus, O.	1.85	.60
Danville, Ill.	.85	.25
Davenport, Iowa	1.05	.35
Dayton, O.	1.55	.50
Denver, Col.	5.85	1.95
Detroit, Mich.	1.60	.50
Evansville, Ind.	1.80	.60
French Lick, Ind.	1.60	.50
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.90	.30
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.15	.35
Jackson, Mich.	1.15	.35
Kankakee, Ill.	.45	.15
Kalamazoo, Mich.	.75	.25
Kansas City, Mo.	2.65	.85
Kenosha, Wis.	.35	.10
Louisville, Ky.	1.80	.60
Madison, Wis.	.80	.25
Memphis, Tenn.	3.00	1.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	.55	.15
Minneapolis, Minn.	2.25	.75
Nashville, Tenn.	2.50	.80
New York, N. Y.	$4.65	$1.55
Omaha, Neb.	2.75	.90
Peoria, Ill.	.90	.30
Philadelphia, Pa.	4.25	1.40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.70	.90
Racine, Wis.	.45	.15
Rockford, Ill.	.55	.15
San Francisco, Cal.	11.90	3.95
South Bend, Ind.	.55	.15
Springfield, Ill.	1.20	.40
St. Louis, Mo.	1.70	.55
Toledo, O.	1.45	.45
Washington, D. C.	3.85	1.25

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street.

President—Joseph P. Griffin.
Vice-Presidents—James J. Fones and T. E. Cunningam.
Secretary—John R. Mauff.
Assistant Secretary—Walter S. Blowney.
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.
Clearing House Manager—Samuel Powell.
Counsel—Henry S. Robbins.
Directors—Terms expire in 1922: L. C. Broseau, J. J. Bagley, J. W. McCulloh, J. F. Lamy, R. P. Edwards. Terms expire in 1923: Joseph Simons, William E. Hudson, Edward D. McDougal, Edwin A. Doern, Leander L. Winters. Terms expire in 1924: Charles H. Stone, David H. Lipsey, Allan M. Clement, Fred S. Lewis, James C. Murray.

A gallery is set apart for the use of visitors, but admission is by card only. The trading hours are 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., except on Saturday, when the closing hour is 12 o'clock noon.

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES.

1726 Stevens building. Telephone central 8216.
President—Willoughby G. Walling.
Vice-President—Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy.
Vice-President—Edward L. Ryerson, Jr.
Secretary—Louis M. Cahn.
Treasurer—Chauncey Blair.
Director—Wilfred S. Reynolds.
Associate Director—Elizabeth H. Webster.

The council is composed of more than 100 of the most important social and civic agencies in Chicago. It has for its specific objects the promotion of understanding between social agencies in parallel or overlapping fields of work and the prevention of unnecessary duplication of effort; service as an advisory council in making suggestions to existing social agencies; consideration of specific needs of the city and recommendation as to new work where it seems to be required; encouragement of the most effective agencies and methods for the achievement of desired ends and the education of public opinion for the sound development and intelligent support of philanthropic and civic measures, both public and private.

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS.

Abraham Lincoln Center.
Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago.
Arden Shore Association.
Association House of Chicago.
Associate of Practical Housekeeping Centers.
Big Sisters.
Blue Island Public Welfare Bureau.
Boy Scouts of America.
Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul.
Central Free Dispensary.
Central Howard Association.
Chicago Association of Day Nurseries.
Chicago Boys' Club.
Chicago Chapter of American Red Cross.
Chicago Christian Industrial League.
Chicago Church Federation.
Chicago Commons.
Chicago Daily News Fresh-Air Fund.
Chicago Federation of Settlements.
Chicago Foundlings' Home.
Chicago Fresh-Air Hospital.
Chicago Hebrew Institute.
Chicago High School Teachers' Club.
Chicago Home for the Friendless.
Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.
Chicago Law and Order League.
Chicago League for the Hard of Hearing.
Chicago Lying-In Hospital and Dispensary.
Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum.
Chicago Tuberculosis Institute.
Chicago Urban League.
Chicago Woman's Aid.
Chicago Winfield Tuberculosis Sanatorium.
Children's Memorial Hospital.
Church Extension Board of the Presbytery of Chicago.
Citizens' League of Chicago.
City of Chicago Department of Public Welfare.
Commission on Social Service (Episcopal church).
Committee of Fifteen.
Community House.
Community Service of Chicago.
Eli Bates House.
Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund.
Emerson House.
Englewood Hospital.
Florence Crittendon Anchorage.
Frances Juvenile Home.
Gad's Hill Center.
German Society of Chicago.
Glenwood Manual Training School.
Henry Booth House.
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People.
Home for Aged Jews.
Home for Destitute Crippled Children.
Chicago Woman's Club.
Eleanor Association.
Howell Neighborhood.
Hull House.
Hyde Park Protective Association.
Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.
Illinois Social Hygiene League and Dispensary.
Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene.
Illinois Society for Prevention of Blindness.
Illinois Training School for Nurses.
Infant Welfare Society.
Institute for Juvenile Research.
International Harvester Company.
B'nai B'rith Free Employment Bureau.
Jewish Home Finding Society of Chicago.
Jewish Social Service Bureau.
Juvenile Court of Cook County.
Juvenile Protective Association.
Lincoln Street Institutional Church.
Lower North Community Council.
Loyola University School of Sociology.
Margaret Etter Creche.
Mercy Clinic.
Michael Reese Dispensary.
Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium.
National Social Service Bureau.
Northwestern University Settlement.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home and Hospital.
Olivet Institute.
Presbyterian Hospital, social service dept.
The Protectorate of the Catholic Woman's League.
Research Bureau of Jewish Charities.
The Salvation Army.
Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memorial Lodging House.
School Children's Aid Society.
Second Presbyterian Church.
Social Service Registration Bureau.
St. Mary's Mission House.
Stockyards Community Clearing House.
Sunbeam League of Chicago.
Swift & Co.
Travelers' Aid Society.
University of Chicago, school of commerce and administration.
United Charities of Chicago.
University of Chicago Settlement.
Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago.
Vocational Guidance Bureau, board of education.
Vocational Society for Shut-Ins.
Vocational Supervision League.
Volunteers of America.
Wesley Memorial Hospital, social service department.
West Chicago Park Commissioners.
Women's Church Federation Protectorate.
Woman's City Club.
Young Men's Jewish Charities.
Young Women's Christian Association.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE.

Headquarters 10 South LaSalle street.

Officers, 1921.

President—Joseph R. Noel.
Vice-President—Abel Davis.
Vice-President Interstate and Foreign Trade Division—John P. Hovland.
Vice-President Civic Industrial Division—Judson F. Stone.
Vice-President Local Division—A. R. Bone.
General Secretary—A. C. Cronkrite.
General Treasurer—Albert W. Harris.

Official Staff.

Business Manager—Robert B. Beach.
Editor Chicago Commerce—William Hudson Harper; managing editor, Joseph M. Sheahan.
Traffic Director—H. C. Barlow.
Manager Convention Bureau—George M. Spangler, Jr.
Foreign Trade Commissioner—H. H. Garver.

ROSENWALD RURAL SCHOOLS.

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago on Aug. 12, 1912, as one of several notable gifts in commemoration of his 50th birthday anniversary, contributed $25,000 to Tuskegee institute, to be distributed among such offshoots of Tuskegee as Principal Booker T. Washington should designate. Of this amount Mr. Washington asked permission to use $2,100 for an experiment in building in Alabama six rural schools for negroes. The conditions of the experiment required that the negroes, by their own contributions of cash, land or labor, by gifts from white friends, or by grants from public funds, should raise in each community an amount equal to or larger than the $300 assigned as Rosenwald aid. The interest aroused by the campaigns for constructing these buildings was so great and so many other communities sought similar offers of aid that between 1912 and 1920, under the same co-operative plan, Mr. Rosenwald contributed to the erection in the south of 600 such schoolhouses.

Up to Nov. 1, 1921, 1,005 schoolhouses, utilizing the services of 2,313 teachers, were built at a total cost of $3,179,803. Of this amount the negroes contributed $915,078, the whites $241,954, the public funds $1,459,421 and Mr. Rosenwald $563,350. Classified by types, the buildings include 313 one-teacher schools, 382 two-teacher schools, 153 three-teacher schools, 90 four-teacher schools, 32 five-teacher schools and 35 six-teacher schools or larger, with nine teachers' homes.

By states the number of schools erected and the amounts contributed from the Rosenwald fund follow:

State.	Schools.	Contribut'n.
Alabama	204	$78,600
Arkansas	41	25,400
Georgia	41	18,850
Kentucky	44	27,200
Louisiana	111	68,300
Maryland	12	6,100
Mississippi	116	88,700
North Carolina	144	68,265
Oklahoma	5	3,800
South Carolina	66	56,100
Tennessee	101	60,600
Texas	32	25,233
Virginia	88	$36,200
Total	1,005	563,350

ROSENWALD AID TO NEGRO Y. M. C. A.

Julius Rosenwald in 1910 offered through the Chicago Y. M. C. A. to give $25,000 toward the cost of a negro Y. M. C. A. building for men and boys in any city of the United States which by popular subscriptions would raise $75,000 additional, thus assuring a building to cost complete a minimum of $100,000. He recognized the great need in each community with a large negro population of a place where recreational and educational facilities could be had, along with restaurant and dormitory service. Thirteen cities complied with his conditions and were paid his share, as follows: Atlanta, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Washington. Pittsburgh has not yet completed its building.

The final payment in the $325,000 contributed by Mr. Rosenwald was made to Pittsburgh in 1920. This closed the 1910 offer, which resulted in an expenditure (Pittsburgh estimated) of $2,150,000 for buildings, serving a negro population of nearly 1,000,000. The percentages of cost contributed were: By whites, 49 per cent, colored 15 per cent, Mr. Rosenwald 16 per cent and other sources 20 per cent. A survey was made in 1920 of the condition and service of the twelve buildings. The encouraging results shown, the war-time migration of southern negroes into industrial centers and the increase in race friction induced Mr. Rosenwald to make a second offer. It was reported to him that possibly eleven additional cities might undertake campaigns for negro "Y's." Therefore, July 6, 1920, he offered through the Chicago Y. M. C. A. to contribute $25,000 to any city raising not less than $125,000. Owing to excessive building cost and adverse business conditions no city had qualified up to Nov. 15, 1921, but the Chicago Y. M. C. A. reported it likely that Detroit, Jersey City and Dayton would do so within the time limit.

STRIKE OF PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYES AVERTED.

Representatives of 100,000 packing house employes met in Omaha, Neb., March 9, 1921, and appealed to President Warren G. Harding to intervene in a controversy with the packers over wages, working conditions and arbitration. The Alschuler arbitration agreement was abrogated by the packers early in the year. On March 8 it was announced that the wages of laborers would be cut 15 per cent and piece workers 12½ per cent, and that the working conditions would be based on a fifty-four-hour week instead of an eight-hour day. The packers claimed that the refusal of the public to pay war-time prices for their products had resulted in the packing business being conducted at a loss for two years. They also pointed out that the standards of the hours of labor in plants handling nonperishable products could not be applied to concerns handling perishable products. By direction of President Harding a conference was held in Washington, D. C., March 23, at which the government was represented by Secretary of Labor Davis, the employes by the heads of the packing house unions concerned and the packers by their attorneys. The meeting resulted in a compromise by which the employes accepted the wage reductions and the packers agreed to the restoration of the basic eight-hour day and overtime rates. No strike occurred.

JAKE SCHAEFER DEFEATS WILLIE HOPPE.

In a tournament held in Chicago and ending Nov. 21, 1921, for the world's championship at 18-2 balkline billiards Jake Schaefer and Willie Hoppe were tied for first place, each having won 5 games and lost 1. In the playoff on Nov. 24 Schaefer won by a score of 500 to 346. Cochran, Conti, Horemans, Morningstar and Sutton finished in the order named.

CHICAGO'S MUNICIPAL FLAG.

The official flag of Chicago, adopted by the city council April 4, 1917, has three broad horizontal white stripes and two narrow light blue ones. There are two red stars near the staff, symbolizing the World's Fair in 1893 and the fire of 1871.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS.

Room 1726, 17 North State street.
Executive Secretary—Winifred Salisbury.
Honorary President—Jane Addams.
President—Harriet E. Vittum.
Vice-President—Lea D. Taylor.
Vice-President—Ruth Austin.
Treasurer—Mrs. Beryl T. Gould.

MEMBERS OF FEDERATION.

Abraham Lincoln Center—700 Oakwood boulevard; J. M. Artman, director.
Association House—2150 West North avenue; Flora Findlay, head resident.
Brooks House—Morton and Howard streets, Hammond, Ind.; J. M. Hestenes, head resident.
Brotherhood House—1080 West 14th street; Karl Borders, head worker.
Chicago Commons—955 West Grand avenue; Graham Taylor, head resident.
Christopher House—2507 Greenview avenue; Ora Edmunds, head resident.
Chase House—211 S. Ashland avenue; deaconess, Helen M. Fuller.
Community Center—220 East 15th street, Chicago Heights, Ill.; Elizabeth Logan, head resident.
Community House—1400 West 103d street; Mrs. W. T. Hicks, head worker.
Eli Bates House—621 West Elm street; Mrs. Maude P. Boyes, head resident.
Emerson House—Grand avenue and Wood street.
Fellowship House—831 West 33d place; Mrs. Sallie A. Davis, head resident.
Friendship House—2244 Washington street, Gary, Ind.; Rev. Buel Horn, head resident.
First Italian M. E. Church—731 Sholto street; Rev. Carl Gage, head worker.
Eleanor Social Center—1515 North Leavitt street; Laura B. Stephens, director.
Gad's Hill Center—1919 West 20th street; Ruth Austin, head resident.
Hattie Barwell Goodfellowship Club—667 Marion street, Waukegan, Ill.; Margaret Hooper, head resident.
Henry Booth House—701 West 14th place; Mrs. R. T. Kultchar, head resident.
House of Happiness—3046 Gratten avenue; Mrs. Beryl T. Gould, head resident.
Howell Neighborhood House—1831 South Racine avenue; Gertrude Ray, head resident.
Hull House—800 South Halsted street; Jane Addams, head resident.
Katherine House of Christian Fellowship—3801 Deodar street, Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Sarah E. Noyes, head resident.
Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue; Anna M. Heisted, head resident.
Neighborhood Center—34 155th place, West Hammond, Ill.; Marnise Knickerbocker, head worker.
Neighborhood House—6710 May street; Mrs. Harriet Vandervaart, head resident.
Neighborhood House—1700 Adams street, Gary, Ind.; J. M. Hestenes, head resident.
Northwestern University Settlement—1400 Augusta street; Harriet Vittum, head resident.
Olivet Institute—444 Blackhawk street; Rev. Norman Barr, superintendent.
Samaritan House—2601 West Superior street; Deaconess Laura Bergen, head resident.
Union League Boys' Club—2157 West 19th street; Robert D. Klees, director.
University of Chicago Settlement—4630 Gross avenue; Mary McDowell, head resident.
Wendell Phillips Settlement—2009 Walnut street; Howard Weston, head resident.

National Federation of Settlements—Midwestern secretary, Miss Winifred Salisbury, room 1726, 17 North State street, Chicago, Ill.

STATE AND SECTIONAL SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

California Society of Illinois—President, William W. Durham; secretary, Edward Payson Critcher, 534 Hearst building.
Chicago Colony of New England Women—President, Mrs. James A. Ostrom, 5514 Hyde Park boulevard; recording secretary, Mrs. Burt L. Kelly; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wilbur H. Ford, 5431 Woodlawn avenue.
Chicago Society of Ohio Women—President, Mrs. Robert McCall; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. B. Heater.
Empire State Society of Chicago—President, John A. Brown; treasurer, George W. Ford; secretary, Milton R. Meeker; headquarters, room 1501, 127 North Dearborn street.
Hawkeye Club of Chicago (Iowa)—President, Edwin C. Arthur; secretary, Harry C. Ordway, 154 East 155th street, Harvey, Ill.
Indiana Society of Chicago—President, Louis W. Landman; first vice-president, Fletcher M. Durbin; treasurer, Frederick G. Campbell; secretary, Edward M. Holloway, 725 Federal building.
Michigan Society of Chicago—President, Irving K. Pond; secretary, John E. Sutton, 175 West Jackson boulevard.
New England Society of Chicago—President, Dr. Joseph P. Cobb; treasurer, Henry R. Kent; secretary, B. F. Paine, 503 West 62d street.
Ohio Society of Chicago—President, A. N. Marquis; secretary, James Skinner.
Pennsylvania Society of Chicago—President, P. S. Goodman; secretary and treasurer, John H. Stehman, 2616 North Spaulding avenue.
Wisconsin Society of Chicago—President, Kemper H. Knapp; secretary-treasurer, L. A. Williams.

CHICAGO BUILDING STATISTICS.

Number of buildings erected since 1894, with estimated cost.

Year.	Buildings.	Cost.	Year.	Buildings.	Cost.	Year.	Buildings.	Cost.
1898.....	4,067	$21,294,325	1906.....10,629		$64,822,030	1914... .. 9,938		$83,261,710
1899.....	3,794	20,856,750	1907..... 9,353		59,093,080	1915.....10,340		97,291,480
1900.....	3,554	19,100,050	1908.....10,771		68,203,920	1916.....10,277		112,835,150
1901.....	6,053	34,962,075	1909.....11,241		90,559,580	1917..... 4,938		64,244,450
1902.....	6,074	48,070,399	1910.....11,409		96,932,700	1918..... 2,529		34,792,200
1903.....	6,221	37,447,175	1911.....11,106		105,269,700	1919..... 6,589		104,198,850
1904.....	7,151	44,724,790	1912.....11,325		88,786,960	1920..... 3,745		79,102,650
1905.....	8,442	63,970,950	1913.....10,792		89,668,427	1921*..... 6,536		102,025,760

*First ten months.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

ILLINOIS BRANCH.

President—Alfred B. Horder, Evanston.
Secretary-Treasurer—H. A. Stowell, 155 North Clark street, Chicago.
First Vice-President—G. B. Malstrom.
Second Vice-President—A. J. Borgmeier.
Judge Advocate—George B. Holmes.
Quartermaster—John H. Ransome.
Sergeant at Arms—John H. Donaghue.
Directors—James N. Eddy, Carlos A. Black and Percy B. Coffin.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATION IN 1921.

Following were some of the more important laws enacted by the 52d general assembly of Illinois at the regular biennial session beginning Jan. 5 and ending June 30, 1921:

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Termination of Tenancy.

Sections 2 and 6 of "An act to revise the law in relation to landlord and tenant," approved May 1, 1873, in force July 1, 1873, are amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. If any tenant or tenants for life, lives, or for a year, or any longer or shorter time, or any person or persons who are or shall come into possession of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, by, from or under, or by collusion with such tenant or tenants, shall willfully hold over any lands, tenements or hereditaments after the expiration of such term or terms, and after demand made, in writing, for the possession thereof, by his or their landlord or lessor, or the person to whom the remainder or reversion of such lands, tenements or hereditaments shall belong, such person or persons so holding over shall, for the time such landlord or rightful owner be so kept out of possession, pay to the person so kept out of possession or his legal representatives at the rate of double the yearly value of the lands, tenements or hereditaments so detained, to be recovered by action of debt or otherwise in any court having cognizance of the same: Provided, That until July 1, 1923, no person shall recover for the detention of property used for residence purposes within the corporate limits of any city, town or village more than the rate of the yearly value of the lands, tenements or hereditaments so detained, together with any damages accruing to such landlord or rightful owner; and no condition or provision of any lease or contract shall operate to increase damages recoverable for so holding over.

Sec. 6. In all cases of tenancy by the month, or for any other term less than one year, where the tenant holds over without special agreement, the landlord shall have the right to terminate the tenancy by sixty days' notice, in writing, until July 1, 1923, and thereafter by thirty days' notice, in writing, and to maintain an action for forcible detainer or ejectment.

Sec. 2. Whereas an emergency exists, this act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval. (Approved April 29, 1921.)

Stay of Ejectment.

Sections 10 and 11 of "An act in regard to forcible entry and detainer," approved and in force Feb. 16, 1874, are amended, and section 17a is added thereto, the amended and additional sections to read as follows:

Sec. 10. In trials under this act before justices of the peace either party may have the case tried by a jury if he shall so determine before the trial is entered upon, and will first advance the fees of the jurors. The number of the jurors shall be six, or any greater number not exceeding twelve, as either party may desire. In any case relating to premises used for residence purposes, either party may demand trial by a jury, notwithstanding any waiver of jury trial contained in any lease or contract.

Sec. 11. Trials under this act in courts of record shall be the same as in other cases at law in such courts; Provided, No special pleading shall be required, but the defendant may, under the plea of "not guilty," give in evidence any matter in defense of the action. In any case relating to premises used for residence purposes either party may demand trial by a jury, notwithstanding any waiver of jury trial contained in any lease or contract.

Sec. 17a. In any case under paragraph 4 of section 2 of this act, in which the plaintiff is entitled to judgment and execution for possession of property used for residence purposes, within the corporate limits of cities, towns or villages, a stay of execution not exceeding six months from the expiration of the term or tenancy may upon application of the defendant be granted in the discretion of the court, upon the giving of such bond as may be approved by the court, the condition of the bond being that the defendant will pay all rents that shall become due during the period ot the stay. No stay shall be granted unless the applicant therefor shall pay all rent then due and shall also pay all rent which may accrue until the end of the calendar month in which the stay is granted. The rent accruing thereafter shall be paid in such installmens as shall be directed by the court at the time the stay is granted, each such installment to be payable on the first day of the period which it covers, so that all such rents shall be payable in advance. In case of ten days' default in the payment of any such installment the court on application of the plaintiff shall set aside the order staying the execution. The defendant shall be obligated to pay rent for the entire period of the stay granted unless the court shall on application of the plaintiff have set aside any such stay, in which case the defendant shall be liable only for the period up to the time when the defendant shall have given up possession of the premises in question.

If prior to the expiration or termination of a tenancy the lessor or his assignee shall have made demand in writing upon the lessee or his assignee to give notice of his intention, if it be his intention, to apply for a stay of execution in case of judgment for possession, no stay shall be granted to such lessee or assignee unless he shall have given notice in writing to such lessor or assignee of his intention to apply for such a stay in the event of a judgment for possession against him, within ten days after the receipt of such demand, or, at lessee's option, thirty or more days prior to the termination or expiration of the term or tenancy. Said demand shall expressly refer to section 17a of "An act in regard to forcible entry and detainer," approved and in force Feb. 16, 1874, as amended.

The payment herein required shall be made to the plaintiff or his duly authorized agent, unless the court shall direct that they be paid into court, in which event the amounts so paid into court shall be paid to the plaintiff or his duly authorized agent in such manner as the court may order. No bond shall be required in case the applicant for the stay shall pay the rent then due and shall also pay the entire amount which may be determined by the court as reasonable rent for the whole period of such stay. The term rent, for the purposes of this section, shall be deemed to include all compensation for use and occupation, and the amount of such compensation shall be fixed at the rate for which the defendant was liable as rent for the month immediately prior to the expiration of his term or tenancy plus such additional amount, if any, as the court may determine to be reasonable. The court shall have authority upon application of the plaintiff after hearing to set aside any such stay of execution. This section shall cease to be in effect July 1, 1923.

Sec. 2. Whereas an emergency exists, this act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval. (Approved May 3, 1921.)

Actions of Ejectment.

Section 42a is added to "An act in regard to the practice in actions of ejectment," approved March 20, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, such additional section to read as follows:

Sec. 42a. In any case in which the plaintiff is entitled to judgment and writ of possession, for possession of property used for residence purposes, within the corporate limits of cities, towns or villages, a stay of such writ and of execution thereof not exceeding six months from the expiration of the term or tenancy may upon application of the defendant be granted in the descretion of the court, upon the giving of such bond as may be approved by the court, the condition of the bond being that the defendant will pay all rents that shall become due during the period of the stay. No stay shall be granted unless the applicant therefor shall pay all rent then due and shall also pay all rent which may accrue until the end of the calendar month in which the stay is granted. The rent accruing thereafter shall be paid in such installments as shall be directed by the court at the time the stay is granted, each such installment to be payable on the first day of the period which it covers, so that all such rents shall be payable in advance. In case of ten days' default in the payment of any such installment the court on application of the plaintiff shall set aside the order staying the writ and execution thereof. The defendant shall be obligated to pay rent for the entire period of the stay granted unless the court shall on application of the plaintiff have set aside any such stay, in which case the defendant shall be liable only for the period up to the time when the defendant shall have given up possession of the premises in question. If, prior to the expiration or termination of a tenancy, the lessor or his assignee shall have made demand in writing upon the lessee or his assignee to give notice of his intention, if it be his intention, to apply for a stay of execution in case of judgment and writ of possession, no stay shall be granted to such lessee or assignee unless he shall have given notice in writing to such lessor or assignee of his intention to apply for such a stay in the event of a judgment and writ of possession against him, within ten days after the receipt of such demand, or, at lessee's option, thirty or more days prior to the termination or expiration of the term of tenancy. Said demand shall expressly refer to section 42a of "An act in regard to the practice in actions of ejectment," approved March 20, 1872, in force July 1, 1872.

The payments herein required shall be made to the plaintiff or his duly authorized agent, unless the court shall direct that they be paid into court, in which event the amounts so paid into court shall be paid to the plaintiff or his duly authorized agent in such manner as the court may order. No bond shall be required in case the applicant for the stay shall pay the rent then due and shall also pay the entire amount which may be determined by the court as reasonable rent for the whole period of such stay. The term rent, for the purposes of this section, shall be deemed to include all compensation for use and occupation, and the amount of such compensation shall be fixed at the rate for which the defendant was liable as rent for the month immediately prior to the expiration of his term or tenancy plus such additional amount, if any, as the court may determine to be reasonable. The court shall have authority upon application of the plaintiff after hearing to set aside any such stay of the writ and execution thereof. This section shall cease to be in effect July 1, 1923.

Sec. 2. Because of an emergency, this act shall take effect upon its passage. (Approved May 3, 1921.)

Trial by Jury.

Section 60 of "An act in relation to practice and procedure in courts of record," approved June 3, 1907, in force July 1, 1907, is amended to read:

Sec. 60. In all cases in any court of record in this state, if both parties shall agree, both matters of law and fact may be tried by the court. However, the court shall not proceed to trial without a jury by reason of a waiver of jury trial contained in any lease or contract with respect to the possession of any premises used for residence purposes. (Approved April 27, 1921.)

SOLDIERS' BONUS ACT.

Every person who was enlisted, inducted, warranted or commissioned, and who served honorably in active duty in the military or naval service of the United States at any time between the sixth day of April, 1917, and the eleventh day of November, 1918, and who at the time of entering such service was a resident of the state of Illinois, and who is honorably separated or discharged from such service, or who is still in active service, or has been retired, or has been furloughed to a reserve, and who was in such service for a period longer than two months, shall be entitled to receive from the soldiers' compensation fund of the state treasury compensation of 50 cents for each day that such person was in active service after April 6, 1917, but not exceeding a total of three hundred dollars ($300.00).

Sec. 2. The husband or wife (if not remarried), child or children, mother, father, brother or sister, in the order named, of any deceased person who served honorably in active duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, as provided in section 1, shall be paid the sum or allowance that such deceased person would be entitled to, under the provisions of this act, if living. In case such deceased person died while in the service, the sum to be paid under this section shall be three hundred dollars ($300.00).

Sec. 3. No payment shall be made under the provisions of this act to any person—

(1) Who was dishonorably discharged or discharged without honor; or

(2) Who, being in the military or naval service, refused on conscientious, political or other grounds to subject himself to military discipline or to render unqualified service; or

(3) Who, though in the service, did civilian work at civilian pay; or

(4) Who has received from another state a bonus or compensation of a like nature as is provided by this act; or

(5) For time spent while taking training in any students' army or navy training corps.

Sec. 4. No assignment of any right or claim to compensation, under the provisions of this act, shall be valid.

Sec. 5. The service recognition board is created, to consist of the governor, the state treasurer and the adjutant-general. This board shall have complete charge and control of the general scheme of payments authorized in this act and may adopt general rules for the making of such payments, the ascertainment and selection of proper beneficiaries and the amount to which such beneficiaries are entitled, and for procedure. The service recognition board shall adopt general rules for determining the question of whether an applicant was a resident of this state at the time he entered the service; and shall prescribe by

rule the nature of the proof to be submitted to establish the fact of residence.

Sec. 6. The service recognition board may select and appoint such employes as it may deem necessary, always giving preference in making such appointments to persons entitled to compensation under this act. The employes of the service recognition board shall not be subject to the provisions of "An act to regulate the civil service of the state of Illinois," approved May 11, 1905, in force July 1, 1905, as amended.

Sec. 7. All applications for compensation under this act must be made to the service recognition board before Jan. 1, 1925; and no payments shall be made under this act except on applications received by the service recognition board before that date.

Sec. 8. The state of Illinois through its officers is hereby authorized to issue and sell and provide for the retirement of bonds of the state of Illinois to the amount of fifty-five million dollars ($55,000,000) for the purpose of providing funds for making the payments provided for in this act. The issuance, sale and retirement of these bonds shall be under the general supervision and control of the service recognition board.

These bonds shall bear interest, payable annually, from the date of their issue, at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, unless financial conditions make a different rate advisable, in which case the service recognition board may issue part or all of said bonds at any other rate of interest not exceeding 6 per centum per annum; they shall be serial bonds and be dated, issued and sold from time to time in such amounts as may be necessary to provide sufficient money to make payments provided for in this act. Each one of these bonds shall be in the denomination of $100.00, or some multiple thereof, and shall be made payable within twenty years from the date of its issue. These bonds shall be signed by the governor and attested by the secretary of state under the seal of the state and countersigned by the state treasurer and by the auditor of public accounts. Interest coupons with lithographed facsimile signatures of such officers may be attached to said bonds. Said bonds may, at the request of owners, be registered with the auditor of public accounts. These bonds, until sold, shall be deposited with the state treasurer; and when sold the proceeds of the bonds shall be paid into the state treasury and kept in a separate fund, which shall be known as the soldiers' compensation fund.

Sec. 9. For the purpose of making the payments provided for in this act the sum of fifty-five million dollars ($55,000,000), to be derived from the sale of such bonds, is hereby appropriated to the service recognition board, such money to be payable out of the soldiers' compensation fund, in accordance with the provisions of "An act in relation to state finance," approved June 10, 1919, in force July 1, 1919. If any person entitled to compensation shall so desire, he may receive payment in whole or part in bonds which are authorized to be issued by this act.

Sec. 10. After all payments provided for in this act have been made any money remaining in the soldiers' compensation fund in the state treasury may be expended by the service recognition board for any form of relief for veterans of the late war with Germany or their families that the general assembly may specify and as it shall direct, and not otherwise.

Sec. 11. Each year, after this act becomes fully operative, and until all of the bonds herein provided for have been retired, there shall be included in and added to the tax levied for state purposes a direct annual tax for such amount as shall be necessary and sufficient to pay the interest annually, as it shall accrue, on all bonds issued under the provisions of this act, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such bonds at par value as such bonds fall due; and the amounts of such direct annual tax shall be appropriated for that specific purpose. But no such direct annual tax shall be levied for any year in which a sufficient amount of money from other sources of revenue has been appropriated and set apart to pay the interest, as it shall accrue, on said bonds for that year, and also to discharge the principal of any of such bonds falling due during such year. There is hereby created a special fund in the state treasury, to be known as "soldiers' compensation bond interest and retirement fund," into which fund shall be paid such direct annual tax as it may be collected.

Sec. 12. The proposition of contracting the debt of $55,000,000 and issuing bonds to that amount and of levying annually a direct tax sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds as it accrues and to pay off and discharge the principal of such bonds within twenty years from issuance, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be submitted to the people of the state at the general election to be held on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1922, on a separate ballot to be in substantially the following form:

Soldiers' Compensation Ballot.

Shall the state of Illinois contract a debt of $55,000,000.00 and issue bonds to that amount and levy annually a direct tax sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds as it shall accrue and to pay off and discharge the principal of such bonds within twenty years from issuance, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the general assembly of Illinois entitled "An act to provide payment of compensation to certain persons who served with the military or naval forces of the United States in the recent war with Germany"?	Yes	
	No.	

Notice of the submission of the proposition shall be given, the ballots canvassed and returned, abstracts of the vote made and submitted, the votes canvassed and a declaration of the result made in the same manner as is provided in case of the submission of a proposed constitutional amendment.

Sec. 13. The secretary of state is authorized and directed to cause publication of this act to be made, once each week, for three months at least before the vote of the people shall be taken upon such act, and said publication shall be made in at least two daily newspapers, one of which shall be published in the city of Springfield and one in the city of Chicago.

Sec. 14. The provisions of this act for the payment of the principal of said bonds at maturity and of the interest thereon annually, as it shall accrue, by a direct annual tax, shall be irrepealable until such debt and interest is paid in full, and for the making of such payment the faith of the state of Illinois is hereby pledged.

Sec. 15. The provisions of this act for contracting the debt of $55,000,000 and issuing bonds to that amount and for levying annually a tax to pay the interest and principal of these bonds as herein provided shall go into full force and effect upon receiving at the

general election at which it is submitted the majority of votes required by section 18, article IV., of the constitution. (Approved May 3, 1921.)

SYSTEM OF STATE HIGHWAYS.

This act establishes a system of state highways.

Sec. 2. The system of state highways shall comprise the following roads: (1) All highways heretofore selected and designated as "state aid roads" under "An act to revise the law in relation to roads and bridges," approved June 27, 1913, in force July 1, 1913, and amendments thereto:

(2) All highways heretofore constructed or authorized to be constructed under section 15d of "An act to revise the law in relation to roads and bridges," approved June 27, 1913, in force July 1, 1913, and amendments thereto;

(3) All highways authorized to be constructed under "An act in relation to the construction by the state of Illinois of a statewide system of durable hard-surfaced roads upon public highways of the state and the provision of means for the payment of the cost thereof by an issue of bonds of the state of Illinois," approved June 22, 1917, adopted by vote of the people Nov. 5, 1918;

(4) All highways constructed or authorized to be constructed by the state and federal governments and known as "federal aid roads"; and

(5) All highways hereafter added to and included within such system pursuant to this act.

Such highways shall be known as "state highways."

Sec. 3. Additional mileage may be added to the state highway system in the manner provided by article IV. of "An act to revise the law in relation to roads and bridges," approved June 27, 1913, in force July 1, 1913, and amendments thereto heretofore or hereafter made.

Sec. 4. Whenever any road in the system is taken over the department of public works and buildings shall file in the department a map of the state highways herein described and defined. Where the description of any route herein given states the beginning or termination points or intermediate points of the route to be at an indefinite or unidentified point, such point or place shall be definitely identified and determined by the department. Such map shall have outlined thereon the exact location of the state highways composing such system, including crossroads, cities, villages, towns and other important points or places, and, when filed, shall fully and legally establish such system. All changes and additions to the state highway system shall also be noted on such map. A copy of such map, together with a copy of such changes, if any, shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of each county.

Sec. 5. The department of public works and buildings is charged with the administration of this act.

Sec. 6. The department of public works and buildings, in addition to, and not in limitation of, its general powers, shall have power:

(1) To determine and adopt rules, regulations and specifications and to enter into contract covering all matters and things incident to the location, relocation, construction, repair, reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of state highways;

(2) To divide the state highway system into sections or districts for the purpose of repair and maintenance and to repair and maintain such sections or districts either by patrol repair system or by gang repair system;

(3) To employ and discharge, without reference to state civil service act, all engineers, draftsmen, surveyors, agents, superintendents or expert help, foremen, repair men and laborers necessary in construction, maintenance and repair of state highways;

(4) To purchase, rent and acquire all machinery, implements, tools and material incident to or necessary in the location, relocation, construction, reconstruction, repair, improvement and maintenance of state highways.

(5) To purchase, acquire and maintain tractors, trucks, wagons and other vehicles, as well as horses, mules and harness, which shall be used in connection with work on state highways;

(6) To purchase and acquire quarries, gravel pits, sand pits, cement rock or other natural deposits of road material to be used in the construction and maintenance of state highways, and to quarry, dig, manufacture, prepare and use such material or deposits in such construction and maintenance or to sell, furnish and supply the same to contractors engaged in constructing, improving or maintaining highways within the state;

(7) To erect such buildings and to purchase such machinery, utensils, tools and equipment as may be necessary or essential for the proper prosecution of the work of quarrying, digging, preparing or manufacturing stone, gravel, cement and other natural deposits, pursuant to the foregoing provision, for use in the construction and maintenance of state highways, and to employ all labor required for the operation thereof;

(8) To enforce the provisions of the motor vehicle law, and,

(9) To do and perform whatever may be necessary or desirable to effectuate the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. The highways designated in this act as state highways shall be taken over from the several towns and road districts by the department of public works and buildings in its discretion as rapidly as the appropriation made for repair, improvement and maintenance thereof permit, provided the department shall first take over the state bond issue roads. Before any highway or part thereof forming a portion of the state highway system is taken over the department of public works and buildings shall notify in writing the commissioner of highways of the town or road district of its intention so to do and of the date when it will assume the maintenance and care thereof.

Sec. 8. When a part or portion of the highway shall have been taken over it shall thereafter be constructed, reconstructed, repaired, improved and maintained by the state in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. The department of public works and buildings is vested with the right to acquire any land, rights or other property necessary for the construction, repair or maintenance of state highways, or necessary for relocating, widening or straightening any state highway, or necessary for any other purpose or use contemplated by this act by the exercise of the right of eminent domain under the eminent domain laws of this state.

Sec. 10. The department of public works and buildings may close temporarily to traffic any portion of a state highway for the purpose of constructing, repairing or making improvements thereon. When a portion of a state highway is so closed the department of public works and buildings shall arrange with local authorities or otherwise to maintain efficient detours around the portion of the state highway which is closed. Such detour shall be plainly and conspicuously marked with signs by which traffic may be guided around that part of the highway so closed.

Sec. 11. Any part or portion of the state highway system not taken over by the department of public works and buildings shall re-

main under the jurisdiction and control of the proper local authorities.

Sec. 12. All state aid roads, until such time as the said roads are taken over, excepting therefrom such portion of the state aid system in each county for the repair, maintenance and marking of which the state is responsible, shall be under the direct control and supervision of the county board of its county in which said roads are located, and the county board shall improve, mainain, repair by patrol system or otherwise said roads from county funds as provided herein.

Sec. 13. That, whenever the county board in its discretion shall deem it necessary to widen, relocate or alter any of said state aid roads or to build, widen, relocate or alter any ditch, drain or watercourse in order to drain or protect said state aid roads and to procure land therefor, or shall deem it necessary to acquire quarries, gravel pits, sand pits or other deposits of road material in order to carry this act into effect, it shall have the right to lease or purchase the same, and if compensation therefor cannot be agreed upon with the owner thereof, the county shall have the power of condemnation, in its name, in the same manner as near as may be as provided in "An act to provide for the exercise of the right of eminent domain," provided that the county shall not be required, in any case, to furnish bond.

Sec. 14. For the purpose of improving, maintaining and repairing the state aid roads required to be improved, maintained and repaired by the county and for the payment of lands, quarries, pits or other deposits of road material required by the county for such purpose, the county board shall have power to levy an annual tax to be known as "county highway tax." Said tax shall be in addition to the maximum of all other county taxes which the county is now or may hereafter be authorized by statute to levy upon the aggregate valuation of all taxable property within the county, and the county clerk in reducing tax levied as and when required so to do by virtue of the provisions of an act entitled "An act concerning the levy and extension of taxes," approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as subsequently amended, shall not consider said "county highway tax" as a part of the tax levy of the county required to be included in the aggregate of all taxes to be reduced, and no reduction of any tax levy made under the provisions of said last mentioned act and amendments thereto shall diminish any amount appropriated or levied for said "county highway tax." Said "county highway tax," together with all other county taxes, shall not exceed the present constitutional limitation unless otherwise authorized by a vote of the people of the county. All moneys derived from the "county highway tax" shall be placed in a separate fund to be known as the "county highway fund" and shall be used for no other purpose.

Sec. 15. Except under such conditions, restrictions and regulations as shall be prescribed by the department of public works and buildings no railroad or street or interurban railway or tram-railway shall be constructed upon and no gas pipe, water pipe, electric conduits or other piping be laid upon or in, and no telegraph, telephone, electric light or power poles or other poles or wires be erected upon or in any state highway.

Sec. 16. The department of public works and buildings after taking over roads shall erect and maintain standard guide and warning signs and distance boards of uniform design, throughout the state highway system.

Sec. 17. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to modify, amend or repeal existing laws relative to the construction or improvement of state aid roads, state bond issue roads, federal aid roads or roads constructed under section 15d of the road and bridge act. (Approved June 24, 1921.)

HARBOR IN LAKE CALUMET.

A harbor, having a basin and slips, a depth of not less than minus twenty-one and thirty-four one-hundredths (—21.34) feet Chicago datum and a total area of not less than five hundred (500) acres, of which not less than three hundred (300) acres shall be in the basin, may be constructed in and near Lake Calumet in the city of Chicago.

Sec. 2. Certain terms used in this act shall be construed as follows:

(a) The term "harbor" shall refer only to water area and not to lands adjacent thereto.

(b) The term "harbor act of 1913" shall refer to that certain act entitled, "An act to enlarge the power of cities and villages in relation to harbors, canals, slips, wharves, docks, levees, piers, quay walls, breakwaters and all harbor structures, facilities, connections, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith and for the purpose of carrying out such power to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and to authorize the use, occupation, recovery and acquisition of artificially made or reclaimed lands of the state and the reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the state, and to repeal an act entitled, 'An act to enlarge the power of cities in relation to harbors, canals, wharves, docks, piers, slips and other harbor structures, facilities, improvements and utilities constructed or operated in connection therewith, to authorize the acquisition and condemnation of property and the use, occupation, reclamation and acquisition of the submerged lands of the state in carrying out such power, and to repeal all acts or parts of acts in conflict therewith,' approved June 10, 1911, and to repeal all other acts or parts of acts in conflict therewith," approved June 23, 1913, in force July 1, 1913, and all amendments thereof.

Sec. 3. A plan showing the form and location of such harbor may be prepared by the city of Chicago and submitted to the department of public works of the state of Illinois for approval, and the approval of such plan by said department shall be conclusive evidence, for all purposes, that such plan in every respect conforms to the provisions of this act specifying the minimum areas of the harbor and its basin, respectively; such plan, after being so approved, shall not be changed except with the approval of said department. The harbor shall be constructed in strict accordance with such approved plan.

Sec. 4. There is hereby granted to the city of Chicago all the rights, title and interest of the state of Illinois in and to the lands constituting the bed of Lake Calumet and in and to the lands, formerly part of the bed of said lake, which have been artificially made or reclaimed; excepting, however, (a) so much of said lands as shall fall within the limits of the harbor as determined by the plan thereof when approved by said department of public works, and (b) so much of said lands as may be granted to any owner of lands on the shores of the said lake by decree of the Circuit court of Cook county confirming a boundary line established by agreement, whether heretofore or hereafter entered into between said city and such shore owner under authority conferred by said harbor act of 1913.

Sec. 5. The acceptance of the foregoing grant of lands by the city council of the city of Chicago shall obligate said city to construct such harbor according to the plan as approved under the provisions of section 3, and to maintain it to the depth hereinbefore stated.

Sec. 6. The city of Chicago may use for any of the purposes authorized by the harbor act of 1913, may sell and convey and may lease for any term of years any part or parts or all of the lands granted to said city by this act. Before any such sale or lease shall become effective such sale or lease shall be approved in writing by the director of public works and buildings of the state of Illinois, and, in case of approval, there shall be affixed to the instrument by which such sale or lease is effective the seal of the department of public works and buildings of the state of Illinois.

Sec. 7. All moneys received by the city of Chicago from the sale or lease of lands granted to said city by this act shall be credited to a fund which shall be called the Lake Calumet harbor fund, and all moneys expended by said city for any purpose in relation to the lands granted to said city by this act or in relation to the construction and maintenance of the harbor may be charged to said fund, and said fund shall be used for no other purpose.

Sec. 8. The sanitary district of Chicago, hereinafter called the sanitary district, is hereby authorized and empowered to construct and maintain such harbor, provided the city of Chicago, under authority conferred by said harbor act of 1913, shall by ordinance permit or authorize the sanitary district to construct such harbor; and the sanitary district is hereby authorized and empowered to accept such ordinance.

Sec. 9. In the event of the passage of such ordinance by the city of Chicago, the acceptance thereof by the sanitary district and the filing of a certified copy of such ordinance and acceptance in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county of Cook, the following provisions of this section shall apply and become operative:

(a) The sanitary district shall automatically become seized and possessed of and shall own and enjoy all the then right, title and interest of the city of Chicago and of the state of Illinois in and to the lands granted to said city by this act and in and to any and all unpaid indebtedness for the purchase money on sales made by said city of any of the lands granted to said city by this act.

(b) The sanitary district may sell and convey and may lease for any term of years any part or parts or all of the lands which may be acquired by the sanitary district under the provisions of this act. Before any such sale or lease shall become effective it shall be approved in writing by the director of public works and buildings of the state of Illinois and, in case of approval, there shall be affixed to the instrument by which such sale or lease is effected the seal of the department of public works and buildings of the state of Illinois.

(c) The sanitary district shall pay to the city of Chicago the then debit balance of the Lake Calumet harbor fund or said city shall pay to the sanitary district the then credit balance of such fund, as the case may be, and the sanitary district shall charge or credit such balance to a fund of the same name.

(d) All moneys received by the sanitary district from the sale or lease of the lands or on the indebtedness for part purchase moneys acquired by the sanitary district under the provisions of this act shall be credited to said Lake Calumet harbor fund, and all moneys expended by the sanitary district for any purpose in relation to the lands acquired by the sanitary district under the provision of this act or in relation to the construction and maintenance of the harbor may be charged to said fund, and said fund shall be used for no other purpose.

(e) The obligation to construct and maintain such harbor, according to the plan as approved under the provisions of section 3 and to the depth stated, shall rest on the sanitary district, and the city of Chicago shall be released therefrom.

(f) In addition to all other taxes authorized by law, the sanitary district is hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect, in each of four (4) consecutive years, a tax of one-half (½) of one (1) mill on each dollar of taxable property embraced in said sanitary district according to the valuation of the same as made for the purpose of state and county taxation by the general assessment last preceding the time when such additional tax shall be levied; and the proceeds of such additional tax shall be credited to such Lake Calumet harbor fund: Provided, That the county clerk, in extending said additional tax upon the taxable property within the sanitary district, shall not in any event reduce the same and that said additional tax shall not be included in the two (2) per cent limitation nor subject to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act concerning the levy and extension of taxes," approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as subsequently amended. (Approved June 24, 1921.)

INTERSTATE HARBOR COMMISSION.

Whereas, the state of Indiana passed an act for the establishment of the interstate harbor commission of Illinois and Indiana to investigate and report upon the feasibility of a public interstate harbor at or near Wolf lake and Lake Michigan, lying partly in the cities of Hammond and Whiting, Ind., and partly in the city of Chicago, Ill., being chapter 187 of the acts of Indiana, approved March 10, 1921; and,

Whereas, it was enacted in such acts of Indiana that a commission composed of five commissioners be appointed, two commissioners by the governor of the state of Indiana, two commissioners by the governor of the state of Illinois and one commissioner by the chief of engineers of the United States of America and the secretary of war; and,

Whereas, under the said act of the state of Indiana such interstate harbor commission is not to become effective until similar legislation is enacted by the general assembly of the state of Illinois, and it was further enacted in the said act of Indiana that the general assembly of the state of Illinois be requested to take similar action for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said act and co-operating with the state of Indiana for such purposes; and,

Whereas, it appeared that in the Calumet region in the Chicago district of Illinois and Indiana there is much advancement and progress in lake, river and rail commerce which is not only local but also interstate; and,

Whereas, the location is at the end of the deep water navigation of the great lakes and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers and other waterways; and,

Whereas, with the opening of the St. Lawrence waterway, the proposed harbor will become available to vessels from ocean ports of the world; and,

Whereas, said location is approximately situated in the center of population of the United States and at the greatest railroad center of the world, and the site is ideally adapted for the development and operation of a public interstate transfer harbor; and,

Whereas, the United States engineers, recognizing the necessity and feasibility of the proposed public interstate harbor, have prepared plans for the same, contemplating the construction by the United States of an outward protecting breakwater in Lake Michigan, approximately three and one-half miles in length, at a cost of approximately six million dollars ($6,000,000), and dredging operations by the United States shoreward of said breakwater in and to the proposed inner basin in Wolf lake,

at an additional cost, providing that suitable co-operative harbor construction in and near said Wolf lake be undertaken and performed by another proper public body, said plans having been approved by the chief of engineers and the secretary of war; and,

Whereas, it is desirable that additional information and data be secured by the general assembly of the state of Illinois before proceeding upon the appointment of a harbor board or arranging otherwise for the development and construction of such proposed public interstate harbor; therefore, the following is proposed:

An Act to Create the Interstate Harbor Commission of Illinois and Indiana and Making an Appropriation Therefor.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby created a commission, to be known as the interstate harbor commission of Illinois and Indiana, comprising five members, two members to be named by the governor of Indiana, one by the chief of engineers, U. S. A., and secretary of war, and the director of the department of public works and buildings of Illinois and superintendent of the division of waterways of said department as members of said commission representing the state of Illinois, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the feasibility of a proposed public interstate harbor, a proposed plan therefor, the estimated cost of, the proposed method of development and management, its estimated receipts and operating expenses and all other data pertaining to said project.

Sec. 2. The director of public works and buildings and the superintendent of the division of waterways as the Illinois members of said interstate harbor commission of Illinois and Indiana may co-operate with the commissioners appointed by the governor of the state of Indiana, pursuant to chapter 187 of the acts of Indiana, approved by that state March 10, 1921, and with the commissioner who may be appointed and designated by the chief engineer of the United States and the secretary of war. Illinois members of said commission shall serve without additional compensation, but shall be reimbursed for their actual traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

Sec. 3. The said commissioners shall co-operate with the commissioners appointed by the governor of the state of Indiana and with the commissioner appointed by the chief of engineers of the United States and the secretary of war in the election of such officers of said joint commission, and also in the establishment of such headquarters as shall be considered necessary by said Illinois members.

Sec. 4. The said commission hereby created shall employ such engineering, clerical and other assistants, or the two members of said commission representing the state of Illinois may assign such engineers, experts or other assistants now employed in the work of the department of public works and buildings, as may be necessary to conduct such investigation, and shall prepare and present to the general assembly of the state of Illinois, the general assembly of the state of Indiana and to the chief of engineers of the United States and the secretary of war a full and detailed report of the result of its investigation and recommendations.

Sec. 5. There is hereby appropriated to the said interstate harbor commission of Illinois and Indiana the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purposes of such investigation as herein defined.

Sec. 6. This appropriation is subject to the provisions of "An act in relation to state finance," approved June 10, 1919, in force July 1, 1919: Provided further, Before any obligation is incurred to be paid from the appropriation herein made the approval in writing of the director of the department of public works and buildings of Illinois shall be obtained. (Approved June 28, 1921.)

FULL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

All women, citizens of the United States, being of the age of 21 years and upward, having resided in the state one year, in the county ninety days and in the election district thirty days next preceding any election therein, shall be entitled to vote at such election, and shall not be denied the right to vote at any and all elections by reason of sex: Provided, At any such election for which registration is required by any provision of law women shall register in the same manner as male voters. Provided, further, That it shall not be necessary at any election to provide separate ballots or ballot boxes for women.

Sec. 2. That an act entitled "An act granting women the right to vote for presidential electors and certain other officers, and to participate and vote in certain matters and elections" (approved June 26, 1913, in force July 1, 1913) be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Because of an emergency, this act shall take effect upon its passage. (Approved April 29, 1921.)

ARMISTICE DAY A HOLIDAY.

The eleventh day of November of each year shall be a holiday, to be known as Armistice day, which shall be observed throughout the state as a day on which to hold appropriate exercises in commemoration of the victory of the United States armies in the great world war.

Sec. 2. Armistice day shall, for all purposes whatever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and of protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes, and as regards days of grace upon commercial paper, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. (Approved June 24, 1921.)

ILLINOIS PROHIBITION ACT.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall be known and cited as the "Illinois prohibition act."

Sec. 2. When used in this act, the word "liquor" or the phrase "intoxicating liquor" shall be construed to include alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter and wine, and in addition thereto any spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquor, liquids and compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patented or not, and by whatever name called, containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume, which are fit for use for beverage purposes: Provided, That the foregoing definition shall not extend to dealcoholized wine nor to any beverage or liquid produced by the process by which beer, ale, porter or wine is produced, if it contains less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, and is made as prescribed in section 45 of this act, and is otherwise denominated than as beer, ale or porter, and is contained and sold in or from such sealed and labeled bottles, casks or containers as the attorney-general, but in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then said commissioner, may by regulation prescribe.

(2) The word "person" shall mean and include natural persons, associations, copartnerships and corporations.

(3) The term "application" shall mean a formal written request supported by a verified statement of facts showing that the attorney-general or officer authorized to do so may grant the request.

(4) The term "permit" shall mean a formal written authorization by the attorney-general, or in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then by such commissioner, setting forth specifically therein the things that are authorized.

(5) The term "bond" shall mean an obligation authorized or required by or under this act or any regulation, executed in such form and for such a penal sum as may be required by a court or other competent authority, or prescribed by regulation.

(6) The term "still" wherever used in this act shall be construed to include any mechanism, apparatus or device kept or maintained for the purpose of distilling, making or manufacturing intoxicating liquors which by any process of evaporation separates alcoholic liquor from grain, molasses, fruit or any other fermented substance, or that is capable of any such use.

(7) The phrase "industrial alcohol" shall be construed to mean that substance known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, from whatever source or whatever process produced.

(8) The term "judge" shall include justice of the peace or police magistrate, except in section 22.

Sec. 3. No person shall on or after the date when this act goes into effect manufacture, sell, barter, transport, deliver, furnish or possess any intoxicating liquor except as authorized in this act, and all the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed to the end that the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage may be prevented.

Liquor for nonbeverage purposes and wine for sacramental purposes may be manufactured, purchased, sold, bartered, transported, delivered, furnished and possessed, but only as herein provided, and the attorney-general may, upon application, issue permits therefor, but in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then such commissioner shall issue said permits: Provided, That nothing in this act shall prohibit the purchase and sale of warehouse receipts covering distilled spirits on deposit in government bonded warehouses.

Sec. 4. The articles enumerated in this section shall not, after having been manufactured and prepared for the market, be subject to the provisions of this act if they correspond with the following descriptions and limitations, namely:

(a) Denatured alcohol or denatured rum produced and used as provided by laws and regulations now or hereafter in force.

(b) Medicinal preparations manufactured in accordance with formulas prescribed by the United States Pharmacopœia, National Formulary of the American Institute of Homeopathy, that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

(c) Patented, patent and proprietary medicines that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

(d) Toilet, medicinal and antiseptic preparations and solutions that are unfit for beverage purposes.

(e) Flavoring extracts and sirups that are unfit for use as a beverage or for intoxicating beverage purposes.

(f) Vinegar and preserved sweet cider.

A person who manufactures any of the articles mentioned in this section may purchase and possess alcohol for that purpose, but he shall secure permits from the attorney-general, or in case the office of commissioner of prohibitions shall be created, then from such commissioner, to manufacture such articles and to purchase such alcohol, keep the records and make the reports specified in this act. No such manufacturer shall sell, use or dispose of any alcohol otherwise than as an ingredient of the article authorized to be manufactured therefrom. No more alcohol shall be used in the manufacture of any extract, sirup or the articles named in paragraphs b, c and d of this section which may be used for beverage purposes than the quantity necessary for extraction or solution of the elements contained therein and for the preservation of the article.

Any person who shall knowingly sell any of the articles mentioned in paragraphs a, b, c and d of this section for beverage purposes, or any extract or sirup for intoxicating beverage purposes, or who shall sell any of the same under circumstances from which the seller might reasonably deduce the intention of the purchaser to use them for such purposes, or shall sell any beverage containing ½ of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume in which any extract, sirup or other article is used as an ingredient, shall be subject to the penalties provided in paragraph (a) of section 33 of this act. If the attorney-general, but in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created then such commissioner, shall find, after notice and hearing as provided for in section 6 of this act, that any person has sold flavoring extract, sirup or beverage in violation of this paragraph, he shall notify such person, and any known principal for whom the sale was made, to desist from selling such article, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for a period of one year thereafter for any person so notified to sell any such extract, sirup or beverage without making an application for, giving a bond and obtaining a permit so to do, which permit may be issued upon such condition as the said official may deem necessary to prevent such illegal sales, and in addition said official shall require a record and report of sales: Provided, Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to the persons absolutely prohibited from selling, as contained in section 5 hereof.

Sec. 5. No person shall sell, barter, furnish, give away or possess any of the articles enumerated in paragraphs b, c and d of section 4 which contain ½ of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume, whether fit or unfit for beverage use, in any restaurant, poolroom, shoe-shining parlor, bowling alley, ice-cream parlor, soft-drink establishment or public place where liquid refreshments of any kind are served: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the sale of any of the articles enumerated in paragraphs b, c and d of section 4, which are unfit for beverage purposes, in a bona fide drug store, bona fide general store or bona fide grocery store. Any person violating this section shall be punished as provided for in paragraph (a) of section 33 of this act.

Sec. 6. Whenever the attorney-general, but in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then such commissioner, has reason to believe that any article mentioned in section 4 does not correspond with the descriptions and limitations therein provided, he shall cause an analysis of said article to be made, and if, upon such analysis, said officer shall find that said article does not so correspond he shall give not less than fifteen days' notice in writing to the person who is the manufacturer thereof to show cause why said article should not be dealt with as an intoxicating liquor, such notice to be served personally or by registered mail, as such officer may determine, and shall specify the time when, the place where and the name of the agent or official before whom such person is required to appear. If the manufacturer of said article fails to show to the satisfaction of the attorney-general or commissioner of prohibition, as the case may be, that the article corresponds

to the descriptions and limitations provided in section 4 of this act, his permit to manufacture and sell such article shall be revoked. The manufacturer may by appropriate proceeding in a court of equity have the action of said officer reviewed, and the court may affirm, modify or reverse his finding as the facts and law of the case may warrant, and during the pendency of such proceedings may restrain the manufacture, sale or other disposition of such article.

Sec. 7. No one shall manufacture, sell, purchase, transport or prescribe any liquor unless for some purpose expressly permitted by this act, and in every such case a permit must first be obtained from the attorney-general, but in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then from such commissioner, except that a person may without a permit purchase and use liquor for medicinal purposes when prescribed by a physician as herein provided, and except that any person who in the opinion of the attorney-general, but in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then in the opinion of such commissioner, is conducting a bona fide hospital or sanitarium engaged in the treatment of persons suffering from alcoholism, may, under such rules, regulations and conditions as said officer shall prescribe, purchase and use in accordance with the methods in use in such institutions liquor, to be administered to the patients of such institution under the direction of a duly qualified physician employed by such institution.

All permits to manufacture, prescribe, sell or transport liquor may be issued for one year, and shall expire on the 31st day of December next succeeding the issuance thereof: Provided, That said officer may, without formal application or new bond, extend any permit granted under this act or laws now in force after Aug. 31 in any year to Dec. 31 of the succeeding year: Provided, further, That permits to purchase liquor for the purpose of manufacturing or selling as provided in this act shall not be in force to exceed ninety days from the day of issuance. A permit to purchase liquor for any other purpose shall not be in force to exceed thirty days. Permits to purchase liquor shall specify the quantity and kind to be purchased and the purpose for which it is to be used. No permit shall be issued to any person who, within one year prior to the application therefor or issuance thereof, shall have violated the terms of any permit issued under this act or any law of the United States regulating traffic in liquor. No permit shall be issued to any one to sell liquor at retail, unless the sale is to be made through a registered pharmacist, local registered pharmacist or registered assistant pharmacist designated in the permit and duly licensed under the laws of this state to compound and dispense medicine prescribed by a duly licensed physician. No one shall be given a permit to prescribe liquor unless he is a physician duly licensed to practice medicine in this state and is actively engaged in the practice of such profession in this state. Every permit shall be in writing, dated when issued and signed by the attorney-general, or in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then by such commissioner or his authorized agent. It shall give the name and address of the person to whom it is issued and shall designate and limit the acts that are permitted and the time when and place where such acts may be performed. No permit shall be issued until a verified written application shall have been made therefor, setting forth the qualification of the applicant and the purpose for which the liquor is to be used.

In the event of the refusal of any application for any permit, provided for in this act, the applicant may have a review of his decision before a court of equity in the manner provided in section 6 hereof.

All blanks and forms for applications, returns, permits, prescriptions, etc., which may be required under the provisions of this act, shall, whenever feasible, be similar to the blanks and forms for applications, returns, permits, prescriptions, etc., required by the laws of the United States: Provided, That in every case where any prescription, label or record is required to be written, or written and kept, or canceled and kept, under this act, and a like record or act is required under the laws of the United States, it shall be deemed sufficient for the purpose of this act, if the person so required to write or write and keep, or cancel and keep such prescription, label or record, shall comply with the requirements of the federal government in regard thereto: Provided, further, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to relieve any such person from the duties imposed by section 41 hereof, but the provisions of said section are hereby made to expressly apply to every such person and to all such prescriptions, labels and records.

Nothing in this act shall be held to apply to the manufacture, sale, transportation, possession or distribution of wine for sacramental purposes, or like religious rites, except section 7 (save as the same requires a permit to purchase) and section 10 hereof, and the provisions of this act prescribing penalties for the violation of either of said sections. No person to whom a permit may be issued to manufacture, transport or sell wines for sacramental purposes or like religious rites shall sell, barter, exchange or furnish any such to any person not a rabbi, minister of the gospel, priest or an officer duly authorized for the purpose by any church or congregation, nor to any such except upon an application duly subscribed by him, which application, authenticated as regulations may prescribe, shall be filed and preserved by the seller. The head of any conference or diocese or other ecclesiastical jurisdiction may designate any rabbi, minister or priest or supervise the manufacture of wine to be used for the purposes and rites in this section mentioned, and the person so designated may, in the discretion of the officer empowered to grant permits, be granted a permit to supervise such manufacture.

Sec. 8. No one except a physician holding a permit shall prescribe liquor. Such permit shall be granted by the attorney-general, unless the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then such commissioner shall grant said permit. It shall be unlawful to prescribe wine, beer or any alcoholic malt liquor. And no physician shall prescribe any liquor unless after careful physical examination of the person for whose use such prescription is sought. Not more than a total quantity of one pint of intoxicating liquor shall be prescribed for use by the same person within any period of ten days and no prescription shall be filled more than once, and no person shall procure or accept or have filled any prescription for more than one pint of liquor within said period of ten days. Any registered pharmacist, local registered pharmacist, or registered assistant pharmacist filling a prescription for liquor shall at the time endorse upon it over his own signature the word "canceled," together with the date when the liquor was delivered, and then make the same a part of the record that he is required to keep as herein provided.

Every physician who issues a prescription for liquor shall keep a record, alphabetically arranged in a book prescribed by the officer empowered to grant permits to physicians, which shall show the date of issue, amount prescribed, to whom issued, the purpose or ailment for which it is to be used and directions for use, stating the amount and frequency of the dose.

Sec. 9. If at any time there shall be filed with the attorney-general, but in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then before such commissioner, a complaint under oath setting forth facts showing, or if the said officer has reason to believe, that any person who has a permit is not in good faith conforming to the provisions of this act, or has violated the laws of the state relating to intoxicating liquor, such officer or his agent shall immediately issue an order citing such person to appear before him on a day named not more than thirty and not less than fifteen days from the date of service upon such permittee of a copy of the citation, which citation shall be accompanied by a copy of such complaint, or in the event that the proceedings be initiated by the attorney-general or commissioner of prohibition with statement of the facts constituting the violation charged, at which time a hearing shall be held unless continued for cause. Such hearing shall be held within fifty miles of the place where the offense is alleged to have occurred, unless the parties agree on another place. If it is found that such person has been guilty of willfully violating any such laws, as charged, or has not in good faith conformed to the provisions of this act, such permit shall be revoked, and no permit shall be granted to such persons within one year thereafter. Should the permit be revoked by the officer granting it, the permittee may have a review of his decision before a court of equity in the manner provided in section 6 hereof. During the pendency of such action such permit shall be temporarily revoked.

Sec. 10. No person shall manufacture, purchase for sale, sell or transport any liquor without making at the time a permanent record thereof showing in detail the amount and kind of liquor manufactured, purchased, sold or transported, together with the names and addresses of the persons to whom sold, in case of sale, and the consignor and consignee in case of transportation, and the time and place of such manufacture, sale or transportation. The attorney-general, or in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then such commissioner, may prescribe the form of such record, which shall at all times be open to inspection as in this act provided.

Sec. 11. All manufacturers and wholesale or retail druggists shall as a part of the records required of them keep a copy of all permits to purchase on which a sale of any liquor is made, and no manufacturer or wholesale druggist shall sell or otherwise dispose of any liquor except at wholesale and only to persons having permits to purchase in such quantities.

Sec. 12. All persons manufacturing liquor for sale under the provisions of this act shall securely and permanently attach to every container thereof, as the same is manufactured, a label stating name of manufacturer, kind and quantity of liquor contained therein and the date of its manufacture, together with the number of the permit authorizing the manufacture thereof, and all persons possessing such liquor in wholesale quantities shall securely keep and maintain such label thereon, and all persons selling at wholesale shall attach to every package of liquor, when sold, a label setting forth the kind and quantity of liquor contained therein, by whom manufactured, the date of sale and the person to whom sold, which label shall likewise be kept and maintained thereon until the liquor is used for the purpose for which such sale was authorized.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of every carrier to make a record at the place of shipment of the receipt of any liquor transported, and he shall deliver liquor only to persons who present to the carrier a verified copy of a permit to purchase which shall be made part of the carrier's permanent record at the office from which delivery is made.

The agent of the common carrier is hereby authorized to administer the oath to the consignee in verification of the copy of the permit persented, who, if not personally known to the agent, shall be identified before the delivery of the liquor to him. The name and address of the person identifying the consignee shall be included in the record.

Sec. 14. It shall be unlawful for a person to use or induce any carrier or any agent or employe thereof to carry or ship any package or receptacle containing liquor without notifying the carrier of the true nature and character of the shipment. No carrier shall transport nor shall any person receive liquor from a carrier unless there appear on the outside of the package containing such liquor the following information:

Name and address of the consignor or seller, name and address of the consignee, kind and quantity of liquor contained therein and number of the permit to purchase or ship the same, together with the name and address of the person using the permit.

Sec. 15. It shall be unlawful for any consignee to accept or receive any package containing any liquor upon which appears a statement known to him to be false, or for any carrier or other person to consign, ship, transport or deliver any such package knowing such statement to be false.

Sec. 16. It shall be unlawful to give to any carrier or any officer, agent, or person acting or assuming to act for such carrier an order requiring the delivery to any person of any liquor or package containing liquor consigned to, or purporting or claimed to be consigned to, a person, when the purpose of the order is to enable any person not an actual bona fide consignee to obtain such liquor.

Sec. 17. It shall be unlawful to advertise anywhere, or by any means or method, liquor, or the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or furnishing of the same, or where, how, from whom, or at what price the same may be obtained. No one shall permit any sign or billboard containing such advertisement to remain upon one's premises. But nothing herein shall prohibit manufacturers and wholesale druggists holding permits to sell liquor from furnishing price lists, with descriptions of liquor for sale, to persons permitted to purchase liquor, or from advertising alcohol in business publications or trade journals circulating generally among manufacturers of lawful alcoholic perfumes, toilet preparations, flavoring extracts, medicinal preparations and like articles: Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall apply to newspapers published in foreign countries when mailed to this country.

Sec. 18. It shall be unlawful to advertise, manufacture, sell or possess for sale any utensil, contrivance, machine, preparation, compound, designed or intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

Sec. 19. No person shall solicit or receive, nor knowingly permit his employes to solicit or receive, from any person any order for liquor or give any information of how liquor may be obtained in violation of this act.

Sec. 20. Any person who shall be injured

in person, property, means of support or otherwise by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, whether resulting in death or not, shall have a right of action against any person who shall, by unlawfully selling to or unlawfully assisting in procuring liquor for such intoxicated person, have caused or contributed to such intoxication, and in such action such person shall have a right to recover actual and exemplary damages. In case of the death of either party the action or right of action given by this section shall survive to or against his or her executor or administrator. The amount so recovered by either wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property. Such action may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction. In any case where parents shall be entitled to such damages, either the father or mother may sue alone therefor, but recovery by one of such parents shall be a bar to suit brought by the other.

Sec. 21. Any room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure or place where intoxicating liquor is manufactured, sold, kept or bartered in violation of this act, or where any mash, still or other property designed for the illegal manufacture of liquor is kept, and all intoxicating liquor, mash, still or other property kept and used in maintaining the same, is hereby declared to be a common nuisance; a single unlawful sale or barter, or a single act of manufacturing liquor unlawfully shall constitute a nuisance as herein defined. And any person who maintains such a common nuisance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $500 or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both. If a person has knowledge or reason to believe that his room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure or place is occupied or used for the manufacture or sale of liquor contrary to the provisions of this act, and suffers the same to be so occupied or used, such room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure or place shall be subject to a lien for and may be sold to pay all fines and costs assessed against the person guilty of such nuisance for such violation, and any such lien may be enforced by action in any court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 21. (a) No lien, as provided in section 21, shall take effect until action to enforce it is commenced in the county within which the property is located, unless when prosecution shall be commenced against any occupant of any premises under this section there shall be filed in the office of the recorder of deeds of such county an affidavit setting forth that such suit has been instituted, giving the name of the defendant, the name of the owner of the property and a description of said property, such description to be the legal description in case of real estate. Provided further, however, that if the property in question shall be real estate the title to which is registered in the office of the registrar of titles under the provisions of an act entitled, "An act concerning land titles," approved and in force May 1, 1897, as subsequently amended, then such affidavit shall be filed in the office of the registrar of titles of the county in which the real estate is situated, instead of the office of the recorder of deeds. If such an affidavit shall be filed, and it shall subsequently be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that such a lien exists, the lien shall relate back to the date of such filing, but unless action to enforce such lien shall be commenced within six months after the filing of such affidavit the filing shall be deemed of no effect whatever.

Sec. 22. Any action to enjoin any nuisance defined in this act may be brought in the name of the state of Illinois by the attorney-general of the state or by any state's attorney, city attorney or prosecuting attorney of any city, or by the commissioner of prohibition, if such office be created, or by any citizen of the county where a nuisance as herein defined exists. Such action shall be brought and tried as an action in equity by the court, without a jury. If it is made to appear by affidavits or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the court, or judge in vacation, that such nuisance exists, a temporary writ of injunction shall forthwith issue restraining the defendant from conducting or permitting the continuance of such nuisance until the conclusion of the trial. If a temporary injunction is prayed for the court may issue an order restraining the defendant and all other persons from removing or in any way interfering with the liquor or fixtures or other things used in connection with the violation of this act constituting such nuisance until the conclusion of the trial.

Upon the granting of said temporary injunction and five days' written notice being given to the defendant the court shall set the matter down for a preliminary hearing on the question of whether said temporary injunction shall be dissolved or remain in full force until the final hearing of the cause. At such hearing both parties to the action shall have the right to present evidence in the form of affidavits or oral testimony. If the hearing shall be continued at defendant's instance, the temporary writ as prayed for shall be granted as a matter of course. After said hearing for temporary injunction the court shall dissolve the temporary injunction if it finds that the injunction was improvidently granted. If the court shall find on such hearing that such nuisance exists, it shall order that said temporary order shall stand, and shall further order that the room or place where such violation occurred shall not be occupied or used for any purpose pending the hearing of the case on its merits, and that the property be held in statu [quo].

No bond shall be required in instituting such proceedings.

It shall not be necessary for the court to find the property involved was being unlawfully used, as aforesaid, at the time of the hearing. Upon the trial of the cause, on finding that the material allegations of the petition are true, the court shall order that no liquor shall be manufactured, sold, bartered or stored in such room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure or place, or any part thereof. And upon judgment of the court ordering such nuisance to be abated the court may order that the room, house, building, structure, boat, vehicle or place shall not be occupied or used for one year thereafter; but the court may, in its discretion, permit it to be occupied or used if the owner, lessee, tenant or occupant thereof shall give bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by the court making the order, in the penal and liquidated sum of not more than ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, payable to the people of the state of Illinois, and conditioned that intoxicating liquor will not thereafter be manufactured, sold, bartered, kept or otherwise disposed of therein or thereon, and that he will pay all fines, costs and damages that may be assessed for any violation of this act on said property.

If the bill as herein provided is filed upon the relation of a citizen, the proceeding shall not be dismissed for want of prosecution, nor upon motion of such relator, unless there is filed with such motion a sworn statement made by such relator and his attorney setting forth the reasons therefor, and unless such dismissal is approved by the state's attorney in writing or in open court. If the court is of the opinion that such proceeding ought not to be dismissed it may overrule such motion and

may enter an order directing the state's attorney to prosecute such cause to final determination. The cause shall be heard immediately upon issue being joined, and if the hearing is continued beyond the next term, the court in term time, or a judge in vacation, may permit any citizen of the county consenting thereto to be substituted for the original relator.

When any injunction, as herein provided, has been granted, it shall be binding upon the defendant and shall act as an injunction in personam against defendant throughout the state.

Sec. 23. Complete equity jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon all County courts, concurrent with Circuit courts, and the Superior court of Cook county, to hear and determine all injunction cases which may be brought under this act.

Sec. 24. Any person who shall, with intent to effect a sale of liquor, by himself, his employe, servant or agent, for himself or any person, company or corporation, keep or carry around on his person or in a vehicle or other conveyance whatever, or leave in a place for another to secure any liquor, or who shall travel to solicit or solicit or take or accept orders for the sale, shipment or delivery of liquor in violation of this act is guilty of a nuisance and may be restrained by injunction, temporary and permanent, for doing or continuing to do any of said acts or things.

In such proceedings it shall not be necessary to show any intention on the part of the accused to continue such violation, if the action is brough' within sixty days following any such violation of the law.

For removing and selling property in enforcing this act, the officer shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fee as the sheriff of the county would receive for levying upon and selling property under execution, and for closing the premises and keeping them closed a reasonable sum shall be allowed by the court.

Any violation of this act upon any leased premises by the lessee or occupant thereof shall, at the option of the lessor, work a forfeiture of the lease.

Sec. 25. In the case of the violation of any injunction, temporary or permanent, granted pursuant to the provisions of this act, the court or in vacation a judge thereof may summarily try and punish the defendant. The proceedings for punishment for contempt shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court from which such injunction issued information under oath setting out the alleged facts constituting the violation, whereupon the court or judge shall forthwith cause a warrant to issue under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits or either party may demand the production and oral examination of the witnesses. Any person found guilty of contempt under the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000 or by imprisonment of not less than ninety days nor more than ten months or by both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 26. It shall be the duty of the state's attorney of every county diligently to prosecute any and all persons violating any of the provisions of this act in his county, and he shall be responsible for the proper enforcement of this act, and whenever he shall have any information or knowledge or have any reason to believe that any of the provisions of this act are being violated in his county, he shall use every legitimate means at his command to secure the necessary and proper evidence of such violation, and immediately upon securing such evidence he shall file a complaint or cause a complaint to be filed against any person against whom he shall have any evidence of any such violation, and he shall have said person arrested and shall vigorously prosecute said complaints on said charges to final judgment.

In case the existence of any place where intoxicating liquors are manufactured, sold, kept or bartered in violation of law is disclosed in any criminal proceedings, it shall be the duty of the state's attorney to proceed promptly to enforce the provisions of this act against such place as a nuisance.

The attorney-general, but in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then such commissioner, shall through his assistants, agents or investigators obtain evidence of violation, shall make or cause to be made complaints against violators whenever such evidence is secured; and he and his assistants are hereby given authority to sign, verify and file any such complaints, affidavits, petitions and papers required under this act. But nothing in this act shall in any way relieve state, county, municipal or other officers from the responsibility of enforcing the laws relating to the liquor traffic.

It shall be the duty of all county boards and the board of commissioners of Cook county to lend every possible assistance to the state's attorney, sheriff and other officials in the enforcement of this act.

Sec. 27. It shall be unlawful for any person to own, operate or maintain or have in his possession or any interest in a still, unless he shall first secure a permit from the attorney-general, but in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then from such commissioner, to own such still, which permit shall be kept conspicuously posted at the place where the still is located.

Thirty days from the date when this act shall have become operative are hereby given to persons owning stills to dispose of same or make application for a permit as provided for in this section.

Any person who violates this section shall, for the first offense, be fined not more than $200 or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both; and for a second or subsequent offense shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction therof shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $2,000 and confined in the penitentiary for one year.

Sec. 28. It shall be unlawful to have or possess any liquor intended for use in violating this act or property designed for the illegal manufacture of liquor, and no property right shall exist in any such liquor or property.

Sec. 29. Whenever complaint is made in writing, verified by affidavit, to any judge having cognizance of criminal offenses, that complainant has just and reasonable grounds to believe and does believe that intoxicating liquor is manufactured, possessed, kept for sale, used, disposed of or transported in violation of any law of this state, or any mash, still or other property designed for the illegal manufacture of liquor is possessed in any house, building, premises, boat, vehicle, receptacle or any other place whatsoever (particularly describing and designating the same), with the facts upon which such belief is based, the judge may issue a search warrant as hereinafter provided: Provided, however, no warrant shall be issued to search a private dwelling occupied as such unless such residence is a place of public resort or intoxicating liquor is s ld or kept for sale or possessed therein in violation of the law, or any mash, still or other property designed for the illegal manufacture of liquor is therein kept. The property seized on any such warrant shall not be taken from the officer seizing the same on any writ of replevin or

other like process. Each complaint may be substantially in the following form:

State of Illinois, County of ....., ss.: Complaint for Search Warrant.

The complaint and affidavit of ..... (name of complainant) of ..... (his residence), made before ..... (name of officer), one of the ..... (official title of officer), in and for said ..... (county, city or village, as the case may be), on this, the ..... day of ..... 192.. who, being first duly sworn, upon his oath says: That he has just and reasonable grounds to believe and does believe that intoxicating liquor is now unlawfully ..... (manufactured, kept for sale, possessed, used, disposed of, or transported, or any mash, still or other property designed for the illegal manufacture of liquor is possessed therein, as the case may be), to-wit: At and within a certain ....(here describe the house, building, premises, boat, vehicle, receptacle or other place, to be searched, with particulars as to the location sufficiently to identify it, stating the name of the person occupying the same, if known, in the ..... (city, village or town) of ..... in the county and state aforesaid; and that the following are the reasons for his belief, to-wit: ..... (here insert the facts upon which such belief is based).

Wherefore, he prays that a search warrant may issue according to law.

.....
(Signature of complainant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this .... day of ..... 192..

.....
(Name of officer.)

.....
(Official title of officer.)

Sec. 30. If the judge before whom any such complaint is made is satisfied that there is reasonable cause for such belief he shall issue a warrant directed to any peace officer having jurisdiction, whom the complainant may designate, commanding him to forthwith enter the house, building, premises, boat, vehicle, receptacle or other place therein described and designated (which shall be particularly described and designated in the warrant as in the complaint) and make diligent and careful search for intoxicating liquor and any mash, still or other property as provided in section 29, and, if any be there found, to seize the same with the vessels containing the same, and all property, implements, furniture and vehicles kept or used for the purpose of violating or with which to violate, any law of this state or of the United States, and bring the same, and any and all persons (if any there be) in whose possession they are found before the judge who issued the warrant, or before some other judge having cognizance of the case. Such warrants may be substantially in the following form:

State of Illinois, County of ....., ss.:

SEARCH WARRANT.

To the People of the State of Illinois:

To ..... (insert name and official title of officer), in and for ..... (county, city or village, as the case may be), of ..... Greeting:

Whereas, a complaint was this day made, in writing, verified by the affidavit of .... (official title of officer), in and for said ..... (county, city or village, as the case may be), stating that said complainant has just and reasonable grounds to believe and does believe that intoxicating liquor is now unlawfully (manufactured, possessed, kept for sale, used, disposed of, transported, or any mash, still or other property designed for the illegal manufacture of liquor is possessed therein, as the case might be), to-wit: At and within a certain ..... (here copy the full description of the place to be searched as set forth in the complaint), in the ..... (city, village or town), of ....., in the county and state aforesaid, and from the facts upon which such belief is based as set forth in said complaint the undersigned is satisfied that there is reasonable cause for such belief.

We therefore command you, in the name of the people of the state of Illinois, taking with you the necessary and proper assistance in the ..... (day or night time, as the case may be), to forthwith enter the said ..... (house, building, premises, boat, vehicle, receptacle or other place, as the case may be), hereinabove described, and make diligent and careful search for intoxicating liquor and any mash, still or other property hereinabove described and seize and bring any and all intoxicating liquor there found and all vessels containing the same, and all property, implements, furniture and vehicles kept or used for the purpose of violating or with which to violate any law of this state, there found, and any and all persons (if any there be) in whose possession they are found, forthwith before me at my office in ..... (state location), or before some other judge or justice of the peace having cognizance of the case, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, at my said office, this ..... day of ..... 192..

.....(Seal)

Sec. 31. When any officer of the law shall discover any person in the act of transporting in violation of the law intoxicating liquors in any wagon, buggy, automobile, water or air craft, or other vehicle, it shall be his duty to seize any and all intoxicating liquors found therein being transported contrary to law, with or without a warrant. Whenever intoxicating liquors transported or possessed illegally shall be seized by an officer he shall take possession of the vehicle and team or automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance, and shall arrest any person in charge thereof. Such officer shall at once proceed against the person arrested under the provisions of this act in any court having competent jurisdiction, but the said vehicle or conveyance shall be returned to the owner upon execution by him of a good and valid bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum double the value of the property, which said bond shall be approved by the court having jurisdiction of the case and shall be conditioned to return said property to the custody of said officer on the day of the trial to abide the judgment of the court. The court upon conviction of the person so arrested shall order the liquor destroyed. Summons shall issue against the owner of such vehicle or conveyance and all persons holding liens against said property, if they can be found within the jurisdiction of the court; if not so found, service must be had by publication as provided in section 46 of this act.

Unless good cause to the contrary is shown the court shall order a sale by public auction of the property seized, and the officer making the sale, after deducting the expense of keeping the property, the fee for the seizure and the cost of the sale, shall pay all liens, according to their priorities, which are established by intervention or otherwise at said hearing or in other proceedings brought for said purpose, as being bona fide and as having been created without the lienor having any notice that the carrying vehicle was being used or was to be used for illegal transportation of liquor, and shall pay the balance of the proceeds into the treasury of the county in which the violation

occurred. All liens against property sold under the provisions of this section shall be transferred from the property to the proceeds of the sale of property. If, however, no one shall be found claiming the team, vehicle, water or air craft, or automobile, the taking of the same, with a description thereof, shall be advertised in some newspaper published in the city or county where taken or, if there be no newspaper published in such city or county, in a newspaper having circulation in the county, once a week for two weeks, and by handbills posted in three public places near the place of seizure, giving notice to the owner or lien holder of said property to appear in court and show cause, if any they have, why said property shall not be sold. And if no claimant shall appear within ten days after the last publication of the advertisement, the property shall be sold and the proceeds after deducting the expenses and costs shall be paid into the treasury of the county in which the violation occurred.

Sec. 32. In all cases in which intoxicating liquors may be subject to be destroyed under the provisions of this act the court shall have jurisdiction upon the application of the state's attorney to order them delivered to any department or agency of the state for medicinal, mechanical or scientific uses, or to order the same sold at private sale for such purposes to any person having a permit to purchase liquor, the proceeds to be covered into the treasury of the county in which the violation occurred, and all liquor heretofore seized in any suit or proceeding brought for violation of law may likewise be so disposed of, if not claimed within sixty days from the date this section takes effect.

Sec. 33. (a) Any person who manufactures, transports or sells liquor in violation of this act shall for a first offense be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not less than sixty days nor more than six months or both and for a second or subsequent offense shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,500 and be imprisoned in the state penitentiary not less than one year nor more than two years.

(b) Any person violating the provisions of any permit or who makes any false record or report required by this act or violates any of the provisions of this act, for which offense a special penalty is not prescribed, shall be fined for a first offense not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not less than sixty days, nor more than six months; for any subsequent offense he shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,500 and be imprisoned in the state penitentiary not less than one year nor more than two years. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting officer to ascertain whether the defendant has been previously convicted and to plead the prior conviction in the affidavit, information or indictment. The penalties provided in this act against the manufacture of liquor without a permit shall not apply to a person for manufacturing nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices exclusively for use in his home, but such cider and fruit juices shall not be sold or delivered except to persons having permits to manufacture vinegar.

Sec. 34. No person shall be excused on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty for forfeiture, from attending and testifying, or producing books, papers, documents and other evidence in obedience to a subpœna of any court in any suit or proceeding based upon or growing out of an alleged violation of this act, but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing as to which, in obedience to a subpœna and under oath, he may so testify, or procure evidence, but no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury in so testifying.

Sec. 35. In case of a sale of liquor where the delivery was made by a common or other carrier the sale and delivery shall be deemed to be made in the county wherein the delivery was made by such carrier to the consignee, his agent or employe, or in the county wherein the sale was made, or from which the shipment was made; the prosecution for such sale or delivery may be had in any such county.

Sec. 36. Investigators authorized by the attorney-general, but in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then by such commissioner, shall throughout the entire state of Illinois in enforcing this act or other liquor laws have all the powers and authority vested by law in constables.

Sec. 37. All suits or actions pending under any law in force at the date this act takes effect, whether on behalf of the people of this state or any person or persons, may be prosecuted to final judgment and such judgment shall be enforced in like manner and with the same effect as though this act were not passed, and all rights of action secured to said people or any person or persons under any existing law, are hereby preserved.

Sec. 38. All cities and villages shall have full power to adopt ordinances embracing such provisions of this act as are applicable, and further to prohibit the manufacture, giving away, dispensing, selling, bartering, transporting, delivering, furnishing, possessing, keeping, purchasing, storing, advertising or exposing for sale of intoxicating liquor for any purpose whatsoever.

No permit nor other authority to manufacture, store, sell, prescribe or otherwise deal in the beverages or liquors for which a permit or other authority is required by this act shall be issued to any person or place within the jurisdiction of any city or village which has duly enacted an ordinance prohibiting such act or acts; and any such permit shall become void upon the taking effect of such an ordinance.

Sec. 39. In any affidavit, information or indictment for the violation of this act separate offenses may be united in separate counts and the defendant may be tried on all at one trial and the penalty for all offenses may be imposed. It shall not be necessary in any affidavit, information or indictment to give the name of the purchaser or to include any defensive negative averments, but it shall be sufficient to state that the act complained of was then and there prohibited and unlawful, but this provision shall not be construed to preclude the trial court from directing and furnishing the defendant a bill of particulars when it deems it proper to do so.

Sec. 40. After the going into effect of this act, the possession of liquors by any person not legally permitted under this act to possess liquor shall be prima facie evidence that such liquor is kept for the purpose of being sold, bartered, exchanged, given away, furnished or otherwise disposed of in violation of the provisions of this act. It shall not be unlawful to possess liquors in one's private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by him as his dwelling only, provided such liquors were lawfully acquired and are for use only for the personal consumption of the owner thereof and his family residing in such dwelling and of his bona fide guests when entertained by him therein; and the burden of proof shall be upon the possessor in any action concerning the same to prove that such liquor was lawfully acquired, possessed or used.

Sec. 41. All records and reports kept or filed under the provisions of this act shall be sub-

ject to inspection at any reasonable hour by any public prosecutor or by any person designated by him or by any peace officer in the state, and copies of such records and reports duly certified by the person with whom kept or filed may be introduced in evidence with like effect as the original thereof, and verified copies of such records shall be furnished to the attorney-general or commissioner of prohibition, if such office shall be created, or state's attorney when called for.

Sec. 42. It shall be the duty of all municipal, county and state officials to co-operate in the enforcement of this act.

If any sheriff, deputy sheriff, chief of police, marshal, policeman, constable or other peace officer shall have knowledge, information or suspicion of any violation of any provisions of this act, he shall diligently investigate and secure evidence of the same and shall, before the proper officer, make and sign complaint against the offending person, anything in the ordinance or by-laws of any municipality to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 43. If any provision of this act shall be held invalid, it shall not be construed to invalidate other provisions of the act.

Sec. 44. Nothing herein shall prevent the storage in United States bonded warehouses of liquor manufactured prior to Jan. 17, 1920, or prevent the transportation of such liquor to such warehouses or to any wholesale druggist for sale to such druggist for purposes not prohibited when the tax is paid, and permits may be issued therefor.

Sec. 45. A manufacturer of any beverage containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume may, on making application and giving such bond as the attorney-general shall prescribe, but in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then as shall be prescribed by such commissioner, be given a permit to develop in the manufacture thereof by the usual methods of fermentation and fortification or otherwise a liquid such as beer, ale, porter or wine, containing more than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, but before any such liquid is withdrawn from the factory or otherwise disposed of the alcoholic contents thereof shall under such rules and regulations as the said officer may prescribe be reduced below such one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol: Provided, That such liquid may be removed and transported, under bond and under such regulations as the officer granting the permit as aforesaid may prescribe, from one bonded plant or warehouse to another for the purpose of having the alcohol extracted therefrom. And such liquids may be developed under permit by persons other than the manufacturers of beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, and sold to such manufacturers for conversion into such beverages.

In any case where the manufacturer is charged with manufacturing or selling for beverage purposes any malt, vinous or fermented liquids containing one-half of one per centum or more of alcohol by volume, or in any case where the manufacturer, having been permitted as aforesaid to develop a liquid such as ale, beer, porter or wine containing more than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume in the manner and for the purpose herein provided, is charged with failure to reduce the alcoholic content of any such liquid below such one-half of 1 per centum before withdrawing the same from the factory, then in either such case the burden of proof shall be on such manufacturer to show that such liquid so manufactured, sold or withdrawn contains less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume. In any suit or proceeding involving the alcoholic content of any beverage, the reasonable expense of analysis of such beverage shall be taxed as costs in the case.

Sec. 46. In all cases wherein the property of any citizen is proceeded against or wherein a judgment affecting it might be rendered, and the citizen is not the one who in person violated the provisions of the law, summons must be issued in due form and served personally, if said person is to be found within the jurisdiction of the court.

Whenever any complainant or his attorney shall file in the office of the clerk of the court in which his suit is pending an affidavit showing that any defendant resides or has gone out of this state, or on due inquiry cannot be found or is concealed within this state, so that process cannot be served upon him, and stating the place of residence of each defendant if known, or that upon diligent inquiry his place of residence cannot be ascertained, the clerk shall cause publication to be made in some newspaper printed in his county, and if there be no newspaper printed in his county, then in the nearest newspaper published in this state, containing notice of the pendency of such suit, the names of the parties thereto, the title of the court, and the time and place of the return of summons in the case; and he shall also, within ten days of the first publication of such notice, send a copy thereof by mail addressed to such defendant whose place of residence is stated in such affidavit. The certificate of the clerk that he has sent such notice in pursuance of this section shall be evidence.

The notice required in the preceding paragraph may be given any time after the commencement of the suit, and shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks, and no default or proceeding shall be taken against any defendant not served with summons or copy of the bill and not appearing, unless thirty days shall intervene between the first publication as aforesaid, and the first day of the term at which such default or proceeding is proposed to be taken.

Sec. 47. Any person holding a permit from the government of the United States to operate an industrial alcohol plant or warehouse shall, within at least fifteen days after this act becomes effective or within three days after receiving any such permit, file duplicate copies thereof with the attorney-general, but in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then with such commissioner, who, within thirty days after receipt of such copies shall cause an inspection to be made of the premises described in such permit, and, if he finds that said premises conform to the laws of this state, he shall countersign such copies and return one copy to the holder named in the permit, which shall be his authority for doing the acts specified in said permit within the state of Illinois, and the officer aforesaid shall retain the other copy on file in his office.

Sec. 48. Whoever operates an industrial alcohol plant or warehouse or a denaturing plant without complying with the provisions of this act, or in violation of the terms of the permit countersigned as provided in section 47, or without complying with all lawful regulations made herein in reference thereto, shall be liable for the first offense to a penalty of not exceeding one thousand ($1,000) dollars or imprisonment of not exceeding thirty days, or both, and for a second or a subsequent offense to a penalty of not less than one hundred ($100) dollars or more than ten thousand ($10,000) dollars and to imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year, and the officer authorized to grant permits as aforesaid, after a second or subsequent offense, may refuse for a period of one year thereafter

to countersign a permit for the manufacture or use of alcohol upon the premises of any person responsible in any degree for the violation. Any industrial alcohol plant or warehouse operated in this state without the owner or operator thereof holding a permit from the federal government, duly countersigned as herein provided, is hereby declared to be a common nuisance, which nuisance shall be abated by proceedings as provided for in section 22 of this act.

Sec. 49. No permit or other authority to manufacture, store, sell, prescribe or otherwise deal in the articles, liquors or beverages for which a permit or other authority is required by this act shall be issued to, nor countersigned for, any person not a citizen of the United States, or a corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or the several states.

Provided, That spirituous liquor may be used in any bona fide hospital or sanitarium, for strictly medicinal or scientific purposes, or by any duly licensed physician or dentist for such purposes, or in any laboratory for strictly scientific purposes, on application being made to the attorney-general, but in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then to said commissioner. Permits shall be granted by said official to such applicants to purchase, transport and use the amount of such liquors which shall be reasonably necessary for such purposes. Provided, further, That permits to own stills shall only be granted to persons who are authorized under the laws of the United States to own stills or are authorized to manufacture liquor requiring the use of a still under this act, or are legitimate dealers in or users of stills.

All provisions of sections 47 and 48 hereof shall apply to all denatured alcohol plants whether operated on the premises of an industrial alcohol plant or elsewhere, and permits to operate same shall be filed and countersigned, after inspection, as provided in section 47.

The attorney-general, but in case the office of commissioner of prohibition shall be created, then such commissioner, shall have power to make reasonable rules and regulations for the administration of the provisions of this act. (Approved June 27, 1921.)

PRIMARY LAW AMENDMENTS.

Section 6 of "An act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties," approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 6. A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in April in every year in which a president of the United States is to be elected, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions, and for the purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination for the office of president of the United States. A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in April in every year in which officers are to be voted for on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of such year, for the nomination of candidates for such offices as are to be voted for at such November election.

A primary shall be held on the last Tuesday in February in each year for the nomination of such officers as are to be voted for on the first Tuesday in April of such year.

A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in March in each year for the nomination of such officers as are to be voted for on the third Tuesday in April of such year.

A primary for the nomination of all other officers, nominations for which are required to be made under the provisions of this act, shall be held three weeks preceding the date of the general election for such offices, respectively. The polls shall be open from 6 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. (Approved June 29, 1921).

Sections 4 and 5 of "An act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties for the nomination of members of the general assembly and the election of senatorial committeemen," approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4. A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in April in the year A. D. 1922 and every two years thereafter for the nomination of candidates for senatorial offices and for the election of senatorial committeemen.

Sec. 5. There shall be constituted a senatorial committee for each senatorial district: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall prevent a political party from electing or appointing in accordance with its practice any other committees.

The senatorial committee of each political party shall be elected as follows:

(a) In senatorial districts composed of three or more counties the senatorial committee shall be composed of one member elected from each county of such senatorial district.

At the April primary held in the year A. D. 1922, and at the April primary held every two years thereafter, each primary elector may vote for one candidate of his party residing in his county for member of the senatorial committee of his party.

(b) In senatorial districts composed of two counties the senatorial committee shall be composed of three members, two of whom shall be elected from the county in which such political party at the general election for state and county officers then next preceding a primary polled the larger number of votes in such senatorial district, and one of whom shall be elected from the other county of such senatorial district.

At the April primary held in the year A. D. 1922, and the April primary held every two years thereafter, each primary elector residing in a county in which such political party at the general election for state and county officers then next preceding a primary polled the larger number of votes in such senatorial district may vote for two candidates of his party, residing in his county, for members of the senatorial committee of his party (and at such primary in the other county of such senatorial district each primary elector may vote for one candidate of his party), residing in his county, for member of the senatorial committee of his party.

(c) In senatorial districts composed of one county, and in senatorial districts wholly within the territorial limits of one county or partly within the territorial limits of one county and partly within the territorial limits of another county, the senatorial committee shall be composed of three members elected from such senatorial district.

At the April primary held in the year A. D 1922, and at the April primary held every two years thereafter, each primary elector may vote for three candidates of his party, residing in such senatorial dictrict, for members of the senatorial committee of his party.

Within thirty days after its election the senatorial committee shall meet and proceed to organize by electing from among its own number a chairman and, either from its own number or otherwise, such other officers as said committee may deem necessary or expedient. The outgoing chairman of the senatorial committee of the party shall notify the members elected of the time and place (which shall be in the limits of such senatorial district) of such meeting. (Approved June 21, 1921.)

MOTOR VEHICLE LEGISLATION.

Laws were passed by the legislature in 1921:

Changing the size of the figures on automobile plates from four inches to three inches.

Creating in the office of the secretary of state a bureau for the registration of the theft and recovery of motor vehicles.

Amending section 36 of the motor vehicle law to permit the use of moneys in the road fund in state treasury for the construction of hard roads along the routes designated in the state bond issue road act.

Amending sections 17, 35 and 43 of "An act in relation to motor vehicles and to repeal a certain act therein named," in force Jan. 1, 1920. It increases fee for dealers' license from $12 to $20 a year, and in order to secure such license they must have an established place of business. Persons may get permission from the secretary of state to stamp a new number on the engine of their car if the old number was removed without their knowledge or consent. It empowers the secretary of state to appoint, without reference to any civil service law, such investigators as he may deem necessary, who shall have all the powers of constable, including that of arrest without warrant.

Adding five sections to the motor vehicle law. Requires common carriers of passengers by motor vehicle in cities, towns and villages of 100,000 population or over to file with the secretary of state either a bond in the sum of $10,000 for each vehicle operated, conditioned upon the payment of all loss or damage resulting to any person or property by reason of the negligent operation of any such vehicle or the violation of any law, or a policy of insurance in the sum of $10,000 for each vehicle, insuring the operator of such vehicles against such loss or damage. Such bond or policy is subject to the approval of the secretary of state.

JUUL LAW AMENDED.

The act amends the Juul law by exempting municipal and county library taxes from scaling; provides that the tax rate in cities and villages of over 150,000 population shall not be reduced below a rate of $1.85 (formerly $1.43 1-3) on each $100 assessed value, and the tax rate for library purposes in such cities shall not be reduced below 8 cents (formerly 5 cents); provides that in cities and villages of less than 150,000 population the library tax rate shall not be reduced below 18 cents; exempts taxes for special purposes; provides that levies for park purposes shall not be reduced below 55 cents in districts under the 1869 Chicago parks act, 23 cents in districts under the 1895 park districts act, 30 cents in districts consisting of three towns, and 10 cents in districts under the 1915 township act. The tax rate for sanitary districts shall not be reduced below 18 cents. No levies for school purposes shall be diminished. All minimum rates prescribed in this section are to remain in effect for three years beginning with 1921.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

The workmen's compensation act is amended by making it apply to all persons in any department of a dangerous enterprise. It raises maximum compensation for injury resulting in death from $3,500 to $3,750, and for temporary or permanent total incapacity to not less than $7.50 nor more than $14 (now $7 to $12) per week. Awards for disability shall cease or diminish in proportion to the recovery of the employe from such incapacity. It also increases the maximum benefits when the injured employe has children; raises the salaries of members of the industrial commission to $6,000 (now $5,000) and the chairman to $7,500. The secretary of the commission is to receive $5,000. The salaries of the arbitrators are raised to $4,200 (now $3,000). Gives the Circuit court power to review questions of fact as well as of law.

TAX COMMISSION.

The law amends sections 5, 9 and 51 of the civil administrative code. It increases membership of tax commission from three to five; adds in the department of trade and commerce seven commerce commissioners in lieu of five public utility commissioners, and a secretary of the commerce commission in lieu of the secretary of the public utilities commission; omits the office of chief highway engineer in the department of public works and buildings; increases the salaries of certain departmental officers; authorizes the director of public works and buildings, with the consent in writing of the governor, to acquire by purchase or eminent domain proceedings all lands, buildings and grounds for which an appropriation is made by the general assembly.

ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The act repeals the public utilities act and abolishes the former commission. It creates the Illinois commerce commission, consisting of seven members appointed by the governor for four year terms at $7,000 per annum. The governor shall also appoint a secretary and not to exceed eight assistant commissioners. Under the act all cities have the power to regulate their own public utilities if they so vote on referendum called upon petition of 25 per cent of the voters. All cases are subject to appeal to the commission. No contract between a city and a public utility company concerning rates or service can be set aside or abrogated except by a majority vote of the people in such city.

FREE SCHOOL TAXES.

The act amends section 189 of the free school act; changes tax rates to 2 per cent for educational purposes (now 1 per cent), and three-fourths of 1 per cent for building and land purchase purposes (now 1 per cent). Upon favorable referendum vote the tax rate may be increased to 3 per cent for educational purposes and to 1 per cent for building purposes. Cities of over 200,000 are limited to 1.92 per cent, which may be increased to 2.92 per cent upon favorable referendum. This does not include eight-hundredths per cent which may be levied for textbooks.

EXTORTION IN LABOR DISPUTES.

The act prohibits any person by virtue of representing or under color of representing or pretending to represent any organization or group of workmen from demanding or accepting or attempting to obtain money or other property from any employer, property owner or property lessee, or any of their agents, as a consideration for terminating any controversy relating to employment or to materials or supplies, or from inducing or compelling or attempting to induce or compel any such person to pay money or other property as such consideration, or from demanding or collecting any money or other property from such person as a fine.

MOTHERS' PENSION ALLOWANCES.

The act amends sections 2, 10, 11 and 16 and the title of the mothers' pension act and repeals section 18a. In section 10 the maximum allowance in counties of over 300,000 population to a mother with one child is raised from $15 to $25, and permits the maximum of $15 a month for each additional child instead of $10 per month. Section 11 is changed so as to permit relief to mothers who are the owners of real estate or personal property. In section 16 the tax lexy in coun-

ties of over 300,000 may be up to four-tenths of a mill instead of four-fifteenths of a mill.

CITY PLAN COMMISSION.

The act provides that any city, village or incorporated town shall have the power to create a plan commission, consisting of the mayor, or president of the board of trustees, the president of the board of local improvements and such other members as shall be provided by ordinance. Such plan commission shall prepare and present to the council a comprehensive plan of public improvements, and generally promote the realization of such official plan, and shall also exercise such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by the city council.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

The act provides for an educational commission composed of six persons, consisting of the governor and five persons appointed by him, to make a thorough investigation of the entire educational system of the state and to report its conclusions and recommendations to the next general assembly. The president of the commission is to receive $5,000 and the other members $1,000 each, except the governor and the one senator and one representative, who are to be appointed, who shall serve without compensation. An appropriation of $25,000 is made to defray the expenses of the commission.

BUILDING INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

The act creates the Illinois building investigation commission, consisting of the fourteen members of the joint legislative committee appointed March 23, 1921, to investigate the cost of construction of buildings. It defines the powers and duties of the commission and provides for a report to be made to the governor not later than Dec. 15, 1922; appropriates $20,000 to carry out the act.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTS.

Among numerous other laws enacted by the legislature in 1921 were the following:

Providing that Chicago aldermen who were elected in 1920 shall hold over until 1923.

Enlarging the sanitary district of Chicago to include certain additional lands in Cook county; provides that the act must be approved by a referendum vote in the territory to be included.

Authorizing the department of public works to take title by donation to the courthouse and courthouse site in the village of Metamora.

Appropriating $1,000 for the purchase in the city of Dixon of the site on which was located the block house in which Abraham Lincoln was quartered as a soldier during the Black Hawk war.

Appropriating $25,000 to the department of public works and buildings for the erection of a statue in memorial hall to the mothers of soldiers from Illinois who sacrificed their lives in the world war.

Enabling cities and villages of 5,000 population or less to adopt the "managerial form of municipal government."

Prohibiting the use of stench bombs and other injurious or offensive smelling substances for the purpose of injuring, molesting or coercing any person, and providing a penalty of imprisonment of not less than sixty days nor more than one year for violation.

Amending the 1907 act to regulate the granting of relief to indigent war veterans and their families; extends the operation of the act to veterans of the world war and their families.

Accepting the provisions of the federal act which provides for rehabilitation of persons injured in industry or otherwise; designates the board of vocational education as the state agency to co-operate with the federal board in carrying out the provisions of the act; appropriates $125,000 for industrial rehabilitation.

Amending the title of the 1872 library act to include villages and amending sections 1 and 10 by raising the maximum library tax from one and one-third mills to one and eight-tenths mills; also provides that county clerks in reducing tax levies shall not include the library tax in the limitation of 2 per cent of the assessed valuation upon which taxes are required to be extended.

Appropriating $5,000,000 from the road fund to the department of public works and buildings to acquire land containing road building materials and to acquire or construct and to maintain and operate plants and factories for the production of such materials and to dispose of such products to the political subdivisions of the state.

FREIGHT TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO.

Underlying nearly all the streets in the central business section of Chicago are sixty miles of tunnels connecting the freight terminals of the railroads with commercial houses. The tunnels are provided with narrow gauge (2 ft.) electric railroads equipped with electric locomotives and steel cars. These are used chiefly in transporting goods to and from railroad freight yards and in carrying coal to business houses. Excavated and waste material from new buildings is removed through the tunnels and disposed of, permitting the work of construction to go on without interruption. In 1914 the Chicago Utilities company, which now owns the tunnel system, had in operation 117 electric motors and 3,000 coal, freight and other cars. In addition it had charge of some 24,000 telephones.

The original franchise for the tunnel system was granted Feb. 20, 1899, to the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company, which was organized in 1898 by A. G. Wheeler and associates for the purpose of establishing an independent telephone system. By an amendatory ordinance granted July 15, 1903, the company was given the right to construct and operate a subway system for the transportation of mail matter, newspapers, packages and freight generally. The tunnels are 19 feet below city datum or 33 feet below the surface of the streets, the trunk line tunnels being limited in size to 12 feet 9 inches in width by 14 feet in height, and the smaller ones to 6 feet in width and 7 feet 6 inches in height. Part of the tunnel system was put into operation Aug. 15, 1906, but the whole of it was not in use until Sept. 1, 1907.

The Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company was succeeded in October, 1903, by the Illinois Tunnel company, which was followed in November, 1904, by the Chicago Subway company. The property of the Subway company and underlying concerns was acquired in April, 1912, by the Chicago Utilities company, the authorized capital stock of which is $53,000,000.

TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Washington Street—Built 1867-1869; length, 1,605 feet; cost $517,000; rebuilt 1909-1911.

LaSalle Street—Built 1869-1871; length, 1,890 feet; cost $566,000; rebuilt 1909-1912; length, 2,000 feet; cost $1,200,000.

Van Buren Street—Built 1891-1892; length, 1,514 feet; cost $1,000,000; rebuilt 1909-1912.

All used for street railway purposes.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES.

[From federal census reports.]

SUMMARY BY YEARS.

1800	2,358	1840	476,183	1870	2,539,891	1900	4,821,550
1810	12,282	1850	851,470	1880	3,077,871	1910	5,638,591
1820	55,162	1860	1,711,951	1890	3,826,351	1920	6,485,280
1830	157,445						

BY COUNTIES, 1800-1840.

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Adams	.....	2,186	14,476
Alexander	626	1,390	3,313
Bond	2,931	3,124	5,060
Boone	.....	.....	1,705
Brown	.....	.....	4,183
Bureau	.....	.....	3,067
Calhoun	.....	1,090	1,741
Carroll	.....	.....	1,023
Cass	.....	.....	2,981
Champaign	.....	.....	1,475
Christian	.....	.....	1,878
Clark	931	3,940	7,453
Clay	.....	755	3,228
Clinton	.....	2,330	3,718
Coles	.....	.....	9,616
Cook	.....	.....	10,201
Crawford	2,999	3,117	4,422
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb	.....	.....	1,697
DeWitt	.....	.....	3,247
Douglas	.....	.....	.....
DuPage	.....	.....	3,535
Edgar	.....	4,071	8,225
Edwards	3,444	1,649	3,070
Effingham	.....	.....	1,675
Fayette	.....	2,704	6,238
Ford	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	1,763	4,083	3,682
Fulton	.....	1,841	13,142
Gallatin	3,155	7,405	10,760
Greene	.....	7,674	11,951
Grundy	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	2,616	3,945
Hancock	.....	483	9,946
Hardin	.....	.....	1,378
Henderson	.....	.....	.....
Henry	.....	41	1,260
Iroquois	.....	.....	1,695
Jackson	1,542	1,828	3,566
Jasper	.....	.....	1,472
Jefferson	691	2,555	5,762
Jersey	.....	.....	4,535
Jo Daviess	.....	2,111	6,180
Johnson	843	1,596	3,626
Kane	.....	.....	6,501
Kankakee	.....	.....	.....
Kendall	.....	.....	.....
Knox	.....	274	7,060
Lake	.....	.....	7,654
LaSalle	.....	.....	9,348
Lawrence	.....	3,668	7,092
Lee	.....	.....	2,035
Livingston	.....	.....	759
Logan	.....	.....	2,333
Macon	.....	1,122	3,039
Macoupin	.....	1,990	7,826
Madison	13,550	6,221	14,433
Marion	.....	2,125	4,752
Marshall	.....	.....	1,849
Mason	.....	.....	.....
Massac	.....	.....	.....
McDonough	.....	.....	5,308
McHenry	.....	.....	2,578
McLean	.....	.....	6,565
Menard	.....	.....	4,431
Mercer	.....	26	2,352
Monroe	1,516	2,000	4,481
Montgomery	.....	2,953	4,490
Morgan	.....	12,714	19,547
Moultrie	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	.....	.....	3,479
Peoria	.....	.....	6,153
Perry	.....	1,215	3,222
Piatt	.....	.....	.....
Pike	.....	2,396	11,728
Pope	2,610	3,316	4,094
Pulaski	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	.....	1,310	2,131
Randolph	3,492	4,429	7,944
Richland	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	.....	.....	2,610
Saline	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	.....	12,960	14,716
Schuyler	.....	2,959	6,972
Scott	.....	.....	6,215
Shelby	.....	2,972	6,659
Stark	.....	.....	1,573
St. Clair	5,248	7,078	13,631
Stephenson	.....	.....	2,800
Tazewell	.....	4,716	7,221
Union	2,362	3,239	5,524
Vermilion	.....	5,836	9,303
Wabash	.....	2,710	4,240
Warren	.....	308	6,739
Washington	.....	1,547	4,675	4,810
Wayne	.....	1,114	2,553	5,123
White	.....	4,828	6,091	7,919
Whiteside	.....	.....	.....	2,514
Will	.....	.....	.....	10,167
Williamson	.....	.....	.....	2,457
Winnebago	.....	.....	.....	4,609
Woodford	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note—In 1800 and 1810 the territory of Illinois contained but two organized counties, Randolph and St. Clair. In 1800 the population of Randolph county was 1,103 and of St. Clair 1,255, total 2,358; in 1810 Randolph 7,275 and St. Clair 5,007, total 12,282.

BY COUNTIES, 1850-1920.

Counties.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Adams	26,508	41,323	56,362	59,148	61,188	67,058	64,588	62,188
Alexander	2,484	4,707	10,564	14,809	16,563	19,384	22,741	23,980
Bond	6,144	9,815	13,152	14,873	14,550	16,708	17,075	16,045
Boone	7,624	11,678	12,942	11,527	12,203	15,791	15,481	15,322
Brown	7,198	9,938	12,205	13,044	11,951	11,557	10,397	9,336
Bureau	8,841	26,426	34,415	33,189	35,014	41,112	43,975	42,648
Calhoun	3,231	5,144	6,562	7,471	7,652	8,917	8,610	8,245
Carroll	4,586	11,733	16,705	16,985	18,320	18,963	18,035	19,345
Cass	7,253	11,325	11,580	14,494	15,963	17,222	17,372	17,896
Champaign	2,649	14,629	32,737	40,869	42,159	47,622	51,829	56,959
Christian	3,203	10,492	20,363	28,232	30,531	32,790	34,594	38,458
Clark	9,522	14,987	18,719	21,900	21,899	24,033	23,517	21,165
Clay	4,289	9,336	15,875	16,195	16,772	19,553	18,661	17,684
Clinton	5,139	10,941	16,285	18,718	17,411	19,824	22,832	22,947
Coles	9,335	14,203	25,535	27,055	30,093	34,146	34,517	35,108
Cook	43,385	144,954	349,966	607,719	1,191,922	1,838,735	2,405,233	3,053,017
Crawford	7,133	11,551	13,889	16,190	17,283	19,240	26,281	22,771
Cumberland	3,718	8,311	12,223	13,762	15,443	16,124	14,281	12,858

Counties.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
DeKalb	7,540	19,086	23,265	26,774	27,066	31,756	33,457	31,339
DeWitt	5,002	10,820	14,768	17,014	17,011	18,927	18,906	19,252
Douglas	.....	7,140	13,484	15,857	17,669	19,097	19,591	19,604
DuPage	9,290	14,701	16,685	19,187	22,551	28,196	33,432	42,120
Edgar	10,692	16,925	21,450	25,504	26,787	28,273	27,336	25,769
Edwards	3,524	7,454	7,565	8,600	9,444	10,345	10,049	9,431
Effingham	3,799	7,816	15,653	18,924	19,358	20,465	20,055	19,556
Fayette	8,075	11,189	19,638	23,243	23,367	28,065	28,075	26,187
Ford	.....	1,979	9,103	15,105	17,035	18,259	17,096	16,466
Franklin	5,681	9,393	12,652	16,129	17,138	19,675	25,943	57,293
Fulton	22,508	33,338	38,291	41,249	43,110	46,201	49,549	48,163
Gallatin	5,418	8,055	11,134	12,862	14,935	15,836	14,628	12,856
Greene	12,429	16,093	20,277	23,014	23,791	23,402	22,363	22,883
Grundy	3,023	10,379	14,928	16,738	21,024	24,136	24,162	18,580
Hamilton	6,362	9,915	13,014	16,712	17,800	20,197	18,227	15,920
Hancock	14,652	29,061	35,935	35,352	31,907	32,215	30,638	28,523
Hardin	2,887	3,759	5,113	6,024	7,234	7,448	7,015	7,533
Henderson	4,612	9,501	12,582	10,755	9,876	10,836	9,724	9,770
Henry	3,809	20,660	35,506	36,609	33,338	40,049	41,730	45,162
Iroquois	4,149	12,325	25,782	35,457	35,167	38,014	35,543	34,841
Jackson	5,862	9,589	19,634	22,508	27,809	33,871	35,143	37,091
Jasper	3,220	8,364	11,238	14,516	18,188	20,160	18,157	16,064
Jefferson	8,109	12,965	17,864	20,686	22,590	28,133	29,111	28,480
Jersey	7,354	12,051	15,054	15,546	14,810	14,612	13,954	12,682
Jo Daviess	18,604	27,325	27,820	27,534	25,101	24,533	22,657	21,917
Johnson	4,114	9,342	11,248	13,079	15,013	15,667	14,331	12,022
Kane	16,703	30,062	39,091	44,956	65,061	78,792	91,862	99,499
Kankakee	.....	15,412	24,352	24,961	28,732	37,154	40,753	44,940
Kendall	7,730	13,074	12,399	13,084	12,106	11,467	10,777	10,074
Knox	13,278	28,663	39,522	38,360	38,752	43,612	46,159	46,727
Lake	14,226	18,257	21,914	21,299	24,235	34,504	55,058	74,285
LaSalle	17,815	48,332	69,792	70,420	80,798	87,776	90,132	92,925
Lawrence	6,121	9,214	12,533	13,633	14,693	16,523	22,661	21,380
Lee	5,292	17,691	27,171	27,494	26,187	29,894	27,750	28,004
Livingston	1,552	11,637	31,471	38,450	38,455	42,035	40,465	39,070
Logan	5,128	14,272	23,053	25,041	25,489	28,680	30,216	29,562
Macon	3,988	13,738	26,481	30,671	30,083	44,003	54,186	65,175
Macoupin	12,355	24,602	32,726	37,705	40,380	42,256	50,685	57,274
Madison	20,441	31,351	44,131	50,141	51,535	64,694	89,847	106,895
Marion	6,720	12,739	20,622	23,691	24,341	30,446	35,094	37,497
Marshall	5,180	13,437	16,596	15,036	13,653	16,370	15,679	14,760
Mason	5,021	10,931	16,184	16,244	16,067	17,491	17,377	16,634
Massac	4,092	6,213	9,581	10,443	11,314	13,110	14,200	13,559
McDonough	7,616	20,069	26,509	27,984	27,467	28,312	26,887	27,074
McHenry	14,918	22,089	23,762	24,914	26,114	29,759	32,509	33,164
McLean	10,163	28,772	53,988	60,115	63,036	67,843	68,008	70,107
Menard	6,349	9,584	11,735	13,028	13,120	14,336	12,796	11,694
Mercer	5,246	15,042	18,769	19,501	18,545	20,944	19,723	18,800
Monroe	7,679	12,832	12,982	13,682	12,948	13,847	13,508	12,839
Montgomery	6,277	13,979	25,314	28,086	30,003	30,836	35,311	41,403
Morgan	16,064	22,112	28,463	31,519	32,636	35,006	34,420	33,567
Moultrie	2,334	6,385	10,385	13,705	14,481	15,224	14,630	14,839
Ogle	10,020	22,888	27,492	29,946	28,710	29,129	27,864	26,830
Peoria	17,547	36,601	47,540	55,419	70,378	88,608	100,255	111,710
Perry	5,278	9,552	13,723	16,008	17,529	19,830	22,088	22,901
Piatt	1,696	6,127	10,953	15,583	17,062	17,706	16,376	15,714
Pike	18,819	27,249	30,768	33,761	31,000	31,595	28,622	26,866
Pope	3,975	6,742	11,437	13,256	14,017	13,585	11,215	9,625
Pulaski	2,264	3,943	8,752	9,507	11,355	14,554	15,650	14,629
Putnam	3,924	5,587	6,280	6,555	4,730	4,746	7,561	7,579
Randolph	11,079	17,205	20,859	25,691	25,049	28,001	29,120	29,109
Richland	3,012	9,711	12,803	15,546	15,019	16,391	15,970	14,044
Rock Island	6,938	21,005	29,783	38,314	41,917	55,249	70,404	92,297
Saline	5,588	9,331	12,714	15,940	19,342	21,686	30,204	38,353
Sangamon	19,228	32,274	46,352	52,902	61,195	71,593	91,029	100,262
Schuyler	10,573	14,684	17,419	16,249	16,013	16,129	14,852	13,285
Scott	7,914	9,069	10,530	10,745	10,304	10,455	10,067	9,489
Shelby	7,807	14,613	25,476	30,282	31,191	32,126	31,693	29,601
Stark	3,710	9,004	10,751	11,209	9,982	10,186	10,098	9,693
St. Clair	20,180	37,694	51,068	61,850	66,571	86,685	119,870	136,520
Stephenson	11,667	25,112	30,608	31,970	31,338	34,933	36,821	37,743
Tazewell	12,052	21,470	27,903	29,679	29,556	33,221	34,027	38,540
Union	7,615	11,181	17,518	18,100	21,549	22,619	21,856	20,249
Vermilion	11,402	19,800	30,388	41,600	49,905	65,635	77,996	86,162
Wabash	4,690	7,313	8,841	9,945	11,866	12,583	14,914	14,034
Warren	8,176	18,336	23,174	22,940	21,281	23,163	23,313	21,488
Washington	6,953	13,731	17,599	21,117	19,262	19,526	18,759	18,035
Wayne	6,825	12,223	10,758	21,297	23,806	27,626	25,697	22,772
White	8,925	12,403	16,846	23,089	25,005	25,386	23,052	20,081
Whiteside	5,361	18,737	27,503	30,888	30,854	34,710	34,507	36,174
Will	16,703	29,389	43,013	53,424	62,007	74,764	84,371	92,911
Williamson	7,216	12,241	17,329	19,326	22,226	27,796	45,093	61,092
Winnebago	11,773	24,491	29,301	30,518	39,938	47,845	63,153	90,929
Woodford	4,415	13,282	18,956	21,630	21,429	21,822	20,506	19,340

CHANGES IN POPULATION OF ILLINOIS COUNTIES (1910-1920).

[From federal census report, 1921.]

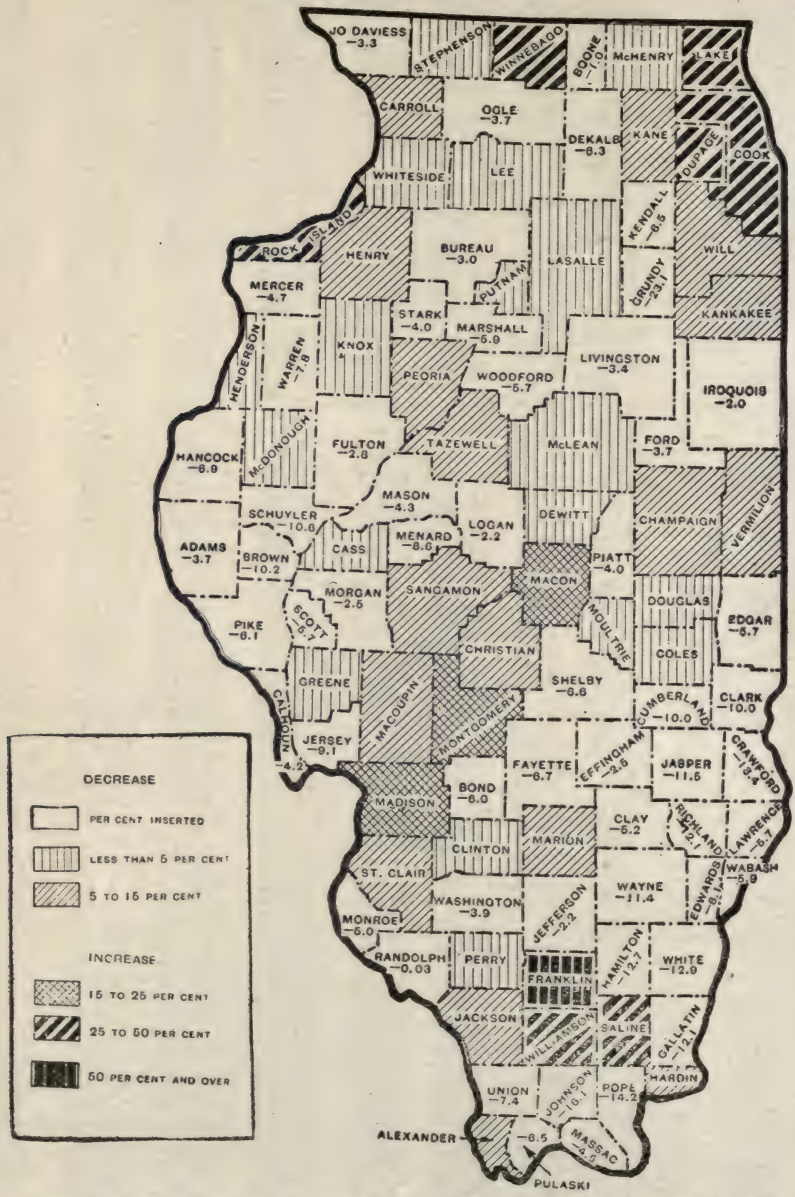


DIAGRAM SHOWING PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN DECADE.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.

By Cities and Villages.

In 1920 there were in Illinois 4,405,678 persons living in cities, towns and villages of from 2,500 to 1,000,000 or more inhabitants, and were therefore classified by the federal census bureau as in urban territory. Those living in cities, towns and villages of less than 2,500 inhabitants or in the country were classified as residing in rural territory. The proportion of the population of Illinois living in places of 2,500 or more increased from 54.3 per cent in 1900 to 61.7 per cent in 1910 and to 67.9 per cent in 1920. The number of cities, towns and villages classified according to population 1920 was as follows:

Inhabitants.	No.	Inhabitants.	No.
Less than 2,500..	939	25,000 to 50,000	12
2,500 to 5,000..	81	50,000 to 100,000	4
5,000 to 10,000..	47	1,000,000 or more	1
10,000 to 25,000	27	Total	1,111

Urban and Rural Population by Counties (1920).

County.	Urban.	Rural.	Per cent Urban.
Adams	35,978	26,210	57.9
Alexander	15,203	8,777	63.4
Bond	3,091	12,954	19.3
Boone	7,804	7,518	50.9
Bureau	13,144	29,504	30.8
Carroll	5,237	14,108	27.1
Cass	7,111	10,785	39.7
Champaign	26,117	30,842	45.9
Christian	11,928	26,530	31.0
Clay	3,558	14,126	20.1
Clinton	789	22,158	3.4
Coles	20,167	14,941	57.4
Cook	2,964,403	88,614	97.1
Crawford	3,375	19,396	14.8
DeKalb	11,473	19,866	36.6
DeWitt	5,898	13,354	30.6
Douglas	2,564	17,040	13.1
DuPage	25,464	16,656	60.5
Edgar	7,985	17,784	31.0
Effingham	4,024	15,532	20.6
Fayette	3,316	22,871	12.7
Ford	3,033	13,433	18.4
Franklin	25,773	31,520	45.0
Fulton	13,559	34,604	28.2
Greene	5,882	17,001	25.7
Grundy	4,505	14,075	24.2
Henry	22,375	22,787	49.5
Iroquois	2,817	32,024	8.1
Jackson	16,970	20,121	45.8
Jefferson	9,815	18,665	34.5
Jersey	3,839	8,843	30.3
Jo Daviess	4,742	17,175	21.6
Kane	74,896	24,603	75.3
Kankakee	16,753	28,187	37.3
Knox	26,555	20,172	56.8
LaSalle	58,974	33,951	63.5
Lake	40,469	33,816	54.5
Lawrence	5,080	16,300	23.8
Lee	8,191	19,813	29.2
Livingston	9,196	29,874	23.5
Logan	11,882	17,680	40.2
McDonough	9,430	17,644	34.8
McHenry	8,817	24,347	26.6
McLean	33,868	36,239	48.3
Macon	43,818	21,357	67.2
Macoupin	26,803	30,471	46.8
Madison	69,797	37,098	65.3
Marion	15,159	22,338	40.4
Marshall	2,503	12,257	17.0
Mason	3,614	13,020	21.7
Massac	5,055	8,504	37.3
Montgomery	14,754	26,649	35.6
Morgan	15,713	17,854	46.8
Moultrie	2,532	12,307	17.1
Ogle	3,310	23,520	12.3
Peoria	79,936	31,774	71.6
Perry	9,934	12,967	43.4
Pulaski	5,417	9,212	37.0
Randolph	6,244	22,865	21.5
Richland	4,491	9,553	32.0
Rock Island	77,127	15,170	83.6
St. Clair	91,590	44,930	67.1
Saline	12,129	26,224	31.6
Sangamon	61,843	38,419	61.7
Shelby	3,568	26,033	12.1
Stephenson	19,669	18,074	52.1
Tazewell	12,086	26,454	31.4
Union	3,019	17,230	14.9
Vermilion	46,529	39,633	54.0
Wabash	7,456	6,578	53.1
Warren	8,116	13,372	37.8
Wayne	2,754	20,018	12.1
White	2,667	17,414	13.3
Whiteside	14,109	22,065	39.0
Will	41,126	51,785	44.3
Williamson	31,109	29,983	50.9
Winnebago	65,651	25,278	72.2
All other counties*..	.....	346,756	....
Total	4,405,678	2,079,602	67.9

*Comprises all counties in which there were no incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1920. These counties are Brown, Calhoun, Clark, Cumberland, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henderson, Jasper, Johnson, Kendall, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Piatt, Pike, Pope, Putnam, Schuyler, Scott, Stark, Washington and Woodford.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS CITIES AND VILLAGES.

[From federal census report.]

The following table shows the population of all incorporated places in Illinois in 1920 and 1910. Cities are indicated by a (c) and towns by a (t). All other places are villages. A blank indicates that the place was not incorporated in 1910.

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Abingdon, c., Knox	2,721	2,464
Addieville, Washington	280	269
Addison, DuPage	510	579
Adeline, Ogle	140	155
Albany, Whiteside	491	618
Albion, c., Edwards	1,584	1,281
Aledo, c., Mercer	2,231	2,144
Alexis, Mercer-Warren	830	829
Algonquin, McHenry	693	642
Alhambra, Madison	354	433
Allendale, Wabash	451	
Allenville, Moultrie	286	245
Allerton, Cham.-Vermil	371	379
Alma, Marion	366	380
Alpha, Henry	281	358
Altamont c., Effingham	1,352	1,328
Alto Pass, Union	500	551
Alton, c., Madison	24,682	17,528
Altona, Knox	506	528
Alvin, Vermilion	386	319
Amboy, c., Lee	1,944	1,749
Andalusia, Rock Island	228	299
Andover, Henry	281	222
Anna, c., Union	3,019	2,809
Annawan, Henry	429	398
Antioch, Lake	775	682
Apple River, Jo Daviess	484	581
Arcola, c., Douglas	1,831	2,100
Area, Lake	420	358
Arenzville, Cass	479	518
Argenta, Macon	528	519
Arlington, Bureau	284	370
Arlington Heights, Cook	2,250	1,943
Armington, Tazewell	368	327
Aroma Park, Kankakee	266	261
Arrowsmith, McLean	344	366
Arthur, Douglas-Moultrie	998	1,080
Ashkum, Iroquois	375	416
Ashland, Cass	1,122	1,096
Ashley, c., Washington	751	913

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Ashmore, Coles	548	511
Ashton, Lee	882	779
Assumption, c., Christian	1,852	1,918
Astoria, Fulton	1,340	1,357
Athens, c., Menard	1,241	1,340
Atkinson, Henry	778	805
Atlanta, c., Logan	1,173	1,367
Atwood, Douglas-Piatt	883	659
Auburn, c., Sangamon	2,660	1,814
Augusta, Hancock	1,085	1,146
Aurora, c., Kane	36,397	29,807
Ava, c., Jackson	626	780
Averyville, Peoria	3,815	2,668
Aviston, Clinton	389	397
Avon, Fulton	877	865
Baalton (Meekin P. O.) Stephenson	187	144
Baldwin, Randolph	353	358
Barclay, Sangamon	51	252
Bardolph, McDonough	352	285
Barrington, Cook-Lake	1,743	1,444
Barry, c., Pike	1,490	1,647
Bartelso, Clinton	246	344
Bartlett, Cook	371	408
Bartonville, Peoria	1,588	1,536
Basco, Hancock	267	255
Batavia, c., Kane	4,395	4,436
Batchtown, Calhoun	273	300
Bath, Mason	408	475
Baylis, Pike	388	385
Beardstown, c., Cass	7,111	6,107
Beaverville, Iroquois	402	401
Beckemeyer, Clinton	1,153	764
Beecher, Will	609	543
Beecher City, Effingham	328	355
Belgium, Vermilion	489	433
Belknap, Johnson	424	404
Belle Prairie City, Hamilton	78	87
Belle Rive, Jefferson	311	312
Belleville, c., St. Clair	24,823	21,122
Bellflower, McLean	441	394
Bellmont, Wabash	464	550
Bellwood, Cook	1,881	943
Belvidere, c., Boone	7,804	7,253
Bement, Piatt	1,663	1,530
Benld, Macoupin	3,316	1,912
Bensenville, DuPage	650	443
Benson, Woodford	414	362
Bentley, Hancock	136	89
Benton, c., Franklin	7,201	2,675
Berlin, Sangamon	241	251
Berwyn, c., Cook	14,150	5,841
Bethalto, Madison	471	447
Bethany, Moultrie	842	859
Beulah Heights, Saline	549	...
Biggsville, Henderson	425	400
Bingham, Fayette	192	191
Birds, Lawrence	290	382
Bishop Hill, Henry	274	289
Blandinsville, McDonough	1,002	987
Bloomingdale, DuPage	448	462
Bloomington, c., McLean	28,725	25,768
Blue Island, c., Cook	11,424	8,043
Blue Mound, Macon	881	900
Bluffs, Scott	1,009	766
Bolton Saline-Williamson	456	485
Bone Gap, Edwards	455	517
Bonfield, Kankakee	126	162
Bourbonnais, Kankakee	620	611
Bowen, Hancock	715	606
Braceville, Grundy	303	971
Bradford, Stark	915	770
Bradley, Kankakee	2,128	1,942
Braidwood, c., Will	1,297	1,958
Breese, c., Clinton	2,399	2,128
Bridgeport, c., Lawrence	2,229	2,703
Brighton, Jersey-Macoupin	586	595
Brimfield, Peoria	617	576
Bristol, Kendall	415	394
Broadlands, Champaign	384	480
Broadview, Cook	430	...
Broadwell, Logan	209	246
Brocton, Edgar	562	558

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Brookfield, Cook	3,589	2,186
Brooklyn, St. Clair	1,685	1,569
Brookport, c., Massac	1,098	1,443
Brookville, (Drake Creek P.O.) Vermilion	242	398
Broughton, Hamilton	506	470
Browning, Schuyler	456	551
Browns, Edwards	388	419
Brownstown, Fayette	518	415
Brussels, Calhoun	280	283
Bryant, Fulton	482	237
Buckingham, Kankakee	165	272
Buckley, Iroquois	461	495
Buckner, Franklin	1,827	...
Buda, Bureau	796	887
Buffalo, Sangamon	475	475
Bulpitt, Christian	470	...
Buncombe, Johnson	280	...
Bunker Hill, Macoupin	977	1,046
Bureau, Bureau	682	534
Burksville, Monroe	173	187
Burlington, Kane	209	282
Burnham, Cook	795	328
Burr Oak, Cook	1,237	...
Bush, Williamson	962	565
Bushnell, c., McDonough	2,716	2,619
Butler, Montgomery	275	233
Byron, c., Ogle	855	932
Cabery, Ford-Kankakee	299	321
Cable, Mercer	79	360
Cairo, c., Alexander	15,203	15,548
Calhoun, Richland	230	...
Camargo, Douglas	336	323
Cambridge, Henry	1,335	1,272
Camp Point, Adams	994	1,148
Campbell Hill, Jackson	366	414
Campus, Livingston	228	241
Canton, c., Fulton	10,928	10,453
Cantrall, Sangamon	187	318
Capron, Boone	550	562
Carbon Cliff, Rock Island	400	366
Carbon Hill, Grundy	281	820
Carbondale, c., Jackson	6,267	5,411
Cardiff, Livingston	152	1,031
Carlinville, c., Macoupin	5,212	3,616
Carlyle, c., Clinton	2,027	1,982
Carmi, c., White	2,667	2,833
Carpentersville, Kane	1,036	1,128
Carrier Mills, Saline	2,343	1,558
Carrollton, c., Greene	2,020	2,323
Carterville, c., Williamson	3,404	2,971
Carthage, c., Hancock	2,129	2,373
Cary, McHenry	463	679
Casey, c., Clark	2,189	2,157
Caseyville, St. Clair	675	613
Catlin, Vermilion	931	952
Cave in Rock, Hardin	349	306
Cedar Point, LaSalle	686	545
Cedarville, Stephenson	258	311
Central City, c., Grundy	56	287
Central City, Marion	1,248	1,179
Centralia, c., Clinton-Marion	12,491	9,680
Cerro Gordo, Piatt	1,003	876
Chadwick, Carroll	582	527
Champaign, c., Champaign	15,873	12,421
Chandlerville, Cass	909	884
Chapin, Morgan	565	552
Charleston, c., Coles	6,615	5,884
Chatham, Sangamon	848	666
Chatsworth, Livingston	1,087	1,112
Chebanse, Iroq.-Kankakee	541	590
Chenoa, c., McLean	1,311	1,314
Cherry, Bureau	1,265	1,048
Cherry Valley, Winnebago	480	433
Chester, c., Randolph	2,904	2,747
Chesterfield, Macoupin	363	364
Chicago, c., Cook	2,701,705	2,185,283
Chicago Heights, c., Cook	19,653	14,525
Chicago Ridge, Cook	176	...
Chillicothe, c., Peoria	1,986	1,851
Chrisman, c., Edgar	1,101	1,193
Christopher, c., Franklin	3,830	1,825
Cicero, t., Cook	44,995	14,557
Cisco, Piatt	345	379

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Cisne, Wayne	526	373
Cissna Park, Iroquois	670	652
Claremont, Richland	186	186
Clarke City, Kankakee	14	230
Clay City, Clay	648	837
Clayton, Adams	1,038	940
Clifton, Iroquois	638	634
Clinton, c., DeWitt	5,898	5,165
Coal City, c., Grundy	1,744	2,667
Coal Valley, Rock Island	184	190
Coalton, Montgomery	991	...
Coatsburg, Adams	185	262
Cobden, Union	944	988
Coffeen, Montgomery	945	980
Colchester, c., McDonough	1,387	1,445
Coleta, Whiteside	174	...
Colfax, McLean	976	965
Collinsville, c., Madison	9,753	7,478
Colona, Henry	211	217
Colp, Williamson	584	...
Columbia, Monroe	1,592	2,076
Columbus, Adams	141	134
Compton, Lee	283	387
Concord, Morgan	318	...
Cooksville, McLean	297	332
Cordova, Rock Island	271	324
Cornell, Livingston	528	536
Cortland, DeKalb	238	207
Coulterville, Randolph	1,407	949
Cowden, Shelby	711	711
Crainville, Williamson	557	446
Creal Springs, c., Williamson	1,002	936
Crescent City, Iroquois	310	341
Creston, Ogle	327	323
Crete, Will	945	840
Crossville, White	558	574
Crotty, LaSalle	994	1,005
Crystal Lake, c., McHenry	2,249	1,242
Cuba, c., Fulton	1,484	2,019
Cullom, Livingston	631	579
Cutler, Perry	363	324
Cypress, Johnson	438	311
Dahlgren, Hamilton	693	654
Dakota, t., Stephenson	248	227
Dallas City, c., Hancock-Henderson	1,140	1,288
Dalton City, c., Moultrie	446	400
Dana, LaSalle	251	254
Danforth, Iroquois	398	410
Danvers, McLean	616	593
Danville, c., Vermilion	33,776	27,871
Davis, Stephenson	337	352
Dawson, Sangamon	602	620
DeKalb, c., DeKalb	7,871	8,102
DeLand, Piatt	542	503
DeSoto, Jackson	703	644
DeWitt, DeWitt	263	220
Decatur, c., Macon	48,818	31,140
Deer Creek, Tazewell	344	332
Deerfield, Lake	610	476
Delavan, c., Tazewell	1,191	1,175
Depue, Bureau	2,525	1,339
DesPlaines, Cook	3,451	2,348
Detroit, Pike	129	127
Diamond, Grundy	85	255
Dieterich, Effingham	522	493
Divernon, Sangamon	2,382	1,519
Dixon, c., Lee	8,191	7,216
Dolton, Cook	2,076	1,869
Dongola, Union	660	702
Donnellson, Bond-Montg	403	405
Donovan, Iroquois	410	346
Dorchester, Macoupin	179	102
Dorrisville, Saline	1,740	1,184
Dover, Bureau	165	181
Dowell, Jackson	422	...
Downers Grove, DuPage	3,543	2,601
Downs, McLean	295	...
Dubois, Washington	443	351
Dupo, St. Clair	1,393	433
Duquoin, c., Perry	7,285	5,454
Durand, Winnebago	549	527
Dwight, Livingston	2,255	2,156
Earlville, c., LaSalle	1,012	1,059
East Alton, Madison	1,669	584
East Brooklyn, Grundy	204	446
Eagerville, Macoupin	378	...
East Carondelet, St. Clair	311	312
East Dubuque, c., Jo Daviess	1,163	1,253
East Dundee, Kane	1,303	1,405
East Galesburg (Randall P. O.), Knox	566	753
East Hazel Crest, Cook	394	...
East Moline, c., Rock Island	8,675	2,665
East Peoria, Tazewell	2,214	1,493
East St. Louis, c., St. Clair	66,767	58,547
East Wenona, LaSalle	333	367
Easton, Mason	456	407
Eddyville, Pope	173	145
Edgewood, Effingham	428	419
Edinburg, Christian	823	918
Edwardsville, c., Madison	5,336	5,014
Effingham, c., Effingham	4,024	3,898
Eileen, Grundy	342	677
El Dara, Pike	165	195
El Paso, c., Woodford	1,638	1,470
Elburn, Kane	571	613
Eldorado, c., Saline	5,004	3,366
Eldred, Greene	298	241
Elgin, c., Cook-Kane	27,454	25,976
Elizabeth, Jo Daviess	687	703
Elizabethtown, Hardin	1,055	633
Elkhart, Logan	457	418
Elkville, Jackson	990	732
Elliott, Ford	344	371
Ellis Grove, Randolph	269	252
Ellisville, Fulton	244	218
Elmhurst, c., DuPage	4,594	2,360
Elmwood, c., Peoria	1,242	1,390
Elmwood Park, Cook	1,380	...
Elsah, Jersey	167	267
Elvaston, Hancock	204	250
Elwood, Will	212	211
Emden, Logan	462	411
Emington, Livingston	175	190
Enfield, White	929	927
Equality, Gallatin	1,332	1,180
Erie, Whiteside	957	804
Essex, Kankakee	278	342
Eureka, c., Woodford	1,559	1,525
Evanston, c., Cook	37,234	24,978
Evansville, Randolph	575	562
Evergreen Park, Cook	705	424
Ewing, Franklin	341	317
Exeter, Scott	167	201
Fairbury, c., Livingston	2,532	2,505
Fairfield, c., Wayne	2,754	2,479
Fairmont City, St. Clair	1,056	...
Fairmount, Vermilion	870	847
Fairview, Fulton	572	482
Fancher, Shelby	113	215
Farina, Fayette	701	774
Farmer City, DeWitt	1,678	1,603
Farmersville, Montgomery	513	533
Farmington, c., Fulton	2,631	2,421
Fayetteville, St. Clair	174	228
Ferris, Hancock	297	299
Fidelity, Jersey	155	211
Fieldon, Jersey	248	227
Fillmore, Montgomery	511	499
Findlay, Shelby	882	827
Fisher, Champaign	747	850
Fithian, Vermilion	482	386
Flanagan, Livingston	637	590
Flat Rock, Crawford	745	840
Flora, c., Clay	3,588	2,704
Fordville, (Energy P. O.) Williamson	792	385
Fordyce, Jackson	463	392
Forest City, Mason	314	306
Forest Park, Cook	10,768	6,594
Forest, Livingston	965	967
Forreston, Ogle	884	870
Fosterburg, Madison	70	90
Fox Lake, Lake	467	400
Fox River Grove, McHenry	193	...
Frankfort, Will	497	273

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Frankfort Heights, c., Franklin	3,423	...
Franklin, Morgan	611	696
Franklin Grove, Lee	589	572
Franklin Park, Cook	914	683
Freeburg, St. Clair	1,594	1,397
Freeman, Williamson	325	...
Freeport, c., Stephenson	19,669	17,567
Fulton, Whiteside	2,445	2,174
Galatia, Saline	863	745
Galena, c., Jo Daviess	4,742	4,835
Galesburg, c., Knox	23,834	22,089
Galva, c., Henry	2,974	2,498
Gardner, t., Grundy	937	946
Garrett, Douglas	270	290
Gaskins City, Saline	834	685
Gays, Moultrie	274	322
Geneseo, c., Henry	3,375	3,199
Geneva, c., Kane	2,803	2,451
Genoa, c., DeKalb	1,228	1,257
Georgetown, Vermilion	3,061	2,307
Germantown, Clinton	766	711
Gilson, c., Ford	2,234	2,086
Gilberts, Kane	152	268
Gillespie, c., Macoupin	4,063	2,241
Gilman, c., Iroquois	1,448	1,305
Girard, c., Macoupin	2,387	1,891
Gladstone, Henderson	450	385
Glasford, Peoria	645	625
Glasgow, Scott	235	215
Glen Carbon, Madison	1,323	1,220
Glen Ellyn, DuPage	2,851	1,763
Glencoe, Cook	3,381	1,899
Glenview, Cook	760	652
Glenwood, Cook	738	581
Godley, Grundy-Will	83	194
Golconda, t., Pope	1,242	1,088
Golden, Adams	654	579
Golden Gate, Wayne	265	311
Good Hope, McDonough	353	361
Goreville, Johnson	581	354
Grafton, c., Jersey	949	1,116
Grand Ridge, LaSalle	389	403
Grand Tower, c., Jackson	750	873
Granite City, c., Madison	14,757	9,903
Grant Park, Kankakee	459	692
Granville, Putnam	1,427	1,391
Grays Lake, Lake	736	603
Grayville, Edwards-White	1,749	1,940
Green Valley, Tazewell	446	...
Greenfield, c., Greene	1,149	1,161
Greenup, Cumberland	1,230	1,224
Greenview, Menard	755	921
Greenville, c., Bond	3,091	3,178
Gridley, McLean	720	750
Griggsville, c., Pike	1,343	1,262
Hainsville, Lake	84	66
Hamburg, Calhoun	352	335
Hamilton, c., Hancock	1,698	1,627
Hamletsburg, Pope	219	215
Hammond, Piatt	459	492
Hampshire, Kane	618	697
Hampton, Rock Island	460	348
Hanaford, Franklin	1,083	...
Hanna City, Peoria	975	...
Hanover, Jo Daviess	737	650
Hardin, Calhoun	694	654
Harmon, Lee	202	162
Harrisburg, c., Saline	7,125	5,309
Hartsburg, Logan	332	350
Harvard, c., McHenry	3,294	3,008
Harvel, Christian-Montg	351	396
Harvey, c., Cook	9,216	7,227
Havana, c., Mason	3,614	3,525
Hazel Crest, Cook	438	...
Hebron, McHenry	631	644
Hecker, Monroe	159	187
Henderson, Knox	156	171
Hennepin, Putnam	377	451
Henning, Vermilion	347	364
Henry, c., Marshall	1,637	1,687
Herrick, Shelby	601	618
Herrin, c., Williamson	10,986	6,861
Herscher, Kankakee	449	461
Hettick, Macoupin	298	306
Heyworth, McLean	851	681
Hidalgo, Jasper	193	190
Highland, c., Madison	2,902	2,675
Highland Park, c., Lake	6,167	4,209
Highwood, c., Lake	1,446	1,219
Hillsboro, c., Montgomery	5,074	3,424
Hillside, Cook	555	328
Hillview, Greene	577	309
Hinckley, DeKalb	665	661
Hindsboro, Douglas	463	498
Hinsdale, Cook-DuPage	4,042	2,451
Hodgkins, Cook	266	480
Holloway, Bureau	107	196
Homer, Champaign	978	1,086
Homewood, Cook	1,389	713
Hoopeston, c., Vermilion	5,451	4,698
Hooppole, Henry	381	...
Hopedale, Tazewell	556	586
Hoyleton, Washington	527	451
Hudson, t., McLean	309	375
Huey, Clinton	154	205
Hull, Pike	648	541
Humboldt, Coles	342	356
Hume, Edgar	609	572
Humphreys, Christian	913	...
Hunt City, Jasper	195	235
Huntley, McHenry	720	773
Hurst, c., Williamson	1,222	345
Hutsonville, Crawford	665	722
Illiopolis, Sangamon	814	849
Ina, t., Jefferson	398	484
Indianola, Vermilion	359	365
Industry, McDonough	604	580
Iola, Clay	279	...
Ipava, Fulton	720	652
Iroquois, Iroquois	276	286
Irving, Montgomery	519	678
Irvington, Washington	258	223
Irwin, Kankakee	102	74
Itasca, DuPage	339	333
Iuka, Marion	435	364
Ivesdale, Champaign-Piatt	390	436
Jacksonville, c., Morgan	15,713	15,326
Jeffersonville, Wayne	322	237
Jeisyville, Christian	428	...
Jerseyville, c., Jersey	3,839	4,113
Jewett, Cumberland	243	366
Johnsonville, Wayne	133	225
Johnston City, c., Williamson	7,137	3,248
Joliet, c., Will	38,442	34,670
Jonesboro, c., Union	1,090	1,169
Joppa, Massac	651	734
Joy, Mercer	529	516
Junction, Gallatin	321	300
Junction City (Sandoval P. O.) Marion	457	...
Justice, Cook	183	...
Kampsville, Calhoun	428	506
Kane, Greene	473	521
Kangley, LaSalle	261	380
Kankakee, c., Kankakee	16,753	13,986
Kansas, Edgar	944	945
Kappa, Woodford	149	142
Karnak, Pulaski	631	...
Kaskaskia, Randolph	152	142
Keensburg, Wabash	354	405
Keithsburg, c., Mercer	1,148	1,515
Kempton, Ford	266	269
Kenilworth, Cook	1,188	881
Kenney, DeWitt	504	570
Kewanee, c., Henry	16,026	9,307
Keyesport, Bond-Clinton	544	670
Kilbourne, Mason	393	424
Kincaid, Christian	1,453	...
Kinderhook, Pike	332	371
Kingston, DeKalb	235	294
Kingston Mines, Peoria	360	492
Kinmundy, c., Marion	898	997
Kinsman, Grundy	167	219
Kirkland, DeKalb	599	685
Kirkwood, Warren	882	926

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Knoxville, c., Knox	1,708	1,818
La Grange, Cook	6,525	5,282
La Grange Park, Cook	1,684	1,131
La Harpe, c., Hancock	1,323	1,349
La Moille, Bureau	547	555
La Prairie, t., Adams	174	187
La Rose, Marshall	171	155
La Salle, c., La Salle	13,050	11,537
Lacon, c., Marshall	1,464	1,495
Ladd, Bureau	2,040	1,910
La Fayette, Stark	258	287
Lake Bluff, Lake	819	726
Lake Forest, c., Lake	3,657	3,349
Lake Villa, Lake	407	342
Lake Zurich, Lake	316	304
Lanark, c., Carroll	1,297	1,175
Lansing, Cook	1,409	1,060
Latham, Logan	444	438
Lawrenceville, c., Lawrence	5,080	3,235
L'Erable, Iroquois	101	145
Leaf River, Ogle	388	469
Lebanon, c., St. Clair	1,883	1,907
Ledford, Saline	673	599
Lee, DeKalb-Lee	289	303
Leland, LaSalle	588	634
Lemont, Cook	2,322	2,284
Lena, t., Stephenson	1,149	1,168
Lenzburg, St. Clair	502	463
Lenore, LaSalle	189	203
Lerna, Coles	366	391
Leroy, c., McLean	1,680	1,702
Lewistown, c., Fulton	2,279	2,312
Lexington, c., McLean	1,301	1,318
Libertyville, Lake	2,125	1,724
Lima, Adams	213	797
Lincoln, c., Logan	11,882	10,892
Lisbon, Kendall	205	197
Litchfield, c., Montgomery	6,215	5,971
Little York, Warren	355	358
Littleton, Schuyler	300	...
Livingston, Madison	1,365	1,092
Loami, Sangamon	462	530
Lockport, c., Will	2,684	2,555
Loda, Iroquois	530	603
Lomax, Henderson	211	...
Lombard, DuPage	1,331	883
London Mills, Fulton-Knox	546	555
Long Point, Livingston	247	239
Longview, Champaign	273	257
Loraine, Adams	527	417
Lostant, LaSalle	911	458
Louisville, Clay	797	670
Lovington, Moultrie	1,479	1,011
Ludlow, Champaign	343	305
Lyndon, Whiteside	325	390
Lynville, Morgan	123	94
Lyons, Cook	2,564	1,483
McHenry, McHenry	1,146	1,031
McLean, McLean	697	707
McLeansboro, c., Hamilton	1,927	1,796
Macedonia, Franklin-Hamilton	210	285
Mackinaw, Tazewell	828	725
Macomb, c., McDonough	6,714	5,774
Macon, c., Macon	788	683
Madison, Madison	4,996	5,046
Maeystown, Monroe	270	284
Magnolia, Putnam	321	368
Mahomet, Champaign	649	565
Makanda, Jackson	310	400
Malden, Bureau	233	255
Malta, t., DeKalb	391	450
Manchester, Scott	456	480
Manhattan, Will	525	443
Manito, Mason	758	696
Manlius, Bureau	309	218
Mansfield, Piatt	669	681
Manteno, Kankakee	1,182	1,229
Maple Park, Kane	384	389
Maquon, Knox	441	472
Marengo, c., McHenry	1,758	1,936
Marietta, Fulton	512	329
Marine, Madison	676	685
Marion, c., Williamson	9,582	7,093
Marissa, St. Clair	1,900	2,004
Mark, Putnam	1,300	1,025
Maroa, c., Macon	1,193	1,160
Marseilles, c., LaSalle	3,391	3,291
Marshall, c., Clark	2,222	2,569
Martinsville, c., Clark	1,437	1,500
Martinton, Iroquois	250	312
Marysville, Vermilion	733	742
Maryville, Madison	836	729
Mascoutah, c., St. Clair	2,343	2,081
Mason City, c., Mason	1,880	1,842
Mason, Effingham	324	345
Matherville, Mercer	886	...
Matteson, Cook	485	461
Mattoon, c., Coles	13,552	11,456
Maunie, White	480	512
Maywood, Cook	12,072	8,033
Mazon, Grundy	442	471
Mechanicsburg, Sangamon	470	417
Media, Henderson	170	226
Medora, Macoupin	483	444
Melrose Park, Cook	7,147	4,806
Melvin, Ford	540	509
Mendon, Adams	645	640
Mendota, c., LaSalle	3,934	3,806
Meredosia, Morgan	810	951
Metamora, Woodford	683	694
Metcalf, Edgar	509	449
Metropolis, c., Massac	5,055	4,655
Middleton, Logan	587	751
Milan, Rock Island	850	727
Milford, Iroquois	1,466	1,316
Mill Creek, Union	209	221
Mill Shoals, White	356	700
Milledgeville, Carroll	746	630
Millersburg (Pierron P. O.). Bond-Madison	455	417
Millington, Kendall-LaSalle	212	223
Millstadt, St. Clair	907	1,140
Milton, Pike	348	330
Mineral, Bureau	308	349
Minier, Tazewell	789	690
Minonk, c., Woodford	2,109	2,070
Minooka, Grundy	314	361
Modesto, Macoupin	280	298
Modoc, Randolph	237	...
Mokena, Will	475	359
Moline, c., Rock Island	30,734	24,199
Momence, c., Kankakee	2,218	2,201
Monee, Will	395	411
Monmouth, c., Warren	8,116	9,128
Montgomery, Kane	463	371
Monticello, c., Piatt	2,280	1,981
Montrose, Effingham	334	347
Morris, c., Grundy	4,505	4,563
Morrison, c., Whiteside	3,000	2,410
Morrisonville, Christian	1,178	1,126
Morton, Tazewell	1,179	1,004
Morton Grove, Cook	1,079	836
Mound City, Pulaski	2,756	2,837
Mound Station, t. (Timewell, P. O.), Brown	267	194
Mounds, c., Pulaski	2,661	1,686
Mount Auburn, Christian	492	463
Mount Carmel, c., Wabash	7,456	6,934
Mount Carroll, c., Carroll	1,806	1,759
Mount Erie, Wayne	230	299
Mount Greenwood, Cook	1,441	276
Mount Morris, Ogle	1,250	1,132
Mount Olive, Macoupin	3,503	3,501
Mount Prospect, Cook	349	...
Mount Pulaski, c., Logan	1,510	1,511
Mount Sterling, c., Brown	1,932	1,986
Mount Vernon, c., Jefferson	9,815	8,007
Mount Zion, Macon	330	330
Moweaqua, Shelby	1,591	1,513
Muddy, Saline	336	...
Mulberry Grove, Bond	725	716
Muncie, Vermilion	248	251
Murphysboro, c., Jackson	10,703	7,485
Murrayville, Morgan	523	450

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Nameoki, Madison	1,181	...
Naperville, c., DuPage	3,830	3,449
Naples, t., Scott	384	457
Nashville, c., Washington	2,209	2,135
National City, St. Clair	426	253
Nauvoo, c., Hancock	972	1,020
Nebo, Pike	549	520
Neoga, Cumberland	1,149	1,074
Neponset, Bureau	476	542
New Athens, St. Clair	1,406	1,131
New Baden, Clinton	1,550	1,372
New Berlin, Sangamon	687	690
New Boston, c., Mercer	714	718
New Burnside, Johnson	309	369
New Canton, t., Pike	540	473
New Douglas, Madison	390	499
New Grand Chain, Pulaski	397	490
New Haven, Gallatin	570	514
New Holland, Logan	457	387
New Memphis, Clinton	252	243
New Minden, Washington	232	245
New Salem, Pike	262	260
Newark, Kendall	391	406
Newman, c., Douglas	1,225	1,264
Newton, c., Jasper	2,083	2,108
Niantic, Macon	613	685
Niles, Cook	1,258	569
Niles Center, Cook	763	568
Nilwood, Macoupin	449	401
Noble, Richland	580	618
Nokomis, c., Montgomery	3,465	1,872
Nora, Jo Daviess	213	251
Norman, t., McLean	5,143	4,024
Norris, Fulton	382	560
Norris City, White	1,300	1,055
North Aurora, Kane	458	352
North Chicago, Lake	5,839	3,306
North Chillicothe, Peoria	1,002	911
North City, Franklin	1,362	...
North Utica, LaSalle	1,037	976
Oak Lawn, Cook	489	287
Oak Park, Cook	39,858	19,444
Oakford, Menard	351	317
Oakland, c., Coles	1,210	1,159
Oakwood, Vermilion	573	423
Oblong, Crawford	1,547	1,482
Oconee, Shelby	318	293
Odell, Livingston	1,069	1,035
Odin, Marion	1,385	1,400
O'Fallon, c., St. Clair	2,379	2,018
Ogden, Champaign	448	428
Oglesby, c., LaSalle	4,135	3,194
Ohio, Bureau	874	527
Okawville, Washington	614	579
Old Marissa, St. Clair	232	314
Old Ripley, Bond	119	146
Olmsted, Pulaski	318	288
Olney, c., Richland	4,491	5,011
Omaha, Gallatin	449	586
Onarga, Iroquois	1,302	1,273
Oneida, c., Knox	563	589
Oquawka, Henderson	888	907
Orangeville, Stephenson	423	370
Oregon, c., Ogle	2,227	2,180
Orient City, Franklin	1,388	...
Orion, Henry	613	655
Orland Park, Cook	343	369
Oswego, Kendall	676	600
Ottawa, c., LaSalle	10,816	9,535
Otterville, t., Jersey	150	179
Owaneco, Christian	334	365
Palatine, Cook	1,210	1,144
Palestine, Crawford	1,803	1,399
Palmer, Christian	312	404
Palmyra, Macoupin	835	873
Palos Park, Cook	240	...
Pana, c., Christian	6,122	6,055
Panama, Bond-Montgomery	1,281	708
Panola, Woodford	98	108
Papineau, Iroquois	176	183
Paris, c., Edgar	7,985	7,664
Park Ridge, c., Cook	3,383	2,009
Patoka, Marion	508	676
Paw Paw, Lee	665	709
Pawnee, Sangamon	1,200	1,399
Paxton, c., Ford	3,033	2,912
Payson, Adams	453	467
Pearl, Pike	669	842
Pearl City, Stephenson	468	485
Pecatonica, Winnebago	1,088	1,022
Pekin, c., Tazewell	12,068	9,897
Peoria, c., Peoria	76,121	66,950
Peoria Heights, Peoria	1,111	582
Peotone, Will	1,090	1,207
Percy, Randolph	1,280	1,033
Perry, Pike	491	649
Peru, c., LaSalle	8,869	7,984
Pesotum, Champaign	478	376
Petersburg, c., Menard	2,432	2,587
Phillipstown, White	70	105
Philo, Champaign	544	562
Phoenix, Cook	1,933	679
Pinckneyville, c., Perry	2,649	2,722
Pingree Grove, Kane	115	135
Piper City, Ford	715	663
Pittsburg, Williamson	670	227
Pittsfield, c., Pike	2,129	2,095
Plainfield, Will	1,147	1,019
Plainville, Adams	245	251
Plano, c., Kendall	1,473	1,627
Pleasant Hill, Pike	433	576
Pleasant Plains, Sangamon	1,078	625
Plymouth, Hancock	900	829
Pocahontas, Bond	830	749
Polo, c., Ogle	1,867	1,828
Pontiac, c., Livingston	6,664	6,090
Pontoosue, Hancock	199	285
Poplar Grove, Boone	316	297
Port Byron, Rock Island	510	642
Posen, Cook	947	343
Prairie City, McDonough	638	719
Prairie du Rocher, Randolph	535	511
Princeton, c., Bureau	4,126	4,131
Princeville, Peoria	1,035	982
Prophetstown, Whiteside	1,159	1,083
Pulaski, Pulaski	518	592
Quincy, c., Adams	35,978	36,587
Raleigh, Saline	264	238
Ramsey, Fayette	772	769
Rankin, Vermilion	944	858
Ransom, LaSalle	402	370
Rantoul, Champaign	1,551	1,384
Rapids City, Rock Island	142	143
Raymond, Montgomery	868	881
Redbud, c., Randolph	1,141	1,240
Reddick, Kankakee-Livingston	239	288
Redmen, Edgar	234	240
Reeves, Williamson	779	658
Renault, Monroe	209	241
Reynolds, Mercer-R. Island	322	367
Richmond, McHenry	533	554
Richview, Washington	330	366
Ridge Farm, Vermilion	851	967
Ridgway, Gallatin	1,102	1,054
Ridott, Stephenson	187	173
Ripley, Brown	193	234
River Forest, Cook	4,358	2,456
River Grove, Cook	484	418
Riverdale, Cook	1,166	917
Riverside, Cook	2,532	1,702
Riverton, Sangamon	1,916	1,911
Riverview, Cook	334	312
Roanoke, Woodford	1,368	1,311
Robbins, Cook	431	...
Roberts, Ford	444	466
Robinson, c., Crawford	3,375	3,863
Rochelle, c., Ogle	3,310	2,732
Rochester, Sangamon	399	444
Rock City, Stephenson	159	122
Rock Falls, c., Whiteside	2,927	2,657
Rock Island, c., R. Island	35,177	24,335
Rockbridge, Greene	225	275
Rockdale, Will	1,478	1,101
Rockford, c., Winnebago	65,651	45,401
Rockton, Winnebago	899	841
Rockwood, Randolph	153	140
Rome, Jefferson	216	232
Romeoville, Will	74	98

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Roodhouse, c., Greene	2,928	2,171
Rose Hill, Jasper	202	229
Roseville, Warren	952	882
Rosiclare, Hardin	1,522	609
Rossville, Vermilion	1,588	1,422
Round Lake, Lake	251	182
Royalton, Franklin	2,043	357
Ruma, Randolph	100	138
Rushville, c., Schuyler	2,275	2,422
Russellville, Lawrence	200	257
Rutland, LaSalle	618	754
Sadorus, Champaign	113	336
Sailor Springs, Clay	284	388
St. Anne, Kankakee	1,067	1,065
St. Augustine, Knox	195	187
St. Charles, c., Kane	4,099	4,046
St. David, Fulton	1,189	915
St. Elmo, c., Fayette	1,337	1,227
St. Francisville, c., Lawrence	1,164	1,391
St. Jacob, Madison	485	534
St. John, Perry	353	370
St. Joseph, Champaign	772	681
St. Libory, St. Clair	289	328
St. Peter, Fayette	396	313
Ste. Marie, Jasper	351	450
Salem, c., Marion	3,457	2,669
Saline, Madison	222	112
San Jose, Logan-Mason	566	446
Sandoval, Marion	1,768	1,563
Sandwich, c., DeKalb	2,409	2,557
Saunemin, Livingston	360	357
Savanna, c., Carroll	5,237	3,691
Sawyerville, Macoupin	588	445
Saybrook, McLean	752	805
Scales Mound, Jo Daviess	356	388
Schiller Park, Cook	390	...
Schram City, Montgomery	1,200	516
Sciota, McDonough	195	160
Scottville, Macoupin	285	301
Seaton, Mercer	297	326
Seatonville, Bureau	534	1,370
Secor, Woodford	311	358
Sesser, c., Franklin	2,841	1,292
Shabbona, De Kalb	735	594
Shannon, Carroll	636	633
Shawneetown, c., Gallatin	1,368	1,863
Sheffield, Bureau	996	1,009
Shelbyville, c., Shelby	3,568	3,590
Sheldon, Iroquois	1,182	1,143
Sheridan, La Salle	476	506
Shermerville, Cook	554	441
Sherrard, Mercer	437	906
Shiloh, St. Clair	381	395
Shipman, t., Macoupin	333	392
Shumway, Effingham	269	291
Sibley, Ford	383	385
Sidell, Vermilion	800	741
Sidney, Champaign	516	481
Sigel, t., Shelby	292	308
Silvis, Rock Island	2,541	1,163
Simpson, Johnson	178	181
Sims, Wayne	429	399
Smithboro, Bond	277	301
Smithfield, Fulton	385	389
Smithon, St. Clair	357	380
Somonauk, De Kalb	540	591
Sorento, Bond	942	1,018
South Beloit, c., Winnebago	1,436	...
South Chicago Heights, Cook	949	552
South Elgin, Kane	559	580
South Holland, Cook	1,247	1,065
South Jacksonville, Morgan	435	...
South Pekin, Tazewell	944	...
South Wilmington Grundy	1,362	2,403
Sparland, Marshall	437	461
Sparta, c., Randolph	3,340	3,081
Spaulding, Sangamon	237	308
Spillertown, Williamson	240	249
Spring Bay, t., Woodford	89	119
Spring Forest, Cook	134	334
Spring Grove, McHenry	363	203
Spring Valley, c., Bureau	6,493	7,035
Springerton, White	318	418
Springfield, c., Sangamon	59,183	51,678
Standard, Putnam	980	793
Stanford, McLean	500	525
Staunton, c., Macoupin	6,027	5,048
Steeleville, Randolph	702	708
Steger, Cook-Will	2,304	2,161
Sterling, c., Whiteside	8,182	7,467
Steward, Lee	253	353
Stewardson, Shelby	731	720
Stickney, Cook	550	...
Stillman Valley, Ogle	313	...
Stockton, Jo Daviess	1,449	1,096
Stonington, Christian	1,466	1,118
Stoy, Crawford	249	488
Strasburg, Shelby	469	526
Strawn, Livingston	248	277
Streator, c., LaSalle	14,779	14,253
Stronghurst, Henderson	836	762
Sublette, Lee	262	287
Sullivan, c., Moultrie	2,532	2,621
Summerfield, St. Clair	277	337
Summit, Cook	4,019	949
Sumner, c., Lawrence	1,029	1,413
Swansea, St. Clair	1,048	889
Swedona, Mercer	46	97
Sycamore, c., De Kalb	3,602	3,926
Symerton, Will	69	157
Table Grove, Fulton	610	544
Tallula, Menard	761	742
Tamaroa, Perry	1,115	910
Tamms, Alexander	822	400
Tampico, Whiteside	788	849
Taylor Springs, Montgomery	1,526	380
Taylorville, c., Christian	5,806	5,446
Tennessee, McDonough	252	274
Tessville, Cook	355	359
Teutopolis, Effingham	728	592
Thawville, Iroquois	318	318
Thayer, Sangamon	1,254	1,012
Thebes, Alexander	857	717
Thomasboro, Champaign	261	321
Thompsonville, Franklin	577	573
Thomson, Carroll	495	487
Thornton, Cook	767	1,030
Tilden, Randolph	1,137	774
Tilton, Vermilion	909	710
Time, Pike	95	158
Tinley Park, Cook	493	309
Tiskilwa, Bureau	915	857
Toledo, t., Cumberland	787	900
Tolono, Champaign	693	760
Toluca, c., Marshall	2,503	2,407
Tonica, LaSalle	439	483
Topeka, Mason	109	130
Torino, Will	105	514
Toulon, c., Stark	1,235	1,208
Towanda, McLean	404	404
Tower Hill, Shelby	769	1,040
Tremont, Tazewell	976	782
Trenton, c., Clinton	1,200	1,694
Troy, c., Madison	1,312	1,447
Troy Grove, LaSalle	261	289
Tuscola, c., Douglas	2,564	2,453
Ullin, Pulaski	652	670
Union, McHenry	399	432
Urbain, Franklin	263	...
Urbana, c., Champaign	10,244	8,245
Valier, Franklin	876	...
Valmeyer, Monroe	406	...
Vandalia, c., Fayette	3,316	2,974
Varna, Marshall	359	406
Venedy, Washington	157	160
Venice, c., Madison	3,895	3,718
Vergennes, Jackson	305	342
Vermilion, Edgar	318	287
Vermont, Fulton	1,078	1,118
Vernon, Marion	230	333
Verona, Grundy	184	188
Versailles, t., Brown	627	557
Victoria, Knox	415	334
Vienna, c., Johnson	907	1,124
Villa Grove, Douglas	2,493	1,828
Villa Park, Du Page	854	...
Viola, Mercer	668	760
Virden, c., Macoupin	4,682	4,000

Place and county.	1920.	1910.
Virginia, c., Cass	1,501	1,501
Waggoner, Montgomery	307	270
Walnut, Bureau	771	763
Walshville, Montgomery	180	169
Waltonville, Jefferson	421	...
Wamac, Clinton-Marion-Wash'n	1,180	...
Wapella, De Witt	528	498
Warren, Jo Daviess	1,253	1,331
Warrensburg, Macon	490	504
Warsaw, c., Hancock	2,031	2,254
Washburn, Marshall-W'dford	830	777
Washington, c., Tazewell	1,643	1,530
Washington Park, St. Clair	1,516	...
Wataga, Knox	459	444
Waterloo, c., Monroe	1,930	2,091
Waterman, De Kalb	401	398
Watseka, c., Iroquois	2,817	2,476
Watson, Effingham	316	330
Wauconda, Lake	399	368
Waukegan, c., Lake	19,226	16,069
Waverly, c., Morgan	1,510	1,538
Wayne City, Wayne	561	620
Waynesville, De Witt	592	546
Weldon, De Witt	573	521
Wellington, Iroquois	288	295
Wenona, c., Marshall	1,203	1,442
Wenonah, Montgomery	299	...
West Brooklyn, Lee	190	266
West Chicago, Du Page	2,594	2,378
West City, Franklin	525	...
West Dundee, Kane	1,587	1,380
West Frankfort, c., Franklin	8,478	2,111
West Hammond, c., Cook	7,492	4,948
West Point, Hancock	303	292
West Salem, Edwards	946	725
Western Springs, Cook	1,258	905
Westfield, Clark	933	927
Westville, Vermilion	4,241	2,607
Wetaug, Pulaski	132	218
Wethersfield, Henry	1,960	1,593
Wheaton, c., Du Page	4,137	3,423
Wheeler, Jasper	214	255
Wheeling, Cook	313	260
Whiteash, Williamson	381	353
White City, Macoupin	503	421
White Hall, c., Greene	2,954	2,854
Williamsfield, Knox	435	480
Williamson, Madison	805	648
Williamsville, Sangamon	652	600
Willisville, Perry	1,485	1,082
Willow Hill, Jasper	397	444
Wilmette, Cook	7,814	4,943
Wilmington, c., Will	1,384	1,450
Wilmington (Hillview P. O.) Greene	228	204
Wilsonville, Macoupin	837	...
Winchester, c., Scott	1,540	1,639
Windsor, c., Shelby	1,000	987
Windsor, Mercer	484	660
Winnebago, Winnebago	495	415
Winnetka, Cook	6,694	3,168
Winslow, Stephenson	371	426
Winthrop Harbor, Lake	473	439
Witt, c., Montgomery	2,443	2,170
Wood River, Madison	3,476	84
Woodburn, Macoupin	133	175
Woodhull, Henry	700	692
Woodland, Iroquois	398	295
Woodlawn, Jefferson	309	315
Woodson, Morgan	231	257
Woodstock, c., McHenry	5,523	4,331
Worden, Madison	1,252	1,082
Worth, Cook	240	...
Wyanet, Bureau	825	872
Wyoming, c., Stark	1,376	1,506
Xenia, Clay	640	634
Yates City, Knox	582	586
Yorkville, Kendall	441	431
Zeigler, Franklin	2,338	...
Zion, c., Lake	5,580	4,789

GROWTH OF ILLINOIS CITIES.

Population of principal places from the earliest census to 1920.

Aurora.

1860	6,011
1870	11,162
1880	11,874
1890	19,688
1900	24,147
1910	29,807
1920	36,397

Bloomington.

1850	1,594
1860	7,075
1870	15,590
1880	17,180
1890	20,484
1900	23,286
1910	25,768
1920	28,725

Chicago.
(See population of Chicago.)

Cicero.

1860	1,272
1870	1,545
1880	5,182
1890	10,204
1900	16,310
1910	14,557
1920	44,995

Danville.

1840	503
1850	736
1860	1,632
1870	4,751
1880	7,733
1890	11,491
1900	16,354
1910	27,871
1920	33,776

Decatur.

1860	3,839
1870	7,161
1880	9,547
1890	17,841
1900	20,754
1910	31,140
1920	43,818

East St. Louis.

1870	5,644
1880	9,185
1890	15,169
1900	29,655
1910	55,547
1920	66,767

Elgin.

1860	7,797
1870	5,441
1880	8,787
1890	17,823
1900	22,433
1910	25,976
1920	27,454

Evanston.

1880	4,400
1890	*
1900	19,259
1910	24,978
1920	37,234

*Not returned separately.

Joliet.

1840	2,558
1850	2,659
1860	7,104
1870	7,263
1880	11,657
1890	23,264
1900	29,353
1910	34,670
1920	38,442

Moline.

1860	2,028
1870	4,166
1880	7,800
1890	12,000
1900	17,248
1910	24,199
1920	30,734

Oak Park.

1910	19,444
1920	39,858

Peoria.

1840	1,467
1850	5,095
1860	14,045
1870	22,849
1880	29,259
1890	41,024
1900	56,100
1910	66,950
1920	76,121

Quincy.

1840	2,319
1850	6,902
1860	13,718
1870	24,052
1880	27,268
1890	31,494
1900	36,252
1910	36,587
1920	35,978

Rock Island.

1850	1,711
1860	5,130
1870	7,890
1880	11,659
1890	13,634
1900	19,493
1910	24,335
1920	35,177

Rockford.

1860	6,979
1870	11,049
1880	13,129
1890	23,584
1900	31,051
1910	45,401
1920	65,651

Springfield.

1840	2,579
1850	4,533
1860	9,320
1870	17,364
1880	19,743
1890	24,963
1900	34,159
1910	51,678
1920	59,183

POPULATION OF COOK COUNTY (1910-1920).

BY TOWNSHIPS.

	1910.	1920.
Barrington	1,953	2,067
Berwyn	5,841	14,150
Bloom	18,339	24,495
Bremen	1,898	6,412
Calumet	8,881	8,463
Chicago city	2,185,283	2,701,705
Cicero	14,557	44,995
Elk Grove	1,302	1,418
Evanston	25,668	37,234
Hanover	1,649	1,534
Lemont	4,296	3,569
Leyden	2,813	4,929
Lyons	11,289	17,383
Maine	7,193	8,991
New Trier	12,532	20,860
Niles	4,203	5,421
Northfield	2,675	3,438
Norwood Park	5,251	6,897
Oak Park	19,444	39,858
Orland	1,230	1,136
Palatine	2,147	2,258
Palos	1,405	1,136
Proviso	26,921	37,327
Rich	1,301	1,417
River Forest	.....	4,358
Riverside	1,980	3,380
Schaumberg	954	869
Stickney	962	877
Thornton	22,067	30,790
Wheeling	3,845	5,133
Worth	7,354	10,517
Total	2,405,233	3,053,017

BY CITIES AND VILLAGES.

	1910.	1920.
Arlington Heights	1,943	2,250
Barrington*	1,144	1,180
Bartlett	408	371
Bellwood	943	1,881
Berwyn	5,841	14,150
Blue Island	8,043	11,424
Broadview	.....	430
Brookfield	2,186	3,589
Burnham	328	795
Burr Oak	.....	1,237
Chicago	2,185,283	2,701,705
Chicago Heights	14,525	19,653
Chicago Ridge	.....	176
Cicero	14,557	44,995
Des Plaines	2,348	4,640
Dolton	1,869	2,076
East Hazel Crest	.....	394
Edison Park	543	.....
Elgin†	223	252
Elmwood Park	.....	1,380
Evanston	24,978	37,234
Evergreen Park	424	705
Forest Park	6,594	10,768
Franklin Park	683	914
Glencoe	1,899	3,381
Glenview	652	760
Glenwood	581	738
Harvey	7,227	9,216
Hazel Crest	.....	438
Hillside	328	555
Hinsdale‡	.....	127
Hodgkins	480	266
Homewood	713	1,389
Justice	.....	183
Kenilworth	881	1,188
LaGrange	5,282	6,525
LaGrange Park	1,131	1,684
Lansing	1,060	1,409
Lemont	2,284	2,322
Lyons	1,483	2,564
Matteson	461	425
Maywood	8,033	12,072
Melrose Park	4,806	7,147
Morton Grove	836	1,079
Mount Greenwood	276	1,441
Mount Prospect	.....	349
Niles	569	1,258
Niles Center	568	763
Oak Lawn	287	489
Oak Park	19,444	39,858
Orland Park	369	343
Palatine	1,144	1,210
Palos Park	.....	249
Park Ridge	2,009	3,383
Phoenix	679	1,933
Posen	643	947
Riverdale	917	1,166
River Forest	2,456	4,358
River Grove	418	484
Riverside	1,702	2,532
Riverview	312	334
Robbins	.....	431
Schiller Park	.....	390
Shermerville	441	554
S. Chicago Heights	552	949
South Holland	1,065	1,247
Spring Forest	334	134
Steger§	2,161	974
Stickney	.....	550
Summit	949	4,019
Tessville	359	355
Thornton	1,030	767
Tinley Park	309	493
West Hammond	4,948	7,492
Western Springs	905	1,258
Wheeling	260	313
Wilmette	4,943	7,814
Winnetka	3,168	6,694
Worth	.....	240

*Partly in Lake county; total in 1920, 1,743. †Partly in Kane county; total in 1920, 27,454. ‡Partly in DuPage county; total in 1920, 4,042. §Partly in Will county; total in 1920, 2,304.

CITIES BY WARDS.

Berwyn.

Ward.		Ward.	
1	1,281	5	2,705
2	1,863		
3	1,700	Total	14,150
4	6,601		

Blue Island.

1	1,605	5	3,233
2	1,778		
3	2,375	Total	11,424
4	2,433		

Chicago Heights.

1	2,683	6	2,527
2	1,875	7	1,492
3	3,426		
4	2,551	Total	19,653
5	5,099		

Evanston.

1	4,623	6	4,697
2	5,690	7	3,482
3	4,647		
4	7,726	Total	37,234
5	6,369		

Harvey.

1	2,167	5	1,120
2	2,400		
3	2,332	Total	9,216
4	1,197		

West Hammond.

1	1,669	4	1,420
2	2,900		
3	1,503	Total	7,492

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

1840	4,470	1890	1,099,850
1850	29,963	1900	1,698,575
1860	109,260	1910	2,185,283
1870	298,977	1920	2,701,705
1880	503,185		

Rate of Increase.

Period.	Ratio.	Period.	Ratio.
1840 to 1850	570.3	1880 to 1890	118.6
1850 to 1860	264.6	1890 to 1900	54.4
1860 to 1870	173.6	1900 to 1910	28.7
1870 to 1880	68.3	1910 to 1920	23.6

POPULATION BY WARDS.

South Division.

Ward.	Population.	Ward.	Population.
1	46,289	8	79,667
2	68,572	9	82,621
3	79,068	29	113,941
4	54,063	30	57,183
5	69,151	31	70,026
6	95,754		
7	101,613	Total	917,948

West Division.

Ward.	Population.	Ward.	Population.
10	47,572	20	35,185
11	59,866	27	150,245
12	64,640	28	69,238
13	82,001	32	112,437
14	66,954	33	116,221
15	94,166	34	99,648
16	52,298	35	98,529
17	57,142		
18	57,323	Total	1,312,837
19	49,372		

North Division.

Ward.	Population.	Ward.	Population.
21	65,527	25	122,699
22	48,046	26	98,152
23	77,039		
24	59,457	Total	470,920

POPULATION BY COLOR AND SEX.

By Color.		*By Sex.*	
White	2,589,104	Males	1,370,164
Negro	109,594	Females	1,331,541
Others	3,007		

POPULATION BY DIVISIONS.

[School and federal census reports.]

Year.	South.	West.	North.	Total.
1853..	26,592	14,679	17,859	50,130
1856..	30,339	28,250	25,524	84,113
1862..	45,470	57,193	35,525	138,186
1864..	56,955	73,475	38,923	169,353
1866..	58,755	90,739	50,924	200,418
1868..	71,073	118,435	62,546	252,054
1870..	87,461	149,780	70,354	306,605
1872..	88,946	214,344	64,556	367,391
1874..	96,771	220,874	77,763	395,408
1876..	104,768	222,545	80,348	407,661
1878..	111,116	237,606	88,009	436,731
1880..	122,032	269,971	99,513	491,516
1882..	135,648	312,687	112,258	560,693
1884..	149,564	351,931	128,490	629,985
1886..	172,379	392,905	138,533	703,817
1888..	194,164	454,267	154,220	802,951
1890..	413,922	555,983	238,764	1,208,669
1892..	515,736	645,428	279,846	1,438,010
1894..	562,980	696,535	307,212	1,567,727
1896..	585,298	734,245	286,870	*1,600,413
1898..	680,527	844,244	326,817	1,851,588
1900..	725,691	938,883	343,121	2,007,695
1904..	652,093	764,621	297,430	1,714,144
1908..	724,018	872,056	327,986	1,924,060
1910..	813,406	1,003,261	372,853	2,189,520
1914..	886,818	1,133,197	417,511	2,437,526
1920..	917,948	1,312,837	470,920	2,701,705

*Exclusive of 16,222 unclassified.

ILLINOIS LAND AREA BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Sq. miles.	Counties.	Sq. miles.	Counties.	Sq. miles.	Counties.	Sq. miles.
Adams	842	Ford	500	Livingston	1,043	Randolph	587
Alexander	226	Franklin	445	Logan	617	Richland	357
Bond	388	Fulton	884	McDonough	588	Rock Island	424
Boone	293	Gallatin	338	McHenry	620	St. Clair	663
Brown	297	Greene	515	McLean	1,191	Saline	399
Bureau	881	Grundy	433	Macon	585	Sangamon	876
Calhoun	256	Jefferson	603	Macoupin	860	Schuyler	432
Carroll	453	Hamilton	455	Madison	737	Scott	249
Cass	371	Hancock	780	Marion	569	Shelby	772
Champaign	1,043	Hardin	185	Marshall	396	Stark	290
Christian	700	Henderson	376	Mason	555	Stephenson	559
Clark	493	Henry	824	Massac	240	Tazewell	647
Clay	462	Iroquois	1,121	Menard	317	Union	403
Clinton	483	Jackson	588	Mercer	540	Vermilion	921
Coles	525	Jasper	508	Monroe	389	Wabash	220
Cook	933	Jersey	367	Montgomery	689	Warren	546
Crawford	453	Jo Daviess	623	Morgan	576	Washington	561
Cumberland	353	Johnson	348	Moultrie	338	Wayne	733
DeKalb	638	Kane	527	Ogle	756	White	507
DeWitt	415	Kankakee	668	Peoria	636	Whiteside	679
Douglas	417	Kendall	324	Perry	451	Will	844
DuPage	345	Knox	711	Piatt	451	Williamson	449
Effingham	511	LaSalle	1,146	Pike	786	Winnebago	529
Edwards	238	Lake	455	Pope	385	Woodford	528
Edgar	621	Lawrence	358	Pulaski	190		
Fayette	729	Lee	742	Putnam	173	Total	56,043

HOMESTEAD LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For full information as to the method of acquiring homesteads on unappropriated public lands of the United States apply at the nearest federal land office or write to the general land office in the department of the interior, Washington, D. C. In general, it may be said that any person who is the head of a family or is 21 years old and a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to be such, and who is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land, is entitled to enter 160 acres of public land as a homestead. He is obliged to pay certain fees and commissions, ranging from $7 to $18, according to the amount of land entered and its location, to live upon the land for a certain length of time and to cultivate a certain amount of it. Recent laws provide for enlarged homesteads of 320 acres in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, on nonmineral, nonirrigable and nontimbered land; also for stock raising homesteads of 640 acres on land fit only for grazing or forage growing purposes.

POPULAR VOTE OF ILLINOIS (1880-1920).

Year. Office.	Far.-Lab.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc.	Total.
1880—President	.....	.....	318,037	277,321	440	26,338	.....	622,306
1882—Treasurer	.....	.....	250,722	244,585	11,130	15,511	.....	521,948
1884—President	.....	.....	337,469	312,351	12,074	10,776	.....	672,670
1886—Treasurer	.....	.....	276,680	240,664	19,766	34,821	.....	572,986
1888—President	.....	.....	370,475	348,371	21,703	7,134	.....	747,683
1890—Treasurer	.....	.....	321,991	331,929	22,236	.....	.....	677,133
1892—President	.....	.....	399,288	426,281	25,871	22,207	.....	873,647
1894—Treasurer	.....	.....	455,788	321,551	19,460	60,067	.....	858,551
1896—President	.....	.....	607,130	464,523	9,796	1,090	1,147	1,090,766
1898—Treasurer	.....	.....	448,940	405,490	11,753	7,886	4,517	878,577
1900—President	.....	.....	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	11,060	1,131,897
1902—Treasurer	.....	.....	450,695	360,925	18,434	1,521	28,399	859,975
1904—President	.....	.....	632,645	327,606	34,770	6,725	73,923	1,076,499
1906—Treasurer	.....	.....	417,544	271,984	89,293	.....	45,862	824,583
1908—President	.....	.....	629,932	450,810	29,364	633	34,711	1,155,254
1910—Treasurer	.....	.....	436,484	376,046	20,013	.....	49,687	882,230
1912—President	.....	386,478	253,593	405,048	15,710	.....	85,344	1,146,173
1914—Treasurer	.....	95,427	418,336	274,554	7,469	.....	45,549	841,335
1916—President	.....	.....	1,152,549	950,229	26,074	.....	63,882	2,192,734
1918—Treasurer	.....	.....	506,038	364,235	3,116	.....	34,247	910,683
1920—President	49,630	.....	1,420,480	534,395	11,216	.....	78,218	2,094,714

Note—In the above table the total vote includes the scattering vote for minor party candidates. The vote in the people's party column prior to 1890 is that cast for the greenback party and in 1888 for the labor party. The socialist vote as given includes that of the social labor and social democratic parties.

VOTE FOR ILLINOIS GOVERNORS, 1880-1920.

1880.

Shelby M. Cullom, R..314,565
Lyman Trumbull, D...277,532
A. J. Streeter, Gbk..... 28,898

1884.

Richard J. Oglesby, R..334,234
C. H. Harrison, Sr., D..319,635
Jesse Harper, Peo..... 8,605
James B. Hobbs, Pro... 10,905

1888.

Joseph W. Fifer, Rep..367,860
John M. Palmer, Dem..355,313
David H. Harts, Pro.... 18,874
Willis W. Jones, U. L.. 6,394

1892.

John P. Altgeld, Dem..425,558
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep..402,686
Robert R. Link, Pro.... 24,808
Nathan Barnett, Peo... 20,108

1896.

John R. Tanner, Rep...587,637
John P. Altgeld, Dem..474,256
George W. Gere, Pro... 14,559
Wm. S. Forman, G. D. 8,102
C. A. Baustin, Soc. Lab. 985
J. W. Higgs, Nat..... 723

1900.

Richard Yates, Rep.....580,199
Samuel Alschuler, D...518,966
V. V. Barnes, Pro..... 15,643
H. C. Perry, Soc. D.. 8,611
L. P. Hoffman, Soc. L. 1,319
A. C. Van Tine, Peo.... 1,106
L. G. Spencer, U. R.... 650
John Cordingly, U. C... 334

1904.

Chas. S. Deneen, Rep..634,029
L. B. Stringer, Dem...334,880
John Collins, Soc..... 59,062
Robt. H. Patton, Pro.. 35,440
Philip Veal, Soc. Lab.. 4,379
James Hogan, Peo..... 4,364
A. G. Specht, Con'l.... 780

1908.

Chas. S. Deneen, Rep..550,076
Adlai E. Stevenson, D.526,912
Daniel R. Sheen, Pro.. 33,922
James H. Brower, Soc.. 31,293
G. A. Jennings, Soc. L. 1,526
G. W. McCaskrin, Ind. 10,883

1912.

Edward F. Dunne, D..443,120
Chas. S. Deneen, Rep..318,469
Edw. R. Worrell, Pro.. 15,231
John C. Kennedy, Soc.. 78,679
J. M. Francis, Soc. L. 3,980
Frank H. Funk, Prog 303,401

1916.

Frank O. Lowden, R...696,535
Edward F. Dunne, D..556,654
Seymour Stedman, Soc. 52,316
J. F. Francis, Soc. L. 1,739
John R. Golden, Pro... 15,309

1920.

Len Small, R.....1,243,148
James H. Lewis, D... 731,551
Andrew Lafin, Soc.. 58,998
J. H. Woertendyke, P. 9,876
J. H. Walker, Far.-L. 56,480
J. M. Harlan, H.C.Rep. 5,985
L. D. Spaulding, S. T. 930
J. M. Francis, S. L. 3,020
H. Parker, Co-op..... 1,260
P. Longworth, Lib.. 357

VOTE FOR STATE TREASURERS, 1880-1920.

Minor candidates omitted.

1880.

Edward Rutz, Rep.....317,872
Thos. Butterworth, D..276,670
J. W. Evans, Gbk..... 26,658

1882.

John C. Smith, R.....250,722
Alfred Orendorff, D...244,585
Dan'l McLaughlin, Gbk. 15,511
John G. Irwin, Pro.... 11,130

1884.

Jacob Gross, Rep.....338,171
Alfred Orendorff, D....313,400
R. W. Goodhue, Peo.. 10,451
Uriah Copp, Pro..... 11,119

1886.

John R. Tanner, R....276,680
Henry F. J. Ricker, D.240,864
H. W. Austin, Pro.... 19,766
John Budlong, Un. Lab. 34,701

1888.

Charles Becker, R.....369,881
F. A. Hoffman, Jr., D..348,834
John W. Hart, Pro.... 21,174
Nat'n Barnett, Un. Lab. 7,491

1890.

Edwin S. Wilson, D....331,837
Franz Amberg, R.....321,990
R. R. Link, Pro..... 22,306

1892.

Rufus N. Ramsay, D..425,855
Henry L. Hertz, R.....396,318
Thos. S. Marshall, Pro. 26,426
John W. McElroy, Peo. 21,579

1894.

Henry Wulff, R.....455,886
B. J. Claggett, D.....322,459
John Randolph, Peo... 59,793
H. J. Puterbaugh, Pro.. 19,487

1896.

Henry L. Hertz, Rep.589,816
E. C. Pace, Dem.-Peo..473,043
E. K. Hayes, Pro..... 11,849
Edw. Ridgeley, Gold D. 8,411

1898.

F. K. Whittemore, R..448,940
Millard F. Dunlap, D..405,490
John W. Hess, Pop..... 7,893
Wm. H. Boies, Pro..... 11,792

1900.

M. O. Williamson, R...582,002
Millard F. Dunlap, D..508,720
Henry C. Tunison, Pro..16,618
Jacob Winnen, Soc.-D.. 8,881

1902.

Fred A. Busse, Rep....450,685
Geo. Duddleston, Dem..360,925
Chas. H. Tuesburg, Pro. 18,434
A. W. Nelson, Soc..... 20,167
Gottlieb Renner, S. L.. 8,235

1904.

Len Small, Rep.....610,300
Chas. B. Thomas, Dem.353,232
J. Ross Hanna, Pro.... 35,664
E. S. Tebbetts, Soc.... 62,848

1906.

Jno. F. Smulski, Rep.417,544
Nich. L. Piotrowski, D.271,984
William P. Allen, Pro. 89,292
W. E. McDermut, Soc.. 42,005

1908.

Andrew Russel, Rep...619,698
John B. Mount, Dem..449,978
Albt. S. Spalding, Pro. 31,037
Wm. Bross Lloyd, Soc. 33,707

1910.

Edw. E. Mitchell, Rep.436,484

Alph. K. Hartley, Dem.376,046
L'or'zo J. Kendall, Pro. 20,013
O T. Fraenkel, Soc... 49,687

1912.

Wm. Ryan, Jr., Dem...402,292
Andrew Russel, Rep..321,577
Philip Decker, Prog....310,265
L. F. Haemer, Soc..... 84,031
Frk. B. Vennum, Pro. 15,385

1914.

Andrew Russel, Rep...418,336
W. C. Clifford, Dem...274,554
Louis G. Pavey, Prog.. 95,427
William Acker, Soc.... 43,154
Gustaf Larson, S.-L... 2,395
L. A. Chamberlain, Pro. 7,469

1916.

Len Small, Rep.....678,404
Art. W. Charles, Dem.566,919
Bert. W. Newton, Soc. 50,324
Jonathan Seaman, Pro. 9,396
Ignatz Friedman, S.-L. 1,767

1918.

Fred. E. Sterling, Rep.506,038
Jas. J. Brady, Dem....364,235
R. L. Harvey, Soc..... 34,247
O. L. Dayton, Pro..... 3,116
S. J. French, S.-L.... 3,047

1920.

Edward E. Miller, R.1,358,484
William Ryan, Jr., D. 586,155
Chas. E. Peebles, S.. 65,657
J. B. Lennon, F.-L.. 50,077
Robert Means, Pro... 10,433

MAYORALTY ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO SINCE 1871.

Nov. 7, 1871.

Jos. Medill, Rep.....16,125
Chas. C. P. Holden, D.. 5,988

Nov. 4, 1873.

H. D. Colvin, Peo.....28,791
L. L. Bond, L. and O...18,540

July 12, 1876.

Monroe Heath, Rep....19,248
Mark Kimball, Dem.... 7,509
J. J. McGrath, Ind.... 3,363

April 3, 1877.

Monroe Heath, Rep....30,881
Perry H. Smith, Dem..19,449

April 1, 1879.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D..25,685
Abner M. Wright, Rep..20,496
Ernst Schmidt, Soc.....11,829

April 5, 1881.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D..35,668
John M. Clark, Rep.....27,925
Timothy O'Mara, Ind... 764
George Schilling, Soc... 240

April 3, 1883.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D..41,225
Eugene Cary, Rep.....30,963

April 7, 1885.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D...43,352
Sidney Smith, Rep.....42,977
William H. Bush, Pro... 221

April 5, 1887.

John A. Roche, Rep....51,249
Robert L. Nelson, Lab..23,490
Jos. L. Whitlock, Pro.. 372

April 2, 1889.

DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.57,340
John A. Roche, Rep....45,328
Ira J. Mason, Pro..... 410
Chas. Orchardson, Soc.. 303

April 7, 1891.

He'pst'd Washburne, R..46,957
DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.46,588
C. H. Harrison, Sr., I.D.42,931
Elmer Washburn, Cit...24,027
Thos. J. Morgan, Soc... 2,376

April 4, 1893.

C. H. Harrison, Sr., D.114,237
S. W. Allerton, Rep... 93,148
DeW. C. Cregier, U.Cit. 3,033
J. Ehrenpreis, S. L.... 1,000

Dec. 19, 1893.

Special election to fill vacancy caused by assassination of Carter H. Harrison, Sr.
John P. Hopkins, D...112,959
George B. Swift, Rep..111,669
Michael Britzius, Soc. 2,064
Ebenezer Wakeley, Pop 535

April 2, 1895.

George B. Swift, Rep..143,884
Frank Wenter, Dem....103,125
Bayard Holmes, Peo.. 12,882
Arthur J. Bassett, Pro. 994
E. Wakeley, Peo. Sil... 302

April 6, 1897.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., D.148,880
John M. Harlan, I. R.. 69,730
Nathaniel C. Sears, R. 59,542
Wash. Hesing, I. D.... 15,427
John Glambock, S. L.. 1,230
H. L. Parmelee, Pro... 910
J. I. Pearce, Jr., I.... 561
F. H. Collier, I. D.... 110

April 4, 1899.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., D..148,496
Zina R. Carter, Rep..107,437
J. P. Altgeld, M. O.... 47,169
J. A. Wadhams, Pro.. 1,023
Aug. Klenkie, S. L.... 1,175
T. G. Kerwin, S. D.... 367

April 2, 1901.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., D..156,756
Elbridge Hanecy, Rep.128,413
Avery E. Hoyt, Pro... 3,328
Gus Hoyt, Soc. Dem... 2,043
John R. Pepin, S. L... 679
Thos. Rhodes, Sin. Tax 1,028
John Collins, Soc..... 5,384

April 7, 1903.

C. H. Harrison, Jr., D..146,208
Graeme Stewart, Rep..138,548
Thos. L. Haines, Pro. 2,674
Chas. L. Breckon, S.. 11,124
D. L. Cruice, I. L.... 9,947
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.. 1,014

April 4, 1905.

Edw. F. Dunne, Dem..163,189
John M. Harlan, Rep..138,548
O. W. Stewart, Pro.... 3,294
John Collins, Soc..... 23,034

April 2, 1907.

Fred A. Busse, Rep....164,702
Edw. F. Dunne, Dem,151,779
W. A. Brubaker, Pro. 6,020
George Koop, Soc..... 13,429

April 4, 1911.

Carter H. Harrison, D.177,997
Chas. E. Merriam, R..160,672
W. A. Brubaker, Pro.. 2,239
W. E. Rodriguez, Soc.. 24,825
Anthony Prince, S. L. 1,058

April 6, 1915.

W. H. Thompson, R..398,538
Robt. M. Sweitzer, D..251,061
Seymour Stedman, S.. 24,452
John Hill, Pro..... 3,974

April 1, 1919.

W. H. Thompson, R...259,828
Robt. M. Sweitzer, D...238,206
Maclay Hoyne, Ind....110,851
John M. Collins, Soc... 24,079
Adolph S. Carm, S. L. 1,848
John Fitzpatrick, L... 55,990

COOK COUNTY VOTE FOR SHERIFF AND STATE'S ATTORNEY (1900-1920)

1900—ATTORNEY.

Charles S. Deneen, R..205,709
Julius Goldzier, Dem...179,696
Walter Hawk, Pro..... 5,236
C. H. Becker, Peo..... 153
Thos. J. Morgan, S. D. 6,227

1902—SHERIFF..

Thos. E. Barrett, D....141,822
Daniel D. Healy, Rep..135,036
Joseph P. Tracy, Pro.. 4,840
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.. 5,973
James P. Larson, Soc.. 13,134
Thos. Donegan, S. T... 908

1904—ATTORNEY.

John J. Healy, Rep.....206,487
Geo. A. Trude, Dem....132,811
M. C. Harper, Pro.... 5,630
Seymour Stedman, S.. 39,736
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.. 2,547
L. A. Shaw, Peo..... 1,468

1906—SHERIFF.

Chris Strassheim, R...131,608
Harry R. Gibbons, D.. 93,836
S. A. Wilson, Pro.... 3,745
James P. Larson, Soc.. 26,055
Jas. J. Gray, I. L.... 49,296
J. Fitzpatrick, Prog. Al 1,400

1908—ATTORNEY.

J. E. W. Wayman, R..197,805
Jacob J. Kern, Dem...146,133
William Street, Pro... 45,528
Seymour Stedman, S... 17,471
C. H. Mitchell, Ind.... 9,279

1910—SHERIFF.

Michael Zimmer, D...165,445
Frank A. Vogler, R...145,598
O. F. Sorber, Pro..... 5,038
W. Van Bodegraven, S. 27,588

1912—ATTORNEY.

Maclay Hoyne, Dem...122,419
Lewis Rinaker, Rep...113,181
Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc..107,647
Geo. I. Haight, Prog.. 93,495
John H. Hill, Pro..... 2,896

1914—SHERIFF.

John E. Traeger, D....166,335
Geo. K. Schmidt, R...112,502
Fred'k S. Oliver, Prog. 50,117
B. McMahon, Soc..... 23,319
G. W. Hoover, Pro.... 1,229

1916—ATTORNEY.

Maclay Hoyne, Dem...236,384
Harry B. Miller, Rep..191,456
Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc...102,579

1918—SHERIFF.

C. W. Peters, Rep....177,912
A. J. Cermak, Dem....174,829
Adolph Dreifuss, Soc.. 19,572

1920—ATTORNEY.

Robert E. Crowe, R...525,115
Michael L. Igoe, Dem.319,237
Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc.. 50,766
John C. Teevan, F.-L. 3,463

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT (1884-1920).

	Chicago.	Cook Co.
1884.		
James G. Blaine, Rep.....	51,420	69,251
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	48,530	60,609
B. F. Butler, Greenback.....	540	810
John P. St. John, Pro.....	484	997
1888.		
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.....	60,102	85,307
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	63,706	84,491
Clinton B. Fisk, Pro.....	1,308	2,577
Alson J. Streeter, Union Lab.	255	303
R. H. Cowdrey, United Labor	126	149
1892.		
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....136,474		144,604
Benjamin Harrison, Rep....100,849		111,254
James B. Weaver, Peo.....	1,506	1,614
John Bidwell, Pro.....	3,029	3,858
1896.		
William McKinley, Rep.....200,747		221,823
William J. Bryan, Dem.....144,736		151,910
Joshua Levering, Pro.....	1,849	2,149
Charles E. Bentley, Nat....	141	163
Chas. H. Matchett, Soc. Lab.	712	727
John M. Palmer, Gold Dem.	2,300	2,600
1900.		
William McKinley, Rep....184,786		203,760
William J. Bryan, Dem....177,165		186,193
John G. Woolley, Pro.....	2,977	3,490
Wharton Barker, Peo.....	185	211
Eugene V. Debs, Soc. Dem.	6,553	6,752
Jos. P. Malloney, Soc. Lab	410	434
Seth W. Ellis, Union Reform	145	160
J. F. R. Leonard, United Chr.	130	134
1904.		
Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.....208,689		229,878
Alton B. Parker, Dem.....	98,765	103,762
Silas C. Swallow, Pro.....	4,652	5,290
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.....	45,929	47,743
C. H. Corregan, Soc. Lab....	2,556	2,660
Thomas E. Watson, Peo.....	3,155	3,323
Austin Holcomb, Cont.....	288	319
1908.		
William H. Taft, Rep.....205,830		230,400
William J. Bryan, Dem.....143,544		152,990
Eugene Chafin, Pro.....	4,982	5,965
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.....	17,712	18,842
Thomas L. Hisgen, Ind.....	5,633	5,994
Daniel B. Turney, U. Chr...	169	178
August Gillhaus, Soc. Lab....	616	649
Thomas E. Watson, Peo.....	49	73
1912.		
Theodore Roosevelt, Prog....144,392		166,061
Woodrow Wilson, Dem.....120,209		130,702
William H. Taft, Rep.....	67,859	74,851
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.....	49,959	52,659
Eugene Chafin, Pro.....	2,403	2,737
Arthur E. Reimer, Soc. Lab.	2,171	2,300
1916.		
Charles E. Hughes, Rep.....377,201		435,695
Woodrow Wilson, Dem.....351,175		379,438
Allan L. Benson, Soc.....	28,727	32,471
J. Frank Hanly, Pro.....	1,597	2,309
Arthur E. Reimer, Soc.-Lab.	907	1,050
1920.		
Warren G. Harding, Rep.....549,243		635,197
James M. Cox, Dem.....182,252		197,199
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.....	46,776	52,475
Aaron S. Watkins, Pro.....	615	839
P. P. Christensen, Far.-Lab.	4,381	4,966
Robt. C. Macauley, Sing.-Tax	174	230
William W. Cox, Soc.-Lab...	1,734	1,931

COOK COUNTY JUDICIAL ELECTION JUNE 6, 1921.

TOTAL VOTE CAST.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	5773	1617	7390
2	9450	5378	14828
3	11158	7800	18948
4	5588	2580	8168
5	8117	4045	12162
6	14604	10810	25414
7	14495	10195	24690
8	8006	4071	12077
9	7722	3406	11128
10	4914	2317	7236
11	5775	2781	8556
12	7125	2957	10082
13	12258	7690	19943
14	8729	4691	13420
15	9365	4124	13489
16	5279	2413	7692
17	4403	2054	6475
18	8461	3386	11847
19	4291	1306	5597
20	3830	1819	5649
21	8547	4083	12630
22	5283	2054	7337
23	11136	6728	17864
24	8115	3929	12044
25	19582	14268	33850
26	15671	8688	24359
27	18466	8384	26850
28	9420	4781	14201
29	10657	4447	15104
30	7147	3876	11023
31	10659	6756	17415
32	16256	10140	26396
33	17465	9590	27055
34	12232	4803	17035
35	15768	9139	24907
Total city	345737	187106	532843
Cicero	5045	2374	7419
Summit	310	78	388
Total	351092	189558	540650
Towns	38480	24478	62958
Grand total	389572	214036	603608

VOTE FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

Nominees: Theodore Brentano, Rep. (city hall); Timothy D. Hurley, Dem. (coalition); Samuel Block, Soc.

Vote by Wards.

Ward.	Brentano. Rep.	Hurley. Dem.	Block. Soc.
1	2999	3920	84
2	11437	2568	121
3	8721	8816	158
4	3190	4055	189
5	4228	6605	282
6	8109	14862	229
7	8078	14327	300
8	5661	5126	358
9	4863	4521	832
10	3232	2820	438
11	4019	3383	392
12	3203	5163	736
13	6769	10403	654
14	5972	6060	292
15	5193	5458	1332
16	2652	4169	243
17	3213	2945	129
18	5410	5036	282
19	2519	2203	129
20	2267	2792	162
21	5387	6192	211
22	4197	2214	324
23	7032	9049	439
24	5086	5258	524
25	11470	19496	221
26	10840	10930	558
27	11357	12274	1067
28	6357	6055	594
29	6168	7002	546
30	3511	6123	154
31	7723	7841	312
32	10326	13503	447
33	12514	11335	809
34	5717	8147	1247
35	9688	11851	602
Total city	219108	252502	15397

Towns.	Brentano.	Hurley.	Block.
Cicero	3283	2949	491
Summit	209	130	14
Total	222600	255581	15902
Vote by Country Towns.			
Barrington	198	112	1
Berwyn	714	1281	126
Bloom	1650	1228	130
Bremen	355	353	22
Calumet	648	344	37
Elk Grove	355	11	....
Evanston	2989	7365	99
Hanover	234	31	3
Lemont	276	183	4
Leyden	347	143	27
Lyons	838	2165	51
Maine	999	979	33
New Trier	1555	5138	40
Niles	484	157	8
Norwood Park	346	109	9
Oak Park	3136	6470	72

Towns.	Brentano.	Hurley.	Block.
Orland	159	36	7
Palatine	349	99	2
Palos	197	92	3
Northfield	271	135	11
Proviso	2957	2421	242
Rich	181	102	2
River Forest	270	782	6
Riverside	275	698	5
Schaumberg	80	7	....
Stickney	97	14	7
Thornton	2228	1368	148
Wheeling	546	169	10
Worth	1398	593	50
Towns	23777	32585	1155

Summary.

	City.*	Towns.	Total.
Brentano	222600	23777	246377
Hurley†	255581	32585	288166
Block	15902	1155	17057

*Includes Cicero and Summit. †Elected.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Republican (city hall) nominees: Anton T. Zeman, Harry B. Miller, Frederic R. DeYoung, Jesse A. Baldwin, Jesse Holdom, Edgar A. Jonas, William W. Smith, George A. Curran, Bernard P. Barasa, Edward S. Day, James V. O'Donnell, Thomas J. Peden, James W. Breen, Henry T. Chace, Jr., John Richardson, Henry Utpatel, Eugene H. Dupee, William C. Hartray, Jacob Ringer, Frank D. Ayers.

Democratic (coalition of democrats and republicans) nominees: George Kersten, David F. Matchett, John R. Caverly, Kickham Scanlan, Thomas J. Lynch, Hugo M. Friend, Donald L. Morrill, David M. Brothers, Ira Ryner, Charles M. Thomson, Harry M. Fisher, Thomas Taylor, Jr., Philip L. Sullivan, George Fred Rush, Frank Johnston, Jr., Victor P. Arnold, Francis S. Wilson, Oscar M. Torrison, Thomas G. Windes, John A. Swanson.

Socialist nominees: Swan M. Johnson, Samuel H. Holland, Christian Meier, Kasimir Gugis, Carl Strover, Daniel A. Uretz, Mordecai Shulman, Kellam Foster, Edward P. Saltiel, Louis R. Holmes, Marcus H. Taft, Robert H. Howe, Oliver C. Wilson, Otto F. Branstetter, William F. Kruse, Hyman Epstein, Louis T. Herzon, Charles Beranek, John M. Collins, Andrew Lafin.

Vote for Republican (City Hall) Candidates.

Candidates.	*City.	C'ntry towns.	Total.
Zeman	210,944	22,023	232,967
Miller	211,037	21,985	233,022
DeYoung	209,992	23,476	233,468
Baldwin	213,515	24,872	238,387
Holdom	207,217	23,554	230,771
Jonas	203,137	21,179	234,316
Smith	204,746	21,264	226,010
Curran	202,425	20,742	223,167
Barasa	226,594	22,373	248,967
Day	209,253	21,628	230,881
O'Donnell	207,680	21,176	228,856
Peden	204,073	21,121	225,194
Breen	208,526	21,174	229,700
Chace, Jr.	201,261	21,059	222,320
Richardson	204,421	21,197	225,618
Utpatel	204,633	21,279	225,912
Dupee	200,929	21,172	222,101
Hartray	198,518	21,363	219,881

Candidates.	*City.	C'ntry towns.	Total.
Ringer	204,194	21,171	225,365
Ayers	198,339	20,935	219,274

Vote for Democratic (Coalition) Candidates.

(All elected.)

Kersten, Dem.	309,482	39,767	349,249
Matchett, Rep.	291,453	38,271	329,724
Caverly, Dem.	291,441	37,595	329,036
Scanlan, Rep.	300,882	38,281	339,173
Lynch, Dem.	287,585	36,199	323,784
Friend, Rep.	294,740	38,231	332,971
Morrill, Dem.	287,198	37,911	325,109
Brothers, Rep.	297,355	38,698	336,053
Ryner, Dem.	275,070	36,512	311,582
Thomson, Rep.	290,765	38,485	329,250
Fisher, Dem.	293,048	37,793	330,841
Taylor, Jr., Rep.	289,530	38,304	327,834
Sullivan, Dem.	286,843	36,479	323,322
Rush, Rep.	292,017	38,439	330,456
Johnston, Jr., D.	294,436	37,585	332,021
Arnold, Rep.	293,791	38,753	332,544
Wilson, Dem.	290,093	38,173	328,266
Torrison, Rep.	288,707	38,060	327,767
Windes, Dem.	291,463	38,434	329,897
Swanson, Rep.	283,333	37,170	320,503

Vote for Socialist Candidates.

Johnson	16,854	1,182	18,036
Holland	16,267	1,137	17,404
Meier	17,149	1,214	18,363
Gugis	15,706	1,123	16,829
Strover	16,173	1,158	17,331
Uretz	15,724	1,104	16,828
Shulman	16,299	1,135	17,434
Foster	15,833	1,094	16,927
Saltiel	15,974	1,132	17,106
Holmes	15,819	1,135	16,954
Taft	15,700	1,137	16,837
Howe	15,721	1,120	16,841
Wilson	15,704	1,127	16,831
Branstetter	15,853	1,149	17,002
Kruse	16,152	1,156	17,308
Epstein	15,937	1,110	17,047
Herzon	15,509	1,101	16,610
Beranek	15,665	1,137	16,802
Collins	15,697	1,130	16,827
Lafin	15,540	1,126	16,666

*City vote includes Cicero and Summit.

Vote by Wards—Republican (City Hall) Candidates.

Ward.	Zeman.	Miller.	DeYoung	Baldwin.	Holdom.	Jonas.	Smith.	Curran.	Barasa.	Day.
1	2818	2825	2853	2897	2871	2768	2791	2765	3119	3850
2	11217	11226	11229	11277	11242	11117	11132	11118	11392	11187
3	8225	8287	8326	8549	8458	8057	8041	8056	8569	8242
4	3156	3099	3060	3031	2954	3013	3046	3085	3382	3072
5	4188	4198	4100	4075	3991	4039	4089	4148	4489	4109
6	6718	6711	7171	7745	7479	6362	6303	6172	7178	6642
7	7413	7389	7676	7926	7654	7096	7131	6985	7858	7374
8	5500	5531	5524	5527	5505	5390	5400	5393	5831	5465

Ward.	Zeman.	Miller.	DeYoung.	Baldwin.	Holdom.	Jonas.	Smith.	Curran.	Barasa.	Day.
9	4700	4742	4903	4791	4687	4610	5028	4549	4933	4732
10	3473	3251	3167	3139	3088	3141	3153	3719	3437	3137
11	4056	3962	3882	3881	3786	3806	3806	4012	4169	3878
12	3568	3140	3045	3072	2973	2986	2975	3067	3457	3000
13	6371	6497	6399	6479	6203	6130	6809	6377	7552	6545
14	5755	5776	5785	5762	5626	5634	5709	5621	6406	5775
15	4974	5137	4937	4969	4781	4762	4873	4652	5459	4996
16	2582	2563	2547	2538	2501	2519	2518	2530	2862	2549
17	3084	3030	3016	3018	2976	2995	2991	3015	3511	2998
18	5281	5288	5265	5233	5148	5127	5201	5192	5753	5285
19	2407	2378	2356	2340	2284	2307	2330	2418	3307	2367
20	2285	2262	2217	2222	2199	2192	2285	2245	2362	2192
21	4754	4835	4911	5057	4904	4662	4666	4674	5051	4748
22	3944	4032	3947	3966	3881	3937	3935	3874	4405	3955
23	5900	6081	6093	6361	6098	5831	5759	5657	6876	6091
24	4634	4749	4595	4665	4484	4593	4567	4487	5323	4659
25	9592	9811	10012	10777	10307	9466	9204	8986	10707	9967
26	9550	9906	9722	10067	9620	9470	9377	9082	10454	9642
27	10225	10612	10391	10645	10175	10062	10071	9692	11324	10289
28	6042	6114	6010	5940	5861	5957	5915	5788	6491	6005
29	6351	5989	5886	5935	5749	5777	5834	5827	6460	5864
30	3428	3387	3356	3376	3285	3298	3351	3424	3817	3417
31	7837	7534	7490	7510	7352	7283	7379	7360	7891	7466
32	9812	9819	10013	10404	9956	9585	9437	9203	9975	9710
33	11692	12179	11801	12131	11709	11473	11611	11261	12287	11793
34	6142	5625	5389	5313	5085	5159	5206	5193	6246	5294
35	9587	9705	9596	9531	9076	9257	9565	9542	10739	9650
Cicero	3436	3159	3115	3156	3063	3075	3054	3054	3274	3098
Summit	217	208	207	210	206	201	202	203	248	210

Ward.	O'Donnell.	Peden.	Breen.	Chace.	Jr. Richardson	Utpatel.	Dupee.	Hartray.	Ringer.	Ayers.
1	2834	2807	2824	2791	2853	2794	2805	2751	2711	2753
2	11149	11130	11164	11120	11312	11110	11127	11076	11159	11084
3	8215	8080	8247	8044	8144	7974	8039	7996	8263	8153
4	3128	3024	3123	2998	3060	3047	2988	2959	3007	2954
5	4246	4048	4257	3997	4091	4188	4000	3969	4051	3988
6	6416	6448	6538	6715	6518	6254	6341	6174	7012	6246
7	7266	7317	7374	7100	7259	6976	7013	6900	7231	6922
8	5460	6234	5470	5371	5561	5388	5312	5285	5469	5257
9	4682	4645	4686	4536	4693	4574	4576	4499	4642	4473
10	3133	3111	3137	3101	3145	3129	3092	3075	3136	3091
11	3875	3792	3842	3757	3814	3863	3562	3749	3827	3781
12	3000	2923	3007	2917	2938	2956	2871	2866	3000	2905
13	6691	6164	6690	6077	6244	6139	6058	6058	6176	6011
14	5763	5637	5708	5604	5701	5740	5631	5574	5631	5588
15	4868	4782	4797	4708	4814	5313	4666	4605	4942	4590
16	2547	2517	2519	2515	2553	2622	2489	2502	2539	2505
17	3010	2972	3009	2959	3033	3014	2902	2945	2966	2942
18	5286	5065	5258	5142	5210	5158	5104	5118	5145	5105
19	2488	2340	2388	2307	2337	2322	2276	2282	2316	2284
20	2143	2177	2210	2162	2184	2200	2164	2159	2203	2125
21	4894	4660	4852	4590	4658	4636	4725	4616	4610	4496
22	3960	3933	3862	3878	3930	4013	3934	3890	3969	3862
23	6269	5792	5949	5727	5791	5937	6171	5639	5853	5553
24	4680	4543	4674	4472	4546	4678	4555	4502	4631	4421
25	9857	9337	9554	9100	9280	9184	9232	9095	9316	8921
26	9435	9318	9447	9163	9303	9524	9330	9085	9410	9009
27	10075	10033	10101	9927	10120	10347	9846	9692	9999	9751
28	5930	5930	5942	5868	6034	6126	5829	5750	5915	5767
29	5957	5867	6074	5725	5802	5857	5748	5698	5849	5707
30	3589	3418	4206	3304	3318	3326	3303	3284	3296	3259
31	7574	7373	7777	7246	7351	7248	7252	7190	7302	7174
32	9482	9489	9753	9434	9468	9321	9294	9117	9381	9270
33	11409	11490	11521	11436	11578	11778	11332	11133	11375	11056
34	5105	5096	5384	5056	5175	5167	4993	4950	5422	5011
35	9970	9327	9917	9193	9357	9477	9159	9142	9186	9075
Cicero	3089	3050	3057	3015	3040	3046	3004	2987	3048	3027
Summit	205	204	208	206	206	207	206	206	206	223

Vote by Country Towns—Republican (City Hall) Candidates.

Towns.	Zeman.	Mi ler.	DeYoung.	Baldwin.	Holdom	Jonas.	Smith.	Curran.	Barasa.	Day
Barrington	192	186	193	196	179	184	183	167	174	171
Berwyn	791	675	691	722	693	639	637	644	695	653
Bloom	1685	1638	1648	1652	1632	1613	1627	1625	1677	1637
Bremen	345	352	351	350	346	344	347	341	336	341
Calumet	636	651	656	653	653	648	644	640	679	651
Elk Grove	357	356	356	356	352	355	352	351	355	354
Evanston	2462	2438	2662	2904	2787	2322	2319	2288	2463	2416
Hanover	234	229	234	231	230	227	228	227	231	231
Lemont	283	275	274	272	274	273	275	275	276	276
Leyden	327	329	338	344	339	322	323	319	338	323
Lyons	748	753	774	822	803	702	706	702	766	718
Maine	933	917	966	995	952	875	886	848	944	914
New Trier	1187	1162	1340	1526	1410	1089	1100	1050	1204	1143
Niles	426	465	468	471	470	458	459	450	503	472

Towns.	Zeman.	Miller	DeYoung	Baldwin.	Ho dom.	Jonas.	Smith.	Curran	Barnes.	Day.
Northfield	259	257	265	265	268	245	251	244	275	258
Norwood Park	344	346	347	345	346	341	346	340	358	346
Oak Park	2420	2521	3078	4010	3283	2309	2314	2177	2573	2399
Orland	153	156	159	160	157	153	153	154	156	156
Palatine	335	335	357	351	332	313	319	312	332	318
Palos	191	200	200	193	199	197	197	195	196	197
Proviso	2822	2853	2840	2891	2811	2748	2775	2712	2899	2789
Rich	163	177	148	156	169	171	177	171	177	172
River Forest	217	221	296	392	307	210	205	188	225	214
Riverside	251	245	261	282	276	237	237	238	246	247
Schaumberg	82	79	79	80	80	79	79	79	80	79
Stickney	103	95	98	96	96	97	97	103	99	96
Thornton	2189	2195	2381	2251	2214	2161	2161	2059	2219	2179
Wheeling	532	533	546	538	533	524	529	525	531	533
Worth	1356	1346	1377	1368	1363	1332	1338	1318	1366	1350

Towns.	O'Donnell.	Peden.	Breen.	Chace, Jr.	Richardson.	Utpatel.	Dupee.	Hartray.	Ringer.	Ayres
Barrington	170	188	187	170	169	186	171	170	187	169
Berwyn	643	641	646	639	641	639	634	627	640	640
Bloom	1641	1624	1631	1624	1618	1612	1613	1611	1624	1604
Bremen	346	351	343	344	348	339	343	345	349	344
Calumet	639	639	641	645	637	642	635	645	640	633
Elk Grove	1352	355	352	352	352	357	353	352	352	353
Evanston	2361	2346	2340	2315	2342	2291	2410	2598	2321	2292
Hanover	230	231	229	230	229	230	230	228	229	228
Lemont	274	274	273	272	272	274	273	275	272	273
Leyden	317	317	323	321	326	323	315	318	316	321
Lyons	705	696	700	695	710	710	705	691	706	692
Maine	864	879	873	860	879	909	883	871	878	876
New Trier	1117	1122	1094	1090	1103	1089	1125	1151	1096	1087
Niles	459	447	444	440	457	473	457	468	452	447
Northfield	255	245	248	243	247	259	213	253	248	260
Norwood Park	345	343	344	342	340	349	341	344	345	340
Oak Park	2285	2236	2271	2258	2280	2295	2238	2205	2257	2219
Orland	155	154	154	153	152	153	153	156	154	153
Palatine	315	317	320	316	314	322	312	315	317	315
Palos	194	194	195	196	198	193	195	195	198	195
Proviso	2749	2765	2749	2753	2782	2787	2753	2742	2793	2728
Rich	175	174	174	170	173	175	171	174	175	175
River Forest	199	212	202	198	206	220	207	196	215	208
Riverside	234	234	240	237	239	235	245	238	239	242
Schaumberg	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Stickney	96	97	95	96	97	96	95	96	95	95
Thornton	2131	2147	2143	2154	2144	2175	2135	2161	2129	2146
Wheeling	528	532	531	527	530	532	528	524	626	523
Worth	1318	1332	1353	1336	1333	1335	1325	1335	1339	1308

Vote by Wards—Democratic (Coalition) Candidates.

Ward.	Kersten.	Matchett.	Caverly.	Scanlan.	Lynch	Friend.	Morrill.	Brothers.	Ryner.	Thomson
1	4352	4281	4298	4272	4169	4235	4202	4240	4084	4230
2	3077	2896	2874	2958	2810	2950	2856	2972	2732	2898
3	10296	9964	9924	10126	9660	10096	9859	10074	9542	9942
4	4514	4272	4358	4464	4344	4285	4244	4329	4089	4229
5	7382	7081	7047	7335	7207	7084	7023	7119	6852	7034
6	18355	17821	17383	17869	16861	18373	17355	17936	16817	17696
7	16991	16678	16258	16666	15958	16554	16249	16652	15691	16441
8	5971	5667	5705	5806	5636	5736	5600	5771	5573	5641
9	5380	5097	5053	5206	4991	5191	5039	5220	4817	5134
10	3187	3048	3103	3169	3089	3152	3055	3043	2922	3012
11	3861	3596	3618	3756	3612	3603	3557	3632	3380	3550
12	5849	5671	5682	5815	5438	5804	5533	5758	5433	5525
13	12398	11714	11930	12343	11925	11819	11439	11893	10875	11579
14	7102	6724	6782	6949	6749	6744	6674	6834	6318	6789
15	7036	6363	6417	6792	6252	6787	6223	6663	5941	6383
16	4542	4348	4385	4450	4385	4357	4309	4365	4218	4335
17	3099	2946	2965	3032	2943	2927	2929	2944	2788	2943
18	5920	5638	5699	5806	5686	5705	5596	5726	5345	5603
19	2603	2437	2450	2415	2487	2587	2434	2464	2498	2381
20	2981	2869	2866	2911	2853	2993	2852	2876	2820	2838
21	7669	7161	7224	7320	7084	7154	7086	7284	6768	7108
22	2903	2555	2628	2715	2549	2612	2514	2630	2356	2532
23	11710	10817	10887	11191	10625	10942	10701	11213	10069	10882
24	6746	6026	6169	6365	6087	6112	5989	6482	5692	6047
25	24388	23080	22907	23638	22227	23086	22787	23507	21700	23280
26	14660	13257	13186	13750	12875	13342	13043	13871	12375	13461
27	15675	14274	14424	14914	14026	14449	14159	14912	13425	14548
28	7435	6861	6939	7222	6832	6916	6752	7062	6504	6894
29	8994	7780	7837	8059	7779	7792	7640	7896	7311	7582
30	7026	6755	6842	6920	6899	6752	6654	6772	6494	6696
31	9194	8768	8773	9049	8727	8785	8585	8855	8240	8689
32	16233	15620	15232	15733	14932	15604	15301	15833	14703	15491
33	14549	13457	13224	13919	12998	13523	13203	13875	12498	13580
34	9495	9085	9243	10312	9057	9910	8952	9324	8600	9013
35	14431	13476	13729	14244	14467	13366	13259	13844	12590	13405
Cicero	3344	3223	3257	3340	3221	3265	3202	3336	3089	3231
Summit	153	147	146	151	145	148	143	148	121	143

Ward.	Fisher.	Taylor, Jr.	Sullivan.	Rush.	Johnston, Jr.	Arnold.	Wilson.	Torrison.	Windes.	Swanson
1	4213	4197	4158	4225	4222	4236	4221	4180	4194	4050
2	2904	2892	2817	2887	2906	2911	2887	2835	2880	2804
3	9995	9944	9719	9969	10079	10021	9932	9810	9941	9661
4	4197	4234	4307	4251	4274	4264	4236	4185	4263	4173
5	7055	7057	7175	7085	7131	7077	7038	6974	7022	6942
6	18085	17669	17119	17771	17945	17897	17721	17464	17742	16996
7	16287	16367	16077	16522	16639	16582	16568	16275	16497	16385
8	5576	5473	5598	5661	5673	5691	5626	5568	5636	5742
9	5160	5121	5018	5149	5157	5169	5128	5042	5116	5229
10	3273	3052	3049	3088	3075	3050	3045	3022	3043	2953
11	3666	3559	3647	3653	3634	3587	3574	3557	3580	3472
12	5765	5612	5657	6069	5797	5687	5693	5594	5637	5536
13	11857	11587	11745	11670	11846	11728	11625	11373	11670	11113
14	6725	6709	6672	6733	6793	6792	6702	6663	6715	6451
15	7123	6313	6241	6392	6470	6378	6296	6435	6356	6283
16	4335	4318	4353	4350	4347	4327	4341	4325	4311	4272
17	2883	2938	2920	2934	2921	2929	2927	2916	2913	2867
18	5706	5646	5632	5589	5694	5670	5627	5549	5688	5473
19	2348	2471	2463	2401	2412	2410	2425	2361	2332	2253
20	3117	2848	2860	2870	2878	2859	2844	2824	2845	2816
21	7123	7145	7071	7125	7281	7079	7171	7004	7195	6893
22	2596	2497	2556	2541	2599	2594	2523	2494	2583	2438
23	10745	10803	10673	10886	11047	10996	10696	10697	10935	10526
24	6111	6036	6074	6095	6126	6125	6040	5944	6110	5853
25	22811	22978	22339	23074	23430	23461	23063	22788	23222	22277
26	13289	13207	12894	13396	13496	13550	13182	12977	13468	13024
27	14334	14325	14008	14498	14609	14957	14357	14552	14589	14243
28	6901	6834	6761	6882	6942	6952	6823	6997	6881	6821
29	7716	7602	7751	7797	7822	7779	7715	7598	7756	7525
30	6606	6684	6749	6713	6747	6669	6680	6624	6647	6457
31	8684	8655	8642	8717	8777	8745	8674	8538	8674	8466
32	15435	15515	15237	15612	15683	15649	15591	15286	15472	15215
33	13373	13379	12923	13470	13702	13863	13336	13777	13608	13323
34	10442	9091	9008	9086	9153	9144	8990	8877	8983	8603
35	13181	13382	13586	13440	13691	13543	13402	13253	13546	12930
Cicero	3279	3247	3205	3272	3292	3278	3251	3208	3271	3128
Summit	151	142	143	144	146	139	143	141	142	140

Vote by Country Towns—Democratic (Coalition) Candidates.

Towns.	Kersten.	Matchett.	Caverly.	Scanlan.	Lynch.	Friend.	Morrill.	Brothers.	Ryner.	Thomson
Barrington	157	150	131	131	124	151	131	131	131	150
Berwyn	1532	1503	1492	1522	1454	1504	1501	1566	1435	1500
Bloom	1423	1361	1345	1386	1353	1392	1352	1361	1329	1355
Bremen	422	402	401	399	399	399	404	396	397	403
Calumet	436	386	394	399	385	390	392	390	370	389
Elk Grove	18	13	12	14	17	13	13	13	12	12
Evanston	8847	8712	8530	8674	8376	8661	8683	8777	8546	8736
Hanover	50	34	32	35	32	34	35	38	42	26
Lemont	191	189	187	194	188	178	185	188	183	187
Leyden	189	170	164	172	156	174	166	183	153	182
Lyons	2482	2411	2410	2417	2320	2411	2401	2427	2358	2422
Maine	1259	1178	1149	1186	1115	1184	1160	1225	1122	1286
New Trier	6047	5964	5816	5946	5725	5939	5937	5975	5786	6011
Niles	265	211	207	219	192	200	181	227	197	197
Norwood Park	139	121	126	132	123	129	126	131	119	124
Oak Park	8239	7967	7600	7813	7086	7940	7876	8094	7176	7983
Orland	47	41	38	39	39	41	39	39	37	39
Palatine	152	124	107	129	113	124	119	132	108	126
Palos	118	105	105	114	105	106	107	108	106	107
Northfield	191	168	166	182	165	172	166	177	167	168
Proviso	3037	2779	2742	2866	2714	2802	2740	2840	2677	2790
Rich	146	126	132	131	123	124	119	128	120	122
River Forest	969	942	888	917	833	923	936	959	876	947
Riverside	831	818	822	827	792	825	817	817	798	823
Schaumberg	10	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	7	7
Stickney	14	16	15	16	16	15	16	14	14	17
Thornton	1579	1480	1426	1508	1434	1490	1457	1483	1393	1481
Wheeling	218	193	187	194	185	197	193	198	190	197
Worth	759	699	663	700	654	705	686	723	663	698

Towns.	Fisher.	Taylor, Jr.	Sullivan.	Rush.	Johnston, Jr.	Arnold.	Wilson.	Torrison.	Windes.	Swanson
Barrington	129	148	124	138	148	151	150	150	130	145
Berwyn	1497	1509	1459	1515	1530	1532	1498	1496	1509	1469
Bloom	1357	1358	1363	1373	1378	1386	1366	1357	1356	1485
Bremen	404	401	397	399	396	401	400	396	400	396
Calumet	390	388	388	393	388	389	390	379	389	380
Elk Grove	14	13	10	14	13	15	12	16	15	13
Evanston	8617	8732	8433	8698	8757	8723	8705	8670	8740	8515
Hanover	35	34	36	37	35	34	35	33	36	32
Lemont	185	188	186	191	190	185	188	186	187	186
Leyden	171	176	157	180	175	185	174	172	177	171
Lyons	2395	2410	2355	2418	2482	2423	2413	2397	2419	2355
Maine	1159	1174	1118	1183	1182	1219	1171	1175	1180	1127
New Trier	5854	6000	5742	5980	5989	6017	5953	5941	6028	5823
Niles	196	195	193	202	201	208	202	215	215	184
Norwood Park	124	122	121	126	125	141	125	122	123	122

Towns.	Fisher.	Taylor, Jr.	Sullivan.	Rush.	Johnston, Jr.	Arnold.	Wilson.	Torrison.	Windes.	Swanson
Oak Park	7799	7953	7188	8041	8048	8112	7924	7895	7971	7507
Orland	37	37	38	38	41	41	41	39	40	40
Palatine	126	118	118	126	132	128	122	116	129	112
Palos	109	109	105	108	104	110	107	106	108	108
Northfield	163	168	162	159	164	176	164	168	178	158
Proviso	2800	2788	2716	2808	2815	2851	2763	2807	2821	2715
Rich	127	123	122	123	122	126	121	119	121	120
River Forest	905	940	857	947	937	970	935	931	939	902
Riverside	811	814	797	821	822	822	816	812	815	784
Schaumberg	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	9	7
Stickney	16	16	16	17	16	16	16	15	16	15
Thornton	1464	1473	1419	1503	1476	1483	1464	1445	1479	1429
Wheeling	199	195	191	196	200	203	200	200	200	189
Worth	702	714	660	698	709	698	690	694	706	681

Vote by Wards—Socialist Candidates.

Ward.	Johnson.	Holland.	Meier.	Gugis.	Strover.	Ureix.	Shulman.	Foster.	Saltiel.	Holmes
1	90	88	93	88	89	83	84	86	88	82
2	123	123	115	114	117	116	120	112	113	117
3	179	167	167	156	154	158	167	158	156	156
4	213	212	215	222	213	204	212	200	201	200
5	289	281	294	294	265	265	271	273	271	272
6	225	213	227	198	214	206	244	204	217	207
7	340	296	319	268	300	279	294	289	290	286
8	392	371	388	357	369	359	374	367	351	367
9	878	808	808	801	802	768	792	797	799	798
10	447	450	452	439	435	436	456	435	444	440
11	400	394	411	398	391	393	415	388	392	396
12	731	735	741	721	714	735	757	742	726	740
13	581	573	567	545	565	547	589	548	550	554
14	313	293	308	290	310	286	285	282	281	284
15	1379	1381	1377	1302	1349	1326	1427	1325	1330	1309
16	256	246	245	252	243	236	249	242	245	241
17	139	128	136	134	131	128	134	129	129	128
18	296	301	295	288	291	282	304	285	286	292
19	128	189	124	123	127	129	138	124	117	119
20	188	167	164	169	161	161	163	161	158	159
21	242	243	264	220	238	225	228	228	238	230
22	351	339	395	334	347	337	351	340	350	333
23	455	415	533	406	408	391	402	403	441	405
24	531	530	635	498	542	507	533	517	532	499
25	289	257	289	234	249	244	244	244	241	239
26	635	596	769	573	613	578	585	591	648	588
27	1159	1104	1222	1056	1156	1065	1104	1090	1110	1080
28	635	607	651	585	608	591	606	585	605	592
29	565	569	566	574	571	566	569	566	566	566
30	174	160	173	158	165	156	160	159	152	159
31	354	330	341	319	321	310	319	315	307	324
32	491	496	516	442	475	440	449	459	442	457
33	886	849	903	798	841	800	820	823	818	822
34	1329	1270	1283	1226	1260	1301	1327	1248	1248	1252
35	668	633	660	612	636	613	624	615	625	623
Cicero	488	488	488	488	488	488	488	488	488	488
Summit	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

Ward.	Taft.	Howe.	Wilson.	Branstetter.	Kruse.	Epstein.	Herson.	Beranek	Collins.	Lafin
1	88	86	91	87	86	84	84	84	85	83
2	117	114	115	110	112	115	109	109	115	111
3	159	161	156	159	153	160	156	148	149	153
4	207	200	199	203	222	199	200	204	204	201
5	270	264	261	273	277	276	254	266	268	268
6	210	206	208	206	209	235	199	195	203	197
7	288	297	289	285	284	291	271	264	298	282
8	360	353	362	365	366	369	351	354	358	354
9	794	812	790	778	823	788	802	790	796	810
10	432	443	437	439	444	451	420	417	418	416
11	388	389	391	393	411	451	392	399	386	385
12	743	725	700	740	750	761	738	828	741	740
13	518	547	550	545	556	570	538	529	541	521
14	285	281	277	292	294	281	273	274	290	268
15	1283	1301	1302	1314	1337	1346	1313	1291	1321	1278
16	242	242	245	245	242	242	242	242	241	245
17	125	130	126	130	132	125	127	128	127	125
18	287	288	289	290	282	290	286	278	289	288
19	123	120	118	121	119	125	124	123	120	118
20	156	160	159	164	164	164	162	159	161	158
21	231	227	228	240	236	227	223	228	223	228
22	328	336	332	347	349	342	335	332	333	374
23	397	404	397	414	423	404	385	389	399	410
24	493	501	501	533	549	515	511	514	514	504
25	239	239	238	239	239	239	239	239	241	241
26	579	577	599	615	636	593	570	569	583	589
27	1108	1068	1080	1081	1107	1059	1043	1052	1076	1047
28	595	599	586	610	610	593	570	570	585	567
29	570	565	564	562	569	568	565	583	567	566
30	158	151	150	149	147	156	147	151	163	151

Ward.	Taft.	Howe.	Wilson.	Branstetter.	Kruse	Epstein.	Herson.	Bersnek.	Collins.	Lafi
31	315	329	318	314	323	320	313	315	317	307a
32	455	443	462	442	457	433	426	421	448	427
33	808	797	801	798	826	782	785	781	793	781
34	1231	1236	1252	1237	1277	1263	1244	1321	1222	1231
35	615	627	628	633	639	617	609	615	619	613
Cicero	488	488	488	488	488	488	488	488	488	488
Summit	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

Vote by Country Towns—Socialist Candidates.

Towns.	Johnson.	Holland.	Meier.	Gugis.	Strover	Uretz.	Shulman.	Foster.	Saltiel.	Holmes
Barrington	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Berwyn	127	126	132	126	130	127	130	128	128	136
Bloom	139	131	138	136	132	128	131	125	127	128
Bremen	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Calumet	36	36	35	34	35	34	35	35	34	33
Elk Grove	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Evanston	111	101	104	98	101	96	102	98	103	99
Hanover	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lemont	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3
Leyden	29	32	33	28	29	30	28	29	30	29
Lyons	48	51	54	50	50	49	52	48	50	51
Maine	32	31	40	30	34	31	30	35	32	30
New Trier	40	39	41	40	41	38	37	39	39	37
Niles	6	5	11	5	8	5	7	4	9	7
Norwood Park	12	10	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10
Oak Park	79	72	80	65	76	72	75	71	79	74
Orland	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
Palatine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Palos	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
Northfield	12	12	12	11	12	11	11	11	11	11
Proviso	230	230	247	227	238	226	231	222	232	230
Rich	1	1	5	1	4	2	2	2	2	2
River Forest	12	14	16	10	13	10	9	10	9	10
Riverside	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4
Schaumberg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stickney	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Thornton	154	153	149	146	146	143	149	132	146	155
Wheeling	12	10	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Worth	54	36	46	48	39	36	39	36	36	38

Towns.	Taft.	Howe.	Wilson.	Branstetter.	Kruse.	Epstein.	Herson.	Bersnek.	Collins.	Lafin
Barrington	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Berwyn	129	131	129	133	131	129	126	148	131	129
Bloom	131	126	128	128	130	131	128	130	130	126
Bremen	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Calumet	33	34	36	34	35	35	34	35	35	34
Elk Grove	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evanston	102	96	104	99	98	98	96	97	96	94
Hanover	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lemont	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
Leyden	28	27	28	28	28	27	26	27	28	28
Lyons	54	50	49	50	49	47	50	51	50	48
Maine	30	30	34	33	38	30	30	29	32	33
New Trier	39	37	38	37	40	38	37	39	38	38
Niles	9	5	6	10	7	4	5	5	5	8
Norwood Park	10	11	11	11	12	9	9	9	10	10
Oak Park	75	76	73	82	78	68	73	68	75	67
Orland	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Palatine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Palos	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Northfield	12	13	11	11	14	11	11	11	12	11
Proviso	225	227	231	234	231	231	228	235	231	232
Rich	1	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	2	2
River Forest	9	10	10	12	12	9	9	9	9	9
Riverside	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Schaumberg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stickney	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3
Thornton	149	156	145	153	151	146	144	159	155	152
Wheeling	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Worth	50	37	36	34	41	38	37	35	36	38

CHICAGO CITY ELECTIONS, 1921.

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN, FEB. 22.

W.	Candidate.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1.	George Hodge	598	86	684
	Michael Kenna	5,721	1,003	6,724
	Kenna's maj., 6,040.			
2.	Louis B. Anderson	5,319	2,484	7,803
	Ralph Henderson	909	232	1,141
	Anderson's maj., 6,662.			
3.	John H. Johntry	3,661	2,179	5,840
	Ed D. Lowenthal	1,469	655	2,124
	Ira Salomon	1,959	672	2,621
	Garnett	206	102	308
	Johntry's maj., 787.			
4.	Timothy A. Hogan	3,401	1,748	5,149
	Walter J. Norkus	727	199	926
	James J. O'Brien	3,238	1,530	4,768
	Second election necessary.			
5.	Florence S. Hall	231	77	308
	Joseph B. McDonough	5,058	2,438	7,496
	Robert J. Mulcahy	3,785	1,802	5,588
	McDonough's maj., 1,600.			
6.	Seth Catlin	341	121	462
	Charles S. Eaton	4,318	2,337	6,655
	Herman Forel	579	201	780

W. Candidate.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Frederick J. How	782	286	1,068
Nicholas B. Salnik	314	100	414
Harry N. Strouss	696	176	872
Charles D. Tidholm	310	76	286
Eaton's maj., 3,883.			
7. Lester V. Bratton	455	121	576
John T. Caulfield	411	132	543
Vandorf Gray	3,804	1,564	5,368
Guy Guernsey	4,753	2,296	7,049
Guernsey's maj., 562.			
8. George W. Kohler	716	132	848
Ross A. Woodhull	4,427	1,374	5,801
Woodhull's maj., 4,953.			
9. Charles V. Johnson	2,972	711	3,683
Guy Madderom	3,768	1,503	5,271
Madderom's maj., 1,588.			
10. John J. Jelinsk	280	82	362
Frank Klaus	1,394	558	1,952
James McNichols	3,020	1,308	4,328
George J. Zrust	66	23	89
McNichols' maj., 1,925.			
11. Dennis A. Horan	3,256	1,135	4,389
William J. Riordan	351	82	433
Julian J. Sykes	742	193	935
Horan's maj., 3,021.			
12. Anton J. Cermak	4,125	1,138	5,263
(No opposition.)			
13. Albert J. Horan	5,180	2,972	8,152
Thomas McMahon	249	65	341
Samuel O. Shaffer	5,324	2,699	8,023
George E. Wilson	270	75	345
Second election necessary.			
14. Daniel G. Gerst	3,498	1,785	5,283
H. W. Harris	380	106	486
George M. Maypole	4,053	1,903	5,956
Maypole's maj., 187.			
15. John M. Collins	1,663	368	2,031
Francis E. Imber	847	225	1,072
Edward J. Kaindl	4,413	1,492	5,905
Edward A. Russell	459	102	561
Kaindl's maj., 2,241.			
16. John Czekala	2,390	1,365	3,755
Bruno S. Mindak	2,472	937	3,409
Louis Schmerr	174	31	205
Czekala's maj., 551.			
17. Stanley Adamkiewicz	1,610	779	2,389
Thomas P. Devereux	2,250	893	3,143
John C. Gorasowski	44	16	60
John Janowski	1,090	615	1,705
Second election necessary.			
18. Harry E. Aldrich	934	166	1,100
John J. Touhy	5,286	1,371	6,657
Touhy's maj., 5,557.			
19. Anthony D'Andrea	2,657	946	3,603
John Powers	2,781	1,203	3,984
Scattering	3	....	3
Powers' maj., 378.			
20. Henry L. Fick	2,340	702	3,042
W. C. Hawthorne	263	45	308
Scattering	4	....	4
Fick's maj., 2,730.			
21. Evar Anderson	709	165	874
Dorsey R. Crowe	5,376	1,651	7,027
Crowe's maj., 6,153.			
22. Arthur F. Albert	3,027	1,209	4,236
Math. Hibbeler	2,095	763	2,858
Andrew Lafin	519	156	575
Albert's maj., 803.			
23. George C. Beidler	492	128	620
James P. Brennan	232	58	290
James H. Poague	3,964	2,098	6,062
Thomas Wallace	6,187	3,705	9,892
Scattering	13	7	20
Wallace's maj., 2,900.			
24. Frank Bobrytzke	2,162	903	3,065
Leo M. Brieske	2,324	1,022	3,346
James Dorney	2,982	1,376	4,358
Louis W. Hardy	302	59	361
Frank M. Lalowski	331	78	409
Second election necessary.			
25. E. I. Frankhauser	6,745	2,928	9,673
Charles J. Kraft	5,327	2,166	7,493
Frankhauser's maj., 2,180.			

W. Candidate.	Men.	Women.	Total.
26. Joseph H. Donahue	1,085	454	1,539
William H. Feigenbaum	342	74	416
Charles G. Hendricks	5,423	2,012	7,434
John J. Hoellen	4,278	1,817	6,095
William F. Lipps	675	188	863
George Schrosbree	348	105	453
Second election necessary.			
27. Edward R. Armitage	9,188	3,169	12,357
Emil Arnold	838	205	1,043
Joseph L. Brexina	614	135	749
Clark D. A. Martin	412	144	556
Peter C. Lawrence	810	231	1,041
Charles A. Miller	3,243	1,088	4,331
Armitage's maj., 4,635.			
28. Fred Jacobsen	745	222	967
Albert G. Kochanski	1,476	366	1,842
Paul H. Pape	371	103	474
Henry Schlegel	4,236	1,849	6,085
Schlegel's maj., 2,802.			
29. James F. Kovarik	3,836	1,298	5,134
Michael J. O'Connell	3,272	1,286	4,558
Daniel J. O'Keefe	241	76	317
Harry J. Schaack	207	54	261
Marcus H. Taft	368	79	447
Peter Wolf	2,257	705	2,962
Second election necessary.			
30. George Costello	150	49	189
William J. Lynch	4,596	2,307	6,903
Thomas McCarthy	2,361	1,104	3,465
Scattering	2	....	2
Lynch's maj., 3,247.			
31. Scott M. Hogan	5,405	1,951	7,356
G. V. O'Connell	735	336	1,071
Scattering	37	12	49
Hogan's maj., 6,236.			
32. Albert J. Fisher	6,111	3,206	9,317
Henry Groenier	475	100	575
Benjamin S. Wilson	8,015	3,587	11,602
Wilson's maj., 1,710.			
33. John P. Garner	8,873	2,514	11,387
Scattering	33	16	49
Garner's maj., 11,338.			
34. Joseph O. Kostner	6,740	2,202	8,942
Fred G. Malley	1,782	447	2,229
William Muzika	1,098	250	1,349
Kostner's maj., 5,364.			
35. John S. Clark	7,801	2,483	10,284
Scattering	60	12	72
Clark's maj., 10,212.			
Supplementary Election, April 5.			
4. Timothy A. Hogan	4,075	635	4,709
(No opposition.)			
13. Albert J. Horan	5,875	4,068	9,943
Samuel O. Shaffer	6,361	3,798	10,159
Shaffer's maj., 216.			
17. Thomas P. Devereux	3,147	1,325	4,472
Stanley Adamkiewicz	2,231	1,109	3,340
Devereux' maj., 1,132.			
24. Leo M. Brieske	3,971	1,810	5,781
James Dorney	3,458	1,612	5,070
Brieske's maj., 711.			
26. Charles G. Hendricks	6,608	3,161	9,769
John J. Hoellen	5,496	2,651	8,147
Hendricks' maj., 1,622.			
29. James F. Kovarik	5,136	1,989	7,124
Michael T. O'Connell	3,319	1,089	4,408
Kovarik's maj., 2,716.			

TOTAL VOTE CAST APRIL 5, 1921.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Ward.	Men.	Women.
1	3387	466	14	2738	985
2	2054	810	15	3130	866
3	2069	876	16	1867	361
4	2458	762	17	5497	2494
5	2247	645	18	2438	559
6	2342	969	19	1024	206
7	2450	1037	20	2083	663
8	1714	499	21	2665	691
9	2332	705	22	1120	198
10	1804	499	23	2261	841
11	2059	517	24	7539	3475
12	2687	674	25	3639	1448
13	12405	7941	26	12257	5906

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Ward.	Men.	Women.
27.....	6375	1755	33.....	4503	1176
28.....	4877	1820	34.....	3553	902
29.....	8653	3134	35.....	4360	1365
30.....	3048	1079			
31.....	2978	1274	Total.	129799	48566
32.....	3186	998	Gd. total.	178365	

VOTE FOR CITY TREASURER.

Nominees: Clayton F. Smith, Dem.; Walter G. Davis, Rep.; Ellen Persons, Soc.

	Smith—		Davis—		Persons—	
Ward.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men	Women
1.....	2862	366	377	89	22	1
2.....	902	431	966	291	58	12
3.....	961	444	920	326	49	14
4.....	1377	427	829	225	90	15
5.....	1048	246	966	331	86	11
6.....	958	410	1226	487	61	8
7.....	1190	520	1032	448	97	23
8.....	1075	355	479	112	90	8
9.....	623	222	1426	432	284	28
10.....	1353	432	310	50	99	7
11.....	1314	399	556	99	98	10
12.....	1839	541	520	101	236	26
13.....	5921	3222	4823	2864	596	189
14.....	1459	511	1078	399	112	24
15.....	1758	558	820	247	385	59
16.....	1421	287	302	58	75	9
17.....	3085	1159	1488	576	210	48
18.....	1799	425	494	105	115	11
19.....	664	135	256	62	39	10
20.....	1736	551	144	40	31	1
21.....	1676	487	828	179	67	10
22.....	672	131	339	41	79	16
23.....	1116	511	945	299	105	21
24.....	3278	1177	2851	1217	695	133
25.....	2054	894	1429	457	110	30
26.....	4762	1921	6111	2951	802	154
27.....	3265	904	2457	696	425	58
28.....	3686	1460	902	297	212	36
29.....	4256	1398	2909	945	635	100
30.....	2025	699	853	326	86	12
31.....	1239	516	1436	647	129	13
32.....	1514	546	1459	416	134	24
33.....	1775	506	1763	449	245	31
34.....	1886	529	1292	340	360	47
35.....	2902	1049	1091	260	206	18
Total...	69451	24369	45677	16862	7123	1261
Gr. total	93820		62539		8384	

VOTE FOR CITY CLERK.

Nominees: James T. Igoe, Dem.; Pierce L. Anderson, Soc.

	Igoe—		Anderson—	
Ward.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1.....	2934	378	23	5
2.....	706	260	85	15
3.....	997	416	86	10
4.....	1541	459	110	8
5.....	1197	310	201	38
6.....	1242	447	91	21
7.....	1394	559	163	20
8.....	1070	314	120	7
9.....	897	292	340	47
10.....	1383	425	99	9
11.....	1374	409	136	13
12.....	1943	543	265	28
13.....	6934	3899	714	212
14.....	1667	567	169	24
15.....	1751	1514	433	56
16.....	1391	271	76	7
17.....	2998	1135	223	47
18.....	1870	428	125	12
19.....	678	138	46	4
20.....	1770	567	35	1
21.....	1869	491	99	15
22.....	708	150	101	8
23.....	1215	445	172	19
24.....	3818	1426	768	118
25.....	2209	1793	165	45
26.....	6003	2266	1160	204
27.....	3305	805	604	86
28.....	3291	1212	373	48
29.....	4617	1577	671	92
30.....	2134	729	103	18
31.....	1434	585	255	50
32.....	1837	589	202	24
33.....	1945	506	333	49
34.....	2141	557	416	57
35.....	3122	1079	277	21
Total	75385	27541	9239	1438
Gr. total.....	102926		10677	

VOTE ON BOND PROPOSITION, FEB. 22.

Shall bonds or obligations of the city of Chicago for the purpose of paying indebtedness prior to Jan. 1, 1921, by the city of Chicago, payable out of funds provided for general corporate purposes, and for the further purpose of paying judgments heretofore rendered against the city of Chicago and outstanding on the 31st day of December, 1920, in the sum of $8,000,000, be issued by the city council?

For.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1.....	5,477	897	6,374
2.....	5,136	2,336	7,472
3.....	4,352	2,123	6,475
4.....	3,128	1,205	4,333
5.....	3,395	1,254	4,649
6.....	3,520	1,266	4,786
7.....	4,164	1,509	5,673
8.....	3,062	909	3,971
9.....	3,371	1,068	4,439
10.....	2,657	1,138	3,795
11.....	2,828	996	3,824
12.....	2,414	675	3,089
13.....	5,280	2,374	7,654
14.....	3,748	1,541	5,289
15.....	3,616	918	4,534
16.....	1,941	754	2,695
17.....	2,226	867	3,093
18.....	4,880	1,059	5,939
19.....	2,838	995	3,833
20.....	1,957	585	2,542
21.....	4,363	1,105	5,468
22.....	2,763	834	3,597
23.....	4,227	1,648	5,875
24.....	3,502	1,259	4,761
25.....	4,883	1,818	6,701
26.....	5,201	1,761	6,962
27.....	7,254	2,257	9,511
28.....	3,308	1,277	4,585
29.....	4,901	1,526	6,427
30.....	3,799	1,633	5,432
31.....	3,789	1,444	5,233
32.....	6,711	2,758	9,469
33.....	5,347	1,511	6,858
34.....	4,806	1,470	6,276
35.....	4,990	1,460	6,450
Totals.....	139,834	48,230	188,064

Against.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1.....	734	155	889
2.....	966	362	1,328
3.....	2,798	1,354	4,152
4.....	3,466	1,670	5,136
5.....	4,965	2,430	7,395
6.....	4,092	2,175	6,267
7.....	5,133	2,473	7,606
8.....	2,108	580	2,688
9.....	3,214	985	4,199
10.....	1,688	649	2,337
11.....	1,317	361	1,678
12.....	2,096	542	2,638
13.....	5,107	2,709	7,816
14.....	3,465	1,666	5,131
15.....	3,410	1,009	4,419
16.....	2,512	1,158	3,670
17.....	2,225	937	3,162

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
18	1,318	463	1,781
19	1,609	580	2,189
20	609	137	746
21	1,647	651	2,298
22	2,411	980	3,391
23	6,570	3,840	10,410
24	4,223	1,715	5,938
25	7,197	3,176	10,373
26	6,744	2,672	9,416
27	7,552	2,331	9,883
28	3,319	1,046	4,365
29	4,942	1,512	6,454
30	2,863	1,307	4,170
31	2,945	1,151	4,096
32	7,485	3,672	11,157
33	4,634	1,420	6,054
34	4,468	1,300	5,768
35	4,035	1,290	5,325
Totals	123,867	50,458	174,325
Total yes			188,064
Total no			174,325
Majority yes			13,739

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS, JUNE 6.

Bonds for County Jail.

Proposed issue of $9,000,000 gold bonds of the county of Cook, Illinois, for the purpose of creating and equipping a county jail and Criminal court building for the county of Cook, Illinois (including necessary additional site), and levying and assessing taxes in excess of the aggregate rate of 50 cents upon each $100 of assessed valuation of property in said county and in excess of the constitutional limit of 75 cents on each $100 of such assessed valuation for each of the years 1921 to 1940, both inclusive, or so much as may be necessary for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of said bonds to be issued for the purpose aforesaid.

Ward.	For.	Against.	Ward.	For.	Against.
1	2257	1927	13	3070	10445
2	3770	3579	14	1863	5653
3	3146	8077	15	1904	6968
4	1216	3641	16	779	3289
5	1740	5246	17	847	2192
6	3931	13336	18	3197	3809
7	4296	13914	19	1367	1453
8	1486	5897	20	1055	1635
9	1430	6015	21	3184	5698
10	979	3061	22	1242	3205
11	1349	3649	23	2876	9938
12	1149	5223	24	1327	6632
25	5521	20030	35	3716	13111
26	3230	14610	Total	86205	266559
27	3608	16219	Cicero	1035	4727
28	1935	7200	S'mmit	100	177
29	2336	7954	Total	87340	271463
30	2123	4556	C'ntry		
31	2751	8634	towns	12884	38089
32	4308	14844	Gd. tl.	100124	309552
33	4146	16235			
34	3071	8684			

Free Textbooks in Chicago Schools.

Ward.	For.	Against.	Ward.	For.	Against.
1	3404	1216	20	1615	1254
2	7059	1673	21	4984	4434
3	7442	5085	22	2391	2420
4	2301	2897	23	6401	6705
5	3592	3941	24	3734	4822
6	9861	9032	25	11935	13958
7	9456	9723	26	9460	3230
8	3712	4054	27	9912	11251
9	4112	3795	28	5097	4695
10	2741	1563	29	6336	4374
11	2642	2847	30	3259	3806
12	3545	3399	31	6010	6109
13	6252	8576	32	9599	10508
14	4419	3721	33	9939	11419
15	5598	4218	34	7351	5348
16	2115	2024	35	7913	9908
17	1959	1326			
18	4801	2508	Ttl.	193309	176844
19	2362	1005			

VOTERS REGISTERED IN CHICAGO (1921).

After revision, March 19.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Ward.	Men.	Women.
1	11550	3592	20	5101	2404
2	18998	11513	21	14369	7353
3	19322	14400	22	7714	3528
4	9168	4714	23	17199	11955
5	11991	6027	24	12472	6509
6	23544	18216	25	30001	25376
7	24213	18974	26	23845	15869
8	12878	7347	27	32766	18121
9	14668	7504	28	13906	7602
10	6527	3521	29	18392	8772
11	7885	4249	30	11418	6659
12	10864	5272	31	16530	10959
13	18403	12495	32	27107	19177
14	13354	7797	33	27549	17441
15	14863	7659	34	18925	9528
16	7561	3944	35	23566	15192
17	6478	2963			
18	13064	5402	Total	552101	334834
19	6910	2800	Gd. total	886935	

GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CHICAGO.

The postoffice and all other United States department offices, except where otherwise noted, are in the federal building, which stands on the square bounded by Clark, Adams and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard.

Appraiser's Office—Harrison and Sherman-sts.; appraiser, Morris Sabath.

Department of Commerce—Room 629; radio inspector, Charles E. Kolster.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—38 South Dearborn street; K. L. Stancil, commercial agent.

Custom House—South wing, fourth floor; collector, William H. Clare; naval officer, William Brown; special deputy naval officer, Edgar C. Hawley.

Federal Board for Vocational Education—220 South State street.

Federal Prohibition Director—John Kjellander, 608 South Dearborn street.

Hydrographic Office—Room 528; Lieut. W. T. Cooper in charge.

Immigration Bureau—Pontiac building, Dearborn and Harrison streets; inspector in charge, H. R. Landis.

Inspectors of Steam Vessels—Room 529; William Nicholas and John F. Hanson.

Internal Revenue Department—East wing, fourth floor; collector, John C. Cannon; chief deputy, Thomas F. Russell.

Marine Hospital—Clarendon and Graceland avenues; surgeon in command, Dr. J. O. Cobb.

Postmaster—Arthur C. Lueder, room 358; assistant postmaster, John T. McGrath.

Postoffice Inspector—Room 330; A. E. Germer, chief inspector.

Railroad Labor Board—5 North Wabash-av.

Railway Mail Service—Third floor, north wing, room 308; R. S. Brown, superintendent.

United States Commissioner—James R. Glass.

United States District Attorney—Room 826; Charles F. Clyne; first assistant, John V. Clinnin; chief clerk, William A. Small.

United States Engineer—537 South Dearborn street; room 1201; officer in charge, Col. W. V. Judson, corps of engineers, U. S. A.

United States Marshal—Rooms 804 and 806; marshal, Robert R. Levy; chief deputy, Maurice Klein.

United States Secret Service—Room 881; Thomas I. Porter, operator in charge.

Weather Bureau—Fourteenth floor; meteorologist in charge, Henry J. Cox.

ILLINOIS PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS.

For calendar year 1919.

Federal personal income tax returns filed in Illinois in 1919 reached a total of 422,229, which was 7.92 per cent of the entire number filed in the United States. The total net income reported by these returns was $1,662,796,441, while the tax paid on them was $99,398,236, which was 7.83 per cent of the total personal income tax paid in the entire country.

In the nation at large 5.03 per cent of the people filed personal income tax returns, while in Illinois 6.51 per cent filed them. The average net income per return for the United States was $3,724.05, and in Illinois it was $3,938.14. The personal income tax per capita for the United States amounted to $11.98, and in Illinois it was $15.33. The average amount of the personal income tax per return in the United States was $238.08, and in Illinois it was $235.41.

Illinois' position in the order of magnitude as to all the states and territories in the union in the per cent of population filing returns was 16th, and 7th in the average net income per return. Its position as to per capita income tax was 7th, and 11th in the average amount of tax per return.

The number of personal income tax returns filed for the years 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919 in Illinois, as well as the amounts of net income and tax, are shown in the following table:

Year.	Returns.	Net Income.	Total Tax.
1916.....	37,525	$484,290,833	$10,947,250
1917.....	319,497	1,119,960,600	49,103,261
1918.....	366,918	1,256,309,485	84,560,642
1919.....	422,229	1,662,796,441	99,398,236

DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME CLASSES.

Income Classes.	Returns.	Net Income.	Total Tax.
$1,000 to $2,000	131,669	$194,534,362	$1,624,936
$2,000 to $3,000	116,582	285,597,076	2,496,560
$3,000 to $4,000	66,307	228,894,999	3,550,401
$4,000 to $5,000	47,505	212,259,575	4,289,047
$5,000 to $6,000	16,716	93,989,432	2,318,914
$6,000 to $7,000	10,152	65,480,025	1,846,127
$7,000 to $8,000	6,940	51,669,592	1,769,978
$8,000 to $9,000	4,807	40,504,888	1,550,051
$9,000 to $10,000	3,333	31,603,110	1,529,615
$10,000 to $11,000	2,628	27,525,943	1,458,455
$11,000 to $12,000	1,916	22,019,375	1,244,358
$12,000 to $13,000	1,576	19,681,694	1,198,287
$13,000 to $14,000	1,255	16,915,377	1,086,756
$14,000 to $15,000	1,049	15,198,951	1,011,161
$15,000 to $20,000	3,533	61,672,721	4,599,657
$20,000 to $25,000	1,898	42,464,861	3,845,117
$25,000 to $30,000	994	27,161,055	2,672,290
$30,000 to $40,000	1,227	42,170,874	5,037,343
$40,000 to $50,000	660	29,314,783	4,206,015
$50,000 to $60,000	438	23,902,198	3,965,836
$60,000 to $70,000	260	16,788,635	3,295,582
$70,000 to $80,000	172	12,847,955	2,814,020
$80,000 to $90,000	117	9,902,295	2,396,792
$90,000 to $100,000	91	8,624,878	2,283,174
$100,000 to $150,000	236	28,250,604	9,230,933
$150,000 to $200,000	78	13,276,032	5,250,445
$200,000 to $250,000	31	6,805,651	3,072,927
$250,000 to $300,000	10	2,731,790	1,328,981
$300,000 to $400,000	22	7,668,357	4,139,396
$400,000 to $500,000	12	5,288,191	2,906,656
$500,000 to $750,000	6	3,657,608	2,041,597
$750,000 to $1,000,000	5	4,405,950	2,621,062
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	..	.....	.....
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	2	3,179,843	2,035,243
$2,000,000 to $3,000,000	..	.....	.....
$3,000,000 to $4,000,000	2	6,807,761	4,680,524
$4,000,000 to $5,000,000	..	.....	.....
$5,000,000 and over	..	.....	.....
Total	422,229	$1,662,796,441	$99,398,236

MANUFACTURES IN ILLINOIS.

[From reports of the bureau of the census.]

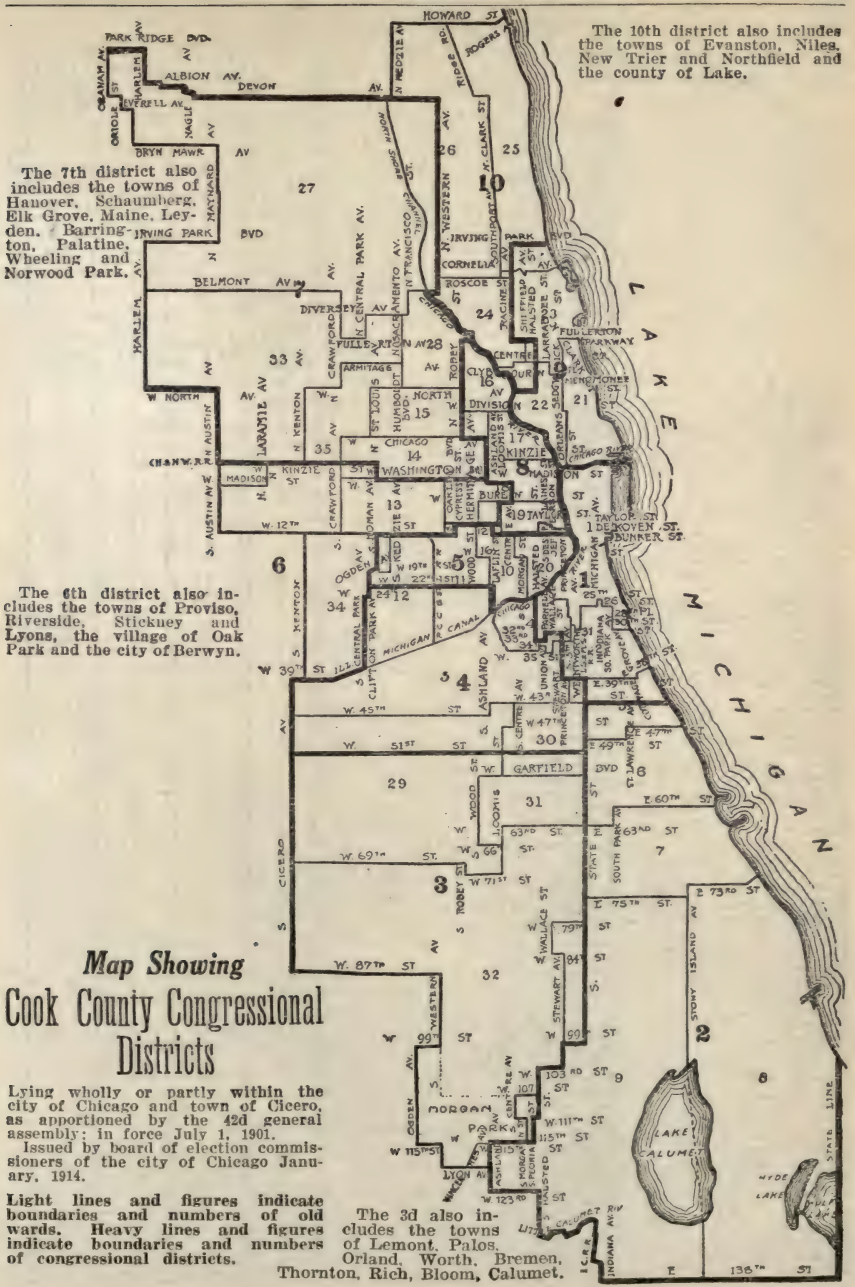
	1919.	1914.
Establishments..	18,594	18,388
Persons in industry	805,008	617,927
Firm members..	15,282	15,854
Salaried employes	136,497	95,130
Wage earners (av.)	653,229	506,943
Primary horse power	1,660,766	1,305,930
Capital	$3,367,955,000	$1,943,836,000
Salaries	274,307,000	128,478,000
Wages	801,610,000	340,910,000
Materials	3,489,054,000	1,340,183,000
Value of products	5,426,662,000	2,247,323,000
Value added ...	1,937,598,000	907,140,000

MANUFACTURES IN CHICAGO.

[From reports of the bureau of the census.]

	1919.	1914.
Establishments..	10,538	10,115
Persons in industry	502,303	387,319
Firm members..	8,182	8,184
Salaried employes	90,064	65,425
Wage earners (av.)	404,057	313,710
Primary horse power	826,420	681,114
Capital	$2,076,194,000	$1,190,069,000
Salaries	188,448,000	90,295,000
Wages	508,276,000	213,787,000
Materials	2,380,025,000	901,933,000
Value of products	3,658,740,000	1,483,498,000
Value added ...	1,278,715,000	581,565,000

ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
(Two at large.)


The 10th district also includes the towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield and the county of Lake.
The 7th district also includes the towns of Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park.
The 6th district also includes the towns of Proviso, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, the village of Oak Park and the city of Berwyn.
The 3d also includes the towns of Lemont, Palos, Orland, Worth, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom, Calumet.
LAKE MICHIGAN
HOWARD ST
PARK RIDGE DVD.
ALBION AV.
DEVON AV.
BRYN MAWR AV
IRVING PARK BVD
BELMONT AV
DIVERSEY AV
FULLERTON AV
ARMITAGE AV
W. NORTH AV.
CHANNEL R.R.
MADISON ST
W. 12TH ST
OGDEN AV
W. 39TH ST
W. 45TH ST
W. 51ST ST
GARFIELD BVD
W. 63RD ST
W. 69TH ST
W. 87TH ST
W. 99TH ST
W. 115TH ST
W. 123RD ST
E. 47TH ST
E. 60TH ST
E. 63RD ST
E. 75TH ST
E. 79TH ST
E. 83RD ST
E. 87TH ST
E. 95TH ST
E. 99TH ST
E. 103RD ST
E. 111TH ST
E. 115TH ST
E. 130TH ST
CHICAGO RIVER
CHICAGO CANAL
CALUMET RIV.
LAKE CALUMET
STATE LINE
INDIANA AV.
STONY ISLAND AV
LAKE SHORE DRIVE
N. CLARK ST
N. WESTERN AV
N. CENTRAL PARK AV.
N. CRAWFORD AV.
N. KENTON AV.
S. CENTRAL PARK AV.
S. WESTERN AV
S. ASHLAND AV
S. HALSTED ST
S. STATE ST
S. CICERO AV
S. ARCHER AV
S. LAWNDALE AV
S. KEDZIE AV
S. KOSTNER AV
S. PULASKI RD
S. LEAVITT ST
S. DAMEN AV
S. ROBEY ST
S. WOOD ST
S. LOOMIS ST
S. PEORIA ST
S. MORGAN ST
S. HOYNE AV
S. OGDEN AV
S. MARSHFIELD AV
S. PAULINA ST
S. WALLACE ST
S. STEWART AV
S. PRINCETON AV
S. INDIANA AV
S. MICHIGAN AV
S. WABASH AV
S. WENTWORTH AV
S. DEARBORN ST
S. CLARK ST
S. LA SALLE ST
S. WELLS ST
S. FRANKLIN ST
S. MARKET ST
S. CANAL ST
S. JEFFERSON ST
S. CLINTON ST
S. DES PLAINES ST
S. HALSTED ST
S. ABERDEEN ST
S. MORGAN ST
S. RACINE AV
S. LOOMIS ST
S. WOOD ST
S. ASHLAND AV
S. HOMAN AV
S. KEDZIE AV
S. CRAWFORD AV
S. KENTON AV
S. LARAMIE AV
S. AUSTIN AV
S. MAYFIELD AV
S. NARAGANSETT AV
S. NEVA AV
S. NORTHWEST HWY
S. OLCOTT AV
S. OLIPHANT AV
S. OLMSTED AV
S. ORIOLE AV
S. OSCEOLA AV
S. OSGOOD AV
S. OSWEGO AV
S. OTTAWA AV
S. OTTERSON AV
S. OVERHILL AV
S. OWEGO AV
S. OWEN AV
S. OWENSBORO AV
S. OWENSMOUTH AV
S. OWENSVILLE AV
S. OWENSWOOD AV
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ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

County	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional	Judicial circuit.	Judicial Dis. Appellate	Judicial Dis. Supreme.
Adams	Quincy	36	15	8	3	4
Alexander	Cairo	50	25	1	4	1
Bond	Greenville	47	22	3	4	2
Boone	Belvidere	8	20	17	2	6
Brown	Mount Sterling	30	20	8	3	4
Bureau	Princeton	37	16	13	2	5
Calhoun	Hardin	36	20	8	3	2
Carroll	Mount Carroll	12	13	15	2	6
Cass	Virginia	30	20	8	3	4
Champaign	Urbana	24	19	6	3	3
Christian	Taylorville	40	21	4	3	2
Clark	Marshall	34	18	5	3	2
Clay	Louisville	42	24	4	4	2
Clinton	Carlyle	42	23	4	4	1
Coles	Charleston	34	19	5	3	3
Cook	Chicago	1,2,3,4,5,6 7,9,11,13,15 17,19,21,23 25,27,29,31	1,2,3,4,5 6,7,8,9,10	Not numbered	1	
Crawford	Robinson	48	23	2	4	2
Cumberland	Toledo	40	18	5	3	2
DeKalb	Sycamore	35	12	16	2	6
DeWitt	Clinton	28	19	6	3	3
Douglas	Tuscola	34	19	6	3	3
DuPage	Wheaton	41	11	16	2	7
Edgar	Paris	22	18	5	3	3
Edwards	Albion	48	24	2	4	1
Effingham	Effingham	42	23	4	4	2
Fayette	Vandalia	40	23	4	4	2
Ford	Paxton	26	17	11	3	3
Franklin	Benton	50	25	2	4	1
Fulton	Lewistown	43	15	9	3	4
Gallatin	Shawneetown	48	24	2	4	1
Greene	Carrollton	38	20	7	3	2
Grundy	Morris	20	12	13	2	5
Hamilton	McLeansboro	51	24	2	4	1
Hancock	Carthage	32	14	9	3	4
Hardin	Elizabethtown	48	24	2	4	1
Henderson	Oquawka	33	14	9	2	4
Henry	Cambridge	37	15	14	2	5
Iroquois	Watseka	20	13	12	2	3
Jackson	Murphysboro	44	25	1	4	1
Jasper	Newton	46	23	4	4	2
Jefferson	Mount Vernon	46	23	2	4	1
Jersey	Jerseyville	38	20	7	3	2
Jo Daviess	Galena	12	13	15	2	6
Johnson	Vienna	51	24	1	4	1
Kane	Geneva	14	11	16	2	6
Kankakee	Kankakee	20	18	12	2	7
Kendall	Yorkville	14	12	16	2	6
Knox	Galesburg	43	15	9	2	5
Lake	Waukegan	8	10	17	2	7
LaSalle	Ottawa	39	12	13	2	5
Lawrence	Lawrenceville	48	23	2	4	2
Lee	Dixon	35	13	15	2	6
Livingston	Pontiac	16	17	11	2	3
Logan	Lincoln	28	17	11	3	3
Macon	Decatur	28	19	6	3	3
Macoupin	Carlinville	38	21	7	3	2
Madison	Edwardsville	47	22	3	4	2
Marion	Salem	42	23	4	4	2
Marshall	Lacon	16	16	10	2	5
Mason	Havana	30	20	8	3	4
Massac	Metropolis	51	24	1	4	1
McDonough	Macomb	32	14	9	3	4
McHenry	Woodstock	8	11	17	2	6
McLean	Bloomington	26	17	11	3	3
Menard	Petersburg	30	20	4	3	4
Mercer	Aledo	33	14	14	2	4
Monroe	Waterloo	44	22	3	4	1
Montgomery	Hillsboro	38	21	4	3	2
Morgan	Jacksonville	45	20	7	3	4
Moultrie	Sullivan	24	19	6	3	3
Ogle	Oregon	10	13	15	2	6
Peoria	Peoria	18	16	10	2	5
Perry	Pinckneyville	44	25	3	4	
Piatt	Monticello	24	19	6	3	3
Pike	Pittsfield	36	20	8	3	2
Pope	Golconda	51	24	1	4	1
Pulaski	Mound City	50	25	1	4	1
Putnam	Hennepin	16	16	10	2	5
Randolph	Chester	44	25	3	4	1
Richland	Olney	46	23	2	4	2
Rock Island	Rock Island	38	14	14	2	4
Saline	Harrisburg	51	24	1	4	1

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	JUDICIAL DIS. Appellate.	JUDICIAL DIS. Supreme
Sangamon	Springfield	45	21	7	3	3
Schuyler	Rushville	30	15	8	3	4
Scott	Winchester	36	20	7	3	2
Shelby	Shelbyville	40	19	4	3	2
Stark	Toulon	37	16	10	2	5
St Clair	Belleville	49	22	3	4	1
Stephenson	Freeport	12	13	15	2	6
Tazewell	Pekin	30	16	10	3	3
Union	Jonesboro	50	25	1	4	1
Vermilion	Danville	22	13	5	3	3
Wabash	Mount Carmel	48	23	2	4	1
Warren	Monmouth	22	14	9	2	4
Washington	Nashville	44	22	3	4	1
Wayne	Fairfield	46	24	2	4	1
White	Carmi	48	24	2	4	1
Whiteside	Morrison	35	13	14	2	6
Will	Joliet	41	11	12	2	7
Williamson	Marion	50	25	1	4	1
Winnebago	Rockford	10	12	17	2	6
Woodford	Eureka	16	17	11	2	5

MILITARY FORCES OF ILLINOIS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commander in Chief—Gov. Len Small.
The Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson.
Adjutant-General—Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Wells.
Adjutant-General—Richings J. Shand.
Assistant Quartermaster-General—Col. Stephen O. Tripp.
Inspector-General—Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlin, Chicago.
Chief of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson.
Ordnance Officer—Col. James Ronayne, Chicago.
Judge-Advocate—Maj. Louis F. Strawn, Chicago.
Personal Aids—Col. Carlos E. Black, Chicago; Col. Arthur E. Inglesh, Kankakee; Col. Percy C. B. Coffin, Chicago.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

The Division (headquarters, Chicago)—Maj.-Gen. Milton J. Foreman, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Albert A. Sprague, adjutant; Maj. George M. Malstrom; Maj. William Q. Setliffe.
First Brigade (headquarters, Chicago)—Brig.-Gen. Abel Davis, commanding.
First Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Anson L. Bolte, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Francis M. Allen; Maj. Frederick E. Haines, machine gun officer; Maj. Joseph M. Allen, Maj. John M. Richmond, Maj. Oliver D. Steele; Maj. John M. Bennett, medical corps.
Second Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. William E. Swanson, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Frederick E. Rand, machine gun officer; Maj. Joseph E. Brady. Maj. Joseph W. Elliott, Maj. Burtis J. Dolan; Maj. Jacob L. Albright, medical corps.
Second Brigade (headquarters, Danville)—Brig.-Gen. Oscar Philip Yeager, commanding; Maj. Otto C. Lesch, adjutant.
Third Infantry (headquarters, Pontiac)—Col. Diller S. Myers, Jr., commanding; Lieut.-Col. William F. Hemenway, Maj. Cassius Poust. This regiment is not organized into companies and has no battalion majors.
Fourth Infantry (headquarters, Springfield)—Col. Frank L. Taylor, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Samuel N. Hunter, executive officer; Maj. John O. Smith, Maj. Lyle W. Roszell, Maj. Robert W. Davis; Maj. Elbert L. Damron, medical corps.
Artillery Brigade (headquarters, Chicago)—Brig.-Gen. Henry J. Reilly, commanding; Maj. Hugh R. Montgomery.
First Field Artillery (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Frank R. Schwengel, commanding; Maj. Samuel T. Lawton; Maj. Erwin S. Hottinger, medical corps.
Second Field Artillery (headquarters, Chicago)—Maj. Simon J. Neiburg; Maj. William J. Swift, medical detachment.
Engineers (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Henry A. Allen, commanding.
First Cavalry—No regimental organization as yet.
Field Artillery Regiment, 155 MM Howitzer (headquarters, Geneseo)—Col. Charles G. Davis, commanding; Maj. James B. Bereth, Maj. Arthur V. Swedberg.
First Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps (antiaircraft), (headquarters, Chicago)—Maj. Francis W. Parker, Jr., commanding; Capt. Shirley E. Brewer, adjutant.

Special Allotment.

Eighth Infantry (colored), (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Otis B. Duncan, commanding; Lieut.-Col. John H. Patton; Maj. Rufus M. Stokes, machine gun officer; Maj. Stewart A. Batts, Maj. Stuart Alexander, Maj. Robert A. Byrd; Maj. James R. White, medical detachment.

ILLINOIS MEN IN THE GREAT WAR.

Illinois furnished 308,240 men for the United States army and navy in the war with Germany. The state furnished 256,181 men for the federal army and navy during the civil war. Of this number probably 50,000 were re-enlistments, making the net number furnished in the civil war approximately 206,000 men, or 102,000 less than the state furnished in the war with Germany.

SHERIFFS OF COOK COUNTY (1871-1920).

1871-1874—Timothy M. Bradley, Rep.
1874-1876—Francis Agnew, Peo.
1876-1878—Charles Kern, Dem.
1878-1880—John Hoffman, Rep.
1880-1882—O. L. Mann, Rep.
1882-1886*—Seth F. Hanchett, Rep.
1886-1890—Canute R. Matson, Rep.
1890-1894—James H. Gilbert, Rep.
1894-1898—James Pease,† Rep.
1898-1902—Ernest J. Magerstadt, Rep.
1902-1906—Thomas E. Barrett, Dem.
1906-1910—Christopher Strassheim, Rep.
1910-1914—Michael Zimmer, Dem.
1914-1918—John E. Traeger, Dem.
1918-1922—Charles W. Peters, Rep.

*Term changed from two to four years.
†Also appointed to serve unexpired term of Thomas E. Barrett, who died in March, 1906.

MAP OF

ILLINOIS

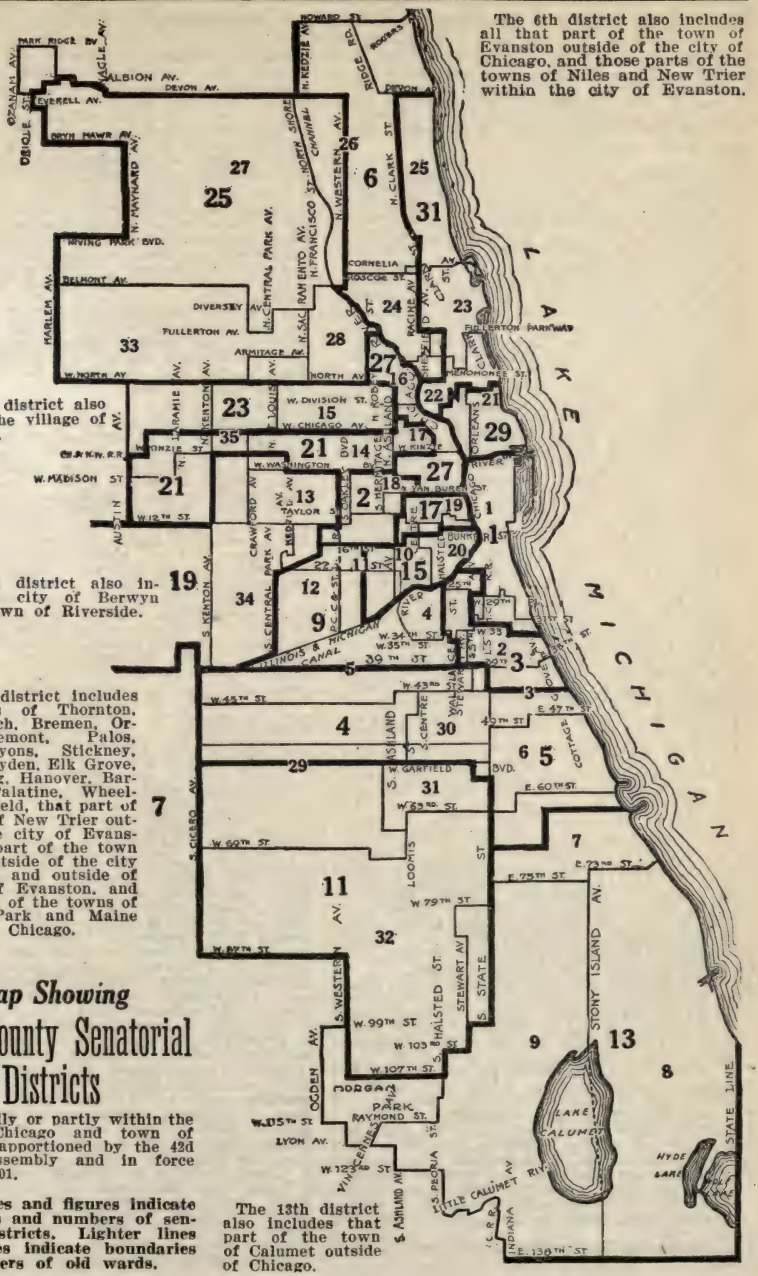
SHOWING

SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT

1901

COOK COUNTY DISTRICTS.

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th and 31st.


The 6th district also includes all that part of the town of Evanston outside of the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier within the city of Evanston.
The 23d district also includes the village of Oak Park.
The 19th district also includes the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside.
The 7th district includes the towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, that part of the town of New Trier outside of the city of Evanston, that part of the town of Niles outside of the city of Chicago and outside of the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago.
Map Showing
Cook County Senatorial Districts
Lying wholly or partly within the city of Chicago and town of Cicero as apportioned by the 42d general assembly and in force July 1, 1901.
Heavy lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of senatorial districts. Lighter lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of old wards.
The 13th district also includes that part of the town of Calumet outside of Chicago.
LAKE MICHIGAN
HOWARD ST
PARK RIDGE BV
ALBION AV.
DEVON AV.
EVERRELL AV.
BRYN MAWR AV.
IRVING PARK BVD.
BELMONT AV.
DIVERSEY AV.
FULLERTON AV.
ARMITAGE AV.
NORTH AV.
W. DIVISION ST.
W. CHICAGO AV.
W. KINZIE ST.
W. WASHINGTON BVD.
W. MADISON ST
W. 12TH ST.
W. 18TH ST.
W. 22ND ST.
W. 26TH ST.
W. 31ST ST.
W. 33RD ST.
W. 34TH ST.
W. 35TH ST.
W. 39TH ST.
W. 43RD ST.
W. 47TH ST.
W. 51ST ST.
W. GARFIELD BVD.
W. 63RD ST.
W. 69TH ST.
W. 79TH ST.
W. 87TH ST.
W. 99TH ST.
W. 103RD ST.
W. 107TH ST.
W. 115TH ST.
W. 120TH ST.
LYON AV.
E. 47TH ST.
E. 51ST ST.
E. 60TH ST.
E. 63RD ST.
E. 67TH ST.
E. 71ST ST.
E. 75TH ST.
E. 79TH ST.
E. 130TH ST.
N. RIDGE AV.
RIDGE RD.
N. CLARK ST.
N. WESTERN AV.
N. CENTRAL PARK AV.
N. MAYFIELD AV.
N. HARLEM AV.
N. RAMONA AV.
N. LARAMIE AV.
N. KENTON AV.
N. LOUIS AV.
N. ROBEY ST.
N. HERMITAGE AV.
N. PAULINA ST.
N. RACINE AV.
N. SHERIDAN RD.
N. CLARK ST.
N. LINCOLN ST.
N. HALSTED ST.
N. CLIFTON AV.
N. SEDGWICK ST.
N. ORLEANS ST.
N. WELLS ST.
N. FRANKLIN ST.
N. MICHIGAN AV.
N. STATE ST.
N. DEARBORN ST.
N. CLARK ST.
N. LA SALLE ST.
N. WABASH AV.
N. MICHIGAN AV.
N. STATE ST.
N. DEARBORN ST.
N. CLARK ST.
N. LA SALLE

ILLINOIS SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Established May 10, 1901.

The establishment of new ward lines having made the terms of the state senatorial apportionment act of 1901 inapplicable or misleading so far as concerns Chicago, the districts lying within or partly within the city are herewith described in accordance with their street boundaries:

Dist.

1. From Lake Michigan west and south along the Chicago river to 22d street, east to Clark, south to 26th, west to Princeton avenue, south to 32d, east to South Park avenue, south to 33d, east to the lake, northward along lake shore to river. (South side.)
2. From South Racine avenue west on Madison to North Ashland boulevard, north to Washington boulevard, west to Western avenue, south to Roosevelt road, west to California avenue, south to 16th, east to Laflin, north to Taylor, east to Loomis, north to Van Buren, east to South Racine avenue, north to Madison. (West side.)
3. From Clark street west on 22d to river, southwest along river to Halsted, south to 34th, east to Union avenue, south to 35th, east to Parnell avenue, south to 39th, east to State, south to 43d, east to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 33d, west to South Park avenue, north to 32d, west to Princeton avenue, north to 26th, east to Clark, north to 22d. (South side.)
4. From State street west on 39th to South Cicero avenue, south to 55th, east to Rock Island tracks, south to 57th place, east to State, north to 39th. (Southwest side.)
5. From Lake Michigan west on 43d to State, south to 71st, east to Cottage Grove avenue, north to 63d, east to the lake, northwest along lake shore to 43d. (South side.)
6. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark, south to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, along river northwest to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue, west to Kedzie, rorth to Howard; also all that part of the town of Evanston lying outside the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier lying within the city of Evanston. (North side.)
7. Towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield; that part of Niles outside the city of Chicago and outside the city of Evanston; that part of New Trier outside the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago, all in Cook county.
8. Lake, McHenry and Boone counties.
9. From Halsted street southwest along river to Hoyne avenue, north to 16th, west to California avenue, south and southwest along C., B. & Q. tracks to Clifton Park avenue, west to Central Park avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, southwest to 39th, east to Parnell avenue, north to 35th, west to Union avenue, north to 34th, west to Halsted, north to river. (Southwest side.)
10. Ogle and Winnebago counties.
11. From State street west on 57th place to Rock Island tracks, north to Garfield boulevard (55th street), west to South Cicero avenue, south to 87th, east to Western avenue, south to 107th, east to Halsted, north to 103d, east to Stewart avenue, north to 99th, east to State, north to 57th place. (Southwest side.)
12. Stephenson, Jo Daviess and Carroll counties.
13. From Indiana avenue east on 138th to Illinois and Indiana state line, north to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 63d, west to Cottage Grove avenue, s uth to 71st, west to State, south to 99th, west to Stewart avenue, south to 103d, west to Halsted, south to 107th; and all that part of the town of Calumet lying outside the city of Chicago. (South side.)
14. Kane and Kendall counties.
15. From the river west on Maxwell to Johnson, south to 14th, west to Throop, south to 16th, west to Hoyne avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal and river to Maxwell. (West side.)
16. Marshall, Putnam, Livingston and Woodford counties.
17. From the river west on Van Buren to Loomis, south to Taylor, west to Laflin, south to 16th, east to Throop, north to 14th, east to Johnson, north to Maxwell, east to river, along river northwest to Van Buren. (West side.)
18. Peoria county.
19. From South Cicero avenue east on 39th to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal to Central Park avenue, north to 24th, east to Clifton Park avenue, north to C., B. & Q. tracks, northeast along tracks to California avenue, north to Roosevelt road, east to Western avenue, north to Washington boulevard, west to Homan avenue, north to Kinzie, west to South Cicero avenue, south to Roosevelt road, west to Austin avenue; also the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside. (West side.)
20. Kankakee, Grundy and Iroquois counties.
21. From Ashland avenue west on Chicago avenue to Park avenue, south to Lake, west to Austin avenue, south to Roosevelt road, east to South Kenton avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Homan, south to Washington boulevard, east to Ashland avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Green, north to Milwaukee avenue, northwest to Cornell, west to Holt, north to Augusta, west to Ashland avenue, south to Chicago avenue. (West side.)
22. Vermilion and Edgar counties.
23. From Austin avenue east on Lake to Park avenue, north to Chicago avenue, east to Ashland avenue, north to North avenue, west to Harlem avenue; and village of Oak Park. (West side.)
24. Champaign, Piatt and Moultrie counties.
25. From Western avenue west on Devon avenue, Fulton and Hamilton to city limits, south on Winter to Everill avenue, east to 73d avenue, south to Bryn Mawr avenue, east to North Maynard avenue, south to Irving Park boulevard, west to Harlem avenue, south to North avenue, east to Robey, north to Fullerton avenue, east to river, northwest along river to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue. (Northwest side.)
26. Ford and McLean counties.
27. From the river west on Fullerton avenue to Robey, south to North avenue, east to Ashland avenue, south to Augusta, east to Holt, south to Cornell, east to Milwaukee avenue, southeast to Green, south to Kinzie, west to Ashland avenue, south to Madison, east to South Racine avenue, south to Van Buren, east to river and northwest along river to Fullerton avenue. (West side.)
28. Logan, DeWitt and Macon counties.
29. From Lake Michigan west on Schiller to State, south to Goethe, west to Sedgwick, north to Sigel, west to Cleveland avenue, south to Clybourn avenue, northwest to Larrabee, south to Division, west to Halsted, south to river, thence along river southeast

and east to Lake Michigan, north along lake shore to Schiller. (North side.)
30. Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown and Schuyler counties.
31. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark street, south and southeast to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, southeast along river to Halsted, north to Division, east to Larrabee, north to Clybourn avenue, southeast to Cleveland avenue, north to Sigel, east to Sedgwick, south to Goethe, east to State, north to Schiller, east to Lake Michigan, north and northwest along lake shore to Devon avenue. (North side.)
32. McDonough, Hancock and Warren counties.
33. Rock Island, Mercer and Henderson counties.
34. Douglas, Coles and Clark counties.
35. Whiteside, Lee and DeKalb counties.
36. Scott, Calhoun, Pike and Adams counties.
37. Henry, Bureau and Stark counties.
38. Greene, Montgomery, Jersey and Macoupin counties.
39. LaSalle county.
40. Christian, Shelby, Fayette and Cumberland counties.
41. DuPage and Will counties.
42. Clinton, Marion, Clay and Effingham counties.
43. Knox and Fulton counties.
44. Washington, Randolph, Perry, Monroe and Jackson counties.
45. Morgan and Sangamon counties.
46. Jefferson, Wayne, Richland and Jasper counties.
47. Madison and Bond counties.
48. Hardin, Gallatin, White, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence and Crawford counties.
49. St. Clair county.
50. Franklin, Williamson, Union, Alexander and Pulaski counties.
51. Hamilton, Saline, Pope, Johnson and Massac counties.

MONUMENTS IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Name, location and date of dedication or completion of each.

American Expeditionary Force Tablet—On northwest cor. of federal building; Oct. 19, 1919.
Alarm, The—Lincoln park; May 17, 1884.
Altgeld—Lincoln park; Sept. 6, 1915.
Anarchists'—Waldheim cemetery; June 25, 1893.
Andersen, Hans Christian—Lincoln park; Sept. 26, 1896.
Armstrong, George B.—Postoffice, north entrance; May 19, 1881.
Beethoven—Lincoln park; June 19, 1897.
Black, Dr. Green Vardaman—South end of Lincoln park; Aug. 8, 1918.
Bohemian Soldiers and Sailors—Bohemian National cemetery; May 29, 1892.
Burns, Robert—Garfield park; Aug. 25, 1906.
Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R.—Forest Home cemetery; June 8, 1913.
Confederate Soldiers—Oakwoods cemetery; July 23, 1893.
Douglas—Foot of 35th street; corner stone laid Sept. 6, 1866; dedication June 3, 1868.
Drake Fountain—Exchange avenue and 92d street, South Chicago; dedicated Oct. 11, 1908; presented to city Dec. 26, 1892, and first stood on Washington street in front of courthouse.
Drexel Fountain and Statue—Drexel boulevard and 51st street; completed in June, 1883; no formal dedication.
Ericson, Leif—Humboldt park; Oct. 12, 1901.
Ferguson Fountain of the Great Lakes—On south terrace of Art institute; Sept. 9, 1913.
Finerty, John F.—Garfield park; Oct. 11, 1914.
Fire (1871) Tablet—137 DeKoven street; 1881.
Fort Dearborn Massacre—Calumet avenue and 18th street; June 22, 1893.
Fort Dearborn Tablet—River street and Michigan avenue; unveiled May 21, 1881.
Franklin—Lincoln park; June 6, 1896.
Garibaldi—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1901.
Goethe—Lincoln park; June 13, 1914.
Grand Army 50th Anniversary Bronze Tablet—Garfield park; May 6, 1916.
Grant—Lincoln park; Oct. 7, 1891.
Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; June 28, 1903.
Hamilton—Grant park; Sept. 28, 1918.
Harrison, Carter H.—Union park; June 29, 1907.
Havlicek, Karel—Douglas park; July 30, 1911.
Haymarket—Union park; May 30, 1889.
Humboldt—Humboldt park; Oct. 16, 1892.
Illinois Centennial—Logan square; Oct. 13, 1918.
Indian Trail Tree Tablet—Glencoe; Nov. 7, 1911.
Iroquois Theater Fire Tablet—In hospital, 28 North Market street; Dec. 30, 1911.
Kennison—Lincoln park; Dec. 19, 1903.
Kinzie Tablet—Pine and Kinzie streets; July 11, 1913.
Kosciuszko—Humboldt park; Sept. 11, 1904.
LaSalle—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1889.
Lincoln—Lincoln park; Oct. 22, 1887.
Lincoln Memorial Bronze Bust—In front of Exchange building, Union stockyards; Feb. 12, 1916.
Lincoln Post No. 91, G. A. R.—Oakwoods cemetery; June 14, 1905.
Lincoln Wigwam Tablet—Market and Lake streets; unveiled May 11, 1910.
Linne—Lincoln park; May 23, 1891.
Logan—Grant park; July 22, 1897.
Logan Post No. 540, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; June 1, 1900.
Marquette-Joliet—South Robey street and river; cross dedicated Sept. 23, 1907; tablet, May 6, 1909.
Mizenberg, S.—Waldheim cemetery; Sept. 24, 1916.
Mulligan—Calvary cemetery; May 30, 1885.
McKinley—McKinley park; July 4, 1905.
Oglesby, Richard J.—Lincoln park; unveiled Nov. 21, 1919.
Press Club—Mount Hope cemetery; Nov. 12, 1893.
Reese, Michael—29th street and Groveland avenue; completed spring of 1893.
Republic, Statue of the—Jackson park; May 11, 1918.
Reuter—Humboldt park; May 14, 1893.
Rosenberg Fountain—Park row and Michigan avenue. Accepted by city Oct. 16, 1893.
St. Henry Parish Soldiers' Monument—Ridge and Devon avenues; Nov. 27, 1919.
Schiller—Lincoln park; May 15, 1886.
Shakespeare—Lincoln park; April 23, 1894.
Signal of Peace, The—Lincoln park; June 9, 1894.
Soldiers' Memorial Tablet—City hall; Feb. 22, 1921.
Sweeney Post No. 275, G. A. R.—Evergreen cemetery, Barrington; Sept. 9, 1906.
Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; Feb. 22, 1895.
War of 1812 Tablet—In G. A. R. hall, Public Library building.
Washington—Grand boulevard and 51st street; completed June 6, 1904; no formal unveiling.
Washington Post No. 94, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; Aug. 22, 1909.
Willich Post No. 780, G. A. R.—Town of Maine cemetery; Oct. 13, 1901.

GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, both elected by the people. The state is divided into fifty-one senatorial districts, each of which elects a senator and three representatives. The general assembly makes laws and appropriates money for the government of the state and in general stands in the same relation to the state as congress does to all the states as a whole. The powers and duties of the chief executive officers are as follows:

Governor—The governor is vested with the chief executive power of the state. He is the commander in chief of the military and naval forces and may call out the militia to maintain the peace. He is required to inform the general assembly, by message, of the condition of affairs of the state and to recommend needed legislation. He may, by proclamation, call a special session of the assembly or adjourn it in case of disagreement between the two houses. He has the power to appoint certain officers and during a recess of the senate may fill vacancies or remove certain officers and may call special elections to fill vacancies in certain offices. He may make requisitions upon the governors of other states for the return of fugitives from justice or offer rewards for the arrest of offenders against the laws of the state. He exercises a general supervision over the penitentiaries and may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons and may restore the rights of citizenship to ex-convicts. He may approve acts of the legislature and exercise the veto power.

Lieutenant-Governor—This officer is ex officio president of the senate and has the power to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state or other disability on the part of the governor, the lieutenant-governor succeeds to the office to the close of the term.

Secretary of State—The secretary of state is charged with the safekeeping of the original laws and resolutions of the general assembly, with all books, bills and documents deposited with him by either house, and with all bonds, records and papers filed in his office. He keeps a record of the official acts of the governor; furnishes certified copies of the same to the assembly on request and certified copies of any of the records of his office on the payment of the statutory fees. He countersigns and affixes the seal of the state to all proclamations and commissions issued by the governor; issues licenses for incorporations and certificates of organization to cities and villages and incorporated towns. He has charge of most of the buildings and grounds belonging to the state in Springfield, furnishes supplies for the general assembly and supervises the printing and distribution of all the public documents of the state. He calls the house of representatives to order at the beginning of each general assembly and presides over the same until the election of a speaker. He is the keeper of the great seal of the state and is the custodian and sealer of weights and measures.

Auditor—The auditor is required to keep all the accounts of the state; to audit the accounts of all officers or other persons authorized to receive moneys from the state treasury; to personally sign all warrants drawn on the treasury; to institute suits wherein the state is a plaintiff, and to make a biennial report of the business of his office to the governor. With the governor and treasurer he determines the state tax rate. He exercises a general supervision over state banks, building, loan and homestead associations.

State Treasurer—The state treasurer is custodian of the revenues and public moneys of the state. He must make monthly settlements with the auditor and a biennial report to the governor.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—The superintendent exercises a general supervision over all the public schools of the state. He is the general and legal adviser of the county superintendents and must report biennially to the governor the general condition of all the schools of the state, the amount raised by taxation for school purposes and the manner of its expenditure and the general condition of all the school funds. He may grant state certificates to teachers or cause them to be withheld and must visit charitable institutions which are educational in character.

Attorney-General—It is the duty of the attorney-general to represent the state in the Supreme court in all cases in which the state is interested; to act as counsel for all state officials; to be the legal adviser of the governor and other state officers in matters relating to their official duties, and, on request, to furnish them, as well as either branch of the general assembly, with written opinions upon constitutional or legal questions.

ILLINOIS CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

Enacted March 7, 1917, and amended June 10 and 19, 1919.

The act, which is officially known as "The civil administrative code of Illinois," creates the following departments of state government: Finance, agriculture, labor, mines and minerals, public works and buildings, public welfare, public health, trade and commerce, registration and education. Each department shall have at its head an officer who shall be known as a director, who shall execute the powers and discharge the duties vested by law in his department. In addition to the office of director the following offices are created:

Department of Finance.

Assistant director of finance.
Administrative auditor.
Superintendent of budget.
Superintendent of department reports.
Statistician.

The tax commission, which shall consist of three officers designated as tax commissioners.

The state tax commission shall, in its name, without any direction, supervision or control by the director of finance, exercise and discharge all duties now or hereafter imposed by law on it with reference to the assessment of property for taxation. All clerical and administrative functions pertaining to the business of the tax commission shall be discharged by the director of finance, who shall, for that purpose, act as its secretary and executive officer.

Department of Agriculture.

Assistant director of agriculture.
General manager of the state fair.
Superintendent of foods and dairies
Superintendent of animal industry.
Superintendent of plant industry.
Chief veterinarian.
Chief game and fish warden.

The food standard commission, which shall consist of the superintendent of foods and dairies and two officers designated as food standard officers.

A board of agricultural advisers, composed of fifteen persons, and a board of state fair advisers consisting of nine persons, not more than three of whom shall be appointed from any one county.

Department of Labor.

Assistant director of labor.
Chief factory inspector.

Superintendent of free employment offices.
Chief inspector of private employment agencies.
The industrial commission, which shall consist of five officers designated as industrial officers.
A board of Illinois free employment office advisers, composed of five persons.
A board of local Illinois free employment office advisers, for each free employment office, composed of five persons on each local board.

Department of Mines and Minerals.

Assistant director of mines and minerals.
The mining board, which shall consist of four officers designated as mine officers and the director of the department of mines and minerals.
The miners' examining board, which shall consist of four officers, designated miners' examining officers.

Department of Public Works and Buildings.

Assistant director of public works and buildings.
Superintendent of highways.
Chief highway engineer.
Supervising architect.
Supervising engineer.
Superintendent of waterways.
Superintendent of printing.
Superintendent of purchases and supplies.
Superintendent of parks.
A board of art advisers, composed of eight persons.
A board of water resource advisers, composed of five persons.
A board of highway advisers, composed of five persons.
A board of parks and buildings advisers, composed of five persons.

Department of Public Welfare.

Assistant director of public welfare.
Alienist.
Criminologist.
Fiscal supervisor.
Superintendent of charities.
Superintendent of prisons.
Superintendent of pardons and paroles.
A board of public welfare commissioners, composed of five persons.

Department of Public Health.

Assistant director of public health.
Superintendent of lodging house inspection.
A board of public health advisers, composed of five persons.

Department of Trade and Commerce.

Assistant director of trade and commerce.
Superintendent of insurance.
Fire marshal.
Superintendent of standards.
Chief grain inspector.
Public utilities commission to consist of five public utility commissioners.
Secretary of the public utilities commission.

Department of Registration and Education.

Assistant director of registration and education.
Superintendent of registration.
Normal school board to consist of nine officers, together with the director of the department and the superintendent of public instruction.
A board of natural resources and conservation advisers, composed of seven persons.
A board of state museum advisers, composed of five persons.
The immigrants commission, composed of five members, one of whom shall be the director of the department of registration and education.
The members of each of the above named boards shall be officers.

Terms of Office.

Each officer, except as otherwise specifically provided for, shall hold office for a term of four years from the second Monday in January next after the election of a governor, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Powers of Finance Department.

The department of finance shall have power—
1. To prescribe the installation of a uniform system of bookkeeping, accounting and reporting for the several departments.
2. To prescribe forms for accounts, financial reports and statements for the several departments.
3. To supervise the accounts of the departments.
4. To examine into accuracy and legality of the financial accounts and the use of public property by the several departments.
5. To keep such summary and controlling accounts as may be necessary to determine the accuracy of the detail accounts from the departments and to prescribe the method of certifying that funds are adequate to meet all obligations.
6. To prescribe uniform rules governing specifications for purchases of supplies, advertisements for proposals, opening of bids and making of awards, to keep a catalogue of prices current and to tabulate and analyze prices paid and quantities purchased.
7. To examine accounts of private institutions receiving appropriations from the general assembly.
8. To report to the attorney-general illegal expenditures or misappropriation of public money or property.
9. To examine and approve or disapprove vouchers, bills and claims of the departments.
10. To prescribe the form of receipt, voucher, bill or claim to be filed with it by the departments.
11. To inquire into and inspect articles and materials furnished or work and labor performed so as to ascertain that all requirements have been complied with.
12. To prepare and report to the governor, when requested, estimates of the income and revenues of the state.
13. To prepare biennially and submit to the governor a state budget not later than the first day of January preceding the convening of the general assembly.
14. To prepare bulletins of the work of the government.
15. To formulate plans for better co-ordination of departments.

Powers of Agricultural Department.

The department of agriculture shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—
1. Board of live stock commissioners.
2. State veterinarian.
3. Stallion registration board.
4. State inspector of apiaries.
5. State game and fish commission.
6. State food commissioner and food standard commission.
7. State entomologist.
8. To prevent fraud in manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers.
9. To encourage agriculture, horticulture, live stock industry, dairying, cheese making, poultry, bee keeping, forestry, fishing, wool industry and all allied industries.
10. To promote improved methods of conducting these industries so as to increase production and facilitate distribution.
11. To collect and distribute statistics relating to crop production and marketing and the marketing of agricultural products.
12. To encourage tree and shrub planting and the improvement of farm homes.

13. To manufacture and distribute to live stock producers at cost biological products.
14. To seek means for the prevention and cure of diseases among domestic animals.
15. To take measures for the preservation and restoration of fish, game birds and wild birds.
16. To be custodian of fair grounds and buildings and to maintain them.
17. To hold a state fair annually.
18. To adopt rules for the holding of the state fair.
19. To police and protect the state fair grounds.
20. To assist farmers' institutes and societies and the holding of fairs, fat stock shows and similar exhibits.
21. To see that money appropriated for county fairs and farmers' institutes is lawfully applied.
22. To see that live stock at stockyards, breweries, distilleries and other places is properly cared for.

Powers of Labor Department.

The department of labor shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. Commissioners of labor.
2. Superintendents and advisory boards of free employment offices.
3. Chief inspector and inspectors of private employment agencies.
4. Chief factory inspector and deputy factory inspectors.
5. State board of arbitration and conciliation.
6. Industrial board.
7. To promote the welfare of wage earners.
8. To improve working conditions.
9. To advance opportunities for profitable employment.
10. To collect labor statistics.
11. To collect and systematize statistical details of the manufacturing industries and commerce of the state.
12. To acquire and diffuse useful information on subjects connected with labor.
13. To acquire and diffuse useful information concerning means of promoting the material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity of laboring men and women.
14. To acquire information and report upon the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the state.
15. To acquire and diffuse information as to the conditions of employment.
16. To acquire and diffuse information in relation to the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases.

The department of labor shall exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in the industrial board under the workmen's compensation act. That act shall be administered by the industrial commission created by this act without any control by the director of labor. The same commission shall administer the arbitration and conciliation act.

Powers of Mines and Minerals Department.

The department of mines and minerals shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. State mining board.
2. State mine inspectors.
3. Miners' examining commission.
4. Mine fire fighting and rescue station commission, superintendents and assistant superintendents.
5. To acquire and diffuse information concerning the nature, causes and prevention of mine accidents.
6. To acquire and diffuse information concerning improved methods, conditions and equipment of mines with reference to health, safety and conservation of mineral resources.
7. To inquire into economic conditions affecting mining and related industries.
8. To promote technical efficiency of miners by providing traveling libraries, lectures and correspondence work.

Powers of Public Works and Buildings Department.

The department of public works and buildings shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. State highway department, state highway commission and state highway engineer.
2. Canal commissioners.
3. Rivers and lakes commission.
4. Illinois waterway commission.
5. Illinois park commission.
6. Fort Massac trustees.
7. Lincoln homestead trustees.
8. Commissioners of Lincoln monument.
9. Superintendent of printing.
10. To make contracts for and supervise telephone and telegraph service for the several departments.
11. To purchase and supply fuel, light, water and other office and building services for the departments, except where they are now supplied by the secretary of state.
12. To supply all general office equipment and supplies (other than stationery and office supplies issued by the secretary of state) needed by the several departments.
13. To procure and supply all clothing, instruments and apparatus, subsistence and provisions for the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions.
14. To procure and supply all cots, beds, bedding, general room and cell equipment, table, kitchen and laundry equipment, agricultural implements, harness, stable and garage supplies, household supplies, periodicals, machinery and tools, medicines and medical supplies, plumbing, light and engine supplies, wagons and other vehicles and workshop supplies needed by the several departments.
15. To purchase and supply necessary tools, machinery, supplies and materials to be used by the state in or about constructing or maintaining state highways.
16. To prepare general plans and estimates for public buildings.
17. To have general supervision over the erection of public buildings.
18. To make contracts for and supervise the construction and repair of buildings under control of any department.
19. To prepare and suggest comprehensive plans for the development of grounds and buildings under the control of any department.
20. To provide plans for all systems of sewerage, drainage and plumbing for state buildings and grounds.
21. To erect, supervise and maintain public monuments and memorials erected by the state, except where the supervision and maintenance thereof are otherwise provided by law.
22. To lease for not exceeding two years storage accommodations for the departments.
23. To lease for not more than two years unused lands under the control of any department, unless longer leases are expressly authorized by law.
24. To lease for not more than two years office space in buildings for the use of the departments.
25. To have general care and supervision of storerooms and offices leased for the use of the departments.

The advisory and nonexecutive boards in the department of public works shall have the following functions:

The board of art advisers shall advise relative to the artistic character of state buildings, works and monuments.

The board of water resource advisers shall advise relative to the riparian rights of the state and the conservation, use and development of water resources.

The board of highway advisers shall advise relative to the construction, improvement and maintenance of state highways.

The board of parks and buildings advisers shall advise relative to the construction, improvement and maintenance of state parks, buildings and monuments.

Powers of Public Welfare Department.

The department of public welfare shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. Board of administration.
2. State deportation agents.
3. State agent for visitation of children.
4. Commissioners and warden of state penitentiary at Joliet.
5. Commissioners and warden of southern Illinois penitentiary.
6. Board of managers and superintendent of Illinois state reformatory.
7. Board of prison industries.
8. Board of classification.
9. Board of pardons.

In addition to the power vested by this act in advisory and nonexecutive boards, the board of public welfare commissioners shall have the power—

1. To investigate into the condition and management of the whole system of charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of the state.
2. To investigate, when directed by the governor, into any or all phases of the equipment, management or policy of any state charitable, penal or reformatory institution and report to the governor.
3. To inquire into the equipment, management and policies of all institutions and organizations coming under the supervision of the department of public welfare.
4. To collect and publish annually statistics relating to insanity and crime.

Powers of Public Health Department.

The department of public health shall have power—

1. To exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in the state board of health, except those under the act to regulate the practice of medicine and embalming.
2. To have general supervision of the health and lives of the people of the state.
3. To act in an advisory capacity relative to public water supplies, sewerage systems and sewage treatment works.
4. To make sanitary investigations.
5. To investigate nuisances affecting life and health in any locality in the state.
6. To maintain chemical, bacteriological and biological laboratories and make examinations of milk, water, sewage, wastes and other substances and to make diagnoses of such diseases as may be necessary for the protection of the people.
7. To purchase and distribute free of charge to citizens of the state diphtheria antitoxin, typhoid vaccine, smallpox vaccine and other similar preparations of recognized efficiency in the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases.
8. To collect and preserve such information relative to mortality, morbidity, disease and health as may be useful in the discharge of its duties.
9. To make investigations with respect to causes of disease, especially epidemics, the causes of mortality and the effect of localities upon the public health.
10. To keep informed of the work of local health officers and agencies in the state.
11. To inform the general public in all public health matters.
12. To assist local health authorities in the administration of health laws.
13. To enlist the co-operation of organizations of physicians and other agencies for the promotion of public health.
14. To make sanitary, sewage, health and other inspections for the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions and normal schools.
15. To inspect hospitals, sanitaria and other institutions conducted by county, city, village or township authorities and to report thereon.
16. To print and distribute documents, reports, bulletins and other matter relating to the prevention of diseases and to the health of the state.

Powers of Trade and Commerce Department.

The department of trade and commerce shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. State public utilities commission.
2. Insurance superintendent.
3. Chief grain inspector, warehouse registrar, state weighmasters
4. Inspectors of automatic couplers, brakes, etc.
5. State fire marshal and inspectors.
6. To administer all laws relating to weights and measures.
7. To administer all laws relating to the safety and purity of illuminating oils and gasoline.

Powers of Registration and Education Department.

The department of registration and education shall have the power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. Board of education of the state of Illinois and boards of trustees of state normal schools.
2. State board of veterinary examiners.
3. Board of examiners of horseshoers.
4. State board of examiners of architects.
5. State board of examiners of structural engineers.
6. State board of health relating to practice of medicine.
7. State board of health relating to embalming.
8. State board of pharmacy.
9. State board of dental examiners.
10. State board of nurse examiners.
11. State board of optometry.
12. State board of barber examiners.
13. To study the natural resources of the state and to prepare plans for their conservation and development.
14. To co-operate with departments having administrative powers relating to the natural resources of the state and with similar departments in other states and with the federal government.
15. To conduct a natural history survey of the state.
16. To publish reports on the zoology and botany of the state.
17. To maintain a state museum and to collect and preserve objects of scientific and artistic value.
18. To supply natural history specimens to state educational institutions and public schools.
19. To investigate the entomology of the state.
20. To investigate all insects injurious to crops, plants, live stock, trees, etc., and to public health.
21. To experiment with methods for the prevention, abatement and control of injurious insects.
22. To instruct the people in the best methods of preventing injury by insects.

23. To publish articles on the injurious and beneficial insects of the state.
24. To study the geological formation of the state with reference to its mineral and other products.
25. To publish maps to illustrate the resources of the state.
26. To publish bulletins on the geological and mineral resources of the state.
27. To co-operate with the United States geological survey on the preparation of a contour topographical survey and map.
28. To collect facts and data concerning the water resources of the state.
29. To determine standards of purity of drinking water for the various sections of the state.
30. To publish reports on the waters of the state so that they may become better known and more available.
31. To make analyses of samples of water from municipal and private sources
32. To distribute to the various educational institutions of the state specimens, samples and materials collected by it after the same have served the purposes of the department.

The normal school board, of which the director of registration and education shall be chairman and ex officio member and of which the superintendent of public instruction shall be ex officio a member and shall be secretary, shall have power, independently of the officers of the department of registration and education, to make rules for the management of the state normal schools, to visit them, to regulate the courses of study and to employ officers, teaching staffs and assistants and to fix their salaries.

The department of registration and education shall, whenever the several laws regulating professions, trades and occupations which are devolved upon the department for administration so require, exercise in its name, but subject to the provisions of the act, the following powers:

1. Conduct examinations to ascertain the qualifications of applicants to exercise the profession, trade or occupation for which an examination is held, and pass upon the qualifications of applicants for reciprocal licenses, certificates and authorities.
2. Prescribe rules for a fair and wholly impartial method of examination of candidates to exercise the respective professions, trades and occupations.
3. Prescribe rules defining what shall constitute a school, college or university, or department of a university, or other institutions, and to determine their reputability and good standing by reference to a compliance with such rules.
4. Adopt rules establishing a uniform and reasonable standard of maintenance, instruction and training to be observed by all schools for nurses.
5. Establish a standard of preliminary education deemed requisite to admission to a school, college or university and to require satisfactory proof of the enforcement of such standard.
6. Conduct hearings on proceedings to revoke or refuse renewal of licenses, certificates or authorities of persons exercising the respective professions, trades or occupations, and to revoke or to refuse to renew such licenses, certificates or authorities.
7. Formulate rules when required in any act to be administered.

None of the above enumerated functions and duties shall be exercised by the department of registration and education, except upon the action and report in writing of persons designated by the director of the department to take such action and to make such report for the respective professions, trades and occupations, as follows:

For the veterinary practitioners, three competent veterinary surgeons, not more than two of whom shall be from the same college and neither of whom shall be connected with any veterinary college.

For the horseshoers, three practical horseshoers and two journeymen horseshoers with at least three years' experience in this state.

For the architects, five persons, one of whom shall be member of the faculty of the University of Illinois and the other four of whom shall be architects living in the state and with ten years' experience.

For the structural engineers, five persons, of whom one shall be a professor in the civil engineering department of the University of Illinois and the others of whom shall be structural engineers of recognized standing, with not less than ten years' experience.

For medical practitioners, embalmers and midwives, five reputable physicians licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the state and not connected with any medical college or institution.

For the pharmacists, five registered pharmacists with ten years' practical experience in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions since registration.

For the dentists, five licensed practitioners of dentistry or dental surgery, with five years' experience and not connected with or interested in any dental school.

For the registered nurses, five registered nurses who have been graduated at least five years from a school for nurses and during the course of training have served two years in a general hospital and three of whom shall have had at least two years' experience in educational work among nurses.

For the optometrists, five practicing optometrists with at least five years' experience and not connected with any optical school or firm.

For the barbers, three practical barbers with five years' experience in the state.

Unless otherwise provided by law the duties formerly exercised by the state entomologist, state laboratory of natural history, state water survey and the state geological survey, vested by this act in the department of registration and education, shall continue to be exercised at the University of Illinois.

The board of natural resources and conservation, acting through five or more subcommittees, each of whom shall be composed of the director of registration and education, the president of the University of Illinois, or his representative, and the expert adviser specially qualified in each of the fields of investigation, shall—

1. Consider and decide all matters pertaining to natural history, geology, water and water resources, forestry and allied research, investigational and scientific work.
2. Select and appoint, without reference to the state civil service law, members of the scientific staff, prosecuting such research, investigational and scientific work.
3. Co-operate with the University of Illinois in the use of scientific staff and equipment.
4. Co-operate with the various departments in research, investigational and scientific work useful in the prosecution of the work in any department.

The board of state museum advisers shall advise the director of education and registration in all matters pertaining to maintenance, extension and usefulness of the state museum.

The immigrants commission shall—

1. Make a survey of the immigrant, alien born and foreign speaking people of the state, and of their distribution, conditions of employment and standards of housing and living.
2. Examine into their economic, financial and legal customs, their provisions for insurance and other prudential arrangements,

their social organization and their educational needs; keeping in friendly and sympathetic touch with alien groups and co-operating with state and local officials, and with immigrant or related authorities of other states and of the United States.

Salaries.

In the Department of Finance.

The director of finance shall receive $7,000.
The assistant director of finance shall receive $4,200.
The administrative auditor shall receive $4,800.
The superintendent of budget shall receive $3,600.
The superintendent of department reports shall receive $3,600.
The statistician shall receive $4,000.
Each tax commissioner shall receive $6,000.

In the Department of Agriculture.

The director of agriculture shall receive $6,000.
The assistant director of agriculture shall receive $3,600.
The general manager of the state fair shall receive $3,600.
The superintendent of foods and dairies shall receive $4,800.
The superintendent of animal industry shall receive $3,600.
The superintendent of plant industry shall receive $3,600.
The chief veterinarian shall receive $4,200.
The chief game and fish warden shall receive $3,600.
Each food standard officer shall receive $450.

In the Department of Labor.

The director of labor shall receive $5,000.
The assistant director of labor shall receive $3,000.
The chief factory inspector shall receive $3,000.
The superintendent of free employment offices shall receive $3,000.
The chief inspector of private employment agencies shall receive $3,000.
Each industrial officer shall receive $5,000.

In the Department of Mines and Minerals.

The director of mines and minerals shall receive $5,000.
The assistant director of mines and minerals shall receive $3,000.
Each mine officer shall receive $500.
Each miners' examining officer shall receive $1,800.

In the Department of Public Works and Buildings.

The director of public works and buildings shall receive $7,000.
The assistant director of public works and buildings shall receive $4,000.
The superintendent of highways shall receive $5,000.
The chief highway engineer shall receive $5,000.
The supervising architect shall receive $4,000.
The supervising engineer shall receive $4,000.
The superintendent of waterways shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of printing shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of purchases and supplies shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of parks shall receive $2,500.

In the Department of Public Welfare.

The director of public welfare shall receive $7,000.
The assistant director of public welfare shall receive $4,000.
The alienist shall receive $5,000.
The criminologist shall receive $5,000.
The fiscal supervisor shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of charities shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of prisons shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of pardons and paroles shall receive $5,000.

In the Department of Public Health.

The director of public health shall receive $6,000.
The assistant director of public health shall receive $3,000.
The superintendent of lodging house inspection shall receive $3,000.

In the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The director of trade and commerce shall receive $7,000.
The assistant director of trade and commerce shall receive $4,000.
The superintendent of insurance shall receive $5,000.
The fire marshal shall receive $3,000.
The superintendent of standards shall receive $2,500.
The chief grain inspector shall receive $5,000.
Each public utility commissioner shall receive $7,000.
The secretary of the public utilities commission shall receive $4,000.

In the Department of Registration and Education.

The director of registration and education shall receive $5,000.
The assistant director of registration and education shall receive $3,600.
The superintendent of registration shall receive $4,200.

PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK IN ILLINOIS (1920).

[From federal census report.]

Horses.

Breed.	No.
American Saddler	138
Belgian	1,023
Clydesdale	612
French draft	322
German coach	71
Hackney	110
Percheron	9,772
Shire	1,399
Standard bred	610
Thoroughbred	61
All other	1,441
Total	15,559

Cattle (beef).

Aberdeen Angus	10,106
Devon	72
Galloway	94
Hereford	16,370
Polled Durham	3,147
Shorthorn	39,093
All other	4,702
Total	73,584

Cattle (dairy).

Ayrshire	202
Brown Swiss	1,385
Guernsey	1,369
Jersey	7,317
Holstein-Friesian	25,124
All other	1,015
Total	36,412
Grand total	109,996

Sheep.

Cheviot	308
Dorset Horn	449
Hampshire Down	811
Leicester	68
Merino	940
Oxford	1,265
Rambouillet	113
Shropshire	8,503
Southdown	56
All other	787
Total	13,300

Swine.

Berkshire	3,434
Chester White	27,286
Duroc Jersey	74,406
Hampshire	15,819
Poland China	84,449
Spotted Poland China	4,009
Tamworth	887
Yorkshire	673
All other	5,002
Total	215,965

ILLINOIS STATE OFFICIALS.

LEN SMALL,
Governor.

FRED E. STERLING,
Lieutenant-Governor.

L. L. EMMERSON,
Secretary of State.

CAPITOL BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Gibson, Sykes & Fowler.
EDW. J. BRUNDAGE,
Attorney-General.

McDougal Photo, Jacksonville
ANDREW RUSSEL,
State Auditor.

EDWARD E. MILLER,
State Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CIVIL LIST.

Corrected to Dec. 1, 1921.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—Len Small, R., Kankakee	$12,000
Lieutenant-Governor—Fred E. Sterling, R., Rockford	2,500
Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, R., Mount Vernon	7,500
Auditor—Andrew Russel, R., Jacksonville	7,500
Treasurer—Edward E. Miller, R., East St. Louis	10,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Francis G. Blair, R., Charleston	7,500
Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage, R., Chicago	10,000
The Adjutant-General—Gen. F. S. Dickson	7,000
Secretary to Governor—G. D. Sutton, Oregon	5,000

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme court consists of seven judges, elected for a term of nine years, one from each of the seven districts into which the state is divided. The election is held in June of the year in which any term expires.

Justices.

Salary $10,000.

Dist.		Term expires.
1.	Warren W. Duncan, Marion	1924
2.	William M. Farmer, Vandalia	1924
3.	Frank K. Dunn, C. J., Charleston	1924
4.	Floyd E. Thompson, Rock Island	1930
5.	Clyde E. Stone, Peoria	1927
6.	James H. Cartwright, Oregon	1924
7.	Orrin N. Carter, Chicago	1924

Clerk—Charles W. Vail; salary, $7,500.
Deputy Clerk—Robert L. Conn.
Reporter—Samuel P. Irwin.
Librarian—Ralph H. Wilkin; salary, $4,000.
Terms of court are held in Springfield, commencing on the first Tuesday in February, April, June, October and December.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Appointed by governor; term four years; office in Springfield; salary, $1,500.

A. J. Clarity, chief justice.....Freeport
W. S. Phillips.....Ridgeway
Benjamin H. Miller.....Libertyville
Secretary (ex officio)—Louis L. Emmerson, Springfield.

STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

Appointed by Supreme court.

Albert Watson, president.....Mount Vernon
Albert M. Rose.....Louisville
James W. Watts.....Dixon
William B. Hale.....Chicago
Charles L. Bartlett, secretary and treas..Quincy

COMMITTEES ON CHARACTER AND FITNESS.

Dist.		
1.	William B. Hale	Chicago
	Amos C. Miller	Chicago
	Albert G. Welch	Chicago
	John R. Montgomery	Chicago
2.	James W. Watts, chairman	Dixon
	Hiram E. Todd	Peoria
	Henry S. Dixon	Dixon
	Earl D. Reynolds	Rockford
3.	Henry A. Neal, chairman	Charleston
	Clifton J. O'Harra	Carthage
	Franklin L. Velde	Pekin
	Charles L. Bartlett	Quincy
4.	Albert Watson, chairman	Mount Vernon
	J. G. Burnsides	Vandalia
	Robert M. Farthing	Mount Vernon
	Samuel W. Baxter	East St. Louis
	Albert M. Rose	Louisville

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Located at Champaign and Urbana.

Board of Trustees.

Ex Officio Members—The governor, the state superintendent of public instruction.

William L. Abbott, Chicago	1923
Mrs. Mary E. Busey, Urbana	1923
Otis W. Hoit, Geneseo	1923
Cairo A. Trimble, Princeton	1925
John M. Herbert, Murphysboro	1925
Mrs. Margaret D. Blake, Chicago	1925
Mrs. Laura B. Evans, Taylorville	1927
Mrs. Helen M. Griggsby, Pittsfield	1927
Dr. William L. Noble, Chicago	1927

Officers.

President of University—Dr. David Kinley.
Secretary—Harrison E. Cunningham, Urbana.
Comptroller—Lloyd Morey, Urbana.
Registrar—George P. Tuttle, Urbana.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

All the officers in this and the other state administrative departments are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the state senate. Department offices are in Springfield.

Director—A. C. Bollinger, Waterloo	$7,000
Assistant Director—(Vacancy)	*4,800
Administrative Auditor—A. E. Inglesh, Kankakee	4,800
Superintendent of Budget—W. H. McLain, Springfield	3,600
Superintendent of Department Reports—H. O. Crews, Springfield.	

*Increase, by last legislature from $4,200, declared unconstitutional; to be brought befor the Supreme court.

Tax Commission.

Percy B. Coffin, Chicago, chairman	1927
Oscar E. Carlstrom, Aledo	1923
Frederick E. Erickson, Chicago	1925
James D. Telford, Salem.	
William H. Malone, Park Ridge.	

Statistician—Charles F. Rodenberg.
Chief Clerk—W. H. Eubanks.
Official Newspaper—Divernon News.
Office—Sixth floor DeWitt Smith building, Springfield.
The salary of the five commissioners is $6,000 each. They are appointed by the governor.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director—Burns M. Davison, Marshall	$7,000
Assistant Director—H. H. Parke, Sycamore	3,600
Superintendent of Foods and Dairies—Alfred H. Jones, Robinson	4,800
Superintendent of Animal Industry—John W. Juneman, Williamsville	3,600
Superintendent Plant Industry—P. A. Glenn, Urbana	3,600
Chief Veterinarian—Dr. F. A. Laird, Auburn	4,200
Chief Game and Fish Warden—W. Stratton, Ingleside	3,600
General Manager of State Fair—W. W. Lindley, Urbana	3,600
Superintendent Dairy Extension—Lewis N. Wiggins, Springfield.	
Chief Inspector of Apiaries—A. L. Kildow, Putnam.	
Chief Seed Analyst—A. C. Wilson, Springfield.	
Agricultural Statistician—S. D. Fessenden, Springfield.	

Board of Agricultural Advisers.

Alvin H. Sanders	Chicago
Eugene Davenport	Urbana
Eugene Funk	Bloomington

J. T. Williams.....Sterling
W. S. Corsa.....Whitehall
J. P. Mason.....Elgin
W. E. Taylor.....Moline
C. V. Gregory.....Chicago
John M. Crebs.....Carmi
H. J. Seonce.....Sidell
J. F. Prather.....Williamsville
J. G. Imboden.....Decatur
J. C. Sailor.....Cissna Park
Henry Davis.....Springfield
J. R. Fulkerson.....Jerseyville

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS.

Director—Robert M. Medill, Springfield..$7,000
Assistant Director—Martin Bolt, Springfield 3,000

Mine Officers.

William Hutton, DuQuoin..... 500
Peter Joyce, Springfield..... 500
M. S. Coleman, Harrisburg..... 500
James Needham, Chicago..... 500

Miners' Examining Board.

William Hall, Springfield..... 1,800
John Mulligan, Decatur 1,800
Joseph C. Viano, Coal City..... 1,800
William Hogan, Zeigler, secretary..... 1,800

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Director—George B. Arnold, Chicago...$5,000
Assistant Director—C. A. Townsend, Aurora 3,000
Chief Factory Inspector—Richard L. Dye, Chicago 3,000
Superintendent Free Employment Agencies—W. C. Lewman, Danville..... 3,000
Chief Inspector Private Employment Agencies—John J. McKenna, Chicago.. 3,000

Industrial Commission.

Ernest Withall, chairman, Chicago..... 5,000
Robert Eadie, Springfield 5,000
Lewis Lumaghi, Collinsville 5,000
(Two vacancies).

Free Employment Offices.
Superintendents.

East St. Louis .....Roy E. Stacer
Chicago .....Charles J. Boyd
Peoria .....Thomas Metts
Rockford .....Peter T. Anderson
Rock Island-Moline.....Fred W. Rinck
Springfield .....Luther O. German
Aurora .....Frank Raduenz
Joliet .....Llewellyn Rogers
Bloomington .....John E. Matthews
Decatur .....Thomas A. Moran
Danville .....W. J. Payne
Quincy .....Perry C. Ellis

Advisory Board Free Employment Offices.

Prof. F. S. Deibler.....Chicago
Dr. A. H. R. Atwood.....Chicago
Oscar G. Mayer .....Chicago
John H. Walker .....Springfield

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Director—Cornelius R. Miller, Kankakee..$7,000
Assistant Director—Don Garrison, Rushville 5,000
Superintendent of Highways—Frank T. Sheets, Springfield..... 6,000
Chief Highway Engineer—Clifford Older, Springfield 5,500
Supervising Architect—Edgar D. Martin, Chicago 5,000
Superintendent of Waterways — William L. Sackett, Morris..... 5,000
Superintendent of Printing—Hiram L. Williamson, Springfield..... 5,000
Superintendent of Purchases and Supplies—Henry H. Kohn, Anna..... 5,000
Superintendent of Parks—John G. Boyle, DeKalb 2,500

Board of Art Advisers.

Fred Clay Bartlett, Chicago.
Lorado Taft, Chicago.
Martin A. Ryerson, Chicago.
Hugh S. Magill, Springfield.
Howard Van Doren Shaw, Chicago.
Miss Nellie B. Walker, Chicago.

Board of Highway Advisers.

Senator Richard H. Meents, Ashkum, chairman.
Charles M. Hayes, Chicago.
A. R. Hall, Danville.
Joseph M. Page, Jerseyville.
F. R. Woelfle, Vienna.

Board of Parks and Building Advisers.

Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago.
Frank E. Davidson, Chicago.
Julius W. Hegeler, Danville.
S. R. Lewis, Marseilles.
George W. Maher, Chicago.

Board of Water Resources Advisers.

E. S. Conway, Chicago.
Joy Morton, Chicago.
John T. Page, Peoria.
Charles B. Fox, East St. Louis.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Director—C. H. Jenkins, Springfield.....$7,000
Assistant Director—James E. McClure. Carlinville 4,000
Alienist—Chas. F. Read, M. D., Chicago. 5,000
Criminologist—Herman M. Adler, Chicago 5,000
Fiscal Supervisor — Frank D. Whipp, Springfield 5,000
Superintendent of Charities—Lawrence H. Becherer, Kankakee..... 5,000
Superintendent of Prisons — John L. Whitman, Chicago..... 5,000
Superintendent of Pardons and Paroles—William Colvin, Springfield..... 5,000
Division of Visitation of Adult Blind (1900 Marshall boulevard, Chicago)—Charles E. Comstock, managing officer.
Division of Visitation of Children (Springfield)—Charles Virden, state agent.
State Psychopathic Institute (Dunning)—Charles F. Read, M. D., Chicago, alienist.
Institute for Juvenile Research (721 S. Wood street, Chicago)—Herman M. Adler, M. D., criminologist.
Division of Pardons and Paroles—Will Colvin, superintendent; John L. Whitman, associate; James E. McClure, associate; Arthur D. Warner, associate.

State Charitable Institutions.

Elgin State Hospital—Ralph T. Hinton, M. D., managing officer.
Kankakee State Hospital—W. A. Stoker, M. D., managing officer.
Jacksonville State Hospital—E. L. Hill, M. D., managing officer.
Anna State Hospital—Cyrus H. Anderson, M. D., managing officer.
Watertown State Hospital, East Moline—Joseph H. Ellingsworth, M. D., managing officer.
Peoria State Hospital—George A. Zeller, M. D., managing officer.
Chicago State Hospital, Dunning—Daniel D. Coffey, M. D., managing officer.
Alton State Hospital—C. E. Trovillion, M. D., managing officer.
Lincoln State School and Colony—C. B. Caldwell, M. D., managing officer.
Dixon State Colony—H. B. Carriel, M. D., managing officer.
Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville—Oscar C. Smith, managing officer.
Illinois School for the Blind, Jacksonville—R. W. Woolston, managing officer.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, 1900 Marshall boulevard, Chicago—Otto A. Elliott (acting), managing officer.
Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy—John W. Reig, managing officer.

Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois, Wilmington—Mrs. Nettie F. McGowan, managing officer.
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal—Ralph Spafford, managing officer.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 904 West Adams street, Chicago—Leo Steiner, M. D., managing officer.
St. Charles School for Boys—Col. C. B. Adams, managing officer.
State Training School for Girls, Geneva—Mrs. C. B. Ball (acting), managing officer.
Illinois Surgical Institute for Children, Chicago. (Not organized.)
Psychopathic Hospital, Chicago. (Not organized.)

State Penal Institutions.

Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet—E. J. Murphy, warden.
*New Penitentiary, Lockport.
Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Menard—Edward P. Petri, warden.
Chester State Hospital, Menard—Frank A. Stubblefield, M. D., managing officer.
Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac—Ira M. Lish, general superintendent.
Women's Prison, Joliet—C. Elinor Rulien, superintendent.
Illinois State Farm for Men, Vandalia—George A. Brown, superintendent.
*The department is supervising the operation of the new penitentiary in conjunction with the penitentiary building commission which is in charge of building construction.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Director—Isaac D. Rawlings, M. D., Springfield $6,000
Assistant Director—Thomas H. Leonard, M. D., Springfield..... 3,600
Superintendent of Lodging House Inspection—W. W. McCulloch, Chicago..... 3,000
Executive Division—Amos Sawyer, chief clerk.
Division of Communicable Diseases—John J. McShane, M. D., Dr. P. H., chief.
Division of Tuberculosis—Thomas H. Leonard, M. D., acting chief.
Division of Diagnostic Laboratories—Thomas G. Hull, Ph. D., chief.
Division of Sanitary Engineering—Harry F. Ferguson, chief engineer.
Division of Hotel and Lodging House Inspection—W. W. McCulloch, superintendent; office, 130 North Wells street, Chicago.
Division of Vital Statistics—Sheldon L. Howard, registrar.
Division of Public Health Instruction—Baxter K. Richardson, chief.
Division of Social Hygiene—C. C. Copeland, M. D., chief.
Division of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing—C. W. East, M. D., chief.

Laboratories.

Main Laboratory (for the diagnosis of diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, malaria, rabies, etc.)—Capitol building, Springfield.
North State Laboratory*—Chicago.
South State Laboratory*—Mount Vernon.
East State Laboratory*—Urbana.
West State Laboratory*—Galesburg.
North Central Laboratory*—Ottawa.
*For the diagnosis of diphtheria only.

Board of Public Health Advisers.

W. A. Evans, M. D., and John Dill Robertson, M. D., of Chicago; E. P. Sloan, M. D., Bloomington; C. W. Lillie, M. D., East St. Louis, and Mrs. E. N. Monroe, Quincy.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Director—George A. Barr, Joliet.....$7,000
Assistant Director—Frank O. Bryant, Ashley 5,000
Superintendent of Insurance—Thomas J. Houston, Chicago 5,000
Fire Marshal—John G. Gamber, Ottawa. $4,000
Superintendent of Standards—Fred Benjamin, Watseka 2,500
Chief Grain Inspector—Charles J. Peters, Chicago 5,000

Illinois Commerce Commission.

Frank L. Smith, chairman, Dwight..... 7,000
Cicero J. Lindly, Greenville..... 7,000
Hal Trovillion, Herrin..... 7,000
P. J. Moynihan, Chicago..... 7,000
James F. Sullivan, Chicago..... 7,000
Alexander J. Johnson, Chicago..... 7,000

DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION.

Director—W. H. H. Miller, Champaign..$5,000
Assistant Director—Max Murdock, Streator.
Chief State Geological Survey—F. W. DeWolf, Urbana.
Chief State Natural History Survey—S. A. Forbes, Urbana.
Chief State Water Survey—Arthur M. Buswell, Urbana.
Chief State Museum—A. R. Crook, Springfield.
President Illinois State Normal University—David Felmley, Normal.
President Southern Illinois State Normal University—H. W. Shyrock, Carbondale.
President Eastern Illinois State Teachers' College—L. C. Lord, Charleston.
President Western Illinois State Teachers' College—Walter P. Morgan, Macomb.
President Northern Illinois State Teachers' College—J. Stanley Brown, DeKalb.

Board of National Resources and Conservation.

Prof. Rollin D. Salisbury.....Chicago
Prof. William Trelease.....Urbana
Prof. William A. Noyes.....Urbana
Prof. John M. Coulter.....Chicago
John W. Alvord.....Chicago
Dean Kendric C. Babcock.....Urbana

Board of State Museum Advisers.

C. F. Millspaugh.....Chicago
Charles L. Owen.....Chicago
Prof. Henry B. Ward.....Urbana
Edward Payne .....Springfield
Charles L. Hutchinson.....Chicago

Normal School Board.

Roland E. Bridges.....Carbondale
Charles L. Capen.....Bloomington
John C. Allen.....Monmouth
Frank B. Stitt.....El Paso
Leroy A. Goddard.....Chicago
William B. Owen.....Chicago
Frank E. Richey.....LaSalle
Henry A. Neal.....Charleston
Elmer E. Walker.....Macomb

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Office at Springfield.

Created by act of May 11, 1905. Salary of president, $4,000; of two members, $3,000 each; of secretary, $3,500.

C. A. Purdunn, president.....Marshall
Michael F. Walsh.....Harvard
Mrs. Ernest B. Griffin.....Grant Park
Secretary—(Vacancy.)

CENTENNIAL BUILDING COMMISSION.

Gov. Len Small.
Lieut.-Gov. Fred E. Sterling.
Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson.
Gothard A. Dahlberg, speaker house of representatives.
Thomas Rinaker, Carlinville.
Edward W. Payne, Springfield.
W. B. McHenry, Rochelle.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, JOINT.

Created by act of June 26, 1913. Office in Springfield.

Governor, chairman, ex officio.
Chairmen of the appropriation and judiciary committees of the senate and house.
Werner K. Schroeder, secretary, Springfield; appointed by bureau; salary, $5,000.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

Located at Springfield. Salary of librarian, $3,000.
Evarts B. Greene, president.....Urbana
Otto L. Schmidt, secretary.....Chicago
C. H. Rammelkamp.....Jacksonville
Librarian—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY.

Office—The capitol, Springfield.
Commissioners—The governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction and two members appointed by the governor.
Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson, librarian; H. M. Skogh, superintendent general library division; Anna May Price, superintendent library extension division.

ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Created by act of June 24, 1895. Term, two years. Salary of secretary, $3,600.
President—F. I. Mann, Gilman.
Vice-President—Ralph Allen, Delavan.
Secretary—H. E. Young, Springfield.
Auditor-Treasurer—Clayton C. Pickett, Chicago.

Board of Directors.

Ex officio, superintendent of public instruction—F. G. Blair, Springfield.
Dean of the college of agriculture—Eugene Davenport, Urbana.
Director state department of agriculture—B. M. Davison, Springfield.
President state horticultural society—J. R. Lambert, Quincy.
President state dairymen's association—J. P. Mason, Elgin.
Elective by congressional districts:
1. W. E. Meier.....Arlington Heights
2. August Geweke.....Des Plaines
3. W. J. Fulton.....Tinley Park
4. H. Clay Calhoun.....Chicago
5. C. V. Gregory.....Chicago
6. L. C. Brown.....LaGrange
7. Charles Gray.....Chicago
8. Arthur C. Page.....Chicago
9. C. C. Pickett.....Chicago
10. John E. Barrett.....Prairie View
11. J. P. Mason.....Elgin
12. George F. Tullock.....Rockford
13. W. G. Curtiss.....Stockton
14. George A. Switzer.....Macomb
15. Frank S. Haynes.....Geneseo
16. Ralph Allen.....Delavan
17. S. B. Mason.....Bloomington
18. F. I. Mann.....Gilman
19. J. B. Burrows.....Decatur
20. G. G. Hopping.....Havana
21. W. E. Holven.....Edinburg
22. E. W. Burroughs.....Edwardsville
23. O. L. Wakefield.....Robinson
24. D. M. Marlin.....Norris City
25. R. E. Muckelroy.....Carbondale

PENITENTIARY BUILDING COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 5, 1907.
James A. Patten.....Chicago
Ira C. Copley.....Aurora
John Lambert.....Joliet

VICKSBURG MILITARY STATUE COMMISSION.

Charles H. Noble.....Dixon
J. M. Vernon.....Chicago
T. B. Orear.....Jacksonville
Bluford Wilson.....Springfield
Carroll Moore.....Benton
W. B. Mundie.....Chicago

UNIFORM LAWS COMMISSION.

Dr. Ernst Freund, president.....Chicago
Col. Nathan W. MacChesney.....Chicago
John H. Wigmore.....Chicago
James M. Graham.....Springfield
Joseph J. Thompson, secretary.....Chicago

STATE CANVASSING BOARD.

Created by act of April 3, 1872.
Governor, secretary of state, auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general.

MINING INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

Operative Members.

H. C. Perry.....Hillsboro
A. B. McLaren.....Marion
Rice Miller.....Hillsboro

Miners' Members.

Joseph Somers.....Zeigler
Dennis Morefield.....DuQuoin
Charles McMahon.....Carrier Mills

Independent Members.

Charles E. Woodward.....Ottawa
Thomas Hudson.....Galva
John Rollo.....Murphysboro

ILLINOIS PENSION LAWS COMMISSION.

George E. Hooker, chairman.....Chicago
John P. Dillon.....Chicago
H. L. Reitz.....Chicago
Rufus C. Dawes.....Chicago

ILLINOIS COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTY AND PROBATE JUDGES, COUNTY CLERKS, CIRCUIT CLERKS AND RECORDERS.

P.—Probate. R.—Recorder.

County, County seat.	County and Probate judges.	County clerk.	Circuit clerk and recorder.
Adams—Quincy	Fred G. Wolfe	W. J. Smith	Lee J. Donley Rolla McNeil, R.
Alexander—Cairo	Harry Hood	Fred D. Nellis	John M. Dewey
Bond—Greenville	William H. Hubbard	W. H. Koonce	W. T. Harlan
Boone—Belvidere	William C. DeWolf	William Bowley	Albert E. Loop
Brown—Mount Sterling	W. Y. Baker	Dayton G. Gordley	Lawrence A. Davis
Bureau—Princeton	J. R. Pritchard	James Fletcher	Henry Fuller
Calhoun—Hardin	John Day, Jr.	Roy N. Bailey	J. A. Williams
Carroll—Mount Carroll	John L. Brearton	A. B. Adams	Valentine Boern
Cass—Virginia	Charles A. E. Martin	Henry Jacobs	Frank W. Finn
Champaign—Urbana	Roy C. Freeman	Fred Hess	Boyd S. Blaine
Christian—Taylorville	Logan G. Griffith	John E. George	James Hunter
Clark—Marshall	Edward Pearce	F. R. Black	Emery W. Hodson
Clay—Louisville	Ben Hagle	James McGregor	Edward McConnell
Clinton—Carlyle	James Allen	Adam Junker	H. H. Schlarmann
Coles—Charleston	John P. Harragh	Elmer E. Elston	Oscar B. Root
Cook—Chicago	Frank S. Righeimer Henry Horner, P.	R. M. Sweitzer	August W. Miller Joseph F. Haas, R.

County. County seat.	County and Probate judges.	County clerk.	Circuit clerk and recorder.
Crawford—Robinson	J. C. Maxwell	Frank Kopta	W. R. Coon
Cumberland—Toledo	Albert F. Bussard	William C. Park	Joseph H. Hill
DeKalb—Sycamore	William L. Pond	S. M. Henderson	George A. James
DeWitt—Clinton	John Bedinger	C. R. Griffin	R. G. Moreland
Douglas—Tuscola	D. H. Wamsley	Charles A. Hawkins	Henry Wallace
DuPage—Wheaton	Sylvanus L. Rathje	A. A. Kuhn	Lewis Ellsworth
Edgar—Paris	D. V. Dayton	George D. Murphy	James Marley
Edwards—Albion	Joel C. Fitch	Arch C. Smith	Earl S. Bunting
Effingham—Effingham	Barney Overbeck	John A. Craver	Clarence Phillips
Fayette—Vandalia	Caleb R. Torrence	George A. Brown	Charles F. Cox
Ford—Paxton	Samuel Ludlow	J. S. Thompson	W. R. Watts
Franklin—Benton	Thomas J. Myers	Fred Bagley	F. D. Whittington
Fulton—Lewistown	Hobart S. Boyd	Clarence H. Tanner	Eugene Whiting
Gallatin—Shawneetown	W. S. Sanders	John P. Kinsall	Telman R. Brewner
Greene—Carrollton	Thomas Henshaw	Louis J. Ballard	B. F. Ford
Grundy—Morris	George Bedford	William Robinson	Frank D. Condon
Hamilton—McLeansboro	James M. Lee	Amos Albretton	Miss Carrie Hayted
Hancock—Carthage	Warren H. Orr	W. E. Miller	T. Blueford Stewart
Hardin—Elizabethtown	A. A. Miles	H. C. Fletcher	Charles L. Hess
Henderson—Oquawka	James W. Gordon	Joseph J. Barnes	Walter P. Martin
Henry—Cambridge	Leonard E. Telleen	John S. Smith	J. A. Horberg
Iroquois—Watseka	John H. Gillan	Clarence South	Victor Wilson
Jackson—Murphysboro	A. L. Spiller	H. Amber Hagler	Joseph V. Wells
Jasper—Newton	Milo D. Yelvington	H. K. Powell	W. E. Trainor
Jefferson—Mount Vernon	E. M. Pendler	Leonard L. Scott	James M. Latta
Jersey—Jerseyville	Will T. Sumner	Thomas S. Ford	Anthony H. Quinn
Jo Daviess—Galena	F. J. Campbell	E. J. Menzemer	Walter J. Ehrler
Johnson—Vienna	John O. Cowan	E. F. Throgmorton	John W. Carlton
Kane—Geneva	S. N. Hoover John H. Williams, P.	Charles Lowry	Eugene C. Dwyer Charles Doetschman, R.
Kankakee—Kankakee	James T. Burns	H. J. Groenewould	Charles F. Skinner
Kendall—Yorkville	Clarence S. Williams	Edward Budd, Jr.	Miss Frances E. Lane
Knox—Galesburg	Walter C. Frank	Frank L. Adams	C. H. Westerberg
Lake—Waukegan	Perry L. Persons	Lew A. Hendee	L. O. Brockway
LaSalle—Ottawa	Harry Reck Richard D. Mills, P.	Thomas A. Ferguson	J. L. Witzeman J. F. Buchner, R.
Lawrence—Lawrenceville	Lester B. Fish	Lyle G. Steffey	George S. May
Lee—Dixon	John B. Crabtree	Fred G. Dimick	Edwin S. Rosecrans
Livingston—Pontiac	Ray Sesler	Joe S. Reed	J. G. Whitson
Logan—Lincoln	Lawrence B. Stringer	David S. Mowrey	Vincent Jones
Macon—Decatur	John H. McCoy	Charles H. Patterson	Coral L. Taylor Lelah Foster, R.
Macoupin—Carlinville	Andrew J. Duggan	Ernest Whittler	J. A. Blaener
Madison—Edwardsville	J. E. Hillskotter G. W. Crossman, P.	C. J. Blattner	John Mellon H. M. Sanders, R.
Marion—Salem	W. G. Wilson	W. H. Betts	Frank C. Hensley
Marshall—Lacon	Andrew E. Treacey	Lawrence D. Gregory	Fred Garrels
Mason—Havana	John Greenway	Carl F. Taylor	Maurice E. Barnes
Massac—Metropolis	Fred Smith	Henry Morrow	Loren Smith
McDonough—Macomb	Charles I. Imes	John G. Norton	Will B. Martin
McHenry—Woodstock	Charles P. Barnes	Guy E. Still	Charles F. Hayes
McLean—Bloomington	James C. Riley	P. A. Guthrie	J. Huber Allen N. B. Carson, R.
Menard—Petersburg	Jesse M. Ott	A. W. Hartley	Arthur H. Trewert
Mercer—Aledo	Friend L. Church	Frank A. Gibson	S. A. Nelson
Monroe—Waterloo	Henry Schneider	Henry Eisenbart	Louis A. Wiehl
Montgomery—Hillsboro	J. H. Ragsdale	A. H. Bartlett	William E. Cole
Morgan—Jacksonville	Paul Samuell	George L. Riggs	F. E. Wanamaker
Moultrie—Sullivan	Oscar F. Cochran	J. D. Martin	S. P. English
Ogle—Oregon	Frank E. Reed	Sidney J. Hess	John D. Mead
Peoria—Peoria	Robert H. Lovett Glen Cameron, P.	Louis J. Ganss	George Sturch A. C. Grebe, R.
Perry—Pinckneyville	Louis R. Kelly	H. H. Baughman	John D. Roe
Piatt—Monticello	William A. Doss	Harvey Fay	B. G. Duncan
Pike—Pittsfield	Burr N. Swan	Charles A. Helkey	Ray G. Ruyle
Pope—Golconda	B. F. Anderson	J. D. Reid	J. W. Mitchell
Pulaski—Mound City	Fred Hood	Walter W. Waite	E. P. Easterday
Putnam—Hennepin	Henry J. Gunn	Oldon C. Cofoid	H. B. Ramage
Randolph—Chester	J. Fred Gilster	Henry Boeknoff	W. H. Tripp
Richland—Olney	R. B. Witcher	John F. Hanes	R. L. Rinehart
Rock Island—Rock Island	Nels A. Larson Frank J. Landee, P.	Henry B. Hubbard	G. W. Gamble Sam Ryerson, R.
Saline—Harrisburg	William W. Damron	H. E. Wills	R. E. Holmes
Sangamon—Springfield	J. B. Weaver C. H. Jenkins, P.	Charles W. Byers	Charles F. Koehn William T. Fossett, R.
Schuyler—Rushville	Isaac Lewis	James A. Long	L. H. Byrns
Scott—Winchester	John A. McKeene	Bluford McClure	Frank Cowhick
Shelby—Shelbyville	A. J. Steidley	Ed R. Allen	W. W. Griffith
Stark—Toulon	Frank Thomas	William E. Nixon	Walter F. Young
St. Clair—Belleville	J. B. Messick Frank Perrin, P.	A. J. H. Hoerr	Otto C. Weibert, R.
Stephenson—Freeport	Oscar R. Zipf	A. H. Volkers	J. O. Templeton
Tazewell—Pekin	Charles Schaefer	T. E. Solterman	E. L. Meyers
Union—Jonesboro	David W. Karracker	Charles L. Kimmel	W. E. Lemons

County.	County seat.	County and Probate judges.	County clerk.	Circuit clerk and recorder.
Vermilion	Danville	Thomas A. Graham Walter J. Bookwalter, P.	John R. Moore	C. E. Wellman W. H. Carter, R.
Wabash	Mount Carmel	W. S. Wilhite	E. L. Holsen	Harmon W. Grace
Warren	Monmouth	C. M. Huey	W. W. Brent	James B. Bereth
Washington	Nashville	William P. Green	Henry F. Heckert	Oscar H. Rinne
Wayne	Fairfield	J. V. Heidinger	E. D. Freshwater	Elmer Hargrave
White	Carmi	Ulys Pyle	Matthew Martin	N. Arbauh
Whiteside	Morrison	W. A. Blodgett	M. W. Chapin	C. W. McCall
Will	Joliet	G. J. Cowing Samuel Drew, P.	Edward G. Young	Paul V. Wunder
Williamson	Marion	Wiley F. Slater	Henry F. Schmidt, P.C.	Wm. W. Smith, R.
Winnebago	Rockford	Fred E. Carpenter	E. H. Scobey	Leslie O. Caplinger
			Truman Johnson	Lewis F. Lake John A. Bowman, R.
Woodford	Eureka	Arthur C. Fort	C. S. Holman	E. T. Holstman

TREASURERS, SHERIFFS, STATE'S ATTORNEYS AND SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

County.	Treasurer.	Sheriff.	State's attorney	Supt. schools.
Adams	Frank A. Jasper	E. J. Simmons	J. F. Garner	John H. Steiner
Alexander	E. J. Hodges	Jesse A. Miller	Leslie L. Wilbourn	Asa D. Twente
Bond	H. L. Mudd	John W. Wilson	J. H. Allis	J. W. Anthony
Boone	Charles D. Loop	Edward J. Haac	Frank A. Oakley	Elizabeth B. Harvey
Brown	W. F. Mansir	C. W. Cory	O. T. Briggs	Lavina O'Neil
Bureau	Watts T. Mercer	Len Spalding	C. R. Johnson	George O. Smith
Calhoun	Elias M. Bailey	Peter A. Gotway	C. C. Worthy	S. J. Sibley
Carroll	Jacob M. Landis	Henry S. Wise	John R. Connell	John Hay
Cass	J. R. Sligh	G. W. Farrar	L. M. McClure	Walter E. Buck
Champaign	James A. Reeves	Geo. W. Davis	Ray R. Cline	C. H. Watts
Christian	Jesse L. Patterson	Dan'l L. Dunbar	Edward E. Dowell	O. P. Simpson
Clark	John W. Lewis	W. A. Byram	Everett Connelly	Harold Bright
Clay	Aden H. Kellums	H. N. McElyia	A. N. Tolliver	George W. Brewer
Clinton	R. P. Farrell	John Knies	Hugh V. Murray	William Johnston
Coles	Grant Childress	Vincent Aye	Charles H. Fletcher	O. M. Minter
Cook	Patrick J. Carr	Charles W. Peters	Robert E. Crowe	E. J. Tobin
Crawford	J. T. Cox	H. E. Parker	Charles E. Jones	O. B. Mount
Cumberland	Edward A. Ormsby	Elias Jobe	Charles C. Eggleston	L. C. Markwell
DeKalb	Walter H Hay	William H. Decker	Cassius Poust	Warren Hubbard
DeWitt	Joel C. Cool	J. W. Persons	William F. Smith	Roy H. Johnson
Douglas	Theodore F. Howard	F. E. Parker	Robert F. Cotton	E. E. Gere
DuPage	John F. Hesterman	Geo. F. Leineke	C. W. Reed	Charles B. Bowman
Edgar	Elmer Sunkel	Oda M. Sizemore	George Bristow	O. Rice Jones
Edwards	Charles Naylor	Clyde Roosevelt	Allen E. Walker	Grant Balding
Effingham	Amos B. Munday	J. D. Marshall	Paul Taylor	J. W. Davis
Fayette	William H. Gray	Levi J. Browning	Will P. Welker	Frank E. Crawford
Ford	T. A. Flora	Albert T. Carlson	C. M. Swanson	H. M. Rudolph
Franklin	John A. McClintock	R. S. Watkins	Roy C. Martin	H. Clay Ing
Fulton	H. L. Fouts	Guy R. Williams	Reed F. Cutler	Perry H. Hellyer
Gallatin	Robert R. Elliott	Allen Barnett	Joseph L. Barkley	J. F. Ashley
Greene	Horace W. Foreman	W. A. Holmes	T. J. McKnight	Rollins Scott
Grundy	Roy Enger	Joseph H. Francis	Frank L. Flood	Earl F. Booth
Hamilton	Abraham Peer	William J. Campbell	Whitson W. Daily	Samuel O'Dale
Hancock	Fred Salm, Jr.	J. N. Bennett	Lee Siebenborn	Stephen D. Faris
Hardin	W. B. Allard	D. V. Cox	C. E. Soward	Hattie M. Rittenhouse
Henderson	Oscar A. Rankin	Robert T. McDill	Michael E. Nolan	Allen L. Beail
Henry	Charles A. Kellogg	Samuel Wilson	Carl A. Melin	William F. Huston
Iroquois	Homer M. Browne	George P. Heikes	Elmer A. Taylor	F. A. Gilbreath
Jackson	William S. Roberts	James W. Gibson	John H. Searing	Otto F. Aken
Jasper	John W. Howell	James A. Eaton	W. E. Isley	Joseph H. Pursiful
Jefferson	James H Kell	Grant Irvin	Frank G. Thompson	William Miner
Jersey	Fred W. Howell	James Catt	Paul M. Hamilton	Joseph W. Becker
Jo Daviess	John A. Bingham	W. J. Shipton	Harry C. Tear	Benjamin L. Birkbeck
Johnson	W. C. Kelley	John L. Veach	C. J. Huffman	E. W. Sutton
Kane	Oscar B. Nelson	Claude Poole	Charles L. Abbott	Edwin M. Harris
Kankakee	Albert J. Bothfuhr	Wm. J. Riley	Anker C. Jensen	Lewis Ogilvie
Kendall	Arthur E. Larson	Martin N. Hextell	Richard O. Leitch	George Elliott
Knox	Herbert M. Bloomquist	Jas. T. Wheeler	A. J. Boutelle	W. F. Boyes
Lake	Leroy W. Bracher	Elmer J. Green	Ashbel V. Smith	T. A. Simpson
LaSalle	George M. Reynolds	Curt S. Ayers	Harry F. Kelley	W. R. Foster
Lawrence	A. L. Caudle	William H. Stivers	O. W. Longenecker	Edwin Ashbaugh
Lee	Wm. C. Thompson	Frank C. Schoenholz	Mark C. Keller	L. W. Miller
Livingston	A. B. Carrithers	Robt. T. Gorman	J. H. McFadden	W. W. McCulloch
Logan	H. J. Mayer	A. G. Alberts	Evan Worth	E. H. Lukentill
Macon	Charles H. Mooney	Mont E. Penniwell	Charles F. Evans	E. L. Dickey
Macoupin	William T. Baird	W. E. Morris	L. M. Harlan	George W. Solomon
Madison	R. S. Ferguson	George E. Little	Joseph P. Streuber	H. T. McCrea
Marion	W. F. Wilson	Lincoln Beasley	Charles F. Dew	Hattie Blair
Marshall	Louis V. Osborne	Wm. S. Riddell	Bayard W. Wright	Willard E. King
Mason	W. J. Shirley	George W. White	Scott W. Lucas	J. C. Stoddard
Massac	Elmer Brown	Oscar Miller	Walter Roberts	Luther J. Evers
McDonough	John A. Barclay	E. E. Sapp	Andrew L. Hainline	B. E. Decker
McHenry	Wm. S. McConnell	Roy J. Stewart	Vincent S. Lumley	A. M. Shelton
McLean	William C. Means	Ralph Spafford	Lester H. Martin	B. C. Moore
Menard	W. D. Power	Harry C Eustaff	H. E. Pond	William Small
Mercer	Charles A. Freise	John P. Fleming	Paul J. Graham	George E. Platt
Monroe	Hugo Bremser	Ernest W. Loehr	Roy E. Gauen	William C. Heyl

County.	Treasurer.	Sheriff.	State's attorney.	Supt. schools.
Montgomery	John W. Rea	E. T. Marshall	Frank A. Ramey	E. A. Lewey
Morgan	Grant Graff	W. H. Weatherford	Carl E. Robinson	H. H. Vascovcellos
Moultrie	Oliver F. Dolan	Charles Lansden	Merrill F. Wemhoff	Lois Coombs
Ogle	William D. Mackey	George D. Banning	James L. McDowell	John E. Cross
Peoria	A. B. McGill	Lewis M. Hines	Ernest J. Galbraith	John A. Hayes
Perry	Samuel N. Hunter	Thos. H. Thimm'g	Judson E. Harris	R. B. Templeton
Piatt	David A. Troxel	Edward R. Gale	Burt A. Edie	C. McIntosh
Pike	Merle S. Barber	John H. Davis	Barry Mumford	T. C. Moore
Pope	Thomas F. Phelps	H. G. McCormick	C. O. Conley	Stella A. Wierwille
Pulaski	I. J. Hudson	Imon Bankson	Loren H. Boyd	May S. Hawkins
Putnam	John W. Stouffer	C. D. Maulfair	Michael J. Faletti	Anna M. Holliday
Randolph	Henry Lucht	J. H. McGuire	L. F. Hachman	Louis W. von Behren
Richland	Charles Byer	Frank Craig	S. C. Lewis	Earl H. Hostettler
Rock Island	Geo. H. Richmond	J. G. Miller	Benjamin S. Bell	Justin Washburn
Saline	Guy M. Wallace	John D. Cummins	Charles H. Thompson	B. D. Gates
Sangamon	George A. Fish	Henry H Mested	Charles F. Mortimer	E. C. Pruitt
Schuyler	C. E. Worthington	Edw. Lashbrook	Paul W. Mourning	Calvin L. Cain
Scott	C. M. Danner	Fritz L. Haskell	Loyal A. Mehrhoff	Olive L. Wells
Shelby	Ed. R. Knecht	William T. Biggs	Robert I. Pugh	Charles B. Guinn
Stark	E. G. Williamson	Grant G. Kilgore	Floid B. Brian	George C. Baker
St. Clair	M. P. Murray, Jr.	Ed P. Petri	H. A. Schaumleffel	W. A. Hough
Stephenson	Samuel Markel	John G. Hayes	Charles H. Green	George W. Scott
Tazewell	Henry W. Toennigs	A. S. Whitmore	Edward E. Black	C. I. Martin
Union	Jeff M. Johnson	John J. Tygett	R. W. Karracker	Charles O. Otrick
Vermilion	Robert H. Maler	Charles N. Knox	J. H. Lewman	O. P. Haworth
Wabash	Charles Buchanan	John S. Rigg	Ben G. Greathouse	Elmer Greathouse
Warren	W. D. Marshall	A. M. Hicks	C. E. Lauder	F. M. Wenbigler
Washington	H. W. Finke	H. Klosterhoff	H. H. House	T. E. Allen
Wayne	J. L. Matthews	G. H. Anderson	Roscoe Forth	J. B. Galbraith
White	C. W. Frazier	Charles D. Gibbs	Charles T. Randolph	D. L. Boyd
Whiteside	Fred W. Tripp	P. A. Whitney	Robert N. Beese	Harry B. Price
Will	Benjamin D. Jones	James E. Newkirk	Robert W. Martin	August Maue
Williamson	Ed. M. Heaton	Melvin Thaxten	Delos L. Duty	J. W. McKinney
Winnebago	Frank A. Carson	Harry H. Baldwin	William Johnson	Abbie J. Craig
Woodford	Homer Darst	George W. Tegard	E. J. Henderson	Roy L. Moore

ILLITERACY IN ILLINOIS (1920.)

[From federal census bureau reports.]

IN THE STATE.

According to the census of 1920 there were 173,987 illiterate persons 10 years of age and over in the state of Illinois, "illiterate" meaning unable to write. Of this number 24,437 were native whites of native parentage, 6,470 of foreign or mixed parentage and 131,996 of foreign birth. The number of illiterate negroes was 10,476. In the total population 10 years of age and over the percentage of illiteracy was 3.4, which showed a diminution since 1910, when it was 3.7. In the case of the negroes, the percentage declined from 10.5 to 6.7, and in the case of the native whites of native parentage from 1.7 to 1.1.

There was less illiteracy in the rural districts of the state than in the cities, the percentages being 2.2 for the rural population and 3.9 for the urban. For the native white population of native parentage, however, the urban percentage of illiteracy, 0.6, was less than the rural, 1.5. In the case of the negro population the percentage was 5.9 in the urban population as against 13.1 in the rural. By counties the percentage of illiteracy ranged from 7.8 in Hardin county to 0.4 in Kendall county.

IN CHICAGO.

In the population of Chicago, as enumerated in January, 1920, there were 99,133 persons 10 years of age and over who were illiterate in the sense of being unable to write. Of this total 92,473 were foreign-born whites. The percentage of illiteracy in the total population 10 years of age and over was 4.6, which showed little change since 1910, when it was 4.5. For the native whites the percentage was 0.2; for the foreign-born, 11.6, and for the negroes 3.9.

That the younger generation in Chicago was less illiterate than the older was indicated by the fact that while 5.2 per cent of the males and 6.3 per cent of the females 21 years of age and over were illiterate the percentage of illiteracy in the population 16 to 20 years of age was but 0.6.

IN OTHER ILLINOIS CITIES.

City.	Pct.	City.	Pct.
Aurora	1.8	Joliet	3.6
Bloomington	1.5	Moline	1.6
Chicago	4.6	Oak Park village	0.5
Cicero town	4.8	Peoria	1.8
Danville	2.8	Quincy	1.7
Decatur	1.2	Rock Island	1.7
East St. Louis	3.8	Rockford	3.3
Elgin	0.7	Springfield	2.6
Evanston	2.0		

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

[From preliminary federal census bulletin showing the distribution of the foreign-born white population by country of birth for Chicago in 1920.]

England	26,420	Italy	59,215
Scotland	9,910	Greece	11,546
Wales	1,584	Bulgaria	385
Ireland	56,786	Roumania	5,137
Norway	20,481	Turkey, Europe	101
Sweden	58,563	Other Europe	276
Denmark	11,268	Asia	3,016
Belgium	3,079	Africa	275
France (inc. Alsace-Lorraine)	4,558	Australia	352
Luxemburg	1,967	Canada, French	2,432
Netherlands	8,843	Canada, other	23,622
Switzerland	3,452	Newfoundland	104
Germany	112,288	Cuba and other W. Indies*	297
Poland	137,611	Mexico	1,141
Austria	30,491	Cent. America	49
Hungary	26,106	South America	484
Czecho-Slovakia	50,392	Atlantic islands	24
Jugo Slavia	9,693	Pacific islands	75
Russia	102,095	At sea	225
Finland	1,577	Country not specified	134
Lithuania	18,923		
Portugal	41	Total	805,482
Spain	374		

*Except Porto Rico.

MEMBERS OF THE 52D GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS (1921-1922).

Senators and representatives are paid $3,500 for term of two years. Senators are elected for four years and representatives for two.

SENATE.

Republicans, 43; democrats, 8.

Dist.
1. Francis P. Brady, R., 119 E. 20th-st., Chicago.
2. George Van Lent, R., 1438 W. Jackson-bd., Chicago.
3. S. A. Ettelson, R., 3659 Michigan-av., Chicago.
4. Robert W. Schulze, R., 5114 S. Western-av., Chicago.
5. James E. MacMurray, R., 4932 Lake Park av., Chicago.
6. J. J. Barbour, R., 1408 Juneway terrace, Chicago.
7. F. B. Roos, R., 512 Marengo-av., Forest Park.
8. Rodney B. Swift, R., Libertyville.
9. P. J. Carroll, D., 3533 S. Hermitage-av., Chicago.
10. Howard S. Hicks, R., Rockford.
11. Frank P. Sadler, R., 6556 Yale-av., Chicago.
12. John G. Turnbaugh, R., Mount Carroll.
13. A. C. Clark, R., 7137 Euclid-av., Chicago.
14. Harold C. Kessinger, R., Aurora.
15. J. J. Bochm, D., 729 W. 18th-st., Chicago.
16. Simon E. Lantz, R., Congerville.
17. E. J. Glackin, D., 745 Lytle-st., Chicago.
18. John Dailey, R., Peoria.
19. J. T. Denvir, D., 1847 S. Crawford-av., Chicago.
20. Richard R. Meents, R., Askum.
21. E. J. Hughes, D., 3838 Fulton-st., Chicago.
22. Martin B. Bailey, R., Danville.
23. Henry W. Austin, R., Oak Park.
24. Henry M. Dunlap, R., Savoy.
25. D. Herlihy, D., 2743 N. Albany-av., Chicago.
26. Frank O. Hanson, R., Bloomington.
27. J. Broderick, D., 732 W. Madison-st., Chicago.
28. Orpheus W. Smith, R., Decatur.
29. P. J. Sullivan, D., 121 Maple-st., Chicago.
30. Eppler C. Mills, R., Virginia.
31. W. H. Cornwell, R., 3825 Alta Vista terrace, Chicago.
32. Clarence F. Buck, R., Monmouth.
33. Martin R. Carlson, R., Moline.
34. John R. Hamilton, R., Mattoon.
35. Harry G. Wright, R., DeKalb.
36. William S. Gray, R., Coatsburg.
37. Clayton C. Pervier, R., Sheffield.
38. Andrew S. Culbertson, R., Bunker Hill.
39. T. G. Essington, R., LaSalle.
40. James H. Forrester, R., Taylorville.
41. Richard J. Barr, R., Joliet.
42. Erastus D. Telford, R., Marion.
43. W. S. Jewell, R., Lewistown.
44. Otis F. Glenn, R., Murphysboro.
45. John A. Wheeler, R., Springfield.
46. Charles L. Wood, R., Keens.
47. J. G. Bardill, R., Highland.
48. Nathan E. Smith, R., Albion.
49. R. E. Duvall, R., Belleville.
50. William H. Sneed, R., Herrin.
51. W. A. Spence, R., Metropolis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans, 96; democrats, 57.

Dist.
1. John Griffin, D., 2020 Indiana-av., Chicago.
   W. M. Brinkman, R., 3119 Indiana-av., Chicago.
   S. B. Turner, R., 21 E. 28th-st., Chicago.
2. Frank Ryan, D., 2139 W. 13th-st., Chicago.
   S. E. Weinshenker, D., 1001 S. Ashland-bd., Chicago.
   Peter S. Krump, R., 1700 Washburne-av., Chicago.
3. A. H. Roberts, R., 3405 Calumet-av., Chicago.
   Warren B. Douglas, R., 3434 Calumet-av., Chicago.
   George G. Noonan, D., 536 W. 31st-st., Chicago.
4. Arthur J. Rutshaw, R., 823 W. 49th-pl., Chicago.
   Thomas J. O'Grady, D., 835 N. 54th-pl., Chicago.
   James P. Boyle, D., 5448 S. Union-av., Chicago.
5. Sidney Lyon, R., 5250 S. Michigan-av., Chicago.
   Charles W. Baldwin, R., 6358 Evans-av., Chicago.
   John F. Healy, D., 6120 Rhodes-av., Chicago.
6. Ralph E. Church, R., 1411 Chicago-av., Evanston.
   Emil A. W. Johnson, R., 2131 Potwyne-pl., Chicago.
   Robert E. Wilson, D., 4025 Greenview-av., Chicago.
7. Albert F. Volz, R., Arlington Heights.
   Howard P. Castle, R., Barrington.
   John W. McCarthy, D., Lemont.
8. William F. Weiss, R., Waukegan.
   William L. Pierce, R., Belvidere.
   Charles H. Francis, R., Woodstock.
9. David E. Shanahan, R., 3315 S. Western-bd., Chicago.
   Joseph Placek, D., 2347 S. Kedzie-av., Chicago.
   Thomas A. Doyle, D., 3549 Lowe-av., Chicago.
10. Charles W. Baker, R., Monroe Center.
    Harlan B. Kauffman, R., Oregon.
    Guy W. Ginders, R., Rockford.
11. William H. Cruden, R., 10204 Wallace-st., Chicago.
    Philip M. Gieseler, R., 906 W. 71st-st., Chicago.
    Frank J. Ryan, D., 6828 Bishop-st., Chicago.
12. Robert Irwin, R., Mount Carroll.
    Joseph L. Meyers, R., Scioto Mills.
    Charles F. Franz, D., Freeport.
13. C. A. Young, R., 2809 E. 76th-st., Chicago.
    G. A. Dahlberg, R., 147 E. 111th-st., Chicago.
    James W. Ryan, D., 7343 Crandon-av., Chicago.
14. Fred B. Shearer, R., Aurora.
    Frank W. Hopp, R., Elgin.
    John P. Hart, R., Batavia.
15. Thomas Curran, R., 2023 S. Racine-av., Chicago.
    Joseph Perina, D., 1835 Fisk-st., Chicago.
    Peter F. Smith, D., 1608 S. Union-av., Chicago.
16. Charles M. Turner, R., Wenona.
    D. S. Myers, Jr., Pontiac.
    Michael Fahy, D., Toluca.
17. Edward J. Smejkal, R., 560 Bunker-st., Chicago.
    Charles Cola, D., 817 Forquer-st., Chicago.
    Jacob W. Epstein, D., 1133 Newberry-av., Chicago.
18. Charles W. LaPorte, R., Peoria.
    Charles S. Stubbles, R., Peoria.
    David H. McClugage, D., Peoria.
19. Solomon P. Roderick, R., 3310 Douglas-bd., Chicago.
    Charles E. Marinier, R., 2951 Warren-av., Chicago.
    John F. Berry, D., 3855 W. Polk-st., Chicago.
20. C. B. Sawyer, R., Kankakee.
    J. H. Francis, R., Morris.
    B. W. Alpiner, D., Kankakee.
21. Frederick J. Bippus, R., 4733 W. Chicago-av., Chicago.

Dist.
Michael F. Maher, D., 753 N. Central Park-av., Chicago.
Charles S. Rasmussen, R., 652 N. Curtis-st., Chicago.
22. Abraham L. Stanfield, R., Paris.
William P. Holaday, R., Georgetown.
P. J. Breen, D., Metcalf.
23. William G. Thon, R., 1220 N. Spaulding-av., Chicago.
Edward M. Overland, R., 3228 Hirsch-st., Chicago.
Thomas P. Keane, D., 2705 Iowa-st., Chicago.
24. Roger F. Little, R., Champaign.
Charles A. Gregory, R., Lovington.
Thomas M. Lyman, D., Champaign.
25. John P. Remus, R., 2458 N. Lotus-av., Chicago.
Theodore R. Steinert, R., 2112 Powell-av., Chicago.
John Paul, R., 4044 N. Kimball-av., Chicago.
26. William Rowe, R., Saybrook.
William Noble, R., Gibson City.
Martin A. Brennan, D., Bloomington.
27. Edward Walz, R., 541 W. Lake-st., Chicago.
Joseph Patlak, D., 1600 W. North-av., Chicago.
Joseph A. Trendal, D., 1333 Julian-st., Chicago.
28. E. B. Bentley, R., Clinton.
John Clark, R., Decatur.
Albert A. Hill, D., Decatur.
29. John T. Joyce, R., 227 W. Oak-st., Chicago.
Bernard J. Conlon, D., 163 E. Chicago-av., Chicago.
Lawrence C. O'Brien, D., 1216 Dearborn-av., Chicago.
30. Homer J. Tice, R., Greenview.
Ben L. Smith, D., Pekin.
George B. Steele, D., Rushville.
31. Carl Mueller, R., 2143 Lincoln Park West, Chicago.
George A. Williston, R., 1245 Early-av., Chicago.
Frank J. Seif, Jr., D., 1529 Orchard-st., Chicago.
32. James M. Pace, R., Macomb.
Rollo R. Robbins, R., Augusta.
Charles E. Flack, D., Macomb.
33. Harry M. McCaskrin, R., Rock Island.
Frank E. Abbey, R., Biggsville.
William C. Mauker, D., Rock Island.
34. E. Walter Green, R., Hindsboro.
Charles E. Moore, R., Hindsboro.

Dist.
Seymour Hurst, D., Marshall.
35. John H. Byers, R., Dixon.
A. T. Tourtillott, R., Dixon.
John P. Devine, D., Dixon.
36. A. Otis Arnold, R., Quincy.
Henry Bowers, D., Pittsfield.
J. H. Paxton, D., Golden.
37. Randolph Boyd, R., Galva.
John W. Walters, R., Wyoming.
Frank W. Morrasy, D., Sheffield.
38. Otto C. Sonnemann, R., Carlinville.
Truman A. Snell, D., Carlinville.
David Davis, R., Litchfield.
39. William M. Scanlan, R., Peru.
John Wylie, R., Utica.
Lee O'Neil Browne, D., Ottawa.
40. Lincoln Bancroft, D., Greenup.
Arthur Roe, D., Vandalia.
John C. Richardson, D., Edenburg.
41. John L. Walker, R., Joliet.
William R. McCabe, R., Lockport.
Michael F. Hennebry, D., Wilmington.
42. Charles L. McMackin, R., Salem.
A. B. Lager, D., Breese.
(Vacancy).
43. Owen B. West, R., Yates City.
A. O. Lindstrum, R., Galesburg.
M. P. Rice, D., Lewistown.
44. A. H. Fridricks, R., Waterloo.
Harry Wilson, R., Pinckneyville.
James M. Etherton, D., Carbondale.
45. Jacob Frisch, R., Springfield.
Earl B. Searcey, R., Springfield.
B. L. Barber, D., Cantrell.
46. W. B. Phillips, R., Mount Vernon.
Frank Vice, Jr., R., Olney.
John A. MacNeill, D., Olney.
47. Norman G. Flagg, R., Moro.
Chris Rethmeier, R., Edwardsville.
Ferdinand A. Garesche, D., Madison.
48. James A. Watson, R., Elizabethtown.
Samuel R. Thomas, R., Oblong.
Lyman W. Emmons, D., Lawrenceville.
49. Charles F. Short, R., East St. Louis.
James W. Rentchler, R., Belleville.
Frank Holton, D., East St. Louis.
50. James P. Mooneyhan, R., Benton.
Charles Curren, R., Mound City.
J. L. Hammond, D., Anna.
51. Claude F. Lacy, R., Boaz.
Claude L. Rew, R., Harrisburg.
John J. Parish, D., Harrisburg.

Summary.

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	43	96	139
Democrats	8	57	65

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT OF COOK COUNTY.

COMMISSIONERS.

The commissioners of Cook county by virtue of their office also serve as commissioners of the forest preserve district of Cook county, authorized by an act of the legislature approved June 27, 1913, and adopted by a referendum vote Nov. 3, 1914. The commissioners Nov. 1, 1921, were: Daniel Ryan, president; Bartley Burg, William Busse, Joseph Carolan, Joseph M. Fitzgerald, Charles N. Goodnow, William H. Maclean, Robert W. McKinlay, George A. Miller, Tom Murray, Albert Nowak, Dudley D. Pierson, Emmett Whealan, Frank J. Wilson.

OFFICERS.

President—Daniel Ryan.
Secretary—William J. Gormley.
Comptroller—Joseph Gill.
Treasurer—Oscar F. Mayer.
Chief Attorney—Adolph D. Weiner.
Real Estate Agent—Henry P. Kransz.
Chief Forester—Ransom E. Kennicott.
Chief Engineer—Emmett J. Flavin.
Civic Members of Plan Committee—Victor F. Lawson, Charles H. Wacker, William A. Peterson, Robert R. McCormick, Dwight H. Perkins, John C. Vaughn.

FOREST PRESERVE PROPERTY.

The forest preserve district of Cook county on Jan. 1, 1921, held title to 18,028.77 acres. Much additional acreage was acquired in 1921. Up to that time $6,974,042.60 had been paid for land in the district. Some details as to the various preserves follow:

Deer Grove Preserve—1,150 acres of hilly wooded land; 850 acres set aside and fenced for deer; twenty-five acres of artificial lake, which has developed into a home for water fowl.

Elk Grove Preserve—1,600 acres of virgin timber land; has lily ponds and bird refuges.

Des Plaines River Valley Preserve—667 acres (Wheeling tract); old grove portage of Indian days and scene of reception given Father Marquette, French explorer, who surprised the Potawatami Indians here—the white man's first visit to Cook county, 1673; Northwestern park tract, extending from the town of Des Plaines to Higgins road, containing tracts of

natural forests and sites of half a dozen Indian villages.

North Branch Chicago River Valley Preserve—Includes Indian reservation, Forest Glen, Turnbull, Badek and Glen View tracts; Indian reservation contains all the forest land awarded to Billy Caldwell, the old Indian chief; Turnbull tract contains old Turnbull homestead, established by one of Cook county's pioneers in Indian days; Badek tract, another favorite Indian haunt.

Thatcher Park Preserve—Contains also Steele tract; preserve consists of hundreds of acres of oak and maple forest.

Salt Creek Valley Preserve—On both banks of Salt creek from the Des Plaines river to the west county line; picturesque river valley with splendid timber land.

Beverly Hills Preserve—Promontory of rock on the south side long used as picnic grounds.

Palos Hills Preserve—Contains more than 7,000 acres of hilly forest land extending along the drainage canal and back into the Sag district.

Chicago Heights Preserve—Forest tract with small bodies of water and streams; located at junction of Lincoln and Dixie highways.

Thornton and Glenwood Preserves—Adjoining tracts; fine forest land; said to have been site of a battle between Americans and British in the revolutionary war.

There are also preserves in Hegewisch, South Chicago, Chicago Heights, Edgebrook, and some of the tracts have been improved with paths, roads, wells, fountains, shelter houses, parking spaces and comfort stations, also dams and artificial lakes.

There is an eighteen-hole golf course at Palos Hills and a nine-hole course at Edgebrook.

During the season in 1920 approximately 1,484 permits were issued for picnic and camping purposes. The records show the following attendance:

April	125,250	September	520,124
May	376,124	October	302,518
June	442,761	November	122,126
July	512,121		
August	714,576	Total	3,115,600

CHICAGO ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

In December, 1919, Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick presented to Cook county a tract of 300 acres of land, valued at about $300,000 and lying on the west bank of the Des Plaines river near Riverside, as a site for a large zoological garden. The plan committee of the Cook county forest preserve met on Dec. 31 and voted unanimously to accept the gift, and it was agreed that the zoo, in honor of the donor, should be named the "McCormick Zoological Gardens." However, Mrs. McCormick in her deed of gift stipulated that the name should be "The Chicago Zoological Gardens," and that is the official title.

The Chicago Zoological society, which will operate the gardens, was incorporated in February, 1921, by Peter Reinberg (since deceased), Commissioners Wilson, Maclean and Miller, Charles L. Hutchinson, president of the Art institute of Chicago and vice-president of the Corn Exchange National bank; Charles H. Wacker, capitalist and chairman of the Chicago Plan committee, and Judson F. Stone, manager of the McCormick estates. The work of organization was continued throughout 1921 and steps were taken to secure a representative collection of wild life. The committee having charge of the preliminary arrangements consists of Frank J. Wilson, chairman; William M. Maclean and George A. Miller. The committee secretary is Joseph Dillabaugh.

COOK COUNTY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—STATISTICS FOR 1920.

County hospital—		
Daily population	1,328	
Deaths yearly	3,354	
Salaries		$719,233.50
Nursing		310,753.06
Supplies		556,241.12
Furniture, repairs		15,167.75
Total expense		1,601,395.43
Daily cost, per capita		3.29
Oak Forest—		
Infirmary inmates daily	2,529	
Tuberc. hosp., inmates daily	557	
Average number daily	3,086	
Deaths, infirmary, yearly	724	
Deaths, hospital, yearly	390	
Salaries		$312,843.41
Supplies		535,489.87
Furniture, repairs		42,055.74
Total expense		890,389.02
Daily cost per capita		.80
Home for delinquent and dependent children—		
Inmates, daily average	111	
Salaries		$77,157.50
Supplies		38,667.38
Furniture, repairs		1,301.88
Total expense		117,126.76
Daily cost per capita		2.93
County agent—		
Persons given relief	21,311	
Medical aid in homes	15,515	
Rations issued	26,297	
Coal, tons, issued	9,051	
Shoes, pairs issued	7,667	
Salaries		$175,222.43
Supplies		230,239.54
Furniture, repairs		982.29
Total expense		406,444.26

COUNTY AID TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS (1920).

School.	Children.	Amount.
St. Mary's Training	479	$47,560.05
Glenwood Manual Training	93	9,938.31
Chicago Industrial (girls)	286	44,235.58
Park Ridge (girls)	53	8,690.01
Illinois Technical (col. girls)	33	5,567.00
Polish Manual (boys)	263	25,332.88
St. Hedwig's Industr'l (girls)	186	29,366.00
Lisle Manual Train. (boys)	89	8,604.70
Lisle Industrial (girls)	63	9,805.00
Kasper Industrial (girls)	197	29,469.25
Kettler Manual Train. (boys)	246	23,065.03
Louise Manual (col. boys)	10	991.66
Bohemian Industrial (girls)	21	2,610.00
Bohemian Training (boys)	31	2,738.51
Addison Manual (boys)	46	4,315.44
Addison Industrial (girls)	29	3,929.83
Chicago Man. (Jewish boys)	76	7,348.66
Chicago Indus. (Jewish girls)	48	7,076.00
Morgan Park Manual (boys)	5	269.63
Morgan Park Indus. (girls)	8	660.00
Total	2,262	271,573.54

AMERICAN LEGION.

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Commander—William R. McCauley, Olney.
Adjutant—William Q. Setliff, Charleston.
Judge-Advocate—Harry A. Newby, Chicago.
Historian—Harry A. Cunningham, Salem.
Insurance Officer—William A. Gerardo, Toluca.
Vocational Officer—B. A. Cottlow, Oregon.
Medical Officer—Dr. Harold S. Hulbert, Oak Park.
Chaplain—D. H. Reed, Taylorville.

ILLINOIS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

Elected Sept. 11, 1918.

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Chicago.
Chairman—Frank L. Smith, Dwight.
Secretary—Justus L. Johnson, Aurora.
Treasurer—Charles H. Sergel, Chicago.
Dist.
1. Adolph Marks, 115 S. State-st., Chicago.
2. Charles H. Sergel, 4578 Oakenwald avenue, Chicago.
3. Harry A. Lewis, 6629 Harvard avenue, Chicago.
4. Thomas J. Finucane, 2912 Loomis street, Chicago.
5. William Sikyta, 1800 South Morgan street, Chicago.
6. Leland S. Rapp, 29 South Oakley boulevard, Chicago.
7. John P. Garner, 617 North Central avenue, Chicago.
8. William J. Anderson, 1347 West Huron street, Chicago.
9. Fred W. Upham, 2344 Lincoln Park west, Chicago.
10. G. W. Paullin, 1902 Sheridan-rd, Evanston.
11. Justus L. Johnson, Aurora.
12. Adam C. Cliffe, Sycamore.
13. James P. Overholser, Sterling.
14. Walter A. Rosenfield, Rock Island.
15. George H. Wilson, Quincy.
16. Garrett DeF. Kinney, Peoria.
17. Frank L. Smith, Dwight.
18. Len Small, Kankakee.
19. Henry P. Harris, Monticello.
20. S. Elmer Simpson, Carrollton.
21. Lewis H. Miner, Springfield.
22. Cicero J. Lindly, Greenville.
23. George A. Brown, Brownstown.
24. Noah C. Bainum, Carmi.
25. Henry H. Kohn, Anna.

DEMOCRATIC.

Headquarters—Chicago.
Chairman—Ernest Hoover, Taylorville.
Secretary—Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.
Treasurer—Henry Stuckart, Chicago.
Dist.
1. John J. Coughlin, 2034 Indiana avenue, Chicago.
2. James Joseph Kelly, 4310 Vincennes avenue, Chicago.
3. Terrence F. Moran, 5634 South Ada street, Chicago.
4. Michael J. Donkin, 2451 South California avenue, Chicago.
5. Barth P. Collins, 926 West 19th street, Chicago.
6. Stephen D. Griffin, 2935 West Adams street, Chicago.
7. William Kells, 649 North Sawyer avenue, Chicago.
8. James O'Connor, 327 South Racine avenue, Chicago.
9. Edmond Mulcahy, 160 East Ontario street, Chicago.
10. John P. Dougherty, 6145 Glenwood avenue, Chicago.
11. Thomas F. Donovan, Joliet.
12. William F. McNamara, LaSalle.
13. Douglas Pattison, Freeport.
14. Ira J. O'Hara, Macomb.
15. Jackson R. Pearce, Quincy.
16. James M. Daugherty, Chillicothe.
17. T. F. Clinton, Pontiac.
18. James Dwyer, Danville.
19. Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.
20. Charles R. Barnes, Nebo.
21. Ernest Hoover, Taylorville.
22. Jerry J. Kane, East St. Louis.
23. George W. Fithian, Newton.
24. Val B. Campbell, McLeansboro.
25. Reed Green, Cairo.

SOCIALIST.

Headquarters—Chicago.
Dist. *State Central Committeemen.*
1. Arthur E. Halm, 2708 Calumet avenue, Chicago.
2. Charles V. Johnson, 11353 Stephenson avenue, Chicago.
3. Claude F. Neider, 332 West 70th street, Chicago.
4. Louis Cejka, 2740 S. Turner-av., Chicago.
5. Charles Toepper, 418 Elgin avenue, Forest Park.
6. H. E. Wickwire, 3334 West Madison street, Chicago.
7. Thomas L. Slater, 648 North Lexington avenue, Chicago.
8. (Vacancy.)
9. William Acker, 539 Rush street, Chicago.
10. James W. Marshall, 4955 North Western avenue, Chicago.
11. F. L. Raymond, Aurora.
12. Frank H. Hall, Rockford.
13. Clarence C. Brooks, Dixon.
14. Edgar Owens, Moline.
15. J. C. Sjodin, Galesburg.
16. Louis Bierman, Peoria.
17. (Vacancy.)
18. Clarence B. Adams, Danville.
19. Stephen L. Wood, Decatur.
20. Oliver J. McCune, Beardstown.
21. John Olson, Springfield.
22. Thomas H. Whitehead, Alton.
23. Sidney Sullens, Trenton.
24. Ernest Gifford, Eldorado.
25. U. S. A. Gadbois, Villa Ridge.

PROHIBITION.

Elected April 11, 1916.

Headquarters—Springfield.
Chairman—Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
Secretary—George W. Woolsey, Bloomington.
Dist.
1. Leo F. Jeanmene, 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago.
2. Oliver W. Stewart, Indianapolis, Ind.
3. Charles G. Kindred, 6421 Stewart avenue, Chicago.
4. William Berg, 2443 S. St. Louis avenue, Chicago.
5. Amos H. Leaman, 639 W. 18th street, Chicago.
6. Mrs. O. W. Dean, 727 Oakley boulevard, Chicago.
7. Mrs. Maude M. Mahler, Franklin Park.
8. Mrs. O. L. Stangeland, 1208 West Erie street, Chicago.
9. J. M. Hestenes, 1502 Hudson avenue, Chicago.
10. Charles R. Jones, Evanston.
11. Alonzo E. Wilson, 106 North LaSalle street, Chicago.
12. F. K. Hook, Grand Ridge.
13. F. D. Lahman, Franklin Grove.
14. J. J. Milne, Monmouth.
15. H. O. Munson, Rushville.
16. L. J. Kendall, LaMoille.
17. Marion Gallup, Pontiac.
18. George W. Woolsey, Bloomington.
19. John L. Watson, Sullivan.
20. Irvin C. Woodrum, Tallula.
21. Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
22. Rev. E. G. Burritt, Greenville.
23. John H. Shup, Newton.
24. Van DeSullins, Metropolis.
25. H. A. Dubois, Cobden.

At Large.

Mrs. Bionville Tovey, Galesburg.
Mrs. Mary A. Wittemore, Peoria.
Mrs. Florence S. Hyde, Chicago.
Miss Clara Hamm, El Paso.

FARMER-LABOR.

Chairman—Duncan McDonald, Springfield.
Secretary—Frank J. Esper, 166 West Washington street, Chicago.

State Executive Committee.

David A. McVey.....Chicago
Alice A. Randolph.....Chicago
P. H. Center.....Pawnee
S. J. Salch.....Bloomington
James McWeeney.....Gillespie
D. L. Thomas.....O'Fallon
David M. Walsh.....East St. Louis
Gertrude Fitzgerald.....Chicago
William E. Rodriguez.....Chicago
William T. Christopher.....Belleville
Thomas R. Downie.....Galesburg
Mrs. Madge Argo.....Joliet
William Tracy.....Chicago
Peter Markumas.....Danville
McElroy Trout.....Johnston City

Auditing Committee.

Harry Hawthorne.....Carlinville
George McEeley.....Riverton
Dorothy Walton.....Chicago

National Committee.

John Fitzpatrick.....Chicago
Mrs. Gifford Ernest.....Eldorado

COOK COUNTY COMMITTEES.

Under a ruling of the Illinois State Supreme court, announced June 16, 1920, the primary law of 1919 was declared unconstitutional. This had the effect of nullifying the election of new county committees at the primary on April 12, 1920, and of reinstating the old committees elected under the primary act of 1910. This opinion was expressed by Attorney-General Brundage as follows:

"The primary act of 1919 being invalid and the repealing clause thereof inoperative, it follows that the primary act of 1910, as subsequently amended, is in force and that all the committeemen and committees elected thereunder, prior to 1920, continue to serve until their successors are chosen."

The court decision caused considerable confusion, especially among the republicans on account of factional differences. The old committees, however, continued to act and they are consequently given here very much the same as in The Almanac and Year-Book for 1920.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Homer K. Galpin.
Vice-Chairman—Martin B. Madden.
Treasurer—LeRoy Millner.
Secretary—William H. Weber.
Assistant Secretary—George Walker.

Ward.
1. Francis P. Brady, 119 East 20th street.
2. Martin B. Madden, 701 Tacoma building.
3. Robert R. Levy, 4639 Prairie avenue.
4. George J. Feser, 3232 Princeton avenue.
5. Edward R. Litsinger, 1119 Conway bldg.
6. Roy O. West, 1340 First National Bank building.
7. Isaac N. Powell, 39 South LaSalle street.
8. Walter E. Schmidt, 7315 South Shore avenue.
9. Edward E. Erstman, 11300 Forrestville-av.
10. Thomas Curran, 2023 S. Racine-av.
11. Charles V. Barrett, 140 N. Dearborn-st.
12. A. W. Miller, 3135 Carlisle place.
13. David W. Clark, 3125 Warren avenue.
14. A. N. Todd, 514 North Hamlin avenue.
15. Niels Juul, 1127 N. Sacramento avenue.
16. Joseph P. Kinsella, Humboldt park refectory.
17. Lewis D. Sitts, 1471 Grand avenue.
18. Homer K. Galpin, 1348 Otis building.
19. Christopher Mamer, 720 Reaper block.
20. Morris Eller, 1301 South Peoria street.
21. Oscar Hebel, 1342 North Dearborn street.
22. Charles K. Kempf, 913 Concord place.
23. Edward J. Brundage, 110 S. Dearborn-st.
24. Leonard A. Brundage, 2210 Clifton avenue.
25. George K. Schmidt, 1604 Clybourn avenue.
26. John C. Cannon, 4047 N. Hermitage-av.
27. LeRoy Millner, 734 Otis building.
28. Joseph F. Haas, 2712 Fullerton avenue.
29. Ernest Withall, 5435 S. Hermitage avenue.
30. Thomas J. Healy, 35th-st. and Archer-av.
31. William H. Reid, 608 city hall.
32. Charles A. Williams, 69 W. Washington-st.
33. George Hitzman, 3554 Dickens avenue.
34. Charles Vavrik, 1823 South Harding-av.
35. Charles J. Peters, 1429 North Avers-av.

Dist. *Country Districts.*
1. John Mackler, 347 W. 16th street, Chicago Heights.
2. William H. Weber, Blue Island.
3. Peter M. Hoffman, 240 Lee-st., Des Plaines.
4. Joseph Carolan, 277 Park avenue, River Forest.
5. William Busse, Mount Prospect.
6. Dr. Frank H. Anderson, 1413 Sherman avenue, Evanston.

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF COOK COUNTY.

Headquarters—Parlor "A." Hotel Sherman.
Chairman—James M. Dailey, 549 W. 31st-st.
Secretary—T. J. Crowe, 212 county building.
Assistant Secretary—John F. Quinlan, Hotel Sherman.
Treasurer—Clayton F. Smith, 1861 North Leavitt street.

Ward.
1. Michael Kenna, 307 South Clark street.
2. Wm. J. Graham, 511 county building.
3. Thos. D. Nash, 111 W. Washington street.
4. James M. Dailey, 549 West 31st street.
5. Patrick J. Carr, 304 South Clark street.
6. John P. Gibbons, 327 South LaSalle-st.
7. James M. Whalen, 537 county building.
8. John H. Mack, 233 county building.
9. John J. Leonard, 217 county building.
10. Joseph Mendel, 1424 West 18th street.
11. A. J. Sabath, 128 North Wells street.
12. A. J. Cermak, 3347 West 26th street.
13. Martin J. O'Brien, 217 county building.
14. Patrick A. Nash, 10 South LaSalle street.
15. Thos. P. Keane, 233 county building.
16. Stanley H. Kunz, 1916 Potomac avenue.
17. Joseph Rushkewicz, 204 city hall.
18. Bernard J. Grogan, 229 South Racine-av.
19. John Powers, 162 West Washington street.
20. Dennis J. Egan, 804 city hall.
21. John F. O'Malley, 545 Peoples Gas bldg.
22. Rudolph L. Schapp, 337 county building.
23. Joseph L. Gill, county building.
24. Frank F. Roeder, 3021 Southport avenue.
25. Harry R. Gibbons, 212 county building.
26. Henry A. Zender, 547 county building.
27. Neil Murley, 3553 Elston avenue.
28. Clayton F. Smith, 1861 North Leavitt-st.
29. Emmett Whealan, 5629 South Seeley-av.
30. Jos. M. Fitzgerald, 7907 S. Halsted street.
31. Michael K. Sheridan, 5608 S. Peoria-st.
32. Frank J. Walsh, 542 West 65th street.
33. Timothy J. Crowe, 212 county building.
34. Jos. O. Kostner, 1404 Independence-blvd.
35. (Vacancy.)

Dist. *Country Districts.*
1. Henry J. Harz, Palatine.
2. Ford Jones, Wilmette.
3. Frank H. McCulloch, Evanston.
4. Peter E. Wolf, Melrose Park.
5. Ross C. Hall, Oak Park.
6. Charles Stoffel, Cicero.
7. James G. Wolcott, LaGrange.
8. George H. New, Lemont.
9. Martin H. Finneran, West Hammond.

FOREIGN ORDERS CONFERRED ON CHICAGOANS.

Abrahamson, Rev. L. G.—Royal North Star, Sweden.
Adams, Milward—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium; Crown, Italy; White Elephant (officer), Siam; Savior (officer), Greece; Nicham Iftikhar (commander), Tunis; Merit Agricole (commander), Portugal.
Andreen, Rev. Gustav—Royal North Star, Sweden.
Antonsen, Carl—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Barasa, Bernard P.—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Biankini, Anton—St. Sava, Jugo Slavia.
Billings, Frank—Order of Leopold II., Belgium.
Birkhoff, George, Jr.—Orange-Nassau (officer), Holland
Bjorn, Emil—St. Olaf, Norway.
Berdonneau, Gaston—Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France.
Brazno, Frank—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Brewster, Mrs. Walter S.—Legion of Honor, France.
Burry, William—Legion of Honor, France.
Burton, Le Grand S.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
Cameron, Edgar S.—Palmes Academiques, France.
Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart C.—Isabella the Catholic, Spain; Garter, Spain; St. James, Portugal; Legion of Honor, France; Crown of Italy and Knighthood of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, Italy.
Cooley, Edwin G.—Francis Joseph, Austria.
Cuneo, Frank—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Cutting, Starr W.—Crown (class III.), Prussia.
Daae, Dr. A.—St. Olaf, Norway.
Dan, Rev. Adam—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Dawes, Charles G.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France; Order of Leopold, Belgium.
Deering, Charles—Legion of Honor, France; Crown (class III.), Prussia.
Devries, Herman—Officer of Academy and Officer of Public Instruction, France; Nicham Iftikhar (officer), Tunis.
D'Urso, Luigi—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Eaton, Marquis—Cross (commendatory), Italy.
Eddy, Arthur J.—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia.
Ericson, John E.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Ferrari, Antonio—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Fischer, Gustave F.—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Forgan, James B.—Cross of Legion of Honor, France; Order of St. Sava, Serbia.
Franklin, Capt. F. J.—Order (officer) of the British Empire.
Furber, Harry J.—Legion of Honor, France.
Guenzel, Louis—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Gass, Martin—Lion of Zaeringen, Baden.
Giaver, Joachim G.—St. Olaf, Norway.
Grevstad, Nicolay—St. Olaf, Norway.
Hachmeister, Henry—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Halle, Edward G.—Crown (class II.), Prussia.
Hanson, Christian H.—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Henius, Dr. Max—Dannebrog (commander), Denmark.
Henrotin, Mrs. Ellen M.—Leopold, Belgium; Palmes Academiques, France; Officer of Public Instruction, France; Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
Hertz, Henry—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Henschen, Henry S.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Hilbers, John E.—Order of Valhalla, Sweden.
Hines, Edward—Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (civil class), pope.
Holmquist, Gustaf—Order of Valhalla, Sweden.
Hummeland, Andrew—St. Olaf, Norway.
Hurley, E. N.—Order of Chioho, China.
Hutchinson, Charles L.—Redeemer, Greece.
Judson, Prof. Harry Pratt—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia; Legion of Honor (officer), France.
Kelly, Dennis F.—Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, pope.
Klein, Dr. S. R.—Goldenes Verdienst Kreuz mit der Krone, Militaer Kreuz and Jubilaeum's Medallie, Austria; Takova Orden (class IV.), Serbia.
Klenze, Prof. Camillo von—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Kozminski, M. W.—Legion of Honor, France.
Kraus, Adolf—Francis Joseph, Austria.
Lagorio, Dr. Antonio—Crown (knight), Italy.
Lewis, James Hamilton—Crown (officer), Belgium (declined).
Lindgren, John R.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Laverde, Giuseppe—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Malato, Stephen A.—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Mareschalchi, Arturo—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Merando, Salvatore—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Miller, Harry I.—Order of the Sacred Treasure, Japan.
McCormick, R. S.—Order of St. Alexander of Nevsky, Russia.
McCormick, Mrs. R. S.—Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
MacDowell, Charles H.—Crown (knight), Italy.
McEwen, Walter—Legion of Honor, France.
Nelson, Edgar A.—Order of Valhalla, Sweden.
Nelson, H. P.—St. Olaf, Norway.
Nelson, N. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Nuyttens, A.—Leopold II. (chevalier), Belgium.
Onahan, William J.—Chamberlain of the Sword and Mantle, pope.
Osland, Birger—St. Olaf, Norway.
Pallas, Theodore S.—Victoria medal, Great Britain.
Peabody, Francis S.—Knight Commander of Crown, Italy.
Peterson, Charles S.—Order of North Star, Sweden.
Peterson, W. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Reichle, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Revell, Alexander H.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
Russo, Andrea—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Russo, Peter—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Sanborn, Joseph B.—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium.
Schinkle, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Schlenker, Joseph—Frederick (class II.), Wurttemberg; Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Schmidt, William—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Siqueland, T. A.—Commander of Military Division of Order of British Empire; St. Olaf (knight), Norway; Dannebrog (knight), Denmark; Slesvig Medal, Denmark.
Smulski, John F.—Cross of Knightly Order of Francis Joseph, Austria.
Starr, Prof. Frederick—Leopold II. (commander), Belgium; Knight Commander, Liberia.
Streyckmans, Felix J.—Crown (knight), Belgium.
Tree, Lambert—Leopold (commander), Belgium.
Tyson, Mrs. Russell—Legion of Honor, France.
Urbano, Salvatore—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Urgos, Francesco—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Vermeren, Cyrille—Legion of Honor, France.
Volini, Dr. Camillo—Crown (knight), Italy.
Vopicka, Charles J.—Grand Cross of the Star, Roumania; Grand Cordon of the White Eagle, Serbia.
Wacker, Charles H.—Medal of honor for services to art and architecture, France.
Werelius, Dr. A. F.—Cross of the Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Wigmore, John H.—Legion of Honor, France.
Ziegfeld, Carl—Officer of French Academy of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, France.
Ziegfeld, Dr. F.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Edgewater Beach Studio.
DANIEL RYAN,
President County Board.

Morrison Photo.
PATRICK J. CARR,
Treasurer.

Walinger Photo.
R. M. SWEITZER,
County Clerk.

Daily News Photo.
C. W. PETERS,
Sheriff.

Daily News Photo.
ROBERT E. CROWE,
State's Attorney.

Barrett Photo.
JOSEPH F. HAAS,
Recorder.

Moffett Photo.
F. S. RIGHEIMER,
County Judge.

Morrison Photo.
E. J. TOBIN,
County Supt. Schools.

Varney Photo.
WILLIAM R. PARKER,
Clerk Criminal Court.

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HENRY HORNER,
Judge Probate Court.

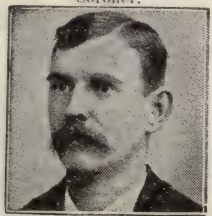
[illegible]
HENRY A. ZENDER,
Supt. Public Service.

Coover Photo.
P. M. HOFFMAN,
Coroner.

Steffens Photo.
EDW. R. LITSINGER,
Board of Review.

Koehne Photo.
P. A. NASH,
Board of Review.

Walinger Photo.
C. V. BARRETT,
Board of Review.



WM. H. WEBER,
Board of Assessors.

Walinger Photo.
CHARLES RINGER,
Board of Assessors.

GEORGE K. SCHMIDT,
Board of Assessors.

Coover Photo.
ADAM WOLF,
Board of Assessors.

Walinger Photo.
CHAS. KRUTCKOFF,
Board of Assessors.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Room 537 county building.

President—Daniel Ryan, D., 523 courthouse.
Secretary to the President—Guy Cramer.
Clerk of County Board—Robert M. Sweitzer, D., 600 county building.
Commissioners, City Districts—Daniel Ryan, D.; Charles N. Goodnow, R.; Robert W. McKinlay, D.; Frank J. Wilson, D.; Emmett Whealan, D.; Joseph M. Fitzgerald, D.; Bartley Burg, D.; Albert Nowak, D.; Tom Murray, R. Country districts—William Busse, R.; Joseph Carolan, R.; Dudley D. Pierson, R.; George A. Miller, R.; William H. Maclean, R. Room 537 county building.
Committee Clerk—Peter J. Ellert, 537 county building.
Meetings—The regular meetings of the board of commissioners are held on the first Monday of December, January, February, March, June and September of each year.
Duties—The commissioners are charged with the management of the county affairs of Cook county, as provided by law, having the same powers as the boards of supervisors in other counties. They make all appropriations and contracts and authorize all expenditures. The president appoints, with the approval of the board, the superintendent of public service and other officers and employes whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for by law.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

County building, second floor, south end.

Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
Chief Deputy—John H. Mack.
Chief Clerk—William T. O'Brien.
Chief Bookkeeper—John P. Keevers.
Cashier—J. S. Mayer.
Chief Tax Extensions—Martin J. O'Brien.
Chief Election Department—John D. Hayes.
Duties—The county clerk is also clerk of the County court, clerk of the county board and ex officio comptroller of county financial affairs. As county clerk he issues all marriage licenses, hunting and other licenses, keeps records of births and deaths, assists at tax sales and makes redemptions from same; receives all tax levies and computes county, state and all city, village, district and other municipal taxes. As clerk of County court he keeps a record of insane, pauper, support, feeble minded, inheritance tax and other cases. Nearly all special assessment cases are recorded in this office. As comptroller he disburses all salaries and all other county funds and has charge of all deeds, mortgages, contracts, bonds, notes and similar papers belonging to the county, settles all accounts, keeps books showing appropriations and expenditures, makes out report for fiscal year and submits estimates for the expenses of all the departments of the county organization.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT.

Room 600 county building.

Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
Chief Clerk—George L. McConnell.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 511 county building.

Comptroller—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
Deputy Comptroller—William J. Graham.
Chief Clerk—Michael J. O'Connor.
Duties—See county clerk.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

County building, 1st and 2d floors, north end.

County Treasurer—Patrick J. Carr, D.
Duties—The county treasurer receives and disburses, pursuant to law, all the revenues and other public moneys belonging to the county. He or his assistant countersigns county orders and renders accounts to the board of commissioners.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 519 county building.

Superintendent—Henry A. Zender.
Chief Clerk—F. H. Chambers.
Duties—Purchases all supplies for the county institutions, advertising for bids at specified times and entering into yearly or quarterly contracts and making tests from time to time of the articles furnished to determine if they are up to contract requirements. Has supervision of all maintenance and rehabilitation of county buildings. Represents owners on all new construction work; advertises for bids and handles all plans and specifications.

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Criminal court building, second floor, and 507 county building.

State's Attorney—Robert E. Crowe, R.
First Assistant—Edward S. Day.
Second Assistant—George E. Gorman.
Private Secretary—Lawrence A. Cuneo.
Chief Investigator—Ben Newmark.
Deputy Chief Investigator—Edward Stabell.
Assistant Secretary—C. G. Kiessling.
Bond Examiner—Christian F. Wiehe.
Assistant State's Attorneys—Edgar A. Jonas, William A. Duval, Robert E. McMillan, Thomas J. Peden, Harry B. Miller, Lloyd David Heth, Edward J. Lyons, Roy S. Gaskill, Henry T. Chace, Jr., Charles C. Roe, Charles S. Wharton, Samuel M. Wharton, William F. McLaughlin, Walter T. Stanton, Daniel G. Ramsay, Edward E. Wilson, Stanley H. Klarkowski, Nicholas Michels, Frank Peska, William Scott Stewart, Robert W. Daniels, Edward H. Taylor, James H. Barton, Otto W. Christopher, Milton D. Smith, James H. Scott, Michael W. Cagney, George J. Crane, John Kuchinskas, Clyde C. Fisher, Herbert A. G. Wedel, Augustus Kelly, Ernest S. Hodges, Frank S. Matousek, J. L. McCarthy, James W. Burke, Louis V. Keeler, Samuel A. Bristow, Vito B. Cuttone, William H. Gruver, Eugene D. Sullivan, E. J. McCarthy, Michael W. Kaveney, Oliver H. Bovik, Thomas H. Landise, John W. Lee, Frederick R. Huber, Louis H. Geiman, Joseph A. Smejkal, J. Leonard Brill, William Henry, Guy C. Crapple, Eugene P. Quirke, Isadore J. Berkson, Leo L. Weil, Bess C. Sullivan, Nicholas P. Conglis, Henry M. Porter, John Sbarbaro, Frank Souhrada, Rudolph Shapira.
Duties of State's Attorney—To begin and prosecute, in courts of record in his county, all criminal and civil actions in which the people of the state or county may be concerned; to prosecute or defend (as the case may be) all civil actions brought by or against his county or any county officer in his official capacity, and all suits which it may become necessary to prosecute or defend to enforce the collection of taxes; to give his opinion to county officers and justices of the peace upon questions of law relating to matters in which the people are concerned.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

County building, first floor, south end.

Recorder of Deeds—Joseph F. Haas, R.
Chief Deputy—Harry E. Hoff.
Chief Clerk—Theodore R. Steinert.
Duties—The recorder is the keeper of the records, and upon the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded he must spread the same on the

record books provided for that purpose in the order of the time of filing. He is also the official abstract maker for Cook county. He also acts as president of the board of examiners of land surveyors.

REGISTRAR OF TITLES.

County building, first floor, south end.

Registrar of Titles—Joseph F. Haas, R.
Chief Deputy—Harry E. Hoff
Chief Examiner of Titles—J. Scott Matthews.
Examiners of Titles—Blake C. Smith, Eugene Stewart, Bazel W. Veirs, Charles S. Frank, John A. Senne, Jeannette Bates.
Chief Clerk—Emil J. Heine.

Duties—The registrar of titles is the responsible administrative head in Cook county of the system of land title registration, commonly known as the Torrens system, whereby the title to land is registered and the people of Cook county guarantee that the title as registered is correct, thus doing away with the necessity of an abstract of title and affording a simple, inexpensive and speedy means for transfer of title to real property.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF LAND SURVEYORS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Office of recorder of deeds, first floor, county building.

President—Joseph F. Haas.
Vice-President—Edgar A. Rossiter.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. D. Jones.

Duties—To examine and license land surveyors in Cook county, Illinois.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Room 512 county building.

President—Harry A. Lipsky. Commissioners. Ralph L. Peck, secretary; James M. Whalen.
Assistant Secretary—Walter F. Gallas.
Department Inspector—William F. Foehringer.

Duties—The commissioners examine applicants for positions in the county service. Before an examination is held fourteen days' notice is given by advertisement The rules are practically the same as those governing other bodies of the kind.

JURY COMMISSION.

Room 824 county building.

Commissioners—Joseph H. Barrett, president; Bernard J. Mullaney, secretary; Frank X. Rydzewski.
Clerk—Martin Peterson.

Duties—The commissioners are required to prepare a list of electors qualified to act as jurors, to select names from such list and place them in a jury box and a grand jury box, and to be present when the names of jurors needed at each term of court are drawn.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

County building, third floor, north end.

Members of the Board—William H. Weber, R.; Adam Wolf, R.; George K. Schmidt, R.; Charles Krutckoff, R.
Chief Clerk—Paul H. Wiedel.

Duties—Fix the amount of assessment on all real and personal property according to the rate required by law.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

County building, third floor, south end.

Members of Board—Edward Litsinger, R.; P. A. Nash, D.; Charles V. Barrett.
Chief Clerk—Stephen D. Griffin.

Duties—The board of review takes the place of the old town board in revising and correcting the findings of the assessors and in hearing and adjusting complaints of property owners. Decisions of the board of review are final.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

In Oak Forest.

Superintendent—Henry L. Bailey, D.

Duties—Has general management of infirmary or poorhouse, poor farm and tuberculosis hospital.

COUNTY ARCHITECT.

123 West Madison street.

County Architect—Eric E. Hall.

Duties—The county architect makes designs for new buildings, alterations in old ones, etc., as required by the county board. (Paid in fees.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Room 506 county building.

Superintendent—Edward J. Tobin, D.

Duties—He is required to visit each school in his district at least once a year, to see that the teachers are qualified for the performance of their duties and to do all in his power to increase the efficiency and elevate the standards of the schools.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICE OF COOK COUNTY.

Room 1130 county building

Superintendent—Miss Katherine Meade (attendant).

Duties—Obtain support for dependents from relatives legally liable for their care and maintenance; investigate all cases of boys between ages of 17 and 21 years held in Criminal court pending trial and present report to trial judge; investigate insane cases heard in County court; investigate all health cases in Cook county outside of city of Chicago, especially emphasizing tuberculosis.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Harrison and Honore streets.

Warden—Michael Zimmer, D.

Duties—Exercises general supervision over the county hospital.

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.

Main office: 1908 West Polk street (telephone Seeley 6924-6925). Branch offices: 837 West 47th street (Yards 2010), 8800 Houston avenue (South Chicago 1261), 1736 West North avenue (Monroe 5775), 229 West North avenue (Lincoln 7245), 2970 Archer avenue (Lafayette 6673), 1655 Blue Island avenue (Canal 561), 3114 West Harrison street (Van Buren 1288), 221 East 115th street (Pullman 1086).

County Agent—William H. Ehemann, D.

Duties—The county agent is responsible to the president and board of county commissioners in the carrying out of the plans for the relief of the poor in the county of Cook. He issues monthly rations to poor families found eligible under the law, and provides shoes to needy school children. He furnishes monthly rations to poor families of veteran soldiers, sailors or marines who have served in the rebellion and Spanish-American war. He undertakes the return of nonresidents and alien paupers to their legal place of residence and the extradition of fathers who have deserted their families when found and warrant is issued for their arrest. He keeps a record of and passes on all medical and institutional cases admitted to the county hospital, the Oak Forest infirmary and the Oak Forest tuberculosis hospital. He furnishes medical services to the needy poor in their homes, through the medium of county physicians. He is the medium whereby blind, deaf and dumb children are sent to the state school at Jacksonville. He investigates all cases recommended for mothers' pensions and supervises the payment of same. He investigates all applications for pensions for the blind and reports on eligibility of applicants

to the county board and supervises payment of the pensions. He authorizes the payment of burial expenses of deceased indigent or friendless soldiers, sailors or marines and all contagious cases of the poor. He interests himself in any wrong existing or being perpetrated on families of poor to which his attention is called. He discovers and reports cases of nonsupport by husbands or relatives, desertion, contribution to delinquency or dependency of children to the various courts having jurisdiction.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Room 726 county building.

County Surveyor—Ben H. Suhr, R.

Duties—Makes official surveys of either public or private property in the county. (Paid in fees.)

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Office in Cook County psychopathic hospital, Polk and Wood streets.

County Physician—William J. Pollock, M. D.

Duties—The county physician is the superintendent and psychiatrist in chief of the Cook County psychopathic hospital. He supervises the medical treatment of the patients in the institution. He also acts as an adviser to the County court in trials for the insane.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

Room 500 county building.

Coroner—Peter M. Hoffman, R.
Chief Deputy—David R. Jones.
Assistant Chief Deputy—George A. Webster.
General Clerk—Otto Rexses.
Deputy Coroners—S. L. Davis, Charles Fitzner, C. F. Kennedy, Peter Seese, M. G. Walsh, J. Dedrick, Adolph Herrmann, B. J. Evans, George A. Webster, John J. Gubbins, Sigmund Fischer, S. H. Donaldson.
Physicians—William H. Burmeister, H. G. W. Reinhardt, E. R. LeCount, Joseph Springer, Edward Hatton, John F. Van Paing.
Chemist—Dr. William D. McNally.
Assistant Chemist—J. E. Newcomb, P. L. Hasbrouck.
Reporters—E. E. Wenger, W. C. Yunker, C. E. Gilman, David T. Richie, Paul Rhue, H. O. Hottingham, G. J. Healy, A. J. Lewis, Lewis Mills.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

County building, 4th floor, center.

Sheriff—Charles W. Peters, R.
Chief Deputy—H. C. W. Laubenheimer, R.
Jailer—Peter C. Lawrence, R.

Duties—The sheriff serves and returns all writs, warrants, processes, orders and decrees legally directed to him. He is the conservator of peace in his county and may arrest offenders on view. He is the keeper of the jail and has the custody of prisoners. It is also his duty to attend the courts of record of the county and obey their orders.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

69 West Washington street.

Appointed by governor.

Administrator—Gregory Van Meter.

Duties—The public administrator is appointed by the governor to administer the estates of deceased persons under certain contingencies regulated by the statutes of the state of Illinois.

CUSTODIAN COUNTY BUILDING.

Room 1026 county building.

Custodian—Albert F. Peters.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND COURTS.

LOCATION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Courthouse—Clark street, between Washington and Randolph; south side.
County Jail—North Dearborn and Illinois streets; north side.
Criminal Court Building—West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street; north side.
Children's Hospital—Wood street, near Polk; west side.
County Hospital—Harrison and Honore streets; west side.
County Infirmary—Oak Forest; reached by the Rock Island railroad.
County Morgue—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
Psychopathic Hospital—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
County Agent—Main office, 213 South Peoria street; west side.
Juvenile Court—Room 1007 courthouse.
Home for Delinquent and Dependent Children—771 Ewing street.

IN COURTHOUSE.

Board of Assessors—Third floor, north end.
Board of Review—Third floor, south end.
County Commissioners—Room 537.
Committee Clerk—Room 537.
County Treasurer—First and second floors, north end.
County Clerk—Second floor, south end.
County Court—Room 603.
County Court Clerk—Room 600.
County Comptroller—Room 511.
County Superintendent of Schools—Room 546.
County Surveyor—Room 726.
Custodian—Room 1026.
Coroner—Room 500.
Civil Service Commissioners—Room 512.
Circuit Court—Seventh floor.
Circuit Court Clerk—Fourth floor, north end.
Jury Commissioners—Room 824.
President County Board—Room 523.
Probate Court—Sixth floor.
Probate Court Clerk—Sixth floor.
Sheriff—Fourth floor, center.
Superintendent of Public Service—Room 519.
Superior Court—Eighth floor.
Superior Court Clerk—Fourth floor, south end.

CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Criminal Court Clerk—First floor.
Criminal Courts—Third, fourth and fifth floors.
Sheriff (Bailiffs) in Charge of Criminal Court—First floor.
Grand Jury Assembly Room—Second floor.
State's Attorney—Second floor.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL COLORS.

Austin—Red and white.
Bowen, James H.—Purple and gold.
Calumet—Maroon and light blue.
Carl Schurz—Purple and gold.
Crane, Richard T.—Crimson and royal blue.
Curtis, George W.—Red and green.
Englewood—Purple and white.
Farragut—Red and white.
Harrison Technical—Blue and gray.
Hyde Park—Blue and white.
Jefferson—Purple and gold.
Lake—Blue and old gold.
Lake View—Red and white.
Lane Technical—Myrtle green and old gold.
Marshall—Maroon and old gold.
McKinley—Orange and black.
Medill—Maroon and white.
Phillips, Wendell—Red and black.
Senn—Green and white.
South Chicago—Purple and gold.
Tuley—Old gold and blue.
Waller, Robert A.—Royal blue

SALARIES OF COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES (1921).

Yearly except where otherwise specified.

COUNTY BOARD.

President	$9,000
Commissioners, 14 at.	5,000
Secretary to president	4,500
Committee clerk	5,000
Stenographers, 3, each	1,781
Investigator	3,600

COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller (see county clerk)	
Deputy comptroller	$7,500
Asst. deputy comp	5,000
Auditor	3,000
Fee office examiner	3,600
Accountants, 2 at	2,352
Cashiers, 2 at	2,208
Bookkeeper	2,772
Clerks	$2,016 to 2,313
Stenographer	2,181

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SERVICE.

Superintendent	$7,500
Head clerk	4,000
Inspector purchases	2,970
Senior bookkeeper	2,196
Buyer	2,970
Storekeeper	2,421
Supt. mechanics	3,630
Chief electrician	3,600

Note—Mechanics are paid prevailing union wages.

SHERIFF.

Sheriff	$9,960
Chief deputy	5,000
Chief bailiffs, 2 at	3,000
Assistant bailiffs, 2 at.	2,316
Real estate clerk	2,496
Cashier	2,364
Summons clerk	2,364
Execution clerk	2,364
Clerks	$1,820 to 2,364
Deputy sheriffs, 26 at	2,400
Bailiffs, 125 at	2,100

Criminal Court Building.

Custodian	$2,500
Chief engineer	4,000
Electrician	3,300
Plumber	3,300
Steamfitter	3,300
Janitors, 10 at	1,320

County Jail.

Jailer	$3,600
Assistant jailers, 4 at	2,196
Storekeeper	1,920
Physician	2,016
Head matron	1,584
Matrons, 4 at	1,356
Engineer	2,970
Jail guards (per mo.)	149

County Building.

Custodian	$3,300
Assistant custodian	2,016
Chief engineer	4,000
Steamfitter	3,300
Plumber	3,300
Electrician	3,300
Elevator starters, 2 at.	1,800
Elevator men, 18 at	1,620

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at	$3,000
Chief examiner	2,700
Principal examiner	2,500
Senior clerk	2,151
Principal clerk	2,496

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Assessors, 2 at	$7,000
Assessors, 4 at	5,000
Attorney	3,960
Chief clerk	$4,400
Assistant chief clerk	3,600
Valuation expert (bldgs)	2,871
Real estate expert	2,925
Chief draftsman	3,600
Surveyor	2,316
Chief docket clerk	2,400

BOARD OF REVIEW.

Members, 3 at	$7,000
Chief clerk	4,400
Assistant chief clerk	3,300
Attorney for board	3,960
Real estate expert	3,300
Building val. expert	2,875
Valuation extender	3,300

COUNTY TREASURER

Treasurer	$9,960
Assistant treasurer	6,600
Chief clerk	5,000
Auditor	3,300
Head cashier	3,600
Head bookkeeper	3,660
Head clerk	3,300
Secretary to treasurer	3,000

COUNTY CLERK.

County Clerk	$9,000
Tax commissioner	6,000
Private secretary	2,016
Chief deputy	4,000
Chief clerk	3,600
Cashier	2,772
Head clerk	3,000
Head bookkeeper	2,772

RECORDER.

Recorder	$9,000
Chief deputy	4,750
Chief clerk	3,600

Publicity Division.

Superintendent	$3,600

Abstract Department.

Superintendent	$3,600

Retranscribing Department.

Superintendent	$2,700
Assistant supt	2,316

Torrens Department.

Chief examiner	$6,450
Asst. chief examiner	5,000
Chief clerk	3,600

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court	$9,000
Chief deputy	4,000
Assistant deputy	2,655
Principal clerk	2,496
Cashier	2,496

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court	$9,000
Chief deputy	4,000
Principal clerk	2,496
Cashier	2,208
Execution clerk	2,364

CLERK COUNTY COURT.

Chief deputy	$4,000
Cashier	2,208
Principal clerk	2,496

PROBATE COURT CLERK.

Clerk Probate court	$9,000
Assistant to judge	4,500
Assts. to judge, 3 at.	3,960
Bond examiner	2,700
Cashier	2,208

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK.

Clerk Criminal court	$7,500
Chief deputy	4,000
Asst. chief deputy	2,700
Cashier	2,196

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

State's attorney	$11,600
Assistant	10,800
Assistant	10,000
Assistant	9,000
Assistants, 3 at	6,060
Assistants, 3 at	5,280
Assistants, 6 at	4,950
Assistants, 6 at	4,399
Assistants, 5 at	3,960
Assistants, 12 at	3,300
Assistants, 12 at	2,700
Assistants, 6 at	2,500
Secretary	4,400
Investigator	4,800

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

At Oak Forest.

Superintendent	$5,000
Asst. superintendent	3,150
Head physician	2,496
Supervisor	2,850
Druggist	2,208
Chief engineer	3,225
Pathologist	2,196

Wages of minor employes run from $55 to $160 a month. Nurses get from $66 to $110 a month. Nearly all are provided with board and lodging and laundry service free.

At County Hospital.

Warden	$5,000
County physician	3,900
Assistant warden	4,375
Assistant warden	3,600
Pathologist	2,700
Radiographer	2,700
Principal clerk	3,240
Chief engineer	3,225
Nurses (per mo.)	$127 to 138

Board, etc., is in some cases free.

BUREAU SOCIAL SERVICE.

Superintendent	$3,000
Asst. superintendent	2,400
Supervisor	2,136
Head nurse	2,208

COUNTY AGENT

County agent	$6,000
Assistant agent	3,000
Assistant agents, 8 at.	2,400
Deporting agent	2,352

G. A. R. Relief.

Superintendent	$1,485
Secretary	1,114
Visitors, 2 at	891

DELINQUENT HOME.

Physician	$3,000
Matron	2,208

JUVENILE COURT.

Asst. (woman) to judge	$5,500

Probation Officers.

Chief probation officer	$3,300
Probation officers (per mo.)	$121 to 183

JURY COMMISSION

Jury commissioner	$3,000
Commissioner	2,125
Commissioner	1,500
Principal clerk	2,496

SUPT. OF SCHOOLS.

Superintendent	*$7,500
Directors, 5 at	2,460
Directors, 2 at	2,119

*Paid by state.

ELECTION COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at.	$4,000
Chief clerk	5,000
Assistant chief clerk	3,000

CORONER.

Coroner	*$9,000
Chief deputy	4,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Statistician	$2,016
Morgue keeper	2,016
Deputies, 10 at	2,364

*$4,000 in fees.

SUPT. OF HIGHWAYS.

Superintendent	$7,500
Assistant engineer	4,000
Assistant engineer	3,600
Senior clerk	$2,196
Rate clerk	2,400

JUDGES.

Circuit judges, 20 at.	$12,000
Superior court judges, 20 at	12,000
County court judge	12,000
Probate court judge	12,000

COOK COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS (1921).

Advertising fund	$2,000.00
Assessment lists	12,000.00
Birth record fund	6,000.00
Bridge fund	20,000.00
Budget fund	1,000.00
Chicago and Cook county school for boys fund	50,000.00
Children's outing fund	6,500.00
Contingent fund	61,437.82
Coroner's fund	5,500.00
County bonds fund	1,975,062.88
County detention home fund	809,761.24
County state aid roads	4,296,835.92
County treasurer's bond fund	22,500.00
Deportation fund	1,500.00
Dieting jurors fund	25,000.00
Election fund	125,000.00
Emergency hospital	200.00
Furniture, etc	142,700.00
General road fund	60,000.00
General supply fund	1,148,000.00
Hard roads fund	25,558.17
Hospital building fund	24,353.42
Hospital nursing	310,000.00
Industrial schools	275,000.00
Insurance fund	550.00
Interest fund	360,000.00
Judges (outside)	12,000.00
Judgment fund	3,750.00
Jurors fund	380,000.00
Liabilities outstanding	164,246.29
Light, heat, power	343,200.00
Maywood home	600.00
Mothers' pensions	450,000.00
Oak Forest building fund	212,721.15
Operating expense	30,400.00
Office supplies	158,700.00
Outdoor relief	40,000.00
Postage fund	15,000.00
President's fund	10,000.00
Printing proceedings	15,000.00
Relief for blind	45,000.00
Returning fugitives	2,000.00
Roads fund	140,296.88
Salaries and wages	7,166,903.30
Special assessment	1,700.00
Special counsel fund	11,100.00
State aid roads	464,727.05
State's attorney's fund	75,000.00
State institutions	33,000.00
Telephone fund	40,000.00
Transportation	5,000.00
Transportation prisoners	10,000.00
Witness fees	5,000.00
Total	19,602,220.85

SALARIES AND WAGES.

County board	$93,438.92
Comptroller	52,228.92
Superintendent public service	66,951.08
Mechanics	231,264.00
Sheriff—County building	325,299.97
Civil service commission	27,008.00
Total administration	796,190.89
Board of assessors	340,377.80
Country towns	31,150 00
Board of review	191,098.94
County treasurer	690,738.86
County clerk	453,744.08
Total tax division	1,707,109.68
Recorder	396,715.96
Abstract department	283,287.00
Torrens department	$125,513.40
Circuit court clerk	144,624.08
Superior court clerk	108,615.08
County court clerk	67,996.08
Probate court clerk	146,740.08
Sheriff—General office	401,710.92
Jury commissioners	33,181.00
Election commissioners	20,000.00
Coroner	125,312.08
Judiciary	284,000.00
Total civil courts	2,067,695.92
Clerk Criminal court	132,529.08
State's attorney	393,802.44
Sheriff—Criminal court building	102,944.97
Sheriff—Jail	172,041.00
Total Criminal court	801,317.49
Oak Forest institutions	375,965.88
County hospital	776,268.98
Bureau social service	52,635.00
County agent, regular	162,291.66
Physicians	25,000.00
G. A. R. relief	5,272.32
Home for delinquents	79,074.00
Juvenile court probation officers	222,514.08
Superintendent schools	24,090.96
Adult probation office	46,111.08
Total charitable, etc	1,769,223.96
Superintendent of highways	118,530.36
Total salaries	7,166,903.30

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.

Fiscal year 1921.

Taxes.

All taxes	$10,856,900.14

Fee Offices.

County treasurer	1,000,000.00
County clerk	500,000.00
Recorder	325,000.00
Abstract department	40,000.00
Torrens department	75,000.00
Circuit court clerk	160,000.00
Superior court clerk	140,000.00
County court clerk	50,000.00
Probate court clerk	195,000.00
Sheriff	140,000.00
State's attorney	75,000.00
Total fee offices	2,800,000.00

Miscellaneous.

Care county patients	10,000.00
Sale old material	3,000.00
Other sources	32,000.00
Total	45,000.00

Ordinary Revenue.

Ordinary revenue	13,701,900.14
Cash on hand	58,925.38
Total	13,760,825.52

Extraordinary Revenue.

Hard roads fund	9,058.17
County hospital fund	24,353.42
State aid roads fund	42,972.63
Maintenance fund	5,395.92
Road fund, series P	140,296.88
Oak Forest building fund	112,721.15
County state aid roads fund	4,296,835.92
Detention home fund	809,761.24
State road refund	400,000.00
Total	5,841,395.33
Total resources	$19,602,220.85

COOK COUNTY FINANCES.

[From Comptroller Robert M. Sweitzer's annual report for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1920, and brought down to Feb. 7, 1921.]

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

Assets.

Capital assets—	
Remunerative real estate	$9,700.00
Unremunerative real estate	3,914,064.19
Buildings and equipment	15,618,122.43
Roads, equipment	27,713.76
Roads, improvements	4,470,372.48
Cash in hand of treasurer	2,141,126.74
Total capital assets	26,181,099.60
Current assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer	532,456.64
Taxes	2,348,138.53
Delinquent taxes	4,086,547.55
Uncollected fees	1,274,383.32
Accounts receivable	504,220.95
Supply department	1,513.97
Total current assets	8,747,260.96
Contingent assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer	39,465.41
Trust fund securities	45,458.91
Total contingent assets	84,924.32
Grand total	35,013,284.88

Liabilities.

Capital liabilities—	
Funded debt	12,107,500.00
Capital surplus	14,073,599.60
Total capital liabilities	26,181,099.60
Current liabilities—	
Warrants outstanding	410,897.54
Audited vouchers	164,246.29
Bond and interest account	328,543.96
Tax error and rebate fund	325,000.00
Delinquent taxes	1,441,605.48
Uncollected fees	1,171,299.05
Revenue surplus	4,905,668.64
Total current liabilities	8,747,260.96
Contingent liabilities	84,924.32
Grand total	35,013,284.88

CORPORATE SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

To Nov. 30, 1920.

Revenue.

1919 taxes extended	$9,384,138.53
Interest on tax forfeitures	74.77
Forfeiture redemptions	234,797.98
County treasurer	1,186,749.78
Fee offices	3,519,384.92
Miscellaneous	70,587.11
Gross revenue	14,359,733.14
Deductions—	
Reserved for uncollected fees	76,718.40
Torrens indemnity fund	4,596.35
Abstract guaranty fund	1,870.09
Expenses paid by fee offices, etc.	59,131.10
Total	142,315.94
Total net revenue	14,217,417.20

Expenses.

Administration	995,630.13
Taxation and collection	2,059,280.07
Civil courts	3,083,425.65
Criminal courts	1,102,857.45
Charitable and educational	4,148,909.45
General division	1,070,823.98
Total operating expenses	12,460,926.73
Bonds matured	1,100,000.00
Total expenses	13,560,926.73
Excess of revenue	656,490.47
Surplus as of Nov. 30, 1920	4,905,668.64

EXPENSES BY DIVISIONS.

To Nov. 30, 1920.

Administration	$935,670.79
Taxation and collection	1,928,788.32
Civil courts	3,184,608.46
Criminal courts	1,100,974.98
Charitable and educational	4,151,873.60
General	740,996.89
Total corporate operating	12,042,913.04
Liquidation deferred liabilities	1,605,136.57
Store room fund	592.38
Total other corporate	1,605,728.95
Hard roads fund	113,644.14
Hard roads salary	83,695.83
State aid roads	104,089.64
Building fund	441,662.06
Road fund	601,918.46
Detention home fund	147,849.76
Total special appropriations	1,495,653.15
Total by divisions	15,143,954.76

EXPENSES BY FUNDS.

Salaries and wages	$6,405,618.19
Judges' salaries	256,675.62
Office supplies and expense	161,287.95
General supply	1,088,341.58
Light, heat and power	346,816.04
Furniture and repair	99,287.34
Operating expense	27,803.54
Bonds	1,112,500.00
Interest	398,925.00
Miscellaneous funds	3,256,253.25
State aid roads	4,814.08
Hard roads	113,644.14
Outdoor relief	34,999.64
Liabilities outstanding	441,662.06
Oak Forest building	601,918.46
Road funds, series P	104,089.64
State aid maintenance	2,793.26
State aid roads	147,849.76
Highway salary series	83,695.83
Total by funds	15,143,954.76

EXPENDITURES AND LIABILITIES IN DETAIL.

To Nov. 30, 1920.

Administration Division.

Salaries—Commissioners	$95,849.34
Comptroller	49,773.39
Supt. public service, regular	48,627.67
Supt. public service, mechanics	200,696.53
Sheriff, county building	307,655.75
Civil service commissioners	25,266.58
Civil service commis., extra	570.00
Total	728,439.26
Supplies—Commissioners	485.26
Comptroller	2,819.94
Superintendent public service	1,478.39
Sheriff, county building	17.53
Civil service commissioners	630.16
Total	5,431.28
Supplies, county building	20,825.91
Light, heat, power, county bldg.	56,465.09
Furn. and repair, county bldg.	41,590.48
Operating expense, county bldg.	2,817.28
Advertising	1,340.10
Budget	1,000.00
Insurance	387.00
President's fund	10,000.00
Printing proceedings	9,999.88
Postage fund	14,999.58
Telephone fund	29,334.13
Transportation	4,340.00
Special counsel	8,700.00
Total	201,800.25
Total administration division	935,670.79

Taxation and Collection Division.

Salaries—Bd. of assessors, regular	$201,724.86
Board of assessors, extra	133,807.00
Bd. of assessors, country towns	30,450.00
Board of review, regular	123,728.79
Board of review, extra	69,917.00
County treasurer, regular	311,068.23
County treasurer, extra	427,871.00
County treasurer, legal fees	7,500.00
County clerk, regular	258,433.56
County clerk, extra	162,497.50
County clerk, extra	15,000.00
Total	1,741,998.04
Supplies—Board of assessors	8,640.21
Board of review	3,083.28
County treasurer	41,914.18
County clerk	11,123.67
Total	64,761.34
Audit fund	15,000.00
Deficiency fund	49,998.00
Delinquent tax notice	21,395.00
Assessment lists fund	15,635.94
County treasurer bond	20,000.00
Total taxation division	1,928,788.32

Civil Courts Division.

Salaries—Recorder, regular	152,104.07
Recorder, folio writers	155,148.74
Recorder, abstract department	240,285.80
Recorder, Torrens department	102,322.87
Clerk Circuit court	136,625.09
Clerk Superior court	103,437.78
Clerk County court	64,536.78
Clerk Probate court	133,135.52
Sheriff—General office	363,066.73
Jury commissioners	27,605.32
Election commissioners	20,000.00
Coroner	104,314.68
Total	1,602,583.38
Supplies—Recorder	32,798.83
Clerk Circuit court	9,607.41
Clerk Superior court	4,842.83
Clerk County court	1,622.50
Clerk Probate court	8,818.38
Sheriff—General office	3,005.07
Jury commissioners	1,289.97
Coroner	1,822.31
Total	63,807.30
Judiciary—Salaries	256,675.62
Less Criminal court judges	47,166.60
Total judges civic courts	209,509.02
Birth and death record	5,171.00
Coroner's fund	5,403.67
Election fund	1,057,425.63
Jurors' dieting fund	24,254.33
Less criminal division	18,563.22
Jurors' fees fund	363,812.75
Less criminal division	128,795.40
Total civil courts division	3,184,608.46

Criminal Courts Division.

Salaries—Clerk Criminal court	99,456.59
State's attorney, regular	319,991.01
State's attorney, extra	3,046.82
Sheriff, Criminal court bldg	95,378.95
Sheriff, jail	162,205.32
Total	680,078.67
General supplies—	
Sheriff, Criminal court	4,995.69
Sheriff, jail	8,954.44
County jail, dieting prisoners	35,191.58
Total	49,141.71
Office supplies—	
Clerk Criminal court	4,197.80
State's attorney	4,845.12
Sheriff Criminal court bldg	8.80
Sheriff, jail	$478.07
Total	9,529.79
Light, heat and power, Crim. ct.	32,994.58
Light, heat and power, jail	362.24
Furniture and repair, Crim. ct.	5,034.52
Furniture and repair, jail	433.50
Operating exp., Crim. ct. bldg	1,682.30
Operating expense, jail	1,409.86
Transportation of prisoners	9,723.98
State's attorney's fund	69,698.29
Additional judges	47,166.60
Additional jurors	128,795.40
Witness fees	6,785.90
Dieting jurors	18,563.22
Bank investigation	571.81
Revolutionists' fund	39,002.61
Total	362,224.81
Total Criminal courts division	1,100,974.98

Charitable and Educational Division.

Salaries—Oak Forest institutions	312,843.41
County hospital	720,319.05
County agent, regular	148,446.11
County agent, physicians	21,504.00
County agent, G. A. R.	5,272.32
Home for delinquents	77,157.50
Juvenile probation officers	212,654.62
Superintendent of schools	19,645.25
Supt. of schools, extra	2,205.75
Adult probation officers	42,868.16
Bureau social services	48,820.27
Total	1,611,736.44
General supplies—	
Oak Forest institutions	408,536.32
County hospital	368,894.23
County agent	211,361.39
Home for delinquents	29,330.02
Total	1,018,121.96
Light, heat and power—	
Oak Forest	97,217.99
County hospital	154,447.32
County agent	1,048.48
Home for delinquents	4,280.34
Total	256,994.13
Furniture and repairs—	
County hospital	36,061.87
Oak Forest institutions	13,988.10
County agent	876.99
Home for delinquents	1,301.88
Total	52,228.84
Operating expenses—	
Oak Forest institutions	3,853.41
County hospital	4,200.31
County agent	13,405.52
Home for delinquents	434.86
Total	21,894.10
Office supplies—	
Oak Forest institutions	853.55
County hospital	5,346.49
Home for delinquents	374.10
County agent	2,057.60
Juvenile court	2,637.18
Superintendent of schools	2,873.66
Adult probation office	572.40
Bureau of social service	545.02
Total	15,260.00
Mothers' pensions	438,523.44
Outdoor relief	34,999.64
Deportation	722.98
Hospital nursing	310,753.06
Industrial schools	271,573.42
Returning fugitives	1,633.95
State institutions	16,457.38
Maywood home	600.00

Relief for the blind	$43,980.50
Emergency hospital	14.29
School for boys	49,999.90
Children's outings	6,379.57
Total	1,175,638.13
Total char. and educat. div.	4,151,873.60

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

General fund account Nov. 30, 1920.

From Fee Offices.

County treasurer	$1,832,388.84
County clerk	627,818.05
Recorder	$407,354.50
Recorder—Abstract department	35,455.76
Recorder—Registrar	67,934.00
Clerk of Circuit court	149,129.95
Clerk of Superior court	130,273.36
Clerk of county court	47,983.95
Clerk of Probate ccurt	185,895.50
Clerk of Criminal court	94.50
Sheriff	126,234.12
State's attorney	103,828.97
Total	3,714,391.50

BONDED DEBT OF COOK COUNTY.

Dec. 31, 1920.	Outstanding.	Due an.	Lim.
Building purposes	$75,000.00	$25,000.00	1923
Cook county bonds	187,500.00	62,500.00	1923
Refunding bonds	125,000.00	25,000.00	1925
New courthouse building bonds	1,250,000.00	250,000.00	1925
Infirmary building bonds	800,000.00	100,000.00	1928
New county hospital bonds	1,650,000.00	150,000.00	1931
Detention hospital bonds	150,000.00	50,000.00	1923
Infirmary buildings and cemetery bonds	650,000.00	50,000.00	1933
New county hospital pavilions, etc., bonds	750,000.00	50,000.00	1935
Hard road bonds	1,000,000.00	200,000.00	1925
Road bonds	900,000.00	50,000.00	1938
Oak Forest infirmary and county agent's building bonds	570,000.00	30,000.00	1939
County state aid road bonds	5,000,000.00	250,000.00	1940
New detention home	1,000,000.00	50,000.00	1940
Total	14,107,500.00	1,342,500.00	....

The interest rate is 4 per cent except on the building purposes bonds, where it is 3½ per cent, and on the county state aid and new detention home bonds, where it is 4½ per cent. The state constitution provides that the county authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per $100 valuation unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

FIXED ASSETS FOR COOK COUNTY.

As of Nov. 30, 1920.

	Real estate.	Building.	Equipment.	*Total.
Forty-third street and Ellis avenue	$9,700.00	.....	.....	$9,700.00
Courthouse	3,123,059.00	$4,870,788.27	$548,516.72	8,542,528.74
Criminal court building and jail	203,600.00	386,080.00	1,700.00	594,292.62
Juvenile court building	25,000.00	57,569.86	.....	82,631.31
Oak Forest institutions	62,918.10	3,261,218.06	46,935.00	3,373,150.04
County hospital	362,987.03	5,886,579.69	37,701.46	6,291,033.89
County detention home	136,500.00	11,349.76	.....	147,849.76
New detention hospital	.....	483,759.91	16,929.79	500,700.26
Roads—Machinery	.....	.....	27,713.76	27,713.76
Hard-road improvements	.....	.....	.....	4,470,372.48
Total	3,923,764.19	14,957,345.55	679,595.73	24,039,972.86

*Includes $4,476,088.80 for permanent improvements (hard roads, etc.), and $3,179.50 for sundry charges.

STATEMENT OF MOTHERS' PENSION FUND.

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Average monthly families assisted	794	737	766	1,052
Average number of children monthly	2,408	2,253	2,206	3,350
Average children per family	3.03	3.07	2.86	3.19
Average paid to family per month	$27.47	$28.20	$29.35	$41.64
Average paid per child per month	$9.06	$9.19	$10.19	$13.07
Total amount paid for year	$261,690.60	$260,445.59	$268,467.88	$438,032.31

The mothers' pension law—effective July 1, 1911, and amended June 29, 1921—provides for the partial support of mothers with children under 14 years of age. Any mother who has resided in Cook county for three years, whose husband is dead or whose husband has become permanently incapacitated for work, is entitled to the benefits of the law for her children upon complying with its requirements. The assistance allowed to such mother cannot exceed $25.00 per month where there is but one child, and shall never exceed the sum of $15.00 per month for each additional child. This applies to counties of 300,000 or more population. In other counties the allowance is $15.00 for one child and $10.00 for each additional child.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS OF COOK COUNTY (1852-1922).

1852-1856—Patrick Ballingall, Dem.
1856-1860—Daniel McIlroy, Dem.
1860-1862—Carlos Haven, Rep.
1862-1864—Joseph Knox, Rep.
1864-1876—Charles H. Reed, Rep.
1876-1884—Luther Laflin Mills, Rep.
1884-1888—Julius S. Grinnell, Dem.
1888-1892—Joel M. Longenecker, Rep.
1892-1896—Jacob J. Kern, Dem.
1896-1904—Charles S. Deneen, Rep.
1904-1908—John J. Healy, Rep.
1908-1912—John E. W. Wayman, Rep.
1912-1920—Maclay Hoyne, Dem.
1920.....—Robert E. Crowe, Rep.

COURTS IN COOK COUNTY.

APPELLATE COURT, FIRST DIST. ILLINOIS.

14th floor Boulevard building, Michigan boulevard and Washington street.

Main Court—William E. Dever, presiding judge; William H. McSurely and David F. Matchett.

First Branch—Martin M. Gridley, presiding judge; Albert C. Barnes and Donald L. Morrill.

Second Branch—John M. O'Connor, presiding judge; Charles M. Thomson and Thomas Taylor, Jr.

Clerk—Francis P. Brady.

Deputy Clerks—Joseph P. Morrison, Michael Normoyle, James T. McInerney, James T. Sheahy.

Bailiff and Librarian—Andrew Whalen.

Jurisdiction—The Appellate court has jurisdiction of all matters of appeal or writs of error from the Superior, Circuit and County courts, and from the Municipal court of Chicago, except in criminal cases and those affecting a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute. Decisions are final in cases involving an amount less than $1,000, except that an appeal may be granted on a certificate of importance, or a review may be allowed on a writ of certiorari from the Supreme court.

Terms of Court—First Tuesdays in March and October of each year.

SUPERIOR COURT.

County building, 4th floor.

Judges.	Terms expire.
Albert C. Barnes, R.	1923
Timothy D. Hurley, D.	1927
William Fenimore Cooper, D.	1922
Joseph B. David, D.	1923
William E. Dever, D.	1922
Joseph H. Fitch, D.	1923
Charles M. Foell, R.	1923
Martin M. Gridley, D.	1922
Harry A. Lewis, R.	1925
Jacob H. Hopkins, D.	1923
Oscar Hebel, R.	1923
Joseph Sabath, D.	1922
Marcus A. Kavanagh, R.	1923
Charles A. McDonald, D.	1922
M. L. McKinley, D.	1923
William H. McSurely, R.	1923
John M. O'Connor, D.	1923
Hugo Pam, R.	1923
Denis E. Sullivan, D.	1923
John J. Sullivan, D.	1922

Clerk—Samuel E. Erickson, R.; courthouse, fourth floor, south end. Chief deputy, Leonard A. Brundage. Salaries—Judges, $12,000; of clerk, $9,000.

(Judges elected prior to 1915 get $10,000 a year.)

Jurisdiction—The Superior court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit court in all cases of law and equity and in appeals from inferior courts.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

CIRCUIT COURT.

County building, 4th floor.

Terms of judges all expire in June, 1927.

Judges.

Victor P. Arnold, R.	Francis S. Wilson, D.
David M. Brothers, R.	Donald L. Morrill, D.
George Kersten, D.	Thomas G. Windes, D.
David F. Matchett, R.	Frank Johnston, Jr., D.
Hugo M. Friend, R.	John R. Caverly, D.
Kickham Scanlan, R.	Thomas J. Lynch, D.
F. George Rush, R.	Harry M. Fisher, D.
Thomas Taylor, Jr., R.	Philip Sullivan, D.
Chas. M. Thomson, R.	Ira Ryner, D.
Oscar M. Torrison, R.	John A. Swanson, R.

Clerk—August W. Miller, Rep.; chief clerk, Louis A. Hutt; fourth floor, north end.

Salaries—Same as those of Superior court.

Jurisdiction—Same as that of the Superior court.

Terms of Court—Begin on the third Monday of every month.

COUNTY COURT.

County building, 6th floor.

Judge—Frank S. Righeimer, R.; term expires in December, 1924.

Clerk—R. M. Sweitzer, D.; 600 county building.

Jurisdiction—The County court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit courts in all cases of appeal from justices of the peace and police magistrates and in all common law matters where the value of property does not exceed $1,000; concurrent jurisdiction with courts of record in condemnation and special assessment proceedings; exclusive jurisdiction in voluntary assignments, release of insolvent debtors, trials of the right of property, commitment of insane and the support of paupers by their relatives; objections to the sale of real estate for nonpayment of general or special taxes are heard in the County court and all inheritance taxes are levied and collected under its direction; the official bonds of most county and township officers and the yearly reports of clerks, justices of the peace and state's attorneys and other officers of fees collected are subject to the approval of that court; the County court in Cook county has entire management and control of all elections in Chicago.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Criminal court building, West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street.

Judges—Judges of the Superior and Circuit courts alternate in presiding over the Criminal court.

Clerk—William R. Parker, R.; office in Criminal court building.

Jurisdiction—The Criminal court of Cook county has original jurisdiction of all criminal offenses except such as is conferred upon justices of the peace, and appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

PROBATE COURT.

County building, 6th floor.

Judge—Henry Horner, D.; term expires in 1922.

Assistants—Harry G. Keats, John F. Devine, Jr., Paul Corkell, Philip Finnegan.

Clerk—John F. Devine, R.

Chief Deputy Clerk—Jacob Verburg, R.

Public Administrator—Gordon A. Ramsay, R.

Public Guardian—Mary Belle Spencer.

Jurisdiction—The Probate court has original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts, and in cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

JUVENILE COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

Room 900 county building.

Judge—Victor P. Arnold.

Assistant to Judge—Mary M. Bartelme.

Chief Probation Officer—Joseph L. Moss.

Jurisdiction—The Juvenile court hears and disposes of cases brought before it under the act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, and truant cases brought before it under the compulsory education law. It also administers the law providing for the partial

support of mothers whose husbands are dead or are incapacitated for work when such mothers have children under 14 years of age. The Juvenile detention home is at 771 Gilpin place. The judges of the Circuit court each summer select one of its members to sit in the Juvenile court one year.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Federal building, 7th floor.

Associate Justice—John H. Clarke.
Judges—Francis E. Baker, Julian W. Mack, Samuel Alschuler, Evan A. Evans, George T. Page.
Clerk—Edward M. Holloway.
Salary of judges, $8,500 a year.
Jurisdiction—The Circuit Courts of Appeals have appellate jurisdiction to review final decisions in District courts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin in all cases other than those which may be taken direct to the United States Supreme court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Federal building, 6th floor.

Judges—Kenesaw M. Landis, G. A. Carpenter.
Clerk—John H. R. Jamar.
Marshal—John J. Bradley.
Salary of judges, $7,500 a year.
Jurisdiction—United States District courts have jurisdiction of cases where the United States is plaintiff or defendant of crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States; of suits relating to debts by or to the United States; of admiralty and maritime cases; of suits arising under the postal, patent, trade-mark, copyright, immigration, contract labor laws, etc.

MUNICIPAL COURTS OF CHICAGO.

City hall, 8th and 9th floors.

Chief Justice—Harry Olson, room 915.
Clerk—James A. Kearns, R.
Bailiff—Dennis J. Egan, D.

Judges.	Terms expire.
Samuel H. Trude, R.	1926
William R. Fetzer, R.	1926
Henry M. Walker, R.	1926
William L. Morgan, R.	1926
Joseph W. Schulman, R.	1926
Asa G. Adams, R.	1926
Robert E. Gentzel, R.	1926
John A. Bugee, R.	1926
Laurence B. Jacobs, R.	1926
George B. Holmes, R.	1926
Harry Olson, R.	1924
Daniel P. Trude, R.	1924
William N. Gemmill, R.	1924
John J. Rooney, D.	1924
Joseph S. LaBuy, D.	1924
Charles F. McKinley, R.	1924
John K. Prindiville, D.	1924
Arnold Heap, R.	1924
Bernard P. Barasa, R.	1924
Charles A. Williams, D.	1924
John R. Newcomer, R.	1922
Hosea W. Wells, R.	1922
Wells M. Cook, R.	1922
John Richardson, R.	1922
John F. Haas, R.	1922
Howard Hayes, R.	1922
Theodore F. Ehler, R.	1922

Salaries—Chief justice, $12,000 a year; associate justices, $9,000; clerk, $9,000; chief deputy clerk, $4,000; two assistant chief deputy clerks and one auditor, $3,000; other clerks, $1,800 to $2,500; bailiff, $9,000; chief deputy bailiff, $4,000; two assistant chief deputy bailiffs, $2,500; other bailiffs, $1,500 to $2,000.

Civil cases are heard in the branches of the court located on the eighth, ninth and eleventh floors of the city hall. These include the Automobile court (room 906), the Morals court (room 1106) and the Court of Domestic Relations (room 902). Criminal cases are heard in one of the branches in the city hall (room 1108) and at branches located at 113 West Chicago avenue, 2742 Sheffield avenue, 2138 North California avenue, 731 North Racine avenue, 6347 Wentworth avenue, 811 West 47th place, 8855 Exchange avenue, 943 Maxwell street and 120 North Desplaines street.

JURISDICTION.

1. All actions on contracts when the amount claimed by the plaintiff exceeds $1,000; all actions for the recovery of personal property the value of which exceeds $1,000; all actions for the recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds $1,000.

2. Criminal cases of the grade of felony, except treason and murder, and cases of habeas corpus.

3. Criminal cases below the grade of felony, except habeas corpus cases.

4. Civil actions for the recovery of money only when the amount does not exceed $1,000; actions for recovery of personal property valued at less than $1,000; actions of forcible detainer; actions and proceedings over which justices of the peace have jurisdiction and actions not otherwise provided for by the act.

5. Quasi criminal actions.

6. Proceedings for the prevention of crime; for the arrest, examination and commitment of persons charged with criminal offenses; proceedings involving use of search warrants.

TERMS OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO ELECTIVE OFFICIALS.

Office.	Years.
State—Representatives	2
Senators	4
Governor	4
Lieutenant-governor	4
Secretary of state	4
Treasurer	2
Auditor	4
Attorney-general	4
Supt. public instruction	4
University trustées	4
Judges Supreme court	9
Clerk Supreme court	6
Appellate court clerks	6
Cook Co.—Commissioners	4

Office.	Years.
Pres. county commissioners	4
Sheriff	4
Treasurer	4
Coroner	4
State's attorney	4
Superintendent of schools	4
County clerk	4
Recorder	4
County judge	4
Probate judge	4
Clerk Probate court	4
Circuit court judges	6
Clerk Circuit court	4
Judges Superior court	6

Office.	Years.
Clerk Superior court	4
Clerk Criminal court	4
Assessors	6
Members board of review	6
Chicago—Mayor	4
Aldermen	2
City clerk	2
City treasurer	2
Municipal court judges	6
Chief justice Municipal ct.	6
Clerk Municipal court	6
Bailiff Municipal court	6
Sanitary district trustees	6
President sanitary board	6

County officers throughout the state are elected for four years.

TOWN OFFICERS IN COOK COUNTY.

Supervisors, town clerks, assessors and collectors.

Barrington—Supervisor, C. P. Hawley, Barrington, 1920-1922; clerk, William Grunau, Barrington, 1920-1922; assessor, J. C. Plagge, Barrington, 1920-1922; collector, John McGowan, Barrington, 1920-1922.

Berwyn—Supervisor, Harry J. Faithorn, Berwyn, 1920-1922; clerk, John R. Shean, Jr., Berwyn, 1920-1922; assessor, Anthony Fink, Berwyn, 1920-1922; collector, Henry Groh, Berwyn, 1920-1922.

Bloom—Supervisor, Mrs. Elizabeth McDermott, Chicago Heights, 1920-1922; clerk, W. H. Freeman, Chicago Heights, 1920-1922; assessor, Harry Green, Chicago Heights, 1920-1922; collector, Benjamin F. Lawson, Chicago Heights, 1920-1922.

Bremen—Supervisor, Henry Brueggman, Tinley Park, 1920-1922; clerk, William Funk, Tinley Park, 1920-1922; assessor, William Maiboff, Tinley Park, 1920-1922; collector, Herman Siemsen, Tinley Park, 1920-1922.

Calumet—Supervisor, Thomas Becker, Blue Island, 1920-1922; clerk, Frank Lossman, 17012 Lowe avenue, Chicago, 1920-1922; assessor, D. W. Jellema, 234 West 109th street, Chicago, 1920-1922; collector, Emil J. Wanek, 10183 Elizabeth street, Chicago, 1920-1922.

Cicero—President, Joseph Z. Klenha, 5104 West 23d place, 1920-1922; supervisor, Frank Wasziewicz, 2923 South 49th avenue, Cicero, 1920-1922; clerk, Frank Houcek, 2416 South 60th street, Clyde, 1920-1922; assessor, Anton Vendley, 5820 West 22d street, Clyde, 1920-1922; collector, Timothy J. Buckley, 1234 South 49th avenue, Cicero, 1920-1922.

Elk Grove—Supervisor, Louis Heimsoth, Arlington Heights, 1920-1922; clerk, A. B. Scharringhausen, Arlington Heights, 1920-1922; assessor, George Meier, Mount Prospect, 1920-1922; collector William C. Wille, Arlington Heights, 1920-1922.

Evanston (town)—Clerk, John F. Hahn, Evanston, 1919-1921; collector, William H. Bartlett, Evanston, 1919-1921.

Hanover—Supervisor, Charles A. Gifford, Elgin, 1920-1922; clerk, Ben Schultz, Bartlett, 1920-1922; assessor, H. L. Oltendorf, Bartlett, 1920-1922; collector, Henry Gromer, Elgin R. F. D., 1920-1922.

Lemont—Supervisor, Patrick Hennebry, Lemont, 1920-1922; clerk, Charles I. Woods, Lemont, 1920-1922; assessor, John Doolin, Lemont, 1920-1922; collector, John F. Carlson, Lemont, 1920-1922.

Leyden—Supervisor, Frederick Joss, Bensenville, R. F. D. No. 1, 1920-1922; clerk, Henry Buckman, River Grove, 1920-1922; assessor, A. B. Kirchoff, Franklin Park, 1920-1922; collector, Albert H. Dunteman, Bensenville, R. F. D. No. 1, 1920-1922.

Lyons—Supervisor, Ralph C. Wilson, La Grange, 1920-1922; clerk, Henry R. Gauger, 27 Harris avenue, LaGrange, 1920-1922; assessor, James G. Wolcott, 117 South 6th avenue, LaGrange, 1920-1922; collector, Henry B. Kilgour, 231 South Waiola avenue, LaGrange, 1920-1922.

Maine—Supervisor, William Koehler, Des Plaines, 1920-1922; clerk, M. H. Brown, Des Plaines, 1920-1922; assessor, John H. Curtis, Des Plaines, 1920-1922; collector, Michael Schiessle, Park Ridge, 1920-1922.

New Trier—Supervisor, Gertrude M. Thurston, 882 Oak street, Winnetka, 1920-1922; clerk, Leland V. Pierson, Wilmette, 1920-1922; assessor, George E. Harbaugh, Wilmette, 1920-1922; collector, Hoyt King, 711 Forest avenue, Wilmette, 1920-1922.

Niles—Supervisor, David Fielweber, Morton Grove, 1920-1922; clerk, Charles F. Langfield, Niles Center, 1920-1922; assessor, Herbert A. Dilg, Morton Grove, 1920-1922; collector, Ferdinand C. Baumann, Morton Grove, R. F. D. No. 2, 1920-1922.

Northfield—Supervisor, William A. Bernhardt, Glen View, 1920-1922; clerk, Andrew Truelsen, Shermerville, 1920-1922; assessor, William R. Landwehr, Shermerville, 1920-1922; collector, Rudolph Sauer, Shermerville, 1920-1922.

Norwood Park—Supervisor, James Giles, Norwood Park, 1920-1922; clerk, James F. Willis, Norwood Park, 1920-1922; assessor, Edwin D. Smith, Norwood Park, 1920-1922; collector, Frank J. Phillips, Norwood Park, 1920-1922.

Oak Park—Supervisor, George Walker, 250 Forest avenue, Oak Park, 1920-1922; clerk, H. N. Leadamann, Oak Park, 1920-1922; assessor, Joseph H. Bristow, Oak Park, 1920-1922; collector, W. B. Ross, Oak Park, 1920-1922.

Orland—Supervisor, Charles Doctor, Tinley Park, 1920-1922; clerk, B. F. Sippel, Tinley Park, 1920-1922; assessor, Martin Smith, Orland, 1920-1922; collector, C. A. Steinhagen, Tinley Park, 1920-1922.

Palatine—Supervisor, A. W. Timmerman, Palatine, 1920-1922; clerk, Harry H. Schoppe, Palatine, 1920-1922; assessor, C. H. Schroeder, Palatine, 1920-1922; collector, Henry C. Heide, Palatine, 1920-1922.

Palos—Supervisor, Peter Lucas, Palos Park, 1920-1922; clerk, P. J. O'Connell, Worth, 1920-1922; assessor, John McCord, Palos Park, 1920-1922; collector, Frank Powell, Palos Park, 1920-1922.

Proviso—Supervisor, John C. Carson, Melrose Park, 1920-1922; clerk, Fred Samuel, Jr., Forest Park, 1920-1922; assessor, Otto Gorke, Jr., Forest Park, 1920-1922; collector, Alfred Papp, Maywood, 1920-1922.

Rich—Supervisor, Louis Mahler, Matteson, 1920-1922; clerk, Philip Hillger, Matteson, 1920-1922; assessor, N. Campe, Richton, 1920-1922; collector, Sam C. Lauer, Matteson, 1920-1922.

River Forest—Supervisor, William A. Lally, River Forest, 1920-1922; town clerk, John E. Adams, River Forest, 1920-1922; assessor, Frank H. Chase, 288 Ashland avenue, River Forest, 1920-1922; collector, Arthur S. Hatch, 145 Keystone avenue, River Forest, 1920-1922.

Riverside—Supervisor, Frank Frederick, Riverside, 1920-1922; clerk, Charles H. Glanz, Riverside, 1920-1922; assessor, Charles D. Sherman, Riverside, 1920-1922; collector, Fred D. Crowe, Riverside, 1920-1922.

Schaumberg—Supervisor, Albert Sporleder, Palatine, R. F. D. No. 2, 1920-1922; clerk, William C. Kreft, Palatine, 1920-1922; assessor, Herman Lichthardt, Palatine, 1920-1922; collector, Fred Linnenkohl, Palatine, 1920-1922.

Stickney—Supervisor, Charles Kluck, 5400 West 61st street, 1920-1922; clerk, T. Mahoney, Clearing, 1920-1922; assessor, Joseph Sykora, Lyons, 1920-1922; collector, Ben De Paola, Summit, 1920-1922.

Thornton — Supervisor, William F. Propper, Dolton, 1920-1922; clerk, James B. Ellis, Harvey, 1920-1922; assessor, John B. Bul-

feldt, Thornton, 1920-1922; collector, Peter A. Anker, South Holland, 1920-1922.
Wheeling—Supervisor, F. H. Lorenzen, Arlington Heights, 1920-1922; clerk, R. H. Boeger, Arlington Heights, 1920-1922; assessor, J. Schwingle, Wheeling, 1920-1922; collector, J. D. Flentie, Arlington Heights, 1920-1922.
Worth—Supervisor, Charles H. Eidam, Blue Island, 1920-1922; clerk, A. S. Helquist, Blue Island, 1920-1922; assessor, John H. Kruse, Blue Island, 1920-1922; collector, William J. Roulo, Alsip, 1920-1922.

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

A museum of fine arts and school of drawing, painting, etc.
Michigan avenue and Adams street.

OFFICERS.

President—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Frank G. Logan.
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.

Executive Staff.

Director—Robert B. Harshe.
Secretary—Charles H. Burkholder.
Comptroller of Publicity—Clarence A. Hough.
Curator of Ceramics—Mrs. Emma B. Hodge.
Curator of Chinese Antiquities—Dr. Berthold Lauter.
Curator of Egyptian Antiquities—Dr. James Breasted.
Curator of Manuscripts—Charles L. Ricketts.
Curator of Decorative Arts—Bessie Bennett.
Curator of Buckingham Collection—Frederic W. Gookin.
Assistant in Charge of Prints—Kathryn W. McGovern.
Librarian—Sarah L. Mitchell.
Museum Instructor—Mrs. Herman J. Hall.
Head of Extension Department—Ross Crane.
Manager Membership Department—Guy U. Young.
Registrar of School—Fanny J. Kendall.
Exhibition Sales Agent—Garcia Alling.
Social Relations Secretary—Grace Williams.
Keeper of Archives, etc.—G. E. Kaltenbach.
Trustees, 1921—Edward E. Ayer, Arthur T. Aldis, Robert Allerton, Adolphus C. Bartlett, A. G. Becker, Edward B. Butler, Clyde M. Carr, Wallace L. DeWolf, John J. Glessner, William O. Goodman, Marshall Field, Charles L. Hutchinson, Frank G. Logan, Cyrus McCormick, Jr., Honore Palmer, Potter Palmer, Abram Poole, Martin A. Ryerson, Howard Shaw, A. A. Sprague, Charles H. Thorne. Ex officio: William Hale Thompson, mayor; George F. Harding, city comptroller; John Barton Payne, president south park commissioners; John Bain, auditor south park commissioners.

The Art Institute of Chicago was incorporated May 24, 1879, for the "founding and maintenance of schools of art and design, the formation and exhibition of collections of objects of art and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means." The museum building upon the lake front, first occupied in 1893, has never been closed for a day. It is open to the public every weekday from 9 to 5, Sundays from 12:15 to 9 p. m. Admission is free to members (now 13,600) and their families at all times, and free to all upon Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. Upon other days the entrance fee is 25 cents.

All friends of art are invited to become members. Annual members pay a fee of $10 a year. Life members pay $100 and are thenceforth exempt from dues. Sustaining members pay $25 or more a year. Governing members are elected by the trustees and pay $100 upon election and $25 a year thereafter. Upon the payment of $400 governing members become governing life members and are thenceforth exempt from dues. All receipts from life memberships are invested and the income only expended. All members are entitled, with their families and visiting friends, to admission to all exhibitions, receptions, public lectures and entertainments given by the Art Institute and to the use of the Ryerson reference library of art and Burnham library of architecture. Visitors desiring to see the collections under guidance may make appointments with the museum instructors at the office of the director. The invested funds approximate $3,000,000.

MUSEUM.

The Art museum now ranks among the first three in the country. It contains excellent examples of the old masters and of the modern painters. There is also a large and comprehensive collection of sculpture, including reproductions of the work of the greatest sculptors, ancient and modern. There is an extensive collection of architectural casts. Other fields of art are represented by collections of etchings, engravings, textiles, oriental art, Egyptian and classical antiquities, period rooms, etc. There is a constant succession of passing exhibitions, sixty or more a year. All students enjoy the full use of the collections and the libraries. The number of visitors to the museum during the year ended Dec. 31, 1920, was 1,102,597.

SCHOOL.

The school of the Art Institute offers carefully planned courses of training for workers in the several arts, including drawing, printing arts, commercial art, painting, sculpture, designing, illustration and for teachers of the arts.

The school is conducted upon the most modern methods and has grown to be the most comprehensive and probably the largest fine arts school in the United States. Distinguished teachers from a distance are called in from time to time. Students, 4,200. The faculty consists of thirty-five teachers, not counting Saturday classes. The tuition rates are as follows:

Day School—Registration fee, $5; term of twelve weeks, $66; four weeks, $25.

Evening Rates—Registration fee, $2; three nights a week, $18.

Saturday Rates for Juvenile Class—Twelve half days for $8.

Special Classes.

Pottery—Twelve half days	$9.00
Bookbinding—Twelve half days	9.00
Costume Design—Twelve half days	8.00
Design—Twelve half days	8.00
Lettering—Twelve half days	8.00
Normal classes—Twelve half days	8.00
Applied Design—Twelve half days	9.00
Batik—Twelve half days	10.00
Life Sketch—Twelve half days	8.00

CHICAGO CRIME COMMISSION.

Organized by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

President—Edwin W. Sims.
Vice-presidents—Henry P. Crowell, Alfred Decker, Charles R. Holden.
Secretary—W. Rufus Abbott.
Assistant secretary—Fred L. Rossback.
Treasurer—Joseph R. Noel.
Assistant treasurer—John R. Burgess.
Operating director—Henry Barrett Chamberlin.
Headquarters—175 West Washington street.

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY ELECTION CALENDAR.

Issued by the board of election commissioners.

Jan. 23—Special election for delegates to constitutional convention, to fill vacancies in the 2d and 27th senatorial districts. (Primary held Dec. 23, 1921.)
Jan. 30—First day to file primary petitions in this office for town offices in the town of Cicero.
Feb. 7—Registration in Cicero precincts for town primary.
Feb. 8—Last day to file primary petitions in this office for town offices in the town of Cicero. Last day to withdraw from primary petitions filed in this office. Clerks canvass precincts in town of Cicero.
Feb. 10—First day to file primary petitions with the secretary of state for state offices. First day to file primary petitions with the county clerk for county offices.
Feb. 11—Revision of registration in town of Cicero.
Feb. 28—Town primary in town of Cicero.
March 2—Last day to file primary petitions with secretary of state and county clerk.
March 7—Last day to withdraw from primary petitions filed with the secretary of state.
March 13—First day to file primary petitions for associate judges of the Municipal court with the city clerk.
March 14—Registration in Cicero precincts for town election and state and county primary.
March 15 and 16—Clerks canvass precincts in town of Cicero.
March 18—Revision of registration in town of Cicero.
March 20—Last day to file petitions for town offices with town clerks in the towns lying partly within the city of Chicago and in Cicero and Lyons.
March 21—Registration in Chicago and Summit precincts for state and county primary.
March 22—Last day to withdraw from petitions filed with town clerks. Last day to file primary petitions with city clerk. Last day to withdraw from primary petitions filed with county or city clerk. Clerks canvass precincts in city of Chicago and village of Summit.
March 25—Revision of registration in the city of Chicago and village of Summit.
April 3—Last day to file petitions for village offices in Summit with village clerk.
April 4—Town election in Cicero and Lyons and towns lying partly within the city of Chicago.
April 5—Last day to withdraw from petitions filed with village clerk of Summit.
April 11—State and County Primary.
April 18—Village election in village of Summit.
May 6—Last day to file petitions with county clerk for judge of Superior court.
May 23—Last day to withdraw from petitions filed with county clerk.
June 5—Judicial Election.
Oct. 7—Last day to file petitions with secretary of state for state offices. Last day to file petitions with county clerk for county offices. First day of general registration.
Oct. 13—Last day to file petitions with city clerk for associate judges Municipal court. Last day to withdraw from petitions filed with secretary of state.
Oct. 17—Second day of general registration.
Oct. 18 and 19—Clerks canvass precincts.
Oct. 21—Revision of registration.
Oct. 25—Last day to withdraw from petitions filed with county or city clerk.
Nov. 7—State and County Election.

OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED IN 1922.

Delegate to the constitutional convention (to fill vacancy) in the 2d and 27th senatorial districts.
Assessor, collector, supervisor, highway commissioner and town clerk in towns lying partly within the city of Chicago and Lyons (not in primary).
Trustee and directors public library board in town of Cicero.
Clerk, trustees and directors public library board in village of Summit (not in primary).
Precinct committeeman (in town of Cicero and village of Summit).
Judges of Superior court (not in primary).
State treasurer.
Superintendent of public instruction.
Representatives in congress—State at large.
University trustees (not in primary).
Representatives in congress, by congressional districts.
State central committeemen, by congressional districts.
State senator, by odd numbered senatorial districts.
Representatives in general assembly, by senatorial districts.
Members senatorial committees, by senatorial districts.
Clerk of Probate court.
Clerk of Criminal court.
Judge of County court.
Judge of Probate court.
Member board of assessors.
Member board of review.
President board of county commissioners.
Members board of county commissioners.
Sheriff.
County treasurer.
County clerk.
County superintendent of schools.
Trustees sanitary board.
Associate judges Municipal court (full term).
Associate judge Municipal court (to fill vacancy).

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

Officers, 1921-1922.

President—Mary L. Watson, the Newberry library.
First Vice-President—Frederick W. Schenk, librarian University of Chicago Law library.
Second Vice-President—Metta M. Loomis, librarian College of Medicine, University of Illinois.
Secretary—Margaret E. Ely, Chicago Public library.
Treasurer—William Teal, John Crerar library.

The Chicago Library club was organized in 1891 "to increase, by consultation and co-operation, the usefulness of the libraries of Chicago and vicinity, to promote library interests and work, and to encourage good fellowship among those engaged in such work." The membership is 350.

ILLINOIS TAXES AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION.

Total state rate distribution to the several state tax funds and total amount of taxes charged covering the tax years 1912 to 1920, both inclusive.

Year.	*T'l. Cts.	Revenue. Cts.	School. Cts.	U. of Ill. Cts.	Waterway. Cts.	Total tax.
1912	38	19	9	10	...	$9.137.937.96
1913	70	47	13	10	...	17.173.007.64
1914	48	25.3	12.7	10	...	12,067.284.74
1915	55	28¼	16¼	10	.00½	14.068.526.73
1916	80	53¼	16¼	10	.00½	20.530.001.46
1917	90	63¾	15¾	10	.00½	23.672.460.23
1918	75	47	18	10	...	20.882.363.39
1919	40	14	16⅓	6⅔	.03	17.086.110.47
1920	40	16⅓	14⅓	6⅔	.02⅓	16.939.805.72

*Tax rate per $100 on total valuation.

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATIONS.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES.

General headquarters, city hall.

No. Location.
1. 333 S. Wells-st.
2. 2421 Lowe avenue.
3. 855 West Erie-st.
4. 1244 N. Halsted-st.
5. 328 S. Jefferson-st.
6. 535 Maxwell-st.
7. 636 Blue Island-av.
8. 1931 Archer-av.
9. 2527 Cottage Grove-av.
10. 214 Lomax place.
11. 10 E. Austin-av.
12. 1641 W. Lake-st.
13. 209 N. Dearborn-st.
14. 509 W. Chicago-av.
15. 1156 W. 22d-st.
16. 23 West 31st-st.
17. 558 W. Lake-st.
18. 1123 W. 12th-st.
19. 3444 Rhodes-av.
20. 1318 Rawson-st.
21. 14 W. Taylor-st.
22. 522 Webster-av.
23. 1702 W. 21st-pl.
24. 2447 Warren-av.
25. 1975 Canalport-av.
26. 457 N. Lincoln-st.
27. 1244 N. Wells-st.
28. 2869 S. Loomis-st.
29. 744 W. 35th-st.
30. 1125 North Ashland avenue.
31. 2012 W. Congress street.
32. 59 E. South Water street.
33. 2208 Clybourn-av.
34. 114 N. Curtis-st.
35. 1625 N. Robey-st.
36. 2346 W. 25th-st.
37. Foot of N. Franklin street (fireboat Graeme Stewart).
38. 2111 S. Hamlin-av.
39. 1618 W. 33d-pl.
40. 119 N. Franklin-st.
41. Throop-st. bridge.
42. 226 W. Illinois-st.
43. 2183 State street.
44. 3138 W. Lake-st.
45. 4602 Cottage Grove avenue.
46. 9321-23 South Chicago avenue.
47. 7531 Dobson-av.
48. 4005 Dearborn-st.
49. 1642 W. 47th-st.
50. 4649 Wentw'th-av.
51. 6345 Wentw'th-av.
52. 4714 S. Elizabeth street.
53. 40th and Packers avenue.
54. 8023 Vincennes avenue.
55. 2740 Sheffield-av.
56. 2214 Barry-av.
57. 2412 Haddon-av.
58. 92d street bridge.
59. 826 Exchange-av.
60. 1315 E. 55th-st.
61. 5300 Wentworth avenue.
62. 34 E. 114th-st.
63. 6328-30 Maryland avenue.
64. 6244 Laflin-st.
65. 2714 W. 39th-st.
66. 2858 Fillmore-st.
67. 4666 Fulton-st.
68. 1642 N. Kostner avenue.
69. 4017 N. Tripp-av.
70. 2100 Eastwood avenue.
71. Deering's yards (fireboat Chicago).
72. 7914 Burnham-av.
73. 8630 Emerald-av.
74. 10615 Ewing-av.
75. 12054-56 Wallace street.
76. 3517 Cortland-st.
77. 1224 South Komensky avenue.
78. 1052 Waveland-av.
79. 5358 N. Ashland avenue.
80. 623 E. 108th-st.
81. 10458 Hoxie-av.
82. 817 E. 91st-st.
83. 1219 Lafayette-pl.
84. 5721 S. Halsted street.
85. 3700 W. Huron-st.
86. 2414 Cuyler-av.
87. 8701 Escanaba-av.
88. 3500 W. 60th-st.
89. 4456 N. Knox-av.
90. 1016 W. Division street.
91. 3000 Elbridge-av.
92. Fullerton avenue bridge.
93. 331 S. Wells-st.
94. 326 S. Jefferson-st.
95. 4000 Wilcox-st.
96. 439 N. Waller-av.
97. 13359 Superior avenue.
98. 202 E. Chicago avenue.
99. 3042 S. Kedvale avenue.
100. 6843 Harper-av.
101. 1533 W. 69th-st.
102. 1723 Greenleaf avenue.
103. 1459 W. Harrison street.
104. 1401 Michigan avenue.
105. 2337 W. Erie-st.
106. 2754 N. Fairfield avenue.
107. 2258 W. 13th-st.
108. 4835 Lipps-av.
109. 2358 S. Whipple street.
110. 2322 Foster-av.
111. 1701 N. Washtenaw avenue.
112. 1732 Byron-st.
113. 4658 Lexington street.
114. 3542 Fullerton avenue.
115. 11940 S. Peoria street.
116. 5929 S. Wood-st.
117. 816 N. Laramie avenue.
118. 13401 Indiana avenue.
119. 6030 Avondale avenue.
120. 11035 Homewood avenue.
121. 1700 W. 95th-st.
122. 6856 Indiana-av.
123. 5218 S. Western avenue.
124. 4426 N. Kedzie avenue.
125. 2329 N. Natchez avenue.
126. 7320 Kingston avenue.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.

1. 218 Lomax place.
2. 540 W. Washington street.
3. 158 W. Erie-st.
4. 214 W. 22d-st.
5. 1125 W. 12th-st.
6. 117 N. Franklin-st.
7. 455 N. Lincoln-st.
8. 2865 S. Loomis-st.
9. 61 E. South Water street.
10. 1613 Hudson-av.
11. 9 E. 36th place.
12. 2256 W. 13th-st.
13. 2756 N. Fairfield avenue.
14. 918 W. 19th-st.
15. 4600 Cottage Grove avenue.
16. 1405 E. 62d place.
17. 9323 South Chicago avenue.
18. 4738 Halsted-st.
19. 1129 W. Chicago avenue.
20. 446 W. 69th-st.
21. 1529 Belmont-av.
22. 1620 Winnemac avenue.
23. 4837 Lipps-av.
24. 10400 Vincennes road.
25. 1545 Rosemont avenue.
26. 4002 Wilcox-st.
27. 30 E. 114th-st.
28. 1623 North Robey street.
29. 441 N. Waller-av.
30. 6017 S. State-st.
31. 1401 Michigan avenue.
32. 2360 S. Whipple street.
33. 4457 Marshfield avenue.
34. 1024 E. 73d-st.

SQUAD COMPANIES.

1. 59 E. South Water street.
2. 114 N. Curtis-st.
3. 4005 Dearborn-st.

FIRE INSURANCE PATROLS.

1. 179 W. Monroe-st.
2. 111 S. Green-st.
3. 15 W. 23d-st.
4. Union stockyards.
5. 221 Whiting-st.
6. 334 S. Hoyne-av.
7. 1628 W. Division street.
8. 324 N. Michigan avenue.

CHICAGO BRIDGE SYSTEM.

The first ferry across the river was established in 1829, where the Lake street bridge now is. In 1833 a floating bridge of logs was in operation just north of the present Randolph street bridge. A foot bridge over the north branch was built in 1832 at Kinzie street. The first drawbridge over the main branch of the river was placed at Dearborn street in 1834. In 1854 a pivot bridge was built at Clark street. These and other bridges of that time were built by the persons most directly benefited by them. It was not until 1857 that a bridge was built entirely at the city's expense. This was the structure over the south branch at Madison street. It cost $30,000. Until 1872 the swing bridges were turned by hand, but in the year named steam power was installed on the Dearborn street structure and later most of the other bridges in the downtown section were similarly equipped. In 1895 the Rush, Lake and Van Buren street bridges were operated by electric motors. The last named structure, which was opened for traffic in that year, was the first of the Scherzer rolling type. The Halsted street lift bridge, the first and only one of its kind, was opened in 1894 and was operated by steam. It cost the city $242,880.

In 1921 Chicago had forty-seven bridges with movable spans and thirty with fixed spans. There were also thirty-nine viaducts and eight foot bridges. Most of the movable bridges are operated by electricity. The bridges and viaducts had a value of more than $7,000,000.

The Franklin-Orleans bridge was opened to traffic Oct. 23, 1920. With its approaches it cost nearly $2,000,000. The Wells street bridge was completed in 1921 and the new Madison street bridge was under construction.

CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROAD STATIONS.

LOOP STATIONS.

1. Adams and Wabash
2. Madison & Wabash
3. Randolph and Wabash.
4. State and Lake.
5. Clark and Lake.
6. Randolph & Wells.
7. Madison and Wells.
8. Quincy and Wells.
9. LaSalle and Van Buren.
10. Dearborn and Van Buren.
11. State & Van Buren

Transfer Stations on the Loop.

1. Adams and Wabash
2. Clark and Lake.
3. Randolph & Wells.
4. State & Van Buren.

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Main Line and Evanston Division.

1. Grand avenue.
2. Chicago avenue.
3. Oak street.
4. Division street.
5. Schiller street.
6. Sedgwick street.
7. Larrabee street.
8. Halsted street.
9. Willow street.
10. Center street.
11. Webster avenue.
12. Fullerton avenue.
13. Wrightwood av.
14. Diversey boulevard
15. Wellington avenue.
16. Belmont avenue.
17. Clark street.
18. Addison street.
19. Grace street.
20. Sheridan road.
21. Buena Park.
22. Wilson avenue.
23. Argyle avenue.
24. Bryn Mawr avenue (Edgewater).
25. Thorndale avenue.
26. Granville-av. (No. Edgewater station).
27. Loyola avenue.
28. Rogers Park.
29. Birchwood avenue.
30. Howard street.
31. Calvary.
32. Main street.
33. Dempster street.
34. Davis street.
35. Foster street.
36. Noyes street.
37. Central street.
38. Isabella street.
39. Linden avenue.

Ravenswood Branch.

1. Southport avenue.
2. Paulina street.
3. Addison street.
4. Irving Park blvd.
5. Montrose blvd.
6. Ravenswood.
7. Robey street.
8. Western avenue.
9. Rockwell street.
10. Francisco avenue.
11. Kedzie avenue.
12. Kimball avenue.

Stub Terminal Station.

North Water and Clark streets.

SOUTH SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Main Line and Jackson Park Division

1. Congress & Wabash
2. Roosevelt road.
3. 18th street.
4. 22d street.
5. 26th street.
6. 29th street.
7. 31st street.
8. 33d street.
9. 35th street.
10. 39th street.
11. Indiana avenue.
12. 43d street.
13. 47th street.
14. 51st street.
15. 55th street.
16. 58th street.
17. 61st street.
18. South Park avenue and 63d street.
19. Cottage Grove avenue and 63d street.
20. University avenue and 63d street.
21. Dorchester avenue and 63d street.
22. Stony Island avenue and 63d street (Jackson park).

Englewood Branch.

1. State street.
2. Wentworth avenue.
3. Princeton avenue.
4. Harvard and 63d sts
5. Parnell av. & 63d-st.
6. Halsted & 63d sts.
7. Racine avenue.
8. Loomis street.

Normal Park Branch.

1. 65th street.
2. 67th street.
3. 69th street.

Kenwood Branch.

1. Grand boulevard.
2. Vincennes avenue.
3. Cottage Grove and Drexel boulevard.
4. Ellis & Lake Pk. av.
5. 42d place.

Stockyards Branch.

1. Wallace street.
2. Halsted street.
3. Exchange avenue.
4. Morris.
5. Swift.
6. Packers avenue.
7. Armour.

Stub Terminal Station.

Congress and State streets.

THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Main Line and Garfield Park Branch.

1. Franklin street.
2. Canal street.
3. Halsted street.
4. Racine avenue.
5. Laflin street.
6. Marshfield avenue.
7. Ogden avenue.
8. Hoyne avenue.
9. Western avenue.
10. California avenue.
11. Sacramento blvd.
12. Kedzie avenue.
13. St. Louis avenue.
14. Garfield park.
15. Crawford avenue.
16. Tripp avenue.
17. Kilbourn avenue.
18. Cicero avenue.
19. Laramie avenue.
20. Central avenue.
21. Austin avenue.
22. Lombard avenue.
23. Gunderson avenue.
24. Oak Park avenue.
25. Home avenue.
26. Harlem avenue.
27. Hannah street.
28. Des Plaines avenue.

Douglas Park Branch.

1. Polk street.
2. Roosevelt road.
3. 14th place.
4. 18th street.
5. Wood street.
6. Hoyne avenue.
7. Western avenue.
8. California avenue.
9. Douglas park.
10. Kedzie avenue.
11. Homan avenue.
12. Clifton Park av.
13. Lawndale avenue.
14. Crawford avenue.
15. Kildare avenue.
16. Kenton avenue.
17. 48th avenue.
18. 50th avenue.
19. 52d avenue.
20. 54th avenue.
21. 56th avenue.
22. 58th avenue.
23. Austin avenue.
24. 62d avenue.

Logan Square Branch.

1. Madison street.
2. Lake st. transfer.
3. Grand avenue.
4. Chicago avenue.
5. Division street.
6. Robey street.
7. Western avenue.
8. California avenue.
9. Logan square.

Humboldt Park Branch.

1. Western avenue.
2. California avenue.
3. Humboldt park.
4. Kedzie avenue.
5. Ballou street.
6. Lawndale avenue.

Transfer Station Between Metropolitan and Oak Park.

Lake street transfer.

Stub Terminal Station.

Wells street and Van Buren.

CHICAGO & OAK PARK ELEVATED STATIONS.

1. Clinton street.
2. Halsted street.
3. Morgan street.
4. Ann street.
5. Sheldon street.
6. Ashland avenue.
7. Lake st. transfer.
8. Robey street.
9. Oakley boulevard.
10. Campbell avenue.
11. California avenue.
12. Sacramento blvd.
13. Kedzie avenue.
14. Garfield park.
15. Hamlin avenue.
16. Crawford avenue.
17. Kostner avenue.
18. Cicero avenue.
19. Laramie avenue.
20. Central avenue.
21. Menard avenue.
22. Austin avenue.
23. Lombard avenue.
24. Ridgeland avenue.
25. Oak Park avenue.
26. Wisconsin avenue.
27. Forest Park.

Transfer Station Between Oak Park and Metropolitan.

Lake street transfer.

Stub Stations.

1. Market and Randolph streets.
2. Madison and Market streets.

CHICAGO STREET NUMBERING GUIDE.

Numbers on the north and south streets where they are intersected by the principal east and west streets and numbers on the east and west streets where they are intersected by the principal north and south streets are given herewith. Numbered streets are omitted, as their location is indicated by their names.

North from Madison.
1 Madison.
100 Washington.
150 Randolph.
200 Lake.
300 South Water.
400 Kinzie.
430 Austin-av.
500 Illinois.
530 Grand-av.
600 Ohio.
630 Ontario.
660 Erie.
700 Huron.
730 Superior.
800 Chicago-av.
848 Chestnut.
867 Brenan.
920 Locust.
940 Walton-pl.
1000 Oak.
1100 Maple.
1149 Elm.
1200 Division.
1300 Goethe.
1400 Schiller.
1500 Burton-pl.
1536 Germania-pl.
1600 North-av.
1700 Eugenie.
1800 Menomonee.
1900 Wisconsin.
2000 Center.
2100 Garfield-av.
2200 Webster-av.
2300 Belden-av.
2400 Fullerton-av.
2460 Arlington-pl.
2473 Roslyn-pl.
2501 St. James-pl.
2530 Deming-pl.
2600 Wrightwood-av.
2701 Sherman-pl.
2800 Diversey-pky.
2901 York-pl.
2932 Oakdale-av.
3000 Wellington-av.
3100 Barry-av.
3200 Belmont-av.
3300 School.
3400 Roscoe.
3500 Cornelia.
3538 Eddy.
3600 Addison.
3700 Waveland.
3800 Grace.
3900 Byron.
4000 Irving Park-bd.
4100 Belle Plaine-av.
4200 Berteau-av.
4300 Cullom-av.
4400 Montrose-av.
4500 Sunnyside-av.
4600 Wilson-av.
4700 Leland-av.
4800 Lawrence-av.
4900 Ainslie.
5000 Argyle.
5100 Carmen-av.
5200 Foster-av.
5300 Berwyn-av.
5400 Balmoral-av.
5500 Catalpa-av.
5600 Bryn Mawr-av.
5700 Hollywood-av.
5730 Edgewater-av.
5800 Victoria.
5900 Thorndale-av.
5956 Ridge-av.
(at Clark)
6000 Peterson-av.
6100 Norwood-av.
6200 Granville-av.
6300 Rosemont-av.
6400 Devon-av.
6700 North Shore-av.
6800 Pratt-av.
6900 Farwell-av.
6944 Morse-av.
7000 Lunt-av.
7100 Estes-av.
7200 Kenilworth-av.
7300 Chase-av.
7400 Juniata .
7500 Birchwood-av.
7548 Howard.
7548 City limits.

South from Madison.
1 Madison.
100 Monroe.
200 Adams.
232 Quincy.
300 Jackson-bd.
400 Van Buren.
500 Congress.
600 Harrison.
700 East 7th.
800 Polk.
900 East 9th.
1000 Taylor.
1100 East 11th.
1200 Roosevelt-rd.

East from State.
(North of river.)
1 State.
40 Cass.
100 Rush.
112 Tower-ct.
140 Lincoln Park-bd.
201 St. Clair.
300 Fairbanks-ct.
326 Lake Shore drive
(at Chicago-av.).

East from State.
(South of river.)
1 State.
46 Wabash.
100 Michigan-av.
200 Indiana-av.
300 Prairie-av.
344 Calumet-av.
400 South Park-av.
435 Vernon-av.
500 Vincennes-av.
533 Rhodes-av.
600 St. Lawrence-av.
634 Champlain-av.
700 Langley-av.
734 Evans-av.
834 Maryland-av.
900 Drexel-av.
934 Ingleside-av.
1000 Ellis-av.
1100 Greenwood-av.
1152 Woodlawn-av.
1300 Kimbark-av.
1334 Kenwood-av.
1400 Dorchester-av.
1434 Dante-av.
1500 Blackstone-av.
1600 Stony Island-av.
1631 Cornell-av.
1700 East End-av.
1735 Ridgeland-av.
1800 Cregier-av.
1900 Baldwin-av.
1934 Euclid-av.
2000 Jeffery-av.
2100 Cahokia-av.
2200 Paxton-av.
2300 Crandon-av.
2400 Yates-av.
2500 Essex-av.
2600 Colfax-av.
2700 Marquette-av.
2800 Burnham-av.
2900 Escanaba-av.
3000 Commercial-av.
3100 Baltimore-av.
3200 Brandon-av.
3300 Buffalo-av.
3400 Green Bay-av.

West from State.
1 State.
50 Dearborn
100 Clark.
150 LaSalle.
200 Wells.
300 Franklin.
340 *Orleans.
350 Market.
400 *Sedgwick.
412 The river.
434 *Townsend.
460 *Milton-av.
500 Canal.
530 Larrabee.
540 Clinton.
600 Jefferson.
640 Desplaines.
700 Union.
700 *Orchard.
800 Halsted.
839 Green.
900 Peoria.
932 Sangamon.
1000 Morgan.
1000 *Sheffield-av.
1032 Carpenter.
1034 *Osgood.
1100 Curtis.
1100 *Seminary-av.
1111 Aberdeen.
1132 May.
1134 *Clifton-av.
1164 Ann.
1200 Racine-av.
1248 Elizabeth.
1300 Throop.
1400 *Southport-av.
1401 Loomis.
1408 Sheldon.
1448 Bishop.
1501 Laflin.
1600 Ashland-bd.
1700 Paulina.
1734 Hermitage-av.
1800 Wood.
1835 Honore.
1900 Lincoln.
1935 Winchester-av.
2000 Robey.
2035 Seeley-av.
2100 Hoyne-av.
2200 Leavitt.
2300 Oakley-bd.
2400 Western-av.
2500 Campbell-av.
2600 Rockwell.
2700 Washtenaw-av.
2800 California-av.
2900 Francisco-av.
3000 Sacramento-av.
3100 Albany-av.
3200 Kedzie-av.
3300 Spaulding-av.
3356 Homan-av.
3501 St. Louis-av.
3553 Central Park-av.
3800 Hamlin-av.
3900 Springfield-av.
4000 Crawford-av.
4100 Karlov-av.
4200 Keeler-av.
4300 Kildare-av.
4400 Kostner-av.
4500 Kilbourn-av.
4600 Kenton-av.
4700 Kilpatrick-av
4800 Cicero-av.
4900 Lamon-av.
5000 Lavergne-av.
5100 Leclaire-av.
5200 Laramie-av.
5234 Latrobe-av.
5300 Lockwood-av.
5334 Lorel-av.
5400 Long-av.
5440 Lotus-av.
5500 Pine-av.
5600 Central-av.
5644 Parkside-av.
5700 Waller-av.
5800 Menard-av.
5900 Mayfield-av.
5938 Mason-av.
5968 N. Austin-av.
*North side only.

HOUSE NUMBER SYSTEM IN CHICAGO.

The present house number system in Chicago was established by an ordinance passed June 22, 1908, and effective Sept. 1, 1909. This applied to all streets except those between the river, 12th street and the lake. Sept. 20, 1910, the city council passed an amendment to the ordinance making it applicable to the entire city. The change in business district went into effect April 1, 1911. The system is laid out on two base lines, State street dividing the east and west streets and Madison street the north and south streets. Numbers are assigned on the basis of 800 to the mile or 100 to the prevailing block of 660 feet or one-eighth of a mile.

CHICAGO WARDS AND ALDERMEN.

Number of, since 1837.

Year.	Wards.	Ald.	Year.	Wards.	Ald.
1837-1838....	6	10	1876-1888....	18	36
1839-1846....	6	12	1888-1889....	24	48
1847-1856....	9	18	1889-1901....	34	68
1857-1862....	10	20	1901-1920....	35	70
1863-1869....	16	32	1921.....	50	50
1869-1875....	20	40			

CHICAGO AT A GLANCE.

Fort Dearborn established.....1803
Fort Dearborn massacre.....Aug. 15, 1812
Chicago surveyed and platted.....1830
Cook county organized.....1831
Town of Chicago incorporated...August, 1833
City of Chicago incorporated....March 4, 1837
First election held.....March 31, 1837
First money panic.....1837
First railroad opened.....1848
Cholera epidemic.....1854
Second money panic.....1857
Great fire (loss $200,000,000).Oct. 8-9, 1871
Third financial panic.....1873
City incorporated under general law.....April 23, 1875
Savings bank crash.....1877
World's Fair held.....1893
Centennial celebrated.....Sept. 26-30, 1903
Iroquois theater fire.....Dec. 30, 1903
Eastland disaster.....July 24, 1915
Race riots.....July 27-Aug. 2, 1919
Population, 1920—2,701,705.
Appropriations, all purposes (1921)—$132,315,842.32.
Area in square miles—200.37.
Assessed valuation, total all property (1920)—$1,654,814,838.
Assets, fixed (1920)—$54,856,041.04.
Asylums—127.
Banks, national and state, in Chicago and suburbs—201.
Boulevards, mileage of—84.
Buildings erected in 1920—3,745; cost, $79,102,650.
Cemeteries, number of—61.
Churches, chapels and missions—1,200.
Clearings by associated banks (1920)—$32,669,233,535.
Debt gross funded (1920)—$51,466,100.
Dispensaries—22.
Elevation—Above sea level, 600 feet; above Lake Michigan, 19 feet.
Employes on city pay rolls (1920)—31,514.
Expense, municipal (1920)—$114,159,313.41.
Exports, direct (1921)—$21,223,447.
Firemen, number of, including officers—2,326.
Fire alarm boxes—2,147.
Fireboats—6.
Fire engines—126.
Fire engine companies—126.
Fire hook and ladder companies—34.
Hospitals—84.
Imports of merchandise (1921)—$55,279,777.
Internal revenue collected in Chicago district (1920)—$411,033,738.50.
Latitude—N. 41 deg. 53 min. 6 sec.
Length of city, north to south, miles—26.
Libraries—27.
Lights, street, in service—66,217.
Longitude—87 deg. 38 min. 1 sec. west.
Mail carriers (1921)—2,398.
Mail, pieces of, handled, fiscal year (1921)—2,391,329,532.
Manufactures in 1919, value of product—$3,658,740,000.
Medical schools—29.
Newspapers and periodicals—820.
Parks, area of public, in acres—3,949.
Police force, all branches—5,152.
Postal receipts, year ending June 30, 1921—$42,232,450.
Postal savings banks depositors (1921)—16,405.
Pupils enrolled in public schools (1921)—410,768.
Railroads (divisions not included) entering Chicago—27.
Revenue, municipal (1920)—$94,193,270.84.
Schools, public, number of—288.
Street, longest (Western avenue), miles—23½.
Street railway mileage—1,350.
Streets and alleys, total mileage—4,824.
Teachers in public schools, number of—9,720.
Tonnage of vessels cleared (1920)—10,499,807.
Value (actual) of real estate and personal property (1921)—$3,193,386,273.
Width of city, east to west—9 miles.
Workers, gainful (1920)—2,626,547.

RATES OF FARE FOR TAXICABS.

Fixed by Chicago city ordinances. Sightseeing cars and autobuses having a capacity of eight persons or more not included.

I. Rates by Distance.

For first half-mile (or fraction thereof) for one person.....40 cents
For each succeeding quarter-mile (or fraction thereof).....10 cents
For each additional person for the whole journey.....25 cents
For each four minutes of waiting (or fraction thereof).....10 cents

Waiting time shall include (a) the time during which the taxicab is not in motion, beginning ten minutes after call time at the place to which it has been called; (b) the time consumed by unavoidable delay at street crossings or bridges, and (c) the time consumed while standing at the direction of the passenger.

No charge shall be made (a) for time lost for inefficiency of the taxicab or its operator, or (b) for time consumed by the premature arrival in response to a call.

II. Hour Rates.

For trip of two miles or more.

Car seating two persons, $2.50; minimum charge for trip, $1.
Seating three to five persons, $3.50; minimum charge for trip, $1.50.
Seating more than five persons, $4.50; minimum charge for trip, $2.

Where the trip is for two miles or more and the passenger at the time of hiring any such vehicle expressly elects, as such passenger may do, to pay therefor by the hour, the operator in charge of such vehicle shall supply the passenger with a card upon which shall appear the name of the owner, the name and license number of the operator and the exact time of the hiring; and the charge for such service, in the absence of such express agreement, shall not exceed the rates prescribed above as the "hour rate."

The rate of fare to be asked or demanded for such vehicles shall be determined in accordance with the time which the vehicle is in use by the passenger or passengers engaging the same.

In determining the seating capacity of any such vehicle neither the operator's seat nor any portion thereof shall be computed, but the said capacity shall be determined by the number of persons which can be accommodated in the interior or tonneau of such vehicle.

No charge shall be made for the time consumed in responding to a call or in returning to the place from which such vehicle is called.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any public automobile, autocar or other similar vehicle shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle, without extra charge therefor, his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed fifty pounds. A fee of 20 cents may be charged for conveying a trunk.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article of baggage or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the operator of such vehicle shall, upon discovery of such package, baggage or goods, forthwith deliver the same to the vehicle bureau, department of police.

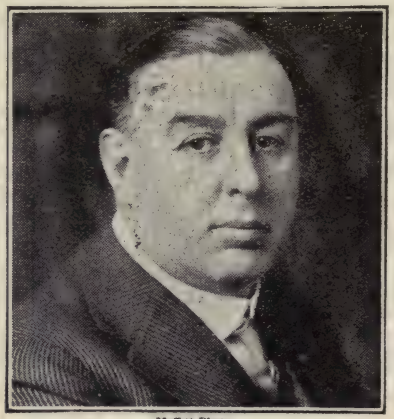
CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.

Moffett Photo.
S. A. ETTELSON,
Corporation Counsel.

Walinger Photo.
AGE ZYLSTRA,
City Collector.

Matzene Photo.
JAMES T. IGOE,
City Clerk.

HARRY OLSON,
C. J. Municipal Court.



Moffett Photo.
WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Morrison Photo.
M. J. FAHERTY,
Pres. Bd. Local Imp.

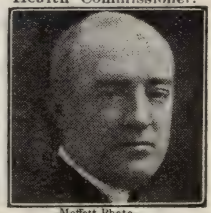
Moffett Photo.
CHAS. FITZMORRIS,
Chief of Police.

Daily News Photo.
DR. JOHN D. ROBERTSON,
Health Commissioner.

Walinger Photo.
WILLIAM H. REID,
Public Service Comm'r.

Matzene Photo.
CLAYTON F. SMITH,
City Treasurer.

Moffett Photo.
WM. G. KEITH,
Com. Gas and Elec.



Moffett Photo.
GEO. F. HARDING,
Comptroller.

Daily News Photo.
THOMAS O'CONNOR,
Fire Marshal.

Keehne Photo.
CHARLES R. FRANCIS,
Comm'r Public Works.

W. J. McCOURT,
Supt. Water Bureau.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.

Heads of departments, assistants, chief clerks and other employes. Their offices unless otherwise specified are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Room 507 city hall. Hours 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Mayor—William Hale Thompson, R.
Private Secretary—John M. Kelly, R.
Duties—The mayor presides over meetings of the city council, approves or vetoes the acts of that body, appoints all nonelective city officials, sees that all the laws and ordinances are faithfully executed, issues and revokes licenses and exercises a general supervision over all the various subordinate departments of the city government.

THE CITY COUNCIL (1921-1922).

Presiding Officer—Mayor William Hale Thompson.
City Clerk—James T. Igoe, D.
Chief Clerk—Edward J. Padden.
Sergeant at Arms—William F. Harrah.
Asst. Sergeant at Arms—John Twohig.

Ward. *Aldermen.*
1. John J. Coughlin.....17 N. LaSalle-st.
Michael Kenna.....307 S. Clark-st.
2. Robert R. Jackson.....3300 S. State-st.
Louis B. Anderson..508, 184 W. Wash.-st.
3. U. S. Schwartz.....906, 6 N. Clark-st.
John H. Johntry.....4503 Oakenwald-av.
4. John A. Richert.....2603 S. Halsted-st.
Timothy A. Hogan.....3023 Throop-st.
5. Robert J. Mulcahy.....3367 Archer-av.
Jos. B. McDonough.....538 W. 37th-st.
6. Chas. S. Eaton.....500, 35 N. Dearborn-st.
7. Guy Guernsey.....1515 Harris Trust bldg.
8. Martin S. Furman...8745 Commercial-av.
Ross A. Woodhull.....9117 Commercial-av.
9. Sheldon W. Govier...11350 Forrestville-av.
Guy Madderom.....11030 S. Michigan-av.
10. James McNichols.....1322 Washburne-av.
11. Leonard Rutkowski.....1727 W. 18th-st.
Dennis A. Horan.....1914 S. Ashland-av.
12. Joseph Cepak.....2604 W. 21st-pl.
Anton J. Cermak.....3347 W. 26th-st.
13. John G. Horne.....3230 W. Madison-st.
Samuel O. Shaffer..3916 W. Van Buren-st.
14. Joseph H. Smith.....2342 W. Superior-st.
Geo. M. Maypole.....3523 Fulton-st.
15. Oscar H. Olsen...1905 City Hall Sq. bldg.
Edward J. Kaindl.....2600 W. Chicago-av.
16. John A. Piotrowski....1459 Blackhawk-st.
John Czekala.....1839 Evergreen-av.
17. S. S. Wakowiak....1317, 139 N. Clark-st.
Thomas P. Devereux....751 N. Racine-av.
18. Maurice F. Kavanagh..666 W. Madison-st.
John J. Touhy.....1339 W. Adams-st.
19. James B. Bowler.....631 S. Ashland-blvd.
John Powers.....1284 Macalister-pl.
20. Matt. Franz.....1700 S. Halsted-st.
Henry L. Fick.....559 W. Roosevelt-rd.
21. Chas. J. Agnew.....40 E. Elm-st.
Dorsey R. Crowe.....755 N. Dearborn-st.
22. Leo C. Klein.....1426 Mohawk-st.
Arthur F. Albert.....1700 N. Halsted-st.
23. Walter P. Steffen.....3153 Hudson-av.
Thos. O. Wallace.....846 Center-st.
24. John Haderlein.....1917 Barry-av.
Leo M. Brieske.....3037 Lincoln-av.
25. Frank J. Link.....430 Orleans-st.
E. I. Frankhauser..522 1st Nat'l. Bk. bldg.
26. Thos. R. Caspers.....1770 Cullom-av.
Chas. G. Hendricks..1201, 69 W. Wash.-st.
27. Christ A. Jensen.....4226 N. Sawyer-av.
Edward R. Armitage.....5826 Berenice-av.
28. Max Adamowski.....2812 Fullerton-av.
Henry Schlegel.....2930 Lyndale-st.
29. Thomas F. Byrne.....6743 S. Irving-av.
James F. Kovarik...5022 S. Marshfield-av.
30. Wm. R. O'Toole.....1048 W. 55th-st.
Wm. J. Lynch.....509 W. 43d-pl.
Ward.
31. Terence F. Moran.....5634 S. Ada-st.
Scott M. Hogan.....912 Ashland blk.
32. John H. Lyle....300-4, 108 S. LaSalle-st.
Benjamin S. Wilson.....7240 Yale-av.
33. Albert O. Anderson....4323 Fullerton-av.
John P. Garner.....5615 W. Lake-st.
34. John Toman.....4141 W. 21st-pl.
Jos. O. Kostner...1404 Independence-blvd.
35. Thos. J. Lynch.....602 Ashland-blk.
John S. Clark.....4259 W. North-av.

Standing Committees—1921-1922.

Finance—Richert, L. B. Anderson, Schwartz, Guernsey, Woodhull, Cermak, Maypole, Powers, Crowe, Steffen, Armitage, Adamowski, Moran, Lyle, A. O. Anderson, Garner, Kostner, Clark.

Local Transportation—Schwartz, L. B. Anderson, T. A. Hogan, Mulcahy, Guernsey, Madderom, Shaffer, Smith, Olsen, Walkowiak, Bowler, Franz, Wallace, Link, Jensen, Byrne, W. J. Lynch, Garner, Toman, T. J. Lynch.

Railroads, Industries and Compensation—Cermak, L. B. Anderson, Schwartz, McDonough, Eaton, Guernsey, McNichols, Horan, Horne, Smith, Olsen, Walkowiak, Touhy, Bowler, Franz, Wallace, Haderlein, Link, Caspers, Armitage, Byrne, O'Toole, S. M. Hogan, Kostner, Clark.

Gas, Oil and Electric Light—T. J. Lynch, Jackson, T. A. Hogan, Furman, Madderom, McNichols, Horan, Cepak, Horne, Kaindl, Walkowiak, Bowler, Haderlein, Link, Armitage, Adamowski, O'Toole, Moran, Toman.

Judiciary—Olsen, Coughlin, Jackson, Schwartz, T. A. Hogan, Guernsey, Woodhull, Govier, Rutkowski, Maypole, Walkowiak, Powers, Agnew, Stephen, Brieske, Frankhauser, S. M. Hogan, Lyle, A. O. Anderson.

Buildings and Zoning—O'Toole, Jackson, Johntry, T. A. Hogan, Mulcahy, Madderom, McNichols, Cepak, Shaffer, Smith, Kaindl, Piotrowski, Kavanagh, Powers, Fick, Klein, Adamowski, Kovarik, S. M. Hogan.

Schools, Fire and Civil Service—Armitage, Coughlin, Jackson, Madderom, Horan, Shaffer, Kaindl, Piotrowski, Devereux, Kavanagh, Fick, Albert, Hendricks, Schlegel, O'Toole, S. M. Hogan, A. O. Anderson, Kostner.

Harbors, Wharves and Bridges—Woodhull, Kenna, Rutkowski, Shaffer, Smith, Piotrowski, Powers, Agnew, Albert, Wallace, Haderlein, Caspers, Jensen, Lyle, Garner.

Public Health—Garner, Kenna, Jackson, Johntry, Furman, Rutkowski, Cermak, Horne, Czekala, Devereux, Kavanagh, Brieske, T. J. Lynch, Frankhauser, Caspers, Moran, Wilson.

Track Elevation—Maypole, Coughlin, Mulcahy, Furman, Govier, McNichols, Horan, Cermak, Devereux, Touhy, Fick, Crowe, Klein, Hendricks, Jensen, Kovarik, W. J. Lynch, Moran, Kostner.

Police and Municipal Courts—Steffen, Kenna, Johntry, McDonough, Eaton, Woodhull, Maypole, Rutkowski, Cepak, Horne, Czekala, Franz, Agnew, Frankhauser, Hendricks, Schlegel, Byrne, Wilson, A. O. Anderson.

Streets and Alleys—Toman, Coughlin, T. A. Hogan, Mulcahy, Govier, Rutkowski, Cepak, Czekala, Devereux, Kavanagh, Powers, Fick, Agnew, Klein, Jensen, Adamowski, Kovarik, W. J. Lynch, Moran.

High Costs and High Rents—Govier, Mulcahy, Furman, Kaindl, Czekala, Devereux, Touhy, Albert, Steffen, Brieske, Caspers, Schlegel, Kovarik, S. M. Hogan.

Public Markets—Kavanagh, Furman, McNichols, Walkowiak, Bowler, Franz, Albert, Brieske, Hendricks, Jensen, Schlegel, Kovarik, Lyle, A. O. Anderson, Clark.

Municipal Institutions and City Hall—Shaffer, Johntry, McDonough, Touhy, Fick, Crowe,

Haderlein, Hendricks, Schlegel, Byrne, W. J. Lynch, Wilson, Toman, T. J. Lynch.
Efficiency, Economy and Rehabilitation—Eaton, Richert, Olsen, Klein, Steffen, Frankhauser, Caspers, Wilson, Garner, Clark.
License—Piotrowski, Coughlin, Richert, Govier, Horan, Kaindl, Czekala, Franz, Klein, Wallace, Toman.
Redistricting—Byrne, Kenna, Richert, Eaton, Madderom, Cermak, Horne, Smith, Olsen, Bowler, Agnew, Wallace, Link, Armitage, W. J. Lynch, Lyle, Clark.
Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches—McDonough, Kenna, L. B. Anderson, Johntry, Cepak, Piotrowski, Touhy, Albert, Haderlein, Brieske, O'Toole.
Gas Litigation—Guernsey, L. B. Anderson, Schwartz, Richert, McDonough, Eaton, Woodhull, Crowe, Frankhauser, Kostner, T. J. Lynch.
Aviation—Link, Maypole, Crowe, Adamowski, Wilson.
Committees and Rules—Schwartz (alternate Guernsey), Cermak (alternate Woodhull), Bowler (alternate Fick), Armitage (alternate Adamowski), O'Toole (alternate S. M. Hogan).

Meetings.

Regular meetings of the city council are held every Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, unless otherwise ordered at a regular meeting. Special meetings may be held at any time, on call of the mayor or any three or more aldermen; such call shall be in writing, duly signed, and shall be presented to the clerk, who shall proceed immediately to prepare notices of the same and shall cause them to be served on members of the council at least twenty-four hours prior to the day and hour set for the special meeting except for special meetings called on account of death of a member of the council or in an extreme emergency; such notices shall describe, in brief, the nature or objects of the call.

Organization of the Council.

For the purpose of facilitating the adoption of rules for the succeeding council, and to effect and recommend a nonpartisan organization thereof, the following shall be the procedure: On the second Tuesday in March of each year the members of the council shall convene as a committee of the whole for the selection of a committee on committees and rules. The committee on committees and rules shall consist of five members, one to be chosen from each of the districts following, by a majority of the aldermen therein present and voting:

District 1 .....Wards 1 to 7, inclusive
District 2 .....Wards 8 to 14, inclusive
District 3 .....Wards 15 to 21, inclusive
District 4 .....Wards 22 to 28, inclusive
District 5 .....Wards 29 to 35, inclusive

The members shall vote by roll call of their respective districts.

In the event that in any district no candidate shall receive a majority after five roll call ballots have been taken, then the selection for such district shall be made by all the members of the council present and voting, and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be chosen to represent such district.

The committee on committees and rules shall prepare the rules and plan of organization, select the chairmen and members of the various committees, and report at the first regular meeting of the succeeding city council.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor, south end.

City Clerk—James T. Igoe, D.
Chief Clerk to City Clerk—Edward J. Padden.
Duties—The city clerk keeps the corporate seal of the city and all city council documents. He attends the meetings of the council and keeps the journal of its proceedings. Most of the city licenses are issued through his office. He is secretary of the board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund. The city clerk also issues hunters' licenses.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

City hall, second floor.
Hours—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; open to public 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

City Treasurer—Clayton F. Smith, D.
Assistant—Joseph Rushkewicz.
Chief Clerk—Albert J. Keefe.
Chief Cashier—J. C. Smith.
Duties—The city treasurer is an elective, charter officer of the city of Chicago; he is also school treasurer of the city of Chicago; treasurer of the firemen's pension fund, public school teachers' pension and retirement fund, public school employes' pension fund, public library employes' pension fund, municipal pension fund of Chicago, and house of correction employes' pension fund. The treasurer receives all moneys belonging to the corporation, deposits the funds in bank, keeps separate accounts of each fund or appropriation. He is the custodian of the taxes, license fees and all other moneys and securities belonging to the various funds of which he is the treasurer. All disbursements of funds are made by the treasurer on warrants signed by officials who are designated by statute.
The legislature, by statutory enactments, requires the city treasurer to render reports at stated periods showing the condition of the treasury of the city and the balance of money in the treasury, and to make such additional reports as the city council from time to time shall require. For this reason and for the further purpose of supervising and limiting expenditures to the amounts appropriated by the city council for each object and purpose, the treasurer is by statute required to keep the accounts of all funds or appropriations and of the debits and credits pertaining thereto. The city's books and accounts must be kept open by the treasurer for inspection by the committee on finance and all members of the city council whenever information concerning the city's financial affairs is required.
As school treasurer he is required by the state school law to keep books and accounts concerning the financial affairs of the board of education, including a record of the revenues collected from taxation or received from the state common school fund, etc., and to make reports at stated periods concerning the state of the school treasury and the balance of money in that treasury at the time such reports are made. His books and accounts concerning school matters must be kept open for inspection by the members of the board of education whenever information concerning the financial affairs of the board of education is required. His bond at the present time is fixed at $2,000,000.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 501 city hall.

Comptroller—George F. Harding, R.
Deputy Comptroller—Louis E. Gosselin, D.
Chief Clerk—Roy J. Battis, R.
Duties—The comptroller is at the head of the department of finance, of which the treasurer and collector are also members. He is charged with a general supervision over all the officers of the city who take in or pay out city money. He is the fiscal agent of the city and as such has charge of deeds, mortgages, contracts, etc. He audits and settles claims, keeps a record of persons committed to the house of correction, with

fines, etc.; keeps books relating to appropriations, makes the annual estimates, signs warrants upon the city treasury, etc.

PAYMASTER'S DIVISION.
Room 503 city hall.

Paymaster—John L. Healy.
Duties—The city paymaster has immediate charge of paying the salaries of all city employes, including school teachers and public library employes.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
City hall, first floor, room 107.

City Collector—Age Zylstra, R.
Deputy City Collector and Cashier—Alexander C. Ramsay.
Duties—The city collector collects all license fees, fees for inspections and permits, compensation for franchises and vehicle tax; collects on special assessment warrants; transmits such payments to city treasurer daily, receipts for which are filed with the city comptroller.

CITY LAW DEPARTMENT.

Corporation Counsel.

Corporation counsel's office, fifth floor, city hall; telephone main 447.
Corporation Counsel—Samuel A. Ettelson.
Secretary to Corporation Counsel—Frederick C. Franke.
First Assistant Corporation Counsel—James W. Breen.
Assistants—Charles E. Bombough, C. W. Bidwell, H. Brouellet, B. A. Cronson, Henry T. Chace, Jr., Morton S. Cressy, Eugene H. Dupee, G. A. Dahlberg, Emanuel Eller, W. W. Smith, A. O. Erickson, Harvey C. Foster, George P. Foster, Roy S. Gaskill, A. O. Galvin, Leon Hornstein, S. Hamilton, Benton F. Kleeman, George Kandilik, T. F. Kuflewski, Charles E. Peace, Dan A. Roberts, Gilbert G. Ogden, Edward J. Smejkal, Harry Starr, J. Sullivan, H. A. Tiffany, O. W. Ulrich, Edward H. Wright.

City Attorney.
Room 602 city hall.

City Attorney—William H. Devenish.
Chief Assistant City Attorney—(Vacancy).
Trial Attorneys—Charles Ewarts, Henry J. Gibbs, Robert L. Campbell.
Assistant Trial Attorney—Jerry M. Brunfield.
Assistant City Attorney—Charles Holstrom.
Appellate Court Attorney—Robert H. Farrell.
Chief Investigator—William Stocker.

Prosecuting Attorney.
604 city hall.

Prosecuting Attorney—Louis P. Piquett, R.
Chief Assistant—Daniel Webster.
Assistants—Edward J. Lyons, Rupert Bippus, Harry W. Meneley, Charles Roloff, Francis Day, Edward H. Luebeck, Alex Freundlick, William Schulze, Alfred G. Neuffer, John Bugee, Henry E. Ayers, Lewis C. Ball, Ernest Kasischke.
Duties—The corporation counsel superintends and with the assistance of the prosecuting and city attorneys conducts all the law business of the city; draws the leases, deeds, and other papers connected with the finance department and all contracts for any of the other departments of the corporation; drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the city council or its committees and furnishes written legal opinions upon subjects submitted to him by the mayor or the city council or any department of the city government.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.
City hall, fourth floor.

City Engineer—Alex. Murdoch.
Assistant City Engineer—Charles F. Healey.
Chief Clerk—W. J. Roach.
Duties—The city engineer has charge of the construction, maintenance and operation of bridges, viaducts and waterworks and performs all such services for the commissioner of public works as require the skill and experience of a civil and mechanical engineer.

In Charge of Divisions.

Construction—J. J. Versluis.
Operation—Frank J. McDonough.
Water Pipe Extension—H. L. Lucas.
Repairs and Shops—Col. Henry A. Allen.
Designing—Maj. M. B. Reynolds.
Inspection and Testing—L. S. Marsh.

HARBOR BOARD.

Members of Board Ex Officio.

Commissioner of public works, chairman; city comptroller, city engineer, harbor master, superintendent bureau of compensation, chairman council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges, chairman council committee on compensation.
Duties—Members of the board serve without compensation other than their salaries as city officials. They have the management and control of all matters pertaining to the municipal pier in harbor district No. 1 and all other harbor utilities and appurtenances when they are ready to use. The board keeps books of accounts of such utilities and makes an annual financial report to the city council. It is required to promote the fullest use and development of the pier and other harbor utilities.
Superintendent of Piers—Hugo Krause, R.
Duties—The superintendent of piers is appointed under the rules of the civil service commission. He is under the supervision and control of the harbor board and performs such duties as the board may prescribe.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.
Room 613 city hall.

Commissioner—William H. Reid, R.
Secretary—P. G. Nix.

Bureau Supervisors.

Transportation—R. F. Kelker, Jr.
Telephone—A. V. Scheiber.
Gas and Electric—Charles S. Wren.
Duties—The department requires all public utilities under its control to comply with the provisions of their grants. It investigates such utilities and gathers information concerning them; receives, investigates and adjusts complaints regarding service, rates, products and other matters relating to the health, comfort, safety and convenience of the public, as affected by such utilities; conducts tests of gas and electric meters and makes reports to the city council. The supervisor of transportation handles all matters relating to service and rates of street car lines, surface and elevated, and all transportation complaints. The supervisor of the gas bureau handles the testing of gas meters and matters relating to the gas service, rates and enforcement of laws. The supervisor of the telephone bureau looks after all matters relating to the telephone service and rates. The supervisor of the electric bureau looks after the electric light and power service. The supervisor of the engineering bureau makes certain property valuations and prepares maps, charts, utility statistics and engineering data for the other bureaus.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING ENGINEERS—CHICAGO TRACTION.
105 South LaSalle street

Secretary—Lucius H. Davidson.
Auditor—C. G. Snyder.

Board No. 1.

Chairman—Bion J. Arnold.
Representing City of Chicago—F. L. R. Francisco.

Representing Chicago City Railway Company and Southern Street Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.
Representing Chicago Railways Company—John Z. Murphy.

Board No. 2.

Chairman—Bion J. Arnold.
Representing City of Chicago—F. L. R. Francisco.
Representing Calumet & South Chicago Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.

BUREAU OF WATER.
City hall, first floor.

Superintendent—William J. McCourt.
Chief Clerk—William J. H. Schultz.
Head Accountant—James J. Dunn.
Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.
Chief Water Assessor—C. W. Idarius.
Field Assessor in Charge—J. J. Ward.
Duties—The superintendent of water has special charge of the assessment and collection of water rates.

BUREAU OF STREETS.
Room 408 city hall.

Superintendent—Thomas H. Byrne.
First Assistant Superintendent—Philip Q. Rohm.
Second Assistant Superintendent—W. J. Galligan.
Third Assistant Superintendent—Otto Cederwall.
Duties—The superintendent of streets performs such duties as are required of him by the commissioner of public works or the ordinances of the city. He has special charge of the streets, sidewalks and public ways of the city and of the improvement and repair thereof, except where such repair or improvement is to be paid for by special assessment. The first assistant superintendent performs such duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public works, the superintendent of streets or the city ordinances, and acts as superintendent in the latter's absence. The second assistant superintendent has charge of the cleaning of the streets and alleys of the city, including the removal and disposition of garbage, litter, dirt, ashes, offal and other materials. He also sees that the ordinances relating to garbage, etc., are enforced and that violations thereof are reported for prosecution. The third assistant has charge of the improvement and repairs of the streets and alleys, except where such repairs or improvements are to be paid for by special assessment.

BUREAU OF SEWERS.
Room 409 city hall.

Superintendent—George E. McGrath.
Engineer in Charge—William R. Matthews.
Inspector in Charge—Edward J. Hayes.
Principal Clerk—Ed Cullerton, Jr.
Duties—The superintendent has charge of the maintenance of sewers, including cleaning and repairing; issuance of permits for all connections; approves plans for all new sewers and gives final inspection and approval.

BUREAU OF MAPS.
Room 410 city hall.

Superintendent—John D. Riley, D.
Duties—Has special charge of city maps and plats and all matters pertaining to street numbering, and is examiner of subdivisions.

BUREAU OF COMPENSATION.
Room V-15 city hall.

Superintendent—Herman J. Haenisch.
Duties—Shall, under the direction of the commissioner of public works, have charge of and receive all applications for permits to use streets and alleys, or public grounds, or any space beneath the same; shall attend to all matters connected with the issuance of such permits; also act in an advisory capacity to the committees on compensation, local industries, railway terminals and streets and alleys of the city council. The superintendent is ex officio member of the Chicago harbor board, which has supervision of the municipal pier, and acts as secretary of that body.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.
Room 207 city hall, south end.

Members—Michael J. Faherty, president; David W. Clark, vice-president; L. Withall, assistant secretary; Oscar Wolff, Irene Mantonya; Edward J. Glackin, secretary and superintendent of special assessments.
Engineer Board of Local Improvements—Cicero D. Hill.
Chief Engineer of Streets—Julius G. Gabelman.
Superintendent of Sidewalks—N. E. Murray.
Chief Clerk—T. Sullivan.
Duties—Making local improvements by special assessments in accordance with the local improvement act.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.
Room 614 city hall.

Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—William G. Keith, R.
Deputy Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—Henry Nixon.
Superintendent of Construction—Harry Leser.
Chief Electrical Inspector—Victor H. Tousley.
Electrical Engineer in Charge—J. C. Hall.
Electrical Operating Engineer—F. H. Snyder.
Chief Operator Fire Alarm Telegraph—Frank W. Swenie.
Chief Police Operator—B. E. Thompson.
Chief Electrical Repairs—Frank McCague.
Chief of Fire Alarm Wires—Michael Hanley.
Supervisor of Electrical Mechanics—Daniel F. Cleary.
Chief Clerk—John E. Bradley.
Duties—The commissioner of gas and electricity has charge of the construction, operation and maintenance of the municipal street lighting system, the fire alarm and police signal systems, the inspection of all electrical installations, the registration of electricians and the examination of moving picture operators.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Room 406 city hall.

Commissioner—Charles R. Francis, R.
Deputy Commissioner—William Burkhardt, R.
Duties—The commissioner of public works is the head of the department of public works, which embraces the bureaus of engineering, streets, sewers, water, maps and plats, compensation, architecture, city hall, rivers and harbors, waste disposal, parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches. He is also chairman of the harbor board, which has jurisdiction over the municipal pier. The commissioner of public works has special charge and superintendence, subject to the ordinances of the city, of all streets, alleys, highways, walks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public places, public landings, public grounds, markets and market places and public buildings belonging to the city; of all works for the deepening and widening or dredging of the Chicago river and its branches, and of the harbor of said city; of all sewers and works pertaining thereto; and of the waterworks and collection of water rates and fees for the use of water or for permits issued in connection with the waterworks system, and of all sewerage permits and licenses; the awarding and execution of all contracts for any work or public improvement not

done by special assessment, and the letting of all contracts for coal for use of any department of the city.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

Suite 1008 city hall.

Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers.

President—Philip M. Gieseler.
First Vice-President—Frank A. West.
Second Vice-President—Edward F. Moore.
Chief License Inspector—Henry G. McMahon.

Duties—The board of examiners of stationary engineers is appointed by the mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines and experienced in their operation. The board examines applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders and issues to such applicants as are found qualified proper certificates; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from date. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of $2 and for a boiler tender's or water tender's license by a fee of $1. Applicants are required to pass by a percentage of 70 or more.

Board of Examiners of Plumbers.

Chairman (ex officio)—Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health.
Master Plumber—Charles K. Todd.
Journeyman Plumber—William W. Petrie.

Board of Examiners of Mason Contractors.

Chairman—William P. Crowe.
Vice-Chairman—Charles C. Stewart.

Duties—This board examines applicants as to their practical knowledge of masonry construction and if satisfied as to competency issues license. License expires one year from date of issuance. Original license, $50; renewal, $25.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Room 702 city hall.

Commissioner—Charles Bostrom, R.
Deputy Commissioner—Robert Knight.
Secretary—Peter C. Hoey.

Duties—The building commissioner sees to it that new buildings are put up in accordance with the city ordinances, that old existing buildings are brought into compliance with the revised building ordinances, that fire escapes are provided where needed, that unsafe structures are demolished or repaired, that safe exits are provided in halls, theaters and all other places of amusement; has charge of the inspection of buildings, theaters and signboards and the semi-annual inspection of all the elevators in Chicago.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

City hall, floor 3½.

Business Agent—James Rea, R.

Duties—The business agent buys all supplies for all city departments.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Room 1005 city hall.

City Statistician—John B. Strasburger, R.

Duties—The bureau of statistics being in the department of the mayor, the city statistician does whatever work may be assigned him from the mayor's office, and he supplies data on municipal subjects to the aldermen and heads of departments whenever such are required of him. And he renders like service to the general public upon call or letter received from any person residing in Chicago or elsewhere.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Room 1005 city hall.

Municipal Reference Librarian—Frederick Rex.

Duties—The function of the municipal reference library is to provide, arrange and render available for the use of the members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and municipal department and bureau heads, public reports and other data bearing upon the legislative and administrative projects before them. All laws and ordinances of other cities or states bearing upon the questions before the city council are secured and this material is analyzed, indexed and prepared so that it will be readily at hand. The library keeps on file material of a local character bearing on local questions and collects and compiles statistical information relating to the activities of all branches of the municipal government. All reports printed or published by the different governing bodies in the city of Chicago or any of the departments or bureaus of the municipal government are kept on file. The library possesses one of the most complete collections of the charters and ordinances of domestic and foreign cities extant in the United States. A large number of municipal journals and magazines are received and an index is made of all ordinances pending before the city council of Chicago and other cities. If any information desired is not on file an effort is always made to secure it as promptly as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

City hall, seventh floor.

Commissioner of Health—John Dill Robertson, M. D.
Assistant Commissioner—G. Koehler, M. D.
Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.
Office Secretary—S. F. Manning.
Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard, M. D.
Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—Heman Spalding, M. D.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—N. G. Short, M. D.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—H. O. Jones, M. D.
Epidemologist in Charge—H. N. Bundesen, M. D.
Acting Chief Bureau of Sanitation—E. Vernon Hill, M. D.
Assistant Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Thomas J. Claffy.
Sanitary Inspector in Charge—John M. Murphy, M. D.
Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—James P. Kilcourse.
Chief Bureau of Hospitals—L. A. Stone, M. D.
Director of Laboratory—F. O. Tonney, M. D.
City Physician—W. J. Pollock, M. D.
Deputy Inspector in Charge of Smoke Abatement Division—Frank A. Chambers.

Duties—The commissioner of health and his assistants enforce state laws and city ordinances relating to sanitation and cause all nuisances to be promptly abated. They keep records of deaths and other vital statistics, investigate all cases of contagious diseases and take all necessary steps to prevent their spread, such as providing for vaccination, disinfection, etc. The city physician attends to all cases in the police stations requiring medical attention.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—Fifth floor city hall, north end.
General Superintendent—Charles C. Fitzmorris.
Secretary to General Superintendent—Lieut. Martin E. Mullen.
Deputy Superintendent—John H. Alcock.
Secretary Police Department—Si Mayer (tenth floor, north end).
Chief Clerk—Phil McKenna (tenth floor, north end).

Drillmaster—John Bauder, 180 North LaSalle street.
Chief of Detectives—Michael Hughes.
Custodian—Joseph Capp (vault floor, south end).
Captains—Max Nootbaar, Thomas P. Coughlin, Patrick J. Lavin, Thomas H. Costello, Joseph Smith, P. J. Harding, James Madden, John E. Ptacek, John D. McCarthy, Matthew Zimmer, Max L. Danner, James O'Toole, James Gleason, J. C. Mullins, Michael J. Gallery, William F. Russell, James P. Allman, Wesley H. Westbrook, P. J. Gallery, Morgan A. Collins, John L. Hogan, Fred Gurney, Patrick Kelliher, Charles Atkinson, John J. Naughton, Martin E. Mullen, John B. Enright, Patrick J. McCauley, Martin J. O'Malley, Thomas J. Pilkington.
Duties—The police department is charged with preserving order, peace and quiet and enforcing the laws and ordinances throughout the city. Police officers have the power to make arrests and to serve warrants. They are required to assist firemen in saving property, in giving alarms of fire and in keeping the streets in the vicinity of burning buildings clear. They are also required to take notice of all obstructions and defects in the streets, nuisances, etc.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

California avenue, near 26th street.

Superintendent—Joseph Siman, R.
Deputy Superintendent—P. J. O'Connell.
House of Correction Inspectors—Frederick E. Erickson, chairman; G. W. Halleman, secretary; George T. Moxley.
Duties—The superintendent has charge of the house of correction under the supervision and direction of the board of inspectors, enforces order and discipline, receives prisoners and discharges them on order or on expiration of sentence.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—105 city hall.
Fire Marshal—Thomas O'Connor.
First Assistant Fire Marshal and Department Inspector—Edward J. Buckley.
Second Assistant Fire Marshal and Chief of Fire Prevention Bureau—John C. McDonnell.
Third Assistant Fire Marshal—Arthur R. Seyferlich.
Fourth Assistant Fire Marshal—Jeremiah J. McAuliffe.
Fifth Assistant Fire Marshal—Patrick J. Egan and Michael J. Corrigan.
Sixth Assistant Fire Marshal—James J. Costin, and John Smith.
Business Manager—John F. Cullerton.
Department Attorney—Ernest High.
Office Secretary—William J. Short.
Drillmaster—Battalion Chief Daniel J. Carmody.
Battalion Chiefs—1st, Andrew Gilpin and William Dillon; 2d, David J. Mahoney and Oscar F. Malmberg; 3d, Frank Grady and Charles Berkery; 4th, John Smith and James Crapo; 5th, Joseph L. Kenyon and John J. Costello; 6th, Patrick Rogers and Francis Byrnes; 7th, George H. McAllister and David Moon; 8th, Frank Oswald and John P. Stahl; 9th, Frank Conway and Benjamin O'Connor; 10th, Thomas Kenny and Henry Wendt; 11th, M. S. Kerwin and Anthony McDonald; 12th, James Ward and Andrew Gillespie; 13th, Thomas J. Reynolds and Richard Thomasius; 14th, Charles M. Heaney and William H. Miller; 15th, Edward F. McGurn and John Touhey; 16th, Eugene Sweeney and John J. Evans.
Auxiliary Battalion Chiefs—Charles Persons, Richard Thomasius, Francis Byrnes, Daniel Moore, Andrew Gillespie.
Superintendent Insurance Patrol—E. T. Shepherd, 163 West Monroe street.
Duties—The fire marshal has sole and absolute control over all persons connected with the fire department and has the custody of the equipment and other property of the department. The fire inspector investigates the causes of fires and keeps a record of same. The secretary keeps all books and papers of the department and delivers to the city council and other departments the written communications of the fire marshal.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

Headquarters—Room 603 city hall.
Chief of Bureau—John C. McDonnell.
Fire Prevention Engineer in Charge—John Plant.
Chief Clerk—T. J. Sullivan.
Duties—The chief of fire prevention and public safety shall have the power and it shall be his duty to enforce the provisions of all ordinances of the city of Chicago which may tend to prevent the starting or spreading of fires or disastrous results in case of fires.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Room 610 city hall.

Commissioners—Charles E. Frazier, R., president; Joseph P. Geary, D.; Carlos B. Ames, R.
Secretary and Chief Examiner—Harry E. Wallace.
Counsel—Hervey V. Foster.
Duties—The commissioners classify offices and places in the city service, fix standards of duties, salaries and tests, examine applicants for employment in such offices and places, certify to the heads of departments as required the names of those standing highest on the list of eligibles, investigate charges against employes in the classified service, remove employes for cause and check payments. Two weeks' notice by advertisement of the time and place of holding examinations is given.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

Room 308 city hall.

Commissioners (appointed by county court from major political parties)—Geo. H. Williams, R., chairman; William H. Stuart, D., secretary; Harry W. Starr.
Chief Clerk—George F. Lohman.
Attorney—Anton T. Zeman.
Duties—The commissioners conduct all regular, special and primary elections within Chicago, town of Cicero and village of Summit; determine precinct boundaries, select polling places, appoint the judges and clerks, furnish booths, ballot boxes, ballots, poll books, tally sheets and all other necessary paraphernalia with which to properly conduct elections.

OIL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Room 1013 city hall.

Oil Inspector—Hugh Norris, R.

CITY ARCHITECT.

Room 1012 city hall.

City Architect—Charles W. Kallal.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Vault floor, city hall.

Inspector Weights and Measures—William Stocker, R.
Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS, STEAM AND COOLING PLANTS.

Room 111 city hall.

Chief Inspector—George E. Nye.

SALARIES OF CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES (1921).

The following list includes the more important offices and positions in the classified service except those in the educational department, which will be found elsewhere in this volume. The salaries are those fixed by the appropriation bill for 1921 and are yearly if not otherwise specified:

Mayor's Office.

Mayor	$18,000
Secretary	5,500
Clerk	2,580
Stenographer	2,220

Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Reference Library.

Chief of division	$3,200
Library assistant	1,320

City Council.

Aldermen, each	$5,000
Secretaries	1,500
Finance committee—Secretary	4,620
Chairman	4,000
Examiner in charge	5,300
Expert on system, 1 at	4,000
Efficiency examiners, 2 at	3,600
Efficiency examiner, 1 at	2,760
Efficiency examiner, 1 at	2,940
Accounting investigator	2,340
Secretary transportation committee	3,000

City Clerk.

City clerk	$8,000
Chief clerk	5,400
Reading clerk	3,060
Clerks	$1,380 to 2,580
Council secretary, 1 at	3,060
Council secretaries, 2 at	2,940
Sergeant at arms	900
Janitor council chamber	1,800

Law Department.

Corporation counsel	$10,000
1st assistant	8,000
2d assistant	8,000
Assistants, 2 at	7,500
Assistant, 1 at	6,000
Assistants, 5 at	5,000
Assistants, 3 at	4,500
Assistants, 5 at	4,000
Assistant, 1 at	3,000
Assistant, 1 at	2,400
Assistants, 2 at	2,000
Sec. corp. counsel	3,500
Law clerk	3,000
Attorney civil service commission, 1	4,000
Local imp. atty., 1 at	6,000
Local imp. atty., 1 at	5,000
Local imp. atty., 1 at	4,000
Local imp. atty., 2 at	3,000
Water dept. attorney	2,500
Clerks	$1,320 to 3,000
Prosecuting attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	3,250
Assistants, 2 at	3,000
Assistants, 11 at	2,000
Docket clerk	1,920
City attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	4,500
Trial attorneys, 3 at	3,000
Asst. trial attorney	2,500
Asst. trial attorney	2,400
Appellate court atty.	3,000
Asst. city atty., 1 at	1,800
Asst. city atty., 1 at	3,500
Chief law clerk	3,000
Chief investigator	3,000
Investigators, $1,320 to	1,620
Clerks	$1,000 to 2,640

Department of Finance.

Comptroller	$10,000
Deputy and city aud.	6,200
Chief clerk	3,800
Accountant, 1 at	4,500
Accountant, 1 at	3,600
Paymaster	$3,780
Teller	2,700
Chief auditor	3,780
Expert accountant	4,500
Expert accountant	3,600
Tellers	$2,460 to 2,820
Real est. agent	4,080
Efficiency engineer	3,600
Clerks	$1,260 to 2,580
City treasurer	10,000
Assistant treasurer	5,300
Chief clerk	5,000
Chief cashier	5,000
Cashier	3,300
Cashiers, 2 at	2,820
City collector	6,000
Deputy city collector	3,900

*Election Commissioners.**

Attorney for board	$5,000
Chief investigator	2,740
Chief auditor	2,860
Ballot expert	2,860
Custodian of files	2,860

*Paid by county. See county salaries.

Civil Service Commission.

President	$7,500
Commissioners, 2 at	5,000
Chief examiner	4,500
Examiners	$1,980 to 2,940

Department of Supplies.

Business agent	$6,000
Assistant	3,300
Head buyer	3,180
Head clerk	2,700

Department of Police.

Superintendent	$8,000
Deputy superintendent	6,000
Secretary to general superintendent	3,180
Department secretary	4,620
Department inspector	4,000
Drillmaster	3,000
Custodian	2,580
Censors	$1,860 to 2,220
Subordinate officers—	
Captains, 27 at	3,500
Lieutenants, 84 at	2,700
Sergeants, 321 at	2,400
Patrolmen and policewomen—	
First year, 3d grade	1,640
Second year, 2d grade	1,760
After 2d yr., 1st grade	2,000
Policewomen, 26 at	1,640
Policewomen, 4 at	1,280
Detective bureau—Chief	4,000
Lieutenants, 2 at	3,400
Identification insp.	3,500
Assistants, 2 at	2,500
Department stables—	
Foreman of horses	2,820
Foremen stables (2)	1,640
Hostlers, 20 at	1,640
Telegraph bureau—	
Chief operator	2,580
Asst. chief operator	2,100
Police operators, 152 at	1,800
Ambulance bureau—	
Chief surgeon	3,600
Surgeons, 32 at	1,800
Dog pound—	
Poundmaster	2,160
Kennelman	2,000
Dog catchers, 14 at	2,000
Dog catchers, 2 at	1,640

Municipal Court.

Chief justice	$12,000
Associate judges, 30 at	9,000
Executive to chief justice	4,000
Assistant to chief justice	4,000
Assistants, 2 at	1,800
Auditor	2,500
Probation officers—Chief probation officer	3,600
Probation officers, 16 at	1,800
Psychopathic laboratory—	
Director of laboratory	5,300
Assistant	1,680
Assistant	1,500
Doctor Morals court	3,300
Office of the clerk—	
Clerk	9,000
Chief deputy clerk	4,000
Attorney	5,000
Deputy clerks, $500 to	3,300
Office of the bailiff—	
Bailiff	9,000
Attorney	5,000
Chief deputy bailiff	4,000
Asst. deputy bailiff	3,000
Bailiffs	$1,380 to 2,000

House of Correction.

Superintendent	$4,000
Assistant superintendent	2,640
Medical superintendent	3,300
Guards	$1,560 to 1,740

Fire Department.

Fire marshal	$8,000
First assistant	5,800
Second assistant	4,700
Third assistant	4,200
Fourth assistant	4,200
Fifth assistant	4,200
Sixth assistant	4,200
Office secretary	2,700
Business manager	5,000
Drillmaster	5,000
Veterinary surgeon	2,820
Battalion chiefs, 33 at	3,500
Captains, 177 at	2,700
Lieutenants, 182 at	2,400
Lieutenants, 12 at	2,400
Engineers, 122 at	2,380
Marine engineers, 10 at	2,420
Asst. engineers, 139 at	2,330
Stokers, 18 at	2,062
Firemen, 1st class	2,000
Firemen, 2d class	1,940
Firemen, 3d class	1,820
Probationers	1,640
Pilots, 9 at	2,700
Fire alarm telegraph—	
Chief operator	3,300
Supt. construction	3,300
Chief electrical repairs	3,000
Chief of wires	3,180
Operators, 7 at	3,000
Operators, 7 at	2,820
Fire protection and public safety—	
Fire prevention engr.	3,480
Fire prevention engr. 1 at	2,400
Fire prevention engr., 2 at	2,280

Building Department.

Building commissioner	$8,000
Deputy commissioner	5,000

Bldg. insp. in charge...$3,300
Office secretary 3,300
Architectural engineer.. 3,120
Bldg. insprs...$1,860 to 2,400
Elev'r insprs.$1,860 to 2,040
Plan examiner, 1 at.... 2,520
Estimator 2,520

Health Department.

Commissioner's office—
Commis. of health..$10,000
Asst. commissioner... 5,000
Secretary 3,180
Office secretary 3,060
Bureau medical inspection—
Bureau chief 4,500
Division of contagious diseases—
Asst. bureau chief ... 3,900
Health officers,$960 to 1,560
Inspectors..$1,920 to 2,460
Division of child hygiene—
Asst. bureau chief.... 3,300
Division of school and district nursing—
Supt. of nurses..... 2,100
Field nurses.$1,140 to 2,100
Public baths and comfort stations—
Bureau chief 3,600
Caretakers..$1,440 to 1,560
Contagious diseases hospital—Supt. 3,600
Medical supt. 3,300
Senior hospital physicians, 2 at 1,440
Isolation hospital—
Head nurse 1,260
Iroquois hospital—
Medical superintendent 1,980
Bureau of vital statistics—
Bureau chief 3,800
Senior clerk 2,100
Medical clerk 2,100
Bureau of food inspection—
Bureau chief 3,060
Veterinarian 2,280
Food inspectors, 63 at 2,040
Inspectors, 3 at..... 1,800
Inspectors, 7 at..... 1,620
Bureau of sanitary inspection—
Bureau chief..... 4,000
Asst. bureau chief.... 3,080
San'ry insprs.$1,860 to 3,080
Ventilation inspector in charge 3,600
Division of smoke abatement—
Deputy smoke insp... 3,120
Engineers, 7 at..... 2,520
Laboratory—Director ... 4,200
Bacteriologists .....
.....$1,620 to 2,760
Chemists ...$1,620 to 2,520
Bureau water safety—
Epidemiologist 4,400

City Physician.

City physician $4,000
Assistants, 2 at..... 2,400

Department of Inspection Steam Boilers and Steam Plants.

Chief inspector $4,800
Inspectors ...$1,860 to 2,100

Department of Weights and Measures.

Inspector $3,600
Chief deputy..... 2,880
Taximeter inspector 1,500

Department of Oil Inspection.

Inspector of oils.....$4,800
Chief deputy 2,700
Deputy, 1 at.....$2,000
Deputies, 3 at 1,680

Boards of Examiners.

Plumbers—
Members, 2 at.....$3,000
Mason contractors—
Member, 1 at..... 3,300
Member, 1 at..... 3,000
Engineers—
President and member 3,300
Members, 2 at..... 3,000
License inspector.... 1,740

Department of Public Welfare.

Commissioner $5,000
Supt. employment..... 3,300
Asst. supt. employment. 1,980

Board of Local Improvements.

President $5,000
Vice-president 4,500
Members, 3 at..... 4,000
Supt. spec. assessments. 5,300
Chief clerk 4,000
Clerks, each..$1,500 to 2,700
Expert accountant..... 3,060
Engineer of board..... 4,000
Chief street engineer.. 4,200
Asst. chief sewer engr. 3,300
Gen. street repair insp. 2,700
Supt. of sidewalks..... 3,960
Asst. supt. sidewalks... 3,000

City Markets.

Marketmaster (Haymarket) $1,080
Marketmaster(Maxwell) 1,080

Department of Gas and Electricity.

Commissioner $8,000
Deputy commissioner... 4,500
Head clerk 3,060
Bureau electrical engineering—Engineer in charge 3,600
Asst. engineer, 1 at... 3,120
Electrical inspection—
Chief inspector..... 3,500
Inspectors, 43 at..... 2,700
Inspector moving picture operators..... 2,574

Department of Public Service.

Commissioner $6,000
Traction bureau—Transportation supervisor 4,200
Schedule examiner... 2,520
Inspectors, 3 at 1,980
Gas bureau—Chief tester 3,200
Testers .....$1,500 to 1,860
Telephone bureau—Telephone supervisor... 3,480
Inspectors, 2 at..... 2,160
Electrical bureau—Electrical supervisor..... 3,600

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner's office—
Commissioner $10,000
Deputy commissioner. 5,000
Chief clerk 4,500
Contract clerk 3,060
Head accountant 3,060
Bureau of compensation—
Supt. of compensation 4,500
Title expert 3,000
Bureau of maps and plats—
Supt. of maps..... 4,500
Chief draftsman..... 2,760
Sanborn map expert.. 3,120
Draftsmen 2,040
Division of surveys—
Engineer 3,300
Assistant engineer ... 3,120
Bureau of architecture—
City architect..... 5,000
Bureau of city hall—
Chief janitor 2,460
Electrician $3,300
Elevator operators, per month 135.00
Chief engineer 3,960

Municipal Pier.

Superintendent $3,300
Head clerk 2,820

Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches.

Secretary $4,080
Parks and forestry—
Senior park foreman.. 2,580
Tree foreman, per day 4.90
Laborers, per day..... 4.35
Playgrounds—Supt. 2,700
Directors ...$1,500 to 2,160
Physical instructors .....$1,020 to 1,200
Bathing beaches—
Director in charge... 2,700
Directors ..$1,440 to 1,620
Life guards 1,440

Bureau of Streets.

Superintendent's office—
Superintendent $5,500
First assistant supt... 4,200
Second assistant supt. 4,500
Head clerk 2,700
Ward supervision—
Superintendents, 24 at 3,000
Superintendents, 4 at 2,880
Superintendents, 4 at 2,760
Superintendents, 2 at 2,580
Street and public utility inspection—Chief street inspector..... 4,000
Inspectors, 18 at..... 2,700

Bureau of Waste Disposal.

Foreman reduction wks.$3,600
Assistant foreman.... 2,700

Bureau of Sewers.

Superintendent's office—
Superintendent $4,500
Assistant engineer.... 3,240
House drains—Inspector in charge 2,400
Repairing sewers—Foreman bricklayer 3,600
Foreman sewer repairs 3,600

Bureau of Engineering.

City engineer $8,000
Assistant city engineer 5,000
Chief clerk 3,780
Testing division—
Engineer of tests.... 3,300
Engineering chemist.. 2,520
Assistant chemist 2,280
Division of bridges—
Engineer of bridges.. 5,500
Engineer construction 3,780
Engineer bridge design 3,120
Machinist 3,070
Carpenter 3,070

Bureau of Rivers and Harbors.

Harbormaster $4,000
Asst. harbormaster, 2 at 1,440
River service — Vessel dispatcher 1,440
Assistant dispatchers, 2 at 1,320
Bridge operation—
Bridgetenders, 6 at... 1,800
Bridgetenders, 27 at.. 1,560
Bridgetenders, 231 at. 1,800

Pumping Stations (Water).

Engineer in charge $7,500
Engineers ....$1,980 to 3,960
Firemen 1,980
Lake cribs and tunnels—
Crib keepers..... 2,060
Junior crib keepers, each .....$1,560 to 1,620

Designing division—Engineer $4,200
Engineers ..$2,280 to 3,120
Construction division—
Engineer 3,960
Assistants ..$2,760 to 3,480
Water pipe extension—
Superintendent 5,000
Asst. superintendent.. 3,300
Head clerk 2,820
Municipal power plant—
Engineer 2,760

Bureau of Water.

Superintendent's office—
Superintendent $5,500
Collection division—
Principal clerk.....$3,780
Cashier 3,060
Assessed rates subdivision—
Head clerk 2,820
Sen. clerks..$1,860 to 2,100
Junior clerks.$1,260 to 1,680
Meter rates section—
Principal clerk 2,220
Sen. clerks..$1,740 to 2,100
Junior clerks.$1,260 to 1,680
Assessor's division—
Chief assessor 3,900
Shut-off section—
Foreman 1,764
Permit and map subdivision—Senior clerk.$1,740
Draftsmen 2,520
Draftsmen, 4 at..... 2,040
Auditing division—
Accountant 2,820

Public Library.

Librarian $7,200
Secretary 6,000
Assistant librarian 3,600
Supervisor of branches 3,000
Division chiefs.....
..... $1,800 to 3,300
Others.....$600 to 1,740

CHICAGO APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1921.

CORPORATE PURPOSES FUND.

Mayor's office	$30,900.00
Bureau of statistics and library	7,160.00
City council	303,648.35
Committee on finance	149,920.00
Committee on efficiency, etc	3,000.00
Committee on local transportation	3,500.00
Committee on gas, oil and electric light	10,000.00
Committee on gas litigation	40,000.00
Committee on streets and alleys	300.00
Committee on harbors, wharves and bridges	16,627.17
Chicago Plan Commission	10,000.00
Committee on public health	300.00
Committee on railroads, industries and compensation	77,500.00
Committee on police and municipal courts	3,000.00
Committee on public markets	3,000.00
Committee on judiciary	1,000.00
Committee on buildings and zoning	30,000.00
Committee on license	300.00
Committee on high costs and high rents	20,800.00
Committee on schools, fire and civil service	3,500.00
Committee on redistricting	1,000.00
Committee on parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches	3,000.00
City clerk	124,063.00
Corporation counsel	367,900.00
Public utilities litigation	200,000.00
Prosecuting attorney	47,510.00
City attorney	82,980.00
Comptroller's office	324,978.00
Dept. of finance—Interest	1,300,000.00
Dept. of finance—Miscellaneous	219,201.89
City treasurer	89,922.00
City collector	179,288.00
Board election commissioners	1,124,690.00
Civil service commission	87,580.00
Department of supplies	42,236.00
Department of police	10,921,121.88
Municipal court	1,254,849.06
House of correction	401,895.00
Farm colony	13,250.00
Fire department	6,076,212.00
Department of buildings	160,180.00
Department of health	1,519,491.71
City physician	9,300.00
Department of oil inspection	$16,730.00
Department for inspection steam boilers, steam and cooling plants	64,056.00
Department of weights and measures	48,450.00
Boards of examiners	36,340.00
Hospitals	20,000.00
Department public welfare	13,330.00
Board local improvements	746,052.00
Public benefits	1,071,968.57
City markets	2,235.00
Department gas and electricity	2,473,006.16
Department public service	98,152.00
Department public works—	
Commissioner's office	64,456.43
Bureau of compensation	11,355.00
Bureau of maps and plats	45,890.00
Bureau of architecture	9,005.00
Bureau of city hall	418,067.00
Bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches	761,896.89
Bureau of waste disposal	917,738.00
Municipal pier	131,628.00
Bureau of streets	5,320,693.00
Bureau of sewers	589,008.50
Division of bridges and viaducts	1,994,981.15
Bureau of rivers and harbors	679,638.00
Total	40,799,780.76
Less reimbursement from bonds (bridges)	1,542,697.15
Total	39,257,083.61

RECAPITULATION.

Corporate purpose fund	$39,257,083.61
Special tax fund for sinking funds and interest	8,535,857.23
Police pension fund	2,600,000.00
Firemen's pension fund	550,000.00
Municipal pension fund	1,325,000.00
School tax fund	44,500,000.00
Public library fund	1,300,000.00
Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium fund	1,803,746.56
Unclaimed rebate fund	25,000.00
Traction fund	110,000.00
Vehicle tax fund	2,213,223.00
Water fund	10,810,635.78
Bond funds	18,285,296.14
Total	132,315,842.32

EMPLOYES OF CHICAGO'S PAY ROLL, (1920).

Department.	*No.	Wages.
General government	10,511	$21,385,490.83
Public works	4,898	8,666,832.76
Water works	2,692	6,355,576.45
Board of education	12,219	23,648,335.90
Public library	610	$572,393.32
Tuberculosis sanitarium	584	715,258.70
Total	31,514	61,343,887.96

*Average.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—John J. Fitzpatrick.
Vice-President—Oscar F. Nelson.
Secretary—Edward N. Nockels.
Financial Secretary—Fred G. Hopp.
Reading Clerk—Charles H. Plowright.
Treasurer—Thomas F. Kennedy.
Sergeant at Arms—Richard M. Olsen.
Headquarters—166 West Washington street.

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO (1920).

[From annual report of Comptroller George F. Harding.]

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

Dec. 31, 1920.

Assets.

Cash with treasurer	$38,814,757.57
Cash with departments	18,750.00
Taxes for collection	65,559,136.93
Warrants for collection	1,159,286.52
Collections being transmitted	131,699.38
Interest on deposits	617,643.93
Cash capital accounts	532,182.54
Material capital accounts	1,688,063.48
Judgment vs. Cicero	2,650.52
Deposit Com. Edison Co	19,605.81
Adjustments	262.45
Liberty loan bonds	533,996.85
Unsold bonds	23,890,100.00
Total	132,968,135.98
Contingent assets	21,038,666.09
Fixed assets	235,667,562.21
Grand total	389,674,364.28

Liabilities.

Vouchers audited	9,505,186.21
Loss in collection taxes	3,120,008.57
Tax warrants outstanding	36,874,000.00
Accrued interest	486,976.84
Due beneficiary funds	11,484.95
Reserve	4,811,424.81
Adjustment due	262.45
Judgments	265,323.38
Excess current assets	77,893,466.67
Total	132,968,135.98
Excess contingent assets	21,038,666.09
Bonded indebtedness	51,466,100.00
Bonds unsold	23,944,100.00
Judgments entered	1,209,972.32
Water pipe certificates	533,269.47
Excess fixed assets	158,514,120.42
Grand total	389,674,364.28

CORPORATE PURPOSES FUND.

Revenue.

Taxes—Corporate		$23,734,490.40
Less reserve or loss		1,186,724.40
		22,547,766.00
Miscellaneous		8,862,297.90
Sinking fund for interest		2,163,994.54
Vehicle tax fund		1,417,463.14
Deposits street railways		201,221.25
Unclaimed rebate fund		71,336.96
Proceeds of bonds—		
Judgment funding	12,468.71	
Police dept. building	555.45	
Fire dept. building	5,587.65	
Health dept. hospitals	57,913.74	
Ogden-av. improvement	463,661.52	
Michigan-av. improvement	2,460,747.04	
Western-av. improvement	1,173,251.82	
South Water-st. improvement	430,259.79	
Ashland-av. improvement	879,536.00	
Robey-st. improvement	377,469.77	
Municipal street lighting	239,518.42	
Health dept. addt'l building	61,660.88	
Comfort station	148.64	
School for boys	64.13	
Beach and playground	5,029.10	
Garbage reduction work	1,531.40	
Waste disposal	27,326.23	
Harbor construction	70,861.08	
Bridge	3,555,541.83	
Roosevelt-rd. viaduct	494,718.64	
Total revenue		45,636,981.66

Expense.

Operating	34,041,952.87
Repairs and renewals	2,853,799.07
Interest	2,187,020.77
Construction	10,417,274.22
Judgments paid	12,468.71
Total expense	50,512,515.64
Excess of expense	4,875,533.98
Deficit Dec. 31,1920	5,204,840.34

WATER.

Revenue.

Ordinary	$8,550,670.95
Extraordinary	43,547.63
Total revenue	8,594,218.58

Expense.

Operation	4,700,916.77
Repairs and renewals	1,625,517.30
Interest	3,036.39
Construction	3,020,624.84
Refund	18,476.77
Redemption certificates	49,060.58
Judgments paid	10,460.53
Increase capital account	55,000.00
Total expense	9,483,093.18
Excess of expense	888,874.60

SCHOOLS.

Revenue.

Taxes	$26,808,000.37
Less reserve for loss	1,344,000.37
Miscellaneous	4,157,431.59
Total revenue	29,621,431.59

Expense.

Interest on tax warrants	376,941.30
Other expense	32,253,483.23
Total expense	32,630,424.53
Excess of expense	3,008,992.94

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Revenue.

Taxes	$882,512.75
Less reserve for loss	44,125.75
Miscellaneous	53,954.06
Total revenue	892,341.06

Expense.

Operating, etc.	889,683.62
Increase of library	103,188.41
Total expense	992,872.03
Excess of expense	56,405.22

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

Revenue.

Taxes	$1,103,265.05
Less reserve for loss	55,164.05
Miscellaneous	31,808.63
Total revenue	1,079,909.63

Expense.

Operation	1,025,737.62
Repairs	38,436.23
Construction	102,838.86
Total expense	1,167,012.71
Excess of expense	87,103.08

SUMMARY BY FUNDS.

Funds.	Revenue.	Expense.
Corporate	$31,401,063.90	$36,285,597.88
Tributary	6,621,541.03	16,021,542.51
Funds for bonds	5,652,343.63	6,519,996.33
Waterworks	8,594,218.58	9,483,093.18
Schools	29,172,823.44	32,612,224.53
Public library	892,341.06	948,746.28
Sanitarium	1,079,909.63	1,167,012.71
Special assessments	10,770,029.57	11,121,100.02
Totals	94,193,270.84	114,159,313.44

VEHICLE TAX FUND.

Balance Jan. 1, 1920	$387,090.90
Receipts, 1920	1,078,580.61
Disbursements, 1920	1,333,884.95
Balance Jan. 1, 1921	132,492.50

FIXED ASSETS OF CHICAGO (1920).

Corporate Purposes.

Real estate	$3,353,133.40
Buildings	19,519,879.02
Equipment	19,401,386.67
Bridges, viaducts, etc.	11,987,726.42

Miscellaneous	$572,668.49
Wharfing	21,247.04
Total	54,856,041.04
Schools.	
Real estate	15,284,419.36
Buildings and equipment	66,801,565.43
Real estate, school fund	10,679,875.94
Total	92,765,860.73
Public Library.	
Real estate	14,750.00
Buildings	2,090,200.55
Equipment	1,245,842.02
Total	3,350,792.57
Waterworks.	
Real estate	1,193,393.12
Buildings	6,668,359.49
Equipment	9,906,948.09
Miscellaneous	64,015,752.25
Total	81,784,244.95
Tuberculosis Sanitarium.	
Real estate	324,679.70
Buildings	2,240,061.82
Equipment	242,636.44
Total	2,807,434.51
Summary.	
Corporate purposes	54,856,041.04
Schools	92,765,860.73
Public library	3,350,792.57
Waterworks	81,784,244.95
Tuberculosis sanitarium	2,807,434.51
Total	235,564,373.80

STATEMENT OF CHICAGO'S DEBT.

Constitutional debt incurring power and limitation Dec. 31, 1920.

Refunding bonds	$2,372,200.00
Bonds of original issue	49,093,900.00
Gross funded debt	51,466,100.00
Added debt	2,938,241.39
Total constitutional debt	54,404,341.39
Debt incurring power	82,740,741.90
Power not exercised	28,336,400.51
Unsold bonds	23,944,100.00
Remaining debt incurring power	4,392,300.51

Funded Debt Dec. 31, 1920.

Bonds—	Int. rate.	Amount.
Judgment funding	4	$10,433,000.00
Judgment funding	4½	113,000.00
Permanent improvements	4	480,000.00
General corporate	4	400,000.00
General corporate	4	4,441,000.00
General corporate	4½	384,000.00
City hall	4	2,120,000.00
Sewer refunding	4	592,000.00
Health department bldg.	4	573,000.00
Bathing beach	4	404,000.00
Bridge	4	6,241,000.00
Harbor construction	4	2,946,700.00
Bathing and playground	4	443,500.00
Fire dept. building	4	488,000.00
Contagious disease hospi'l	4	342,700.00
Additional cont. dis. hosp.	4	576,000.00
Garbage reduction works	4	525,000.00
John Worthy school	4	45,000.00
House of shelter, women	4	62,000.00
Police dept. building	4	337,000.00
River imp. refunding	4	639,800.00
Water loan refunding	4	990,400.00
Roosevelt-rd. improvement	4	1,106,000.00
Michigan-av. improvement	4	6,885,500.00
Municipal street lighting	4	2,937,500.00
Waste disposal	4	600,000.00
School for boys	4	214,000.00
Roosevelt-rd. viaduct	4	1 137,000.00
Ogden-av. improvement	4	1,000,000.00
Robey-st. improvement	4	1,000,000.00
S. Water-st. improvement	4	1,000,000.00
Western-av. improvement	4	1,009,000.00
Ashland-av. improvement	4	1,000,000.00
Total		51,466,100.00

CORPORATE EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENTS

Department.	1920.
Mayor's office	$30,300.90
Bureau of statistics	7,110.03
Committee on efficiency	69.75
City council	247,810.09
Committee on finance	61,983.52
Committee on transportation	
Committee on gas, etc	7,829.50
Committee on gas litigation	57,759.56
Committee on harbors	79.40
Chicago plan commission	10,000.00
Committee on railway terminals	21,727.16
Committee on local industries	28,227.94
City clerk	102,592.82
Corporation counsel	913,412.49
Prosecuting attorney	46,470.03
City attorney	79,173.43
Committee on police	313.35
City comptroller's office	306,932.06
Department of finance—interest	1,018,026.23
Department of finance—miscel.	348,220.63
City treasurer	85,673.84
City collector	174,696.90
Election commissioners	1,123,681.00
Civil service commission	81,806.63
Department of supplies	38,460.41
Department of police	10,498,621.64
Municipal court	1,107,708.62
House of correction	373,162.03
Department of fire	5,617,853.62
Department of buildings	158,796.02
Department of health	1,439,713.66
City physician	9,029.47
Department of oil inspection	16,603.76
Insp. boilers and plants	60,008.95
Weights and measures	45,112.52
Board of examiners	32,809.78
Hospitals	20,000.00
Department of public welfare	12,768.18
Board of local improvements	1,132,841.09
City markets	2,235.00
Committee on judiciary	3,731.95
Commit. on bldgs. and city hall	549.15
Com. on anti-rent profiteering	166.10
Com. on high cost of living	7,756.77
Committee on revenue	4,998.82
Dept. of gas and electricity	2,042,633.74
Department of public service	97,563.60
Commis'r's office—Public works	68,417.99
Bureau of compensation	10,651.66
Bureau of maps and plats	46,146.18
Bureau of architecture	8,850.27
Bureau of city hall	393,673.91
Bureau parks, playgrounds, etc.	587,616.55
Bureau of waste disposal	735,498.42
Municipal pier	104,175.27
Bureau of streets	5,268,469.58
Bureau of sewers	561,303.25
Bureau of engineering—Bridges	396,179.99
Bureau of rivers and harbors	565,751.71
Total ordinary	36,223,756.82
Dept. of finance—Miscellaneous	3,395.06
Department of fire	
Department of electricity	32,745.79
Bureau of parks	13,445.94
Bureau of waste disposal	12,254.27
Total extraordinary	61,841.06
Grand total	36,285,597.88

RECEIPTS FROM LICENSES.

Acetylene gas—Collection	$150.00
Acetylene gas—Sale	30.00
Agency—Collection	575.00
Amusement	166,703.65
Amusement—Dry cabaret	2,475.00
Auctioneers	19,800.00
Auto accessories	17,215.00
Auto repair shops	12,948.60
Bakers	26,500.00
Bakery vehicles	13,630.00
Bathing, boating, fishing beach	30.00
Billiards and pool	33,513.00

Bill Posters—With wagons	$100.00
Boats, launches, etc.	38.00
Bowling	3,653.75
Birds, dogs, pets—Dealers	790.00
Bricks—Manufacturing or sale	1,025.00
Brokers	103,985.85
Candy sales agency	3,802.00
Carbonated waters—Bottlers	10.01
Cartridges and shells	480.00
Catch basin cleaners	110.00
Certificate of fitness—Dry cleaners	475.00
Certificate of fitness—Explosives	360.00
Chemical factory	7,347.25
Cigarettes	405,050.00
Coffee house	2,137.00
Commission merchants, brokers	6,050.00
Confectionery manufacturers	5,913.00
Cosmetics—Physical	2,167.50
Deadly weapons—Dealers	2,000.00
Dealers in second-hand goods	4,200.00
Delicatessen	3,240.00
Detective agency	7,375.00
Detective, private	200.00
Dog registry	165,810.00
Drivers	9.00
Drug store—Retail	7,930.00
Dry cleaners	3,210.00
Dry goods	1,435.00
Filling stations	44,103.75
Food establishments—Retail	17,260.58
Food establishments—Wholesale	19,270.00
Footwear—Manufacturing or dealer	2,895.00
Furniture—Wholesale	225.00
Furriers	9,378.75
Garages	19,443.75
Grain elevators	5,000.00
Gunpowder, other explosives	6,000.00
Hacks—Cabs and coupes	9.00
Hardware—Wholesale	1,955.00
Home for the aged	58.00
Hospitals	3,750.00
House movers	1,437.50
Ice cream parlors	88,354.62
Ice dealers	11,500.00
Ice vehicles	17,790.00
Insurance adjusters	1,200.00
Itinerant food merchant—Wholesale	2,530.00
Jewelry, dealers or manufacturers	30,346.30
Junk dealers	32,200.00
Junk wagon	24,915.00
Laboratory	365.00
Laundry	40,454.14
Leather products—Wholesale	760.00
Liquors—Fermented and distilled	8,240.00
Liquors—Sale in drug stores	3,440.00
Live stock brokers	12,855.00
Lumber yards	22,566.00
Lumber—Second hand	2,014.00
Meat food products	$99,540.00
Meat peddler	2,770.00
Medical dispensaries	520.84
Metal foundries and shops	29,760.00
Mercantile establishments	5,650.00
Manufacturers' agents	1,363.75
Milk dealers	58,365.00
Milk wagons	31,200.00
Moving picture films—Storage	4,250.32
Moving picture opr.—Original	896.00
Moving picture opr.—Renewal	2,248.00
Moving picture studios	1,200.00
Omnibus	590.00
Paper and stationery estab	700.00
Pawnbrokers	43,200.00
Peddlers—Baskets	438.12
Peddlers—Coal	835.00
Peddlers—Fish	105.00
Peddlers—Hand cart	1,755.00
Peddlers—Oil	2,130.00
Peddlers—Pack or solicitor	3,552.50
Peddlers—Wagon	25,987.50
Peddlers—Wood	200.00
Pianos—Manufacturers, dealers	4,040.00
Public cart—Automobile	28,790.00
Public cart—Horse drawn	17,590.00
Public pass. auto.—On stand	14,355.00
Public pass. auto—Not on stand	2,310.00
Rendering tanks	3,650.00
Restaurants	85,724.52
Roofers' and paving material	1,677.00
Roofers with wagons	2,595.00
Sash, doors, etc., mfrs	13,625.00
Sawdust—Shavings, excelsior	200.00
Scavengers—Night	50.00
Scavengers—Offal	6,150.00
Scavengers—Private	2,700.00
Second-hand dealers	36,000.00
Shooting galleries	1,350.00
Slaughtering and rendering	29,600.00
Smelting and refining	2,400.00
Soap factories	5,650.00
Soft drink manufacturers	23,000.00
Spotters	1,715.00
Stables—Livery	6,300.00
Stables—Sales	1,900.00
Tanneries	5,950.00
Tickers	3,845.00
Undertakers	4,925.00
Undertakers—Supplies	350.00
Vending machines	2,258.00
Wagon manufacturers	2,375.00
Waste—Wool, cotton, etc.	800.00
Wearing apparel—Ladies'	7,072.00
Wearing apparel—Men's	17,345.00
Weighers—Public	640.00
Window cleaners	1,337.50
Work shop	74,977.00
Total, 1920	2,193,293.05
Total, 1919	3,604,293.43
Total, 1918	5,476,402.07

LARGEST GRAIN ELEVATORS IN CHICAGO.

In 1920 there were sixty-four grain elevators in Chicago, having a total capacity of 56,265,000 bushels. Following is a list of those having a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels or more:

Name.	Bu. capacity.
Chicago & Northwestern	6,000,000
Schwill malt house	3,000,000
South Chicago Elevator C	3,000,000
Chicago & St. Louis	2,000,000
Union	1,800,000
J. Rosenbaum B	1,550,000
Armour A and B	1,500,000
Belt	1,500,000
Concrete	1,500,000
Keystone	1,500,000
New York Central	1,500,000
Santa Fe	1,500,000
South Chicago D	1,500,000
Wabash	1,500,000
Calumet C	1,250,000
Rock Island A	1,250,000
Calumet A	1,200,000
Armour C	1,000,000
B. A. Eckhart mill	1,000,000
Calumet B	1,000,000
Central	1,000,000
Columbia Malting company	1,000,000
Fleischmann	1,000,000
Hales	1,000,000
Irondale	1,000,000
Mid-West	1,000,000
National	1,000,000
Norris	1,000,000
Rialto	1,000,000

EXECUTIONS IN COOK COUNTY.

John Stone	July 10,	1840
William Jackson	June 19,	1857
Albert Staub	April 20,	1858
Michael McNamee	May 6,	1859
Walter Fleming	Dec. 15,	1865
Jerry Corbett	Dec. 15,	1865
George Driver	March 14,	1873
Chris Rafferty	Feb. 27,	1874
George Sherry	June 21,	1878
Jeremiah Connolly	June 21,	1878
James Tracey	Sept. 15,	1882
Isaac Jacobsen	Sept. 19,	1884
Ignazio Sylvestri	Nov. 14,	1885
Agostino Gilardo	Nov. 14,	1885
Giovanni Azzaro	Nov. 14,	1885
Frank Mulkowski	March 26,	1886
Albert Parsons	Nov. 11,	1887
August Spies	Nov. 11,	1887
George Engel	Nov. 11,	1887
Adolph Fischer	Nov. 11,	1887
Zephyr Davis (col.)	May 12,	1888
George H. Painter	Jan. 26,	1894
Thomas ("Buff") Higgins	March 23,	1894
Patrick E. J. Prendergast	July 13,	1894
Harry ("Butch") Lyons	Oct. 11,	1895
Henry Foster (col.)	Jan. 24,	1896
Alfred C. Fields (col.)	May 15,	1896
Joseph Windrath	June 5,	1896
Julius Manow	Oct. 30,	1896
Daniel McCarthy	Feb. 19,	1897
John Lattimore (col.)	May 28,	1897
William T. Powers (col.)	May 28,	1897
Chris Merry	April 22,	1898
John Druggan	Oct. 14,	1898
George H. Jacks	Oct. 14,	1898
Robert Howard (col.)	Feb. 17,	1899
August A. Becker	Nov. 10,	1899
Michael E. Rollinger	Nov. 17,	1899
George Dolinski	Oct. 11,	1901
Louis G. Toombs	Aug. 8,	1902
Louis Pesant	April 15,	1904
Peter Niedemeyer	April 22,	1904
Gustav Marx	April 22,	1904
Harvey Van Dine	April 22,	1904
Frank Lewandowski	Sept. 30,	1904
John Johnson	Jan. 20,	1905
Robert E. Newcomb	Feb. 16,	1906
John Miller	Feb. 16,	1906
Johann Hoch	Feb. 23,	1906
Richard G. Ivens	June 22,	1906
Daniel Francis (col.)	Oct. 12,	1906
Richard Walton (col.)	Dec. 13,	1907
William Johnson (col.)	Oct. 22,	1909
Ewald Shiblawski	Feb. 16,	1912
Frank Shiblawski	Feb. 16,	1912
Philip Sommerling	Feb. 16,	1912
Thomas Schultz	Feb. 16,	1912
Thomas Jennings (col.)	Feb. 16,	1912
Roswell C. F. Smith	Feb. 13,	1915
Edward Wheed	Feb. 15,	1918
Harry Lindrum	Feb. 15,	1918
John Anderson	July 19,	1918
Lloyd Bopp	Dec. 6,	1918
Albert Anderson	Feb. 28,	1919
Earl Dear	June 27,	1919
Thomas Fitzgerald	Oct. 17,	1919
Raeffaelo Durage	Jan. 2,	1920
John O'Brien	Feb. 20,	1920
William Yancy Mills (col.)	April 16,	1920
Frank Campione	Oct. 14,	1920
John H. Reese (col.)	Oct. 14,	1920
Frank Zagar	Oct. 15,	1920
Arthur Haensel	Nov. 19,	1920
Nicholas Viana	Dec. 10,	1920
Edward Brislane	Feb. 11,	1921
Sam Cardinella	April 15,	1921
Sam Ferrara	April 15,	1921
Joseph Costanzo	April 15,	1921
Grover C. Redding (col.)	June 24,	1921
Oscar McGavick (col.)	June 24,	1921
Antonio Lopez	July 8,	1921
Harry Ward	July 15,	1921
Carl O. Wanderer	Sept. 30,	1921
Frank Ligregni	Nov. 9,	1921

John Stone was executed publicly on the prairie on the south side. William Jackson and Albert Staub were also executed publicly, but on the west side. After that executions were private and took place in the courthouse until 1878, since which time they have taken place in the county jail on the north side. Rafferty was hanged in Waukegan for murder in Chicago.

CHICAGO CITY TREASURERS SINCE 1837.

Hiram Pearsons	1837-1838	
George W. Dole	1839	
Walter S. Gurnee	1840, 1843-1844	
N. H. Bolles	1840-1841	
William L. Church	1845-1846, 1848-1849	
Andrew Getzler	1847	
Edward Manierre	1850-1853	
Uriah P. Harris	1854	
Wm. F. DeWolf	1855	
O. J. Rose	1856	
C. N. Holden	1857	
Alonzo Harvey	1858-1860	
Charles H. Hunt	1860	
W. H. Rice	1861-1862	
David A. Gage	1863-1864, 1869-1873	
\. G. Throop	1865-1866	
W. F. Wentworth	1867-1869	
Daniel O'Hara	1873-1875	
Clinton Briggs	1876	
C. R. Larrabee	1877-1878	
William C. Seipp	1879-1881	
Rudolph Brand	1881-1883	
John M. Dunphy	1883-1885	
William M. Devine	1885-1887	
C. Herman Plautz	1887-1889	
Bernard Roesing	1889-1891	
Peter Kiolbassa	1891-1893	
M. J. Bransfield	1893-1895	
Adam Wolf	1895-1897	
Ernst Hummel	1897-1899	
Adam Ortseifen	1899-1901, 1903-1905	
Charles F. Gunther	1901-1903	
Fred. W. Blocki	1905-1907	
John E. Traeger	1907-1909	
Isaac N. Powell	1909-1911	
Henry Stuckart	1911-1913	
Michael J. Flynn	1913-1915	
Charles H. Sergel	1915-1917	
Clayton F. Smith	1917-1919	
Henry Stuckart	1919-1921	
Clayton F. Smith	1921-1923	

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF THE G. A. R.

Department Officers (1921-1922).

Commander—William P. Wright, Chicago.
Senior Vice-Commander, Joe Bell, Galesburg.
Junior Vice-Commander—W. M. Hanna, Aurora.
Medical Director—S. A. Campbell, Mattoon.
Chaplain—W. J. Libberton, Chicago.
Council of Administration—B. M. Campbell, Peoria; John M. Vernon, Chicago; A. D. Cadwallader, Lincoln; William Andrews, Rockford; A. S. Wright, Woodstock.
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Henry C. Cooke, Chicago.
Patriotic Instructor—B. C. Bryner, Peoria.
Judge Advocate—S. C. Knight, Chicago.
Chief of Staff—D. C. Zimmerman, Vandalia.
Chief Mustering Officer—A. Craigmile, Rantoul.
Inspector—E. P. Bartlett, Springfield.
Chief of Transportation—C. E. Vaughan, Chicago.
Chief Bugler—James R. Thacker.
Trustees—E. P. Bartlett, Springfield; William Andrews, Rockford; Henry C. Cooke, Chicago.
Headquarters—Memorial hall, Michigan avenue and Randolph street, Chicago.

FOREIGN-BORN (WHITE) IN CHICAGO BY WARDS (1920).

[From federal census report. The figures are for the wards as they existed in 1920.]

Born in—	Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Austria	30,491	999	248	537	556	468	742	390	1,524	947	632	1,268
Belgium	3,079	31	43	107	37	77	213	148	41	51	34	36
Canada—French	2,432	43	23	66	17	291	57	83	32	247	17	35
Canada—Other	23,622	425	405	1,283	153	282	1,717	2,033	452	631	70	97
Czecho-Slovakia	50,392	142	67	174	586	468	241	140	567	954	7,430	1,697
Denmark	11,268	131	153	382	19	72	308	626	220	316	3	24
England	26,420	482	389	1,097	206	406	1,571	1,839	830	903	189	216
France	4,558	179	111	225	43	54	279	185	79	69	33	39
Germany	112,288	998	677	1,711	2,177	2,876	2,972	2,209	2,219	2,300	634	2,014
Greece	11,546	435	214	280	94	122	287	379	252	414	88	67
Hungary	26,106	167	89	637	198	228	909	369	505	2,627	318	524
Ireland	56,786	1,104	751	2,136	1,063	2,791	2,753	3,149	1,110	1,280	221	611
Italy	59,215	3,913	428	216	1,766	287	140	253	1,059	3,100	447	1,311
Jugo Slavia	9,693	430	137	60	436	214	72	38	1,918	209	1,839	713
Lithuania	18,923	39	16	30	3,935	2,941	87	67	291	2,002	124	1,514
Netherlands	8,843	38	32	58	32	68	126	139	40	3,084	524	242
Norway	20,481	111	75	162	25	43	233	291	217	387	5	25
Poland	137,611	422	151	369	6,477	8,483	747	313	10,658	3,890	2,077	10,692
Roumania	5,137	15	44	128	2	47	148	41	40	79	494	273
Russia	102,095	544	902	1,143	1,152	3,345	2,113	602	1,190	2,005	7,557	3,628
Scotland	9,910	152	169	373	101	177	446	856	275	429	13	31
Sweden	58,563	376	414	808	261	292	1,929	3,202	2,448	3,673	38	176
Switzerland	3,452	97	39	101	53	48	115	90	54	95	7	21
Other countries	12,571	390	194	320	90	318	404	342	462	406	146	96

Born in—	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
Austria	1,175	577	945	1,791	749	1,109	501	339	773	825	1,786	1,075
Belgium	8	95	75	75	10	14	38	21	22	82	33	227
Canada—French	29	189	45	18	6	7	153	114	5	51	13	44
Canada—Other	140	1,398	637	326	45	58	929	186	50	1,012	96	939
Czecho-Slovakia	9,566	226	636	881	191	567	279	84	1,944	200	216	247
Denmark	27	159	211	775	22	59	309	29	15	279	59	285
England	229	1,381	658	663	68	77	984	267	138	1,151	115	994
France	36	145	90	89	16	36	159	109	19	346	125	236
Germany	1,562	1,662	1,669	3,727	1,823	772	1,752	276	645	3,723	4,532	6,131
Greece	95	316	309	121	67	245	1,262	1,852	122	1,084	169	432
Hungary	298	267	609	1,889	429	251	317	108	263	743	4,094	1,347
Ireland	381	4,119	1,340	388	112	176	1,728	720	190	2,295	547	1,460
Italy	140	1,548	3,540	658	275	5,199	2,611	15,199	1,207	2,064	6,183	522
Jugo Slavia	187	18	67	87	9	50	58	31	488	102	123	63
Lithuania	78	120	34	300	616	52	131	36	2,900	44	24	16
Netherlands	73	171	102	55	9	11	108	17	8	77	39	121
Norway	44	223	360	1,662	44	282	397	44	5	438	55	420
Poland	5,884	912	3,788	11,377	15,013	16,800	745	359	1,683	368	579	281
Roumania	220	387	47	469	58	14	122	173	472	50	128	60
Russia	3,656	6,023	1,277	16,556	2,290	765	3,368	2,850	6,779	760	468	724
Scotland	49	592	278	131	3	9	398	39	10	391	31	254
Sweden	544	320	459	780	35	150	577	65	17	2,323	1,058	5,655
Switzerland	23	49	65	60	8	20	122	18	13	292	161	296
Other countries	360	451	202	161	31	153	648	322	116	1,324	217	726

Born in—	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
Austria	1,351	797	715	1,329	550	1,159	668	402	461	869	1,331	903
Belgium	229	310	141	123	355	48	16	42	55	107	21	114
Canada—French	15	57	76	84	18	84	87	64	90	88	50	134
Canada—Other	249	2,216	858	853	254	490	328	743	1,780	1,019	261	1,207
Czecho-Slovakia	236	232	176	1,804	304	7,017	309	195	271	718	10,541	1,086
Denmark	98	447	381	1,095	1,247	172	77	254	428	1,567	28	991
England	261	1,653	1,096	1,152	402	716	439	838	1,653	1,286	874	1,197
France	150	287	201	225	126	162	61	92	143	170	81	158
Germany	8,603	4,392	8,642	10,100	4,872	4,633	1,923	2,905	4,114	6,037	2,382	4,624
Greece	136	393	212	308	135	225	277	178	365	207	88	316
Hungary	1,417	711	712	1,180	511	1,038	1,092	235	328	737	297	662
Ireland	912	1,899	1,188	1,237	499	2,341	4,650	3,397	3,971	1,234	955	4,078
Italy	488	250	261	886	337	1,499	420	175	507	1,301	119	906
Jugo Slavia	430	36	71	93	46	816	122	206	81	34	280	129
Lithuania	16	31	9	37	245	2,251	334	107	239	52	144	61
Netherlands	65	114	101	147	118	348	34	370	1,597	331	192	252
Norway	113	699	405	2,956	2,317	121	67	205	317	5,117	51	2,565
Poland	1,486	362	529	5,912	6,273	10,122	4,014	256	397	3,047	2,202	943
Roumania	221	62	81	80	44	61	34	39	35	56	871	42
Russia	692	1,276	455	2,597	2,052	3,246	730	1,179	592	1,055	17,622	902
Scotland	90	467	361	422	148	349	162	446	872	518	90	769
Sweden	1,130	5,338	5,583	5,099	1,388	1,172	604	3,510	3,066	4,439	300	1,334
Switzerland	178	193	282	225	83	84	35	76	146	144	40	119
Other countries	352	801	921	662	199	260	257	196	262	312	155	315

ILLITERACY IN CHICAGO (1920).

[Federal census report.]

Persons 10 years and over	2,171,021	Foreign-born white	797,618
Illiterate	99,133	Illiterate	92,473
Native white	1,273,573	Negro	96,961
Illiterate	2,419	Illiterate	3,764

Number 16 to 20 years inclusive.....	206,902
Illiterate	1,169
Illiterate men 21 years and over.....	46,603
Illiterate women 21 years and over...	51,944

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN CHICAGO (1920).

[Federal census report.]

Total under 7 years of age.....	382,312
Total 7 to 13 years inclusive.....	330,439
Attending school	310,269
Total 14 and 15 years of age.....	78,929
Attending school	57,275
Total 16 and 17 years of age.....	81,272
Attending school	23,621
Total 18 to 20 years inclusive.....	125,630
Attending school	12,367

POPULATION OF CHICAGO BY COLOR, NATIVITY AND SEX (1920).

[Federal census report.]

Total population	2,701,705
Male	1,369,917
Female	1,331,788
Native white	1,783,687
Male	879,479
Female	904,208
Native parentage	642,871
Foreign parentage	888,496
Mixed parentage	252,320
Foreign-born white	805,482
Male	431,764
Female	373,718
Negro	109,458
Male	55,943
Female	53,515
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, etc.....	3,078

NEGROES IN CHICAGO BY WARDS (1920).

[Federal census report.]

Ward.	Total.	Men.	Women.
1.....	7,985	4,356	3,629
2.....	47,647	25,008	22,639
3.....	19,529	9,756	9,773
4.....	16	8	8
5.....	100	56	44
6.....	7,125	3,364	3,761
7.....	1,827	848	979
8.....	163	89	74
9.....	418	204	214
10.....	96	50	46
11.....	132	65	67
12.....	233	193	40
13.....	181	96	85
14.....	6,859	3,399	3,460
15.....	32	10	22
16.....	11	7	4
17.....	7	4	3
18.....	1,205	606	599
19.....	42	21	21
20.....	158	78	80
21.....	1,274	649	625
22.....	608	308	300
23.....	309	135	174
24.....	39	21	18
25.....	438	171	267
26.....	45	24	21
27.....	154	87	67
28.....	21	10	11
29.....	20	7	13
30.....	7,045	3,477	3,568
31.....	3,994	1,990	2,004
32.....	1,421	695	726
33.....	133	68	65
34.....	115	53	62
35.....	76	30	46
City	109,458	55,943	53,515

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Following is a partial list of associations of citizens, business men and others in Chicago organized for the improvement of certain neighborhoods or localities and the promotion of local and general interests.

Better Transportation League—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland avenue.

Belmont Avenue Merchants' Club—Secretary, Ernest F. Olson, 1042 Belmont avenue.

Buena Park Citizens' Association—Secretary, Burt R. Kiely, 801 Buena avenue.

Good Roads Fund Association — Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland-av.

Greater Chicago Federation—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland avenue.

Hyde Park Business Men's Association—1100 East 55th street; secretary, F. J. How, 1543 East 53d street.

Hyde Park Improvement Association—President, Dr. J. E. Jenkins; secretary, M. L. Vittu, 5431 Lake Park avenue; superintendent, Fred J. How, 1543 East 53d street.

Kenwood Improvement Association—Secretary, R. H. Norton, 1343 East 47th street.

Lake View Property Owners and Improvement Association—Secretary, James E. Prendergast, 1254 Arthur avenue.

Lawndale Civic Center—Secretary, Miss Sarah Fox, 3716 Douglas boulevard.

Lincoln Avenue Business Men's Association—Secretary, E. H. Drach, Lincoln, Ashland and Belmont avenues.

Lincoln, Robey and Irving Park Business Men's Association—President, Paul J. Volkman; secretary, George Bilhorn, 4007 North Robey street.

Maywood Commercial Association—Secretary, F. B. Davies, 1308 South 5th-av., Maywood.

Milwaukee and Armitage Avenue Business Men's Association—President, William Kolacek; secretary, Adolph A. C. Mayer, 2010 Milwaukee avenue.

North Avenue Merchants' Association—Treasurer, O. G. Roehling, North Avenue State Bank.

North Central Improvement Association—Secretary, Charles W. Folds, 208 South LaSalle street; superintendent, William B. Johnson, 907 Rush street.

North Clark Street Business Men's Association—President, Geo. J. Kappes, 3156 N. Clark-st.

North Side Commercial Association—4624 Sheridan road, room 204; secretary, Miss Grace G. Marsh.

Northwest Side Commercial Association—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland avenue.

Ravenswood Improvement Association—President, George W. Miller; secretary, Benjamin S. Herbert, 2015 Wilson avenue.

Rogers Park Improvement Association—7005 North Clark street; president, F. M. Clarke; secretary, Dr. D. D. Burdick; treasurer, P. Phillip.

Seventy-First Street Association of Commerce—President, R. C. Duncan, 418 E. 71st street.

South Park Improvement Association—Secretary, Austin H. Parker, 1500 East 57th-st.

South State Street Improvement Association—Executive secretary, Leo Heller, 140 South Dearborn street.

Thru-Streets Association of Chicago—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 N. Ashland avenue.

West Madison Street Business Men's Association—President, J. T. Counsell, 2330 West Madison street.

THE CHICAGO CHURCH FEDERATION.

President—The Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston.
Vice-President—Charles M. Thomson.
Vice-President—The Rev. Charles W. Gilkey.
Executive Secretary—Walter R. Mee.
Recording Secretary—N. Clarence Brown.
Treasurer—Thomas G. Bolger.

CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Offices in the Board of Education building, 650 South Clark street.
President—Edwin S. Davis.
Vice-President—Albert H. Severinghaus.
Secretary—Louis F. Wilk.
Attorney—William A. Bither.
Members—Jacob M. Loeb, James B. Rezny, Mrs. Francis E. Thornton, Dr. Sadie Bay Adair, Edwin S. Davis, Albert H. Severinghaus, Hart Hanson, Francis E. Croarkin, Mrs. Pauline Struwing, J. Lewis Coath.

Standing Committees.

School Administration—Mr. Hanson, chairman; Dr. Adair, Mrs. Thornton, the president, ex officio.
Finance—Mr. Croarkin, chairman; Mr. Hanson, Mr. Severinghaus, the president, ex officio.
Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Severinghaus, chairman; Mr. Croarkin, Mr. Rezny, Dr. Adair, the president, ex officio.
Committee on Direct Purchases and Condemnation Settlements—The president, chairman; chairman committee on buildings and grounds, chairman committee on finance, the attorney and the business manager.
Committee on Rules—Mr. Davis, chairman; Mr. Severinghaus, Mr. Croarkin, Mrs. Thornton.
Committee on Health and Sanitation—Dr. Adair, chairman; Mrs. Thornton, Mr. Rezny, the president, ex officio.

SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO.

With the location and principal of each.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Board of Education building, 460 South State street.
Superintendent—Peter A. Mortenson.
Assistant Superintendent—Ernest E. Cole.
Assistant Superintendent—Morgan G. Hogge.
Assistant Superintendent—Ambrose B. Wight.
Community Centers—Dudley Grant Hays.
Superintendent of Parental School—Fred M. Smith.
Board of Examiners—Peter A. Mortenson, William H. Campbell, Henry L. Crane.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Dist.	Supt.	Office.
1.	Ella C. Sullivan	Lake View high school
2.	R. M. Hitch	Darwin school
3.	C. D. Lowry	Burr school
4.	Elizabeth W. Murphy	Marshall high school
5.	Henry G. Clark	McKinley high school
6.	John H. Stube	Hammond school
7.	Jaroslav J. Zmrhal	Garfield school
8.	Minnie R. Cowan	Graham school
9.	John A. Long	Normal school
10.	Martha V. Bishop	Fiske school

SUPERVISORS.

Technical Work in High Schools—Albert G. Bauersfeld.
Commercial Work in High Schools—William Bachrach.
Continuation Schools—E. G. Cooley.
Household Arts and Science—Jenny H. Snow.
Schools for Blind—John B. Curtis.
Elementary Manual Training and Construction Work—Edward F. Worst.
Music—Agnes C. Heath.
Art—Lucy S. Silke.
Director of Child Study—Daniel P. MacMillan.
Military in High Schools—Lieut. F. L. Beals.
Physical Education—Henry Suder.
Supervisor of Athletics—Edward C. Delaparte.

OFFICE HOURS.

General offices open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Business manager, 4 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Superintendent, school days, 2 to 4:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Assistant superintendents, Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. daily.
District superintendents, daily, 3:30 p. m. to 5.30 p. m.

PRACTICE AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

Chicago Normal College—6800 Stewart avenue; William Bishop Owen.
Parker Practice School—6800 Stewart avenue; William R. Hatfield.
Carter Practice School—5740 South Michigan avenue; Abby E. Lane.
Chicago Parental School—3600 Foster avenue; Fred E. Smith, superintendent.

High Schools.

Austin—5417 Fulton street; George H. Rockwood.
Bowen—8860 Manistee avenue; Frank W. Stahl.
Calumet—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.
Crane Technical—2246 West Van Buren street; William J. Bartholf.
Englewood—6220 Stewart avenue; James E. Armstrong.
Fenger—50 East 115th street; Thomas C. Hill.
Flower Technical—6059 South Wabash avenue; Dora Wells.
Harrison Technical—2850 West 24th Street boulevard; Frank L. Morse.
Hibbard—3244 Ainslie; Chester C. Dodge.
Hyde Park—6220 Stony Island avenue; Hiram B. Loomis.
Lake View—4015 North Ashland avenue; B. Frank Brown.
Lane Technical—1225 Sedgwick street; William J. Bogan.
Lindblom—61st and Lincoln streets; Harry Keeler.
Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
McKinley—2040 West Adams street; George M. Clayberg.
Medill—1326 West 14th place; Avon S. Hall.
Morgan Park—11043 Hermosa avenue; William Schoch.
Parker—6800 Stewart avenue; Charles H. Perrine.
Phillips—244 East Pershing road; Albert W. Evans.
Schurz—3601 Milwaukee avenue; Walter F. Slocum.
Senn—5900 North Glenwood avenue; Benjamin F. Buck.
Tilden—4747 Union avenue; Edward C. Rosseter.
Tuley—1313 North Claremont avenue; Franklin P. Fisk.
Waller—2007 Orchard street; John E. Adams.

Elementary Schools.

Adams—849 Townsend street; Dora W. Zollman.
Agassiz—2851 Seminary avenue; Lina E. Troendle.
Alcott—670 Wrightwood avenue; William C. Dodge.
Altgeld—1340 West 71st street; James W. Brooks.
Andersen—1155 North Lincoln street; Francis M. McKay.
Archer Avenue—4930 Archer avenue; Elizabeth L. Drew.
Armour—950 West 33d place; Martin E. Hurney.
Armstrong—7051 Pingree street; Azile B. Reynolds.
Arnold—718 Center street; A. Esther Camfield.
Auburn Park—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.

Audubon—3500 North Hoyne avenue; Mary E. Vaughan.
Avondale—2945 North Sawyer avenue; John H. Stehman.
Bancroft—1638 North Maplewood avenue; Carrie F. Patterson.
Barnard—10354 Charles street; Elizabeth H. Sutherland.
Bass—6554 South May street; Lucy I. Laing.
Bateman—Richmond street, near Berteau avenue; Elizabeth R. Daly.
Beale—6043 South Sangamon street; John W. May.
Beaubien—5025 North Laramie avenue; Sarah J. O'Keefe.
Beidler—3151 Walnut street; Jay C. Edwards.
Belding—4257 North Tripp avenue; Delos Buzzell.
Bell—3730 Oakley boulevard; Esther J. W. Barker.
Blaine—3808 Southport avenue; Mary J. Zollman.
Bradwell—7710 Burnham avenue; Georgia A. Seaman.
Brentano—2723 North Fairfield avenue; Frank H. Chase.
Brown—1758 Warren avenue; Clyde A. Brown.
Brownell—6509 Perry avenue; H. Gertrude Jaynes.
Bryant—1355 South Kedvale avenue; Ida Mighell.
Bryn Mawr—7355 South Jeffery avenue; Margaret J. McKee.
Budlong—2701 Foster avenue; Minnie M. Jamieson.
Burke—5356 South Park avenue; J. Clara Breese.
Burley—1630 Barry avenue; Marion Sykes.
Burns—2524 South Central Park avenue; Robert Nightingale.
Burnside—650 East 91st place; Frank W. Rieder.
Burr—1621 Wabansia avenue; Samuel R. Meek.
Burroughs—3542 Washtenaw avenue; Minnie E. Fallon.
Byford—5600 Iowa street; Novella M. Close.
Calhoun—2850 West Jackson boulevard; Joseph L. Bache.
Cameron—1236 Monticello avenue; Herbert L. Merrill.
Carpenter—666 North Racine avenue; Charles C. Cobb.
Chalmers—1220 South Fairfield avenue; Caroline L. Reilly.
Chase—2021 Point street; Solon S. Dodge.
Chicago and Cook County School for Boys—Harlem avenue and 22d street, Riverside; superintendent, Orris J. Milliken.
Chopin—2440 Rice street; Mary B. Catelain.
Clarke—1310 South Ashland avenue; George A. Beers.
Clay—13231 Burley avenue; Arthur G. Deaver.
Clearing—South Central avenue, near 55th street; George Syke.
Cleveland—3850 North Albany avenue; Lewis W. Colwell.
Colman—4655 South Dearborn street; Francis G. Rogers.
Columbus—2120 Augusta street; Kate A. Reedy.
Coonley—4048 North Leavitt street; Elizabeth A. McGillen.
Cooper—1624 West 19th street; Ida A. Shaver.
Copernicus—6010 South Throop street; Cora Caverno.
Corkery—2510 South Kildare avenue; Daniel F. O'Hearn.
Cornell—7520 Drexel avenue; Flora J. Joslyn.
Cregier—1820 Yeaton street; Mary E. Tobin.
Crerar—1002 Campbell avenue; Mary B. Livingston.
Curtis—50 East 115th street; Thomas C. Hill.
Dante—840 South Desplaines street; June H. MacConkey.
Darwin—2314 North Albany avenue; Charles A. Myall.
Davis—3014 West 39th place; Helen C. Maine.
Delano—3937 Wilcox street; Gerbrandus A. Osinga.
Dewey—5415 South Union avenue; Edward McLoughlin.
Doolittle—525 East 35th street; Margaret Madden.
Dore—758 West Harrison street; Nora F. Doran.
Douglas—3211 Forest avenue; Susan Bonfield.
Drake—2641 Calumet avenue; Aaron Kline.
Drummond—1845 Cortland street; Elizabeth Haines.
Earle—6121 South Hermitage avenue; Ira C. Baker.
Eberhart—3400 West 65th place; Helen N. Blanchard.
Emmet—5500 West Madison street; Helen B. Eastman.
Ericsson—2930 West Harrison street; Helen F. Van Liew.
Everett—3419 South Irving avenue; Patrick F. Haley.
Falconer—3000 Lamon avenue; Ada B. Sempill.
Fallon—4174 Wallace street; Thecla Doniat.
Farragut—2336 South Spaulding avenue; Otto M. Becker.
Farren—5030 South Wabash avenue; Isabella Dolton.
Felsenthal—4101 Calumet avenue; Helen W. McLoughlin.
Field—7019 North Ashland avenue; Albert L. Stevenson.
Fiske—6145 Ingleside avenue; Harry T. Baker.
Forrestville—4439 St. Lawrence avenue; Florence Holbrook.
Foster—720 O'Brien street; Joseph F. Gonnelly.
Franklin—226 West Goethe street; Etta Q. Gee.
Froebel—2021 West 21st street; William W. Reed.
Fulton—5300 South Hermitage avenue; Clara H. McFarlin.
Funston—2010 North Central Park avenue; Gertrude Corrigan.
Gage Park—5516 Maplewood avenue; Gertrude E. English.
Gallistel—10347 Ewing avenue; James H. Henry.
Garfield—1426 Newberry avenue; Charles A. Kent.
Gary—3000 South Ridgeway avenue; William F. Gingrich.
Gladstone—1231 South Robey street; Thomas J. Casey.
Goethe—2236 North Rockwell street; Albert C. Mueller.
Goodrich—915 West Taylor street; Esther R. P. Hornbaker.
Goudy—5124 Winthrop avenue; Louise Schroll.
Graham—4436 South Union avenue; Mary T. Maroney.
Grant—2433 Wilcox street; Wilbur H. Wright.
Gray—3810 North Laramie avenue; Ella R. Connell.
Greene—3537 South Paulina street; Elizabeth B. Letzkuss.
Gresham—8510 South Green street; Isobel G. Graham.
Haines—231 West 23d place; Mary W. O'Keefe.
Hamilton—1650 Cornelia avenue; M. Elizabeth Farson.
Hamline—4747 South Bishop street; Eleanor Reese Dunn.
Hammond—2819 West 21st place; Adrian M. Doolin.
Hanson Park-Mont Clare—2148 North Long avenue; Fannie L. Marble.
Harper—6520 South Wood street; Walter J. Harrower.
Harvard—7525 Harvard avenue; Flora V. Renaud.
Haugan—4540 North Hamlin avenue; Thomas C. Johnson.
Haven—1472 South Wabash avenue; Clara W. Creedon.

Hawthorne—3300 Seminary avenue; George W. Davis.
Hay—1018 North Laramie avenue; Mary E. Vance.
Hayes—258 North Leavitt street; Mary E. Twohig.
Hayt—1518 Granville avenue; Elmer L. Kletzing.
Healy—3037 Wallace street; Katherine S. Rueff.
Hedges—4735 South Winchester avenue; Marcella R. Hanlon.
Hendricks—313 West 43d street; Fred R. Nichols.
Henry—4250 North St. Louis avenue; Mary E. C. Lyons.
Herzl—Douglas boulevard and Lawndale avenue; William M. Roberts.
Holden—3055 South Loomis street; Lincoln P. Goodhue.
Holmes—5525 South Morgan street; Daniel A. Tear.
Howe (Austin)—720 Lorel avenue; Harry S. Vail.
Howland—1604 South Spaulding avenue; Frederick M. Sisson.
Irving—2140 West Lexington street; John W. Troeger.
Irving Park—3815 North Kedvale avenue; Mary McMahon.
Jackson—820 Sholto street; William Hedges.
Jahn—3149 North Lincoln street; Cephas H. Leach.
Jefferson—1010 South Laflin street; Catherine M. Delanty.
Jenner—1009 Milton avenue; Frederick J. Lane.
Jirka—1420 West 17th street; Mary E. Rodgers.
Jungman—1746 Loeffler court; Sarah A. Fleming.
Juvenile Court School—758 Forquer street.
Keith—3400 South Dearborn street; Susan J. McDonnell.
Kelvyn Park—4343 Wrightwood avenue; Chas. H. Ostrander.
Kenwood—4959 Blackstone avenue; Abigail M. Hunt.
Kershaw—6431 South Union avenue; William Radebaugh.
Key—517 North Parkside avenue; Lillian H. Wright.
King—2420 West Harrison street; Harriet F. Haywood.
Knickerbocker—2301 North Clifton avenue; Mary G. Guthrie.
Kohn—10414 South State street; Alice Hagge Baer.
Komensky—1923 South Throop street; James W. McGinnis.
Kosciuszko—1424 North Cleaver street; Donald A. McQueen.
Kozminski—936 East 54th street; E. B. Smith.
Lafayette—2714 Augusta street; Mary I. Purer.
Langland—2230 Cortland street; Effie C. Tinen.
La Salle—326 West Eugenie street; Mary Taylor.
Lawson—1256 South Homan avenue; Charles C. Krauskopf.
Lemoyne—851 Waveland avenue; Abigail C. Ellings.
Lewis-Champlin—6200 Princeton avenue; Samuel B. Allison.
Libby—5300 South Loomis street; Florence U. Colt.
Lincoln—2324 Larrabee street; Ida L. Jaeger.
Linne—3221 North Sacramento avenue; Chas. A. Cook.
Lloyd—2103 North Lamon avenue; Jacob H. Hauch.
Logan—2238 North Oakley avenue; Theresa J. Donnelly.
Longfellow—1901 West 35th street; Louise K. Stone.
Lowell—3312 Hirsch street; G. Charles Griffiths.
Madison—7433 Dorchester avenue; Charles S. Winslow.
Manierre—1420 Hudson avenue; David E. McCracken.
Marsh—9810 Exchange avenue; Franklin C. Donecker.
Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
Mason—1800 South Keeler avenue; Daniel F. O'Hearn.
May—512 South Lavergne avenue; Cora E. Lewis.
Mayfair—4615 North Kilpatrick avenue; Annie S. Newman.
McClellan—3527 South Wallace street; Lilias M. Williamson.
McCormick—2720 South Sawyer avenue; William H. Chamberlin.
McCosh—6543 Champlain avenue; Ida M. Pahlman.
McLaren—1500 Flournoy street; Charles J. Lunak.
McPherson—4728 North Lincoln street; Adelaide E. Jordan.
Mitchell—2233 West Ohio street; Moses Maier.
Monroe—3650 Schubert avenue; J. Edward Huber.
Moos—1711 North California avenue; Thomas C. M. Jamieson.
Morgan Park—2350 West 110th street; William Schoch.
Morris—919 Barry Avenue; Luella Heinroth.
Morse—620 North Sawyer avenue; George L. Voorhees.
Moseley—2348 South Michigan avenue; Leona L. Thorne.
Motley—739 North Ada street; Miriam Del Banco.
Mozart—2200 North Hamlin avenue; Nellie C. Hudd.
Mulligan—1855 Sheffield avenue; Hanna Schiff.
Nash—4837 West Erie street; Fred J. Watson.
Nettelhorst—3252 Broadway; A. E. Logie.
Newberry—700 Willow street; Mary E. Fellows.
Nixon—2121 North Keeler avenue; G. Ovedia Jacobs.
Nobel—4127 Hirsch street; Marie A. Dunne.
Norwood Park—5900 Nina avenue; William L. Smyser.
Oakland—750 East 40th street; Sarah M. Hennen.
Ogden—9 West Chestnut street; Martha M. Ruggles.
Oglesby—7646 South Green street; Daniel J. Beeby.
Orr—4010 North Keeler avenue; Katherine A. Riordan.
Otis—525 Armour street; John M. Duggan.
Parkman—245 West 51st street; John B. McGinty.
Park Manor—7049 Rhodes avenue; Genevieve Melody.
Parkside—6938 East End avenue; Jane S. Atwater.
Peabody—1444 Augusta street; Mary H. Smyth.
Peirce—1423 Bryn Mawr avenue; Inger M. Schjoldager.
Penn—1616 South Avers avenue; Bertha Benson.
Perry—9128 University avenue; Jesse E. Black.
Pickard—2105 South Oakley boulevard; Mary Ryan.
Plamondon—1525 South Washtenaw avenue; Ida M. Tregellas.
Pope—3000 West 19th street; Frank A. Fucik.
Portage Park—5330 Berteau avenue; Washington D. Smyser.
Prescott—1632 Wrightwood avenue; Margaret S. Fitch.
Pulaski—2030 North Leavitt street; Anna C. Goggin.

Pullman—521 East 113th street; Daniel R. Martin.
Raster—6936 South Hermitage avenue; David L. Murray.
Ravenswood—4332 North Paulina street; Josiah F. Kletzing.
Ray—5631 South Kimbark avenue; Arthur O. Rape.
Raymond—3633 South Wabash avenue; John L. Lewis.
Reilly—3650 School street; Thomas J. Plant.
Revere—7145 Ellis avenue; Sophia A. Theilgaard.
Riis—1018 Lytle street; Cecilia B. Schimek.
Rogers—1247 West 13th place; Alice A. Hogan.
Ryder—8716 Wallace street; Minnie M. Tallman.
Ryerson—646 North Lawndale avenue; Sarah A. Kirkley.
Sabin—2216 Hirsch street; Mary J. W. Boughan.
Sawyer Avenue—5248 South Sawyer avenue; Robert G. Jeffrey.
Scanlan—11725 Perry avenue; Harriette T. Treadwell.
Schiller—700 Vedder street; Belle B. Murphy.
Schley—1240 North Oakley boulevard; Minna S. Heuermann.
Schneider—2957 North Hoyne avenue; Elizabeth E. Fisk.
Scott—6435 Blackstone avenue; Henry W. Sumner.
Seward—4600 South Hermitage avenue; Mary A. Forkin.
Sexton, Austin O.—641 East 60th street; John A. Johnson.
Sexton, James A.—160 Wendell street; Visa McLaughlin.
Shakespeare—4623 Greenwood avenue; Walter H. Comstock.
Shepard—2839 Fillmore street; J. Katherine Cutler.
Sheridan, Mark—533 West 27th street; Augustus R. Dillon.
Sheridan, Phil—9001 Escanaba avenue; Edward L. C. Morse.
Sherman—5116 South Morgan street; Levi T. Regan.
Sherwood—245 West 57th street; Irvin A. Wilson.
Shields—4250 South Rockwell street; Edward Wildeman.
Skinner—1070 West Jackson boulevard; Caroline Jane Utter.
Smyth—1059 West 13th street; William R. Hornbaker.
Spalding—1623 Park avenue; Jane A. Neil.
Spencer—214 North Lavergne avenue; Harriet S. Thompson.
Spry—2400 Marshall boulevard; William J. Fraser.
Stewart—4525 Kenmore avenue; Archibald O. Coddington.
Stowe—3444 Wabansia avenue; Frank A. Larck.
Sullivan—83d street and Coles avenue; Anna F. Mullay.
Sumner—715 South Kildare avenue; Edgar W. Trout.
Swift—5900 Winthrop avenue; Harriet A. Eckhardt.
Swing—1701 String avenue; Gertrude S. Pease.
Talcott—1840 West Ohio street; Herbert C. Hansen.
Taylor—9913 Avenue J; Annie K. Sullivan.
Tennyson—2800 West Fulton street; Flora C. Dunning.
Thorp, J. N.—8915 Burley avenue; Henry D. Hatch.
Thorp, Ole A.—6024 Warwick avenue; Mary E. Marnell.
Tilton—4152 West End avenue; Bertha S. Armbruster.
Trumbull—1600 Foster avenue; Helen R. Ryan.
Vanderpoel—9510 South Prospect avenue; Catherine A. Burke.
Van Vlissingen—137 West 108th place; George A. Brennan.
Von Humboldt—1410 North Rockwell street; Humphrey J. Moynihan.
Wadsworth—6420 University avenue; Frank Mayo.
Walsh—2015 South Peoria street; Robert L. Hughes.
Ward—2701 South Shields avenue; Myra C. Billings.
Warren—9210 Chappel avenue; Edith P. Shepherd.
Washington—1000 Grand avenue; Luman Hewes.
Waters—2519 Wilson avenue; Esther E. Morgan.
Webster—3315 Wentworth avenue; Mary R. Hanlon.
Wells—936 North Ashland avenue; George B. Masslich.
Wentworth—6950 South Sangamon street; James E. McDade.
West Pullman—11941 Parnell avenue; Rose A. Pesta.
Whitney—2815 Komensky avenue; M. J. Hevenor.
Whittier—1900 West 23d street; Mary G. Rice.
Wicker Park—2032 Evergreen avenue; Roland O. Witcraft.
Willard—4901 St. Lawrence avenue; Grace Reed.
Yale—7010 Yale avenue; C. L. Hooper.
Yates—1839 North Richmond street; Blanca R. Daigger.

THE MORTON ARBORETUM.

On Nov. 14, 1921, Joy Morton of Chicago announced that he had set aside 400 acres of land owned by him in DuPage county as an arboretum for the benefit of the people of Chicago and vicinity. It is expected that it will be open to the public in two years. The work of preparing the grounds is in charge of O. C. Simons. In a memorandum announcing the project Mr. Morton said:

"The site of the proposed arboretum lies in DuPage county, ten miles due west of the new zoological gardens in Riverside. It consists of a wide valley through which runs the east fork of the DuPage river, bounded by hills wooded with splendid specimens of native trees and shrubs. The Kew gardens in London, the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, the Tervuern in Brussels, the Arnold arboretum at Boston and Shaw's garden in St. Louis have been carefully studied and their desirable features will be incorporated in the new arboretum."

The arboretum is to be endowed by the donor and will be known by his name.

GARNISHMENT LAW OF ILLINOIS.

Section 14 of the act of 1872 as amended in 1897 and 1901 declares: "The wages for services of a wage earner who is the head of a family and residing with the same, to the amount of fifteen ($15) dollars per week, shall be exempt from garnishment. All above the sum of fifteen ($15) dollars per week shall be liable to garnishment."

Employers are obliged to pay wages amounting to $15 or less, notwithstanding the service of a writ of garnishment, providing the person to whom wages are due makes affidavit that he is the head of a family and is living with the same.

SALARY SCHEDULES OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In force during fiscal year 1920. Per annum unless otherwise specified.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND SUPERVISORS.

Superintendent of schools	$12,000
First assistant superintendent	8,100
3 assistant superintendents, each	7,200
10 district superintendents, each	6,000
Secretary examining board	7,200
Examiner	6,600
Director special schools	5,000
Director school extension	5,000
Director of manual training	5,000
Chief vocational adviser	5,000
2 supervisors physical education, each	4,500
Supervisor household arts	4,500
Director technical work	4,300
Supervisor commercial work	4,300
Supervisor teachers of art	4,000
Supervisor teachers of music	4,000
Director of child study	4,900
Supervisor schools for blind	3,500
Assistant director child study	2,700
2 assistant directors child study, each,	2,400
1 assistant director child study	2,200
3 band instructors, each	2,500
2 band instructors, each	2,350

—

CHICAGO NORMAL COLLEGE.

Principal, Chicago Normal college.....$6,000

Assistant to the principal, $400 extra over and above the regular schedule for heads of departments.

Heads of Departments.

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
First year	$2,500	First year	3,500
Second year	2,700	Second year	3,700
Third year	2,900	Third year	3,900
Fourth year	3,100	Fourth year	4,050
Fifth year	3,300	Fifth year	4,250

Instructors.

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
First year	$1,800	First year	2,800
Second year	2,000	Second year	3,000
Third year	2,200	Third year	3,200
Fourth year	2,400	Fourth year	3,400
		Fifth year	3,600

Substitutes in the Chicago Normal receive $8 a day for days of actual service.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Principals.

First year	$3,700	Fifth year	$4,500
Second year	3,900	Sixth year	4,700
Third year	4,100	Seventh year	4,900
Fourth year	4,300	Eighth year	5,100

Assistant to principal receives $400 above the schedule for high school teachers; dean of girls $300 above that schedule; head of branch receives $150 extra.

Extra Teachers.

($200 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,875	First year	$1,400
Second year	1,975	Second year	1,475
Third year	2,075	Third year	1,575
Fourth year	2,175	Fourth year	1,675

Substitute extra teachers in high schools receive $6 a day for days of actual service.

Junior College Instructors.

($200 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$2,550	First year	$1,800
Second year	2,700	Second year	1,950
Third year	2,850	Third year	2,100
Fourth year	3,000	Fourth year	2,250
Fifth year	3,200	Fifth year	2,400
Sixth year	3,600		

Teachers—General Certificates.

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$2,600	First year	$1,600
Second year	2,800	Second year	1,800
Third year	3,000	Third year	2,000
Fourth year	3,200	Fourth year	2,200
Fifth year	3,400	Fifth year	2,400

Teachers—Limited Certificates.

Physical education, music, art and manual training.

Upper Group.			
First year	$2,600	Fourth year	$2,800
Second year	2,500	Fifth year	3,000
Third year	2,650		

Teachers—Limited Certificates.

Modern language, commercial subjects and household arts.

Upper Group.			
First year	$2,350	Second year	$2,500

Substitute teachers in high schools receive $8 a day for days of actual service.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Principals.

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$3,500	First year	$2,500
Second year	3,700	Second year	2,700
Third year	3,900	Third year	2,900
Fourth year	4,050	Fourth year	3,100
Fifth year	4,250	Fifth year	3,300

Teachers of Art and Music in Elementary Schools.

On high school schedules, according to schedule of certificate held.

Lower Group.	General certificate.	Limited certificate.
First year	$1,600	$1,600
Second year	1,800	1,750
Third year	2,000	1,900
Fourth year	2,200	2,050

Upper Group.		
First year	2,600	2,350
Second year	2,800	2,500
Third year	3,000	.....
Fourth year	3,200	.....
Fifth year	3,400	.....

Substitute teachers of art and singing in elementary schools receive $8 a day for days of actual service.

Extra Teachers—Principals' Offices.

(Primary teachers' schedule).

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
First year	$1,200	First year	$1,675
Second year	1,275	Second year	1,775
Third year	1,375	Third year	1,875
Fourth year	1,475	Fourth year	1,975

Grammar teachers receive $25 above primary after first year.

Extra teachers in elementary schools (in principals' offices) may not advance beyond the first year of the upper group of the schedule for teachers of primary grade.

Schools having twenty-two to thirty-four rated divisions shall be entitled to an extra teacher for half-time service.

Schools having thirty-five or more rated divisions shall be entitled to an extra teacher for full time service.

Substitute extra teachers receive $6 a day for days of actual service.

Head Assistants.

($275 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,950	First year	$1,475
Second year	2,050	Second year	1,550
Third year	2,150	Third year	1,650
Fourth year	2,250	Fourth year	1,750
Fifth year	2,575	Fifth year	1,850

A head assistant acting as principal, after two weeks' absence of the principal, receives the salary of the first year of the schedule for principals of elementary schools.

Head of Branch.

Teachers in charge of branch elementary schools containing four or more rooms, located more than one-half mile from the main building, receive $75 a year above schedule.

Critic Teachers—Household Arts, School for Boys.

($225 above primary teachers' schedule.)

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,900	First year	$1,425
Second year	2,000	Second year	1,500
Third year	2,100	Third year	1,600
Fourth year	2,200	Fourth year	1,700
		Fifth year	1,800

Teachers of Cripples, Deaf, Former Truants and in Juvenile Detention Home.

($200 above primary.)

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
First year	$1,400	First year	$1,875
Second year	1,475	Second year	1,975
Third year	1,575	Third year	2,075
Fourth year	1,675	Fourth year	2,175
Fifth year	1,775		

Teachers in Junior High, Prevocational Eighth Grade, Adult Classes, Open Window, Open Rooms, Subnormals, Epileptics, Hospital Wards, Home for Girls, Grade Teachers of Printing and Science.

($125 above primary.)

Lower Group.		Higher Group.	
First year	$1,325	First year	$1,800
Second year	1,400	Second year	1,900
Third year	1,500	Third year	2,000
Fourth year	1,600	Fourth year	2,100
Fifth year	1,700		

Teachers of Blind, Correction of Speech Defects and Teachers in Parental School.

Primary.

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
First year	$1,250	First year	$1,725
Second year	1,325	Second year	1,825
Third year	1,425	Third year	1,925
Fourth year	1,525	Fourth year	2,025
Fifth year	1,625		

Grammar.

Lower Group.		Upper Group.	
First year	$1,250	First year	$1,750
Second year	1,350	Second year	1,850
Third year	1,450	Third year	1,950
Fourth year	1,550	Fourth year	2,050
Fifth year	1,650		

PARENTAL SCHOOL AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Teachers in the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys and Parental School are employed 52 weeks in the year and are paid for 13 periods of 4 weeks each, five and a half days a week.

Family Officers—Men.

Upper Group.		Lower Group.	
First year	$1,495	First year	$1,235
Second year	1,527	Second year	1,300
Third year	1,560	Third year	1,365
Fourth year	1,592	Fourth year	1,430

The above schedule is on the basis of four weeks in a month, or 13 school months a year.

Assistant Family Officers—Women.

First year	$910	Fourth year	$975
Second year	910	Fifth year	975
Third year	910	Sixth year	975

GIRLS' PARENTAL SCHOOL.

Family Instructors—Women.

Salary, a month, $85.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Teachers of Elementary Grades.

Per evening.		Per evening.	
First year	$3.00	Third year	$4.00
Second year	3.50		

Teachers of High School Grades.

First year	$4.00	Third year	$5.00
Second year	4.50		

Principals.

First year	$6.00	Fourth year	8.00
Second year	7.00	Fifth year	10.00
Third year	7.50		

COMMUNITY CENTERS.

Teachers. Per evening.		*Principals.* Per evening.	
First year	$3.00	First year	$6.00
Second year	3.50	Second year	7.00

VACATION AND SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Teachers in elementary schools receive $6 a day, and principals $12; in summer high schools principals and teachers receive 4/6 of regular daily schedule rate, and in the summer normal school they get the regular day school schedule rate.

COOK COUNTY TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS.

Oak Park and River Forest—M. R. McDaniel, 741 North Oak Park avenue, Oak Park.
J. Sterling Morton (Berwyn)—H. V. Church, 3129 Berkeley avenue, Berwyn.
Evanston—W. F. Beardsley, 1704 Hinman avenue, Evanston.
New Trier—Eston V. Tubbs, 126 Bertling lane, Winnetka.
Lyons—G. H. Wilkinson, 208 South Madison avenue, LaGrange.
Thornton—William E. McVey, 15201 Columbia avenue, Harvey.
Bloom—E. L. Boyer, 29 McEldowney street, Chicago Heights.
Maine—C. M. Himel, Des Plaines.
Riverside-Brookfield—W. P. Wyatt, 806 South 10th street, Maywood.
Proviso—J. L. Thalman, 128 Keystone avenue, River Forest.
Lemont—William F. Wall, Lemont.
Palatine—G. C. Butler, Palatine.
Blue Island—J. E. Lemon, Blue Island.
Arlington Heights—H. D. Roberts, Arlington Heights.
Barrington—E. S. Smith, Barrington.
West Hammond—Otis W. Glamore, 1203 Monroe street, Hammond, Ind.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

*Gross Earnings.**

1908..	$18,823,094.31	1915..	$32,001,278.51
1909..	20,419,647.93	1916..	31,695,637.67
1910..	22,832,882.64	1917..	34,796,684.60
1911..	25,155,629.89	1918..	35,114,896.38
1912..	28,743,167.24	1919..	34,710,157.84
1913..	30,299,172.55	1920..	43,963,375.20
1914..	32,536,584.22	1921..	55,327,812.19

Note—The total capitalization of all companies Feb. 1, 1921, was $160,254,131.45.

City's Share (55 Per Cent).†

1908...	$1,564,618.47	1915...	$2,558,383.63
1909...	1,386,877.96	1916...	1,665,710.34
1910...	1,276,252.65	1917...	2,746,988.99
1911...	1,705,550.30	1918...	2,036,753.98
1912...	1,870,908.00	1919...	383,215.49
1913...	2,529,992.26	1920...	1,448,847.85
1914...	3,002,453.16	1921...	2,138,383.19

*Year ended Feb. 1. †Of net receipts.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCES.

Statement of receipts and expenditures for school year ending June 30, 1921:

SCHOOL TAX BUILDING FUND.

Cash balance June 30, 1919	$85,191.43
Receipts.	
Tax levy, 1919	5,350,730.70
Tax levy, 1920	2,312,095.72
Sale of sites	400.00
Sale of buildings (condemnation)	1,431.00
Rebates on special assessments	625.44
Miscellaneous receipts	1,398.66
Installments—Liberty loans	88,432.40
Interest—Liberty loans	23,192.25
Educational fund	33,500.47
Total	7,896,998.07
Expenditures.	
School sites	1,124,125.57
New buildings	1,904,320.57
Permanent improvements	1,371,937.24
Special assessments	94,430.67
General repairs	1,579,163.45
Rentals of sites and buildings	70,577.45
Inspection division	37,523.61
Administration expense	232,819.14
Total	6,414,897.70
Deferred Charges and Adjustments—	
Factory and repair divisions	1,188,767.84
Bureau of architecture	46,978.52
Garage	23,770.61
Less discounts on purchases	395.92
Supply stock	17,875.40
Adjustment account	3,100.00
Total	7,894,171.08
Cash on hand June 30, 1920	2,826.99
Total	7,896,998.07

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Receipts.	
Tax levy, 1919	$6,225,309.77
Tax levy, 1920	9,841,631.50
Rental of school property	16,399.55
Sale of textbooks, etc.	11,157.11
Miscellaneous sales, etc.	5,961.85
Evening school registration fees	40,472.67
Tuition Fees—Summer high schools	41,445.75
	16,182,378.20
From temporary loan	20,097,500.00
	36,279,878.20
Less city treasurer, June 30, 1920—(overdraft)	56,335.19
Total	36,223,543.01
Expenditures.	
Business administration—	
a. Salaries and wages	$547,820.32
j. Office supplies, etc.	120,106.79
z. Contingent and miscellaneous	34,352.70
Total	702,279.81
Educational administration—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	211,742.55
Civil service employes	257,965.03
j. Office supplies, etc	74,870.68
z. Contingent and miscellaneous	616.44
Total	545,194.70
Normal college: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers, regular day	126,246.00
Teachers, summer session	10,543.82
Civil service employes	2,267.19
j. Educational supplies	3,263.67
Total	142,320.68
Secondary day schools: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	4,430,068.42
Civil service employes	6,216.54
j. Educational supplies	202,426.67
k. Textbooks and maps	4,424.86
o. Educational equipment	173,954.48
Total	4,817,090.97
Elementary day schools: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	14,528,196.63
Civil service employes	$4,359.66
c. Communication and transportation	2,541.06
j. Educational supplies	381,064.29
k. Textbooks, maps, etc	19,195.96
o. Educational equipment	8,296.38
Total	14,943,653.98
Evening schools: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	315,684.34
Civil service employes	2,529.10
j. Educational supplies	4.00
k. Books, maps, etc	17,398.21
z. Contingent and miscellaneous	2,617.04
Total	338,196.69
Parental school: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	61,366.85
Civil service employes	12,644.53
j. Educational supplies	45,309.40
k. Books, maps, etc	6.72
o. Educational equipment	791.32
Total	120,118.82
Chicago and Cook county school: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	36,523.96
Civil service employes	13,246.34
Total	49,770.30
Chicago normal college: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer custodians	15,520.90
g. Gas and electricity	1,065.63
l. Fuel	11,638.44
m. School plant supplies	663.48
Total	28,888.45
Secondary day schools: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer custodians	402,673.49
g. Gas and electricity	52,117.01
l. Fuel	262,517.97
m. School plant supplies	17,723.82
h. Hauling water	14.80
Total	735,047.09
Elementary day schools: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer custodians	1,704,751.22
c. Hauling ashes	22,646.28
g. Gas and electricity	85,369.95
h. Hauling water	180.50
l. Fuel	1,056,106.88
m. School plant supplies	67,800.87
Total	2,936,855.70
Evening schools: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer custodians	50,319.51
g. Gas and electricity	10,800.00
l. Fuel	31,806.05
Total	92,925.56
Parental school: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer custodians	32,163.11
g. Gas and electricity	981.76
l. Fuel	21,869.00
m. School plant supplies	10,539.30
Total	65,553.17
Chicago and Cook county school: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer custodians	17,621.94
Contingent fund: Operation—	
z. Engineer custodians, overtime, etc.	209,879.36

SUNDRY AUXILIARY AGENCIES.

Community Centers—Salaries and wages	$64,637.00
Engineer custodians	28,081.86
g. Gas and electricity	2,610.00
h. Films and film rentals	13,188.44
j. Educational supplies	4,357.13

i. Fuel	$16,675.00
Total	129,549.43
Secondary vacation schools—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers.	64,334.91
Engineer custodians	2,735.96
j. Educational supplies	370.06
Total	67,440.93
Elementary vacation schools—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers.	47,838.65
Bathroom attendants	3,264.65
Engineer custodians	4,258.75
c. Excursions	427.50
j. Educational supplies	4,577.85
Total	60,367.40
Bathrooms—	
a. Salaries and wages: Attendants	90,740.75
h. Towels	23,900.60
j. Educational supplies	3,438.38
Total	118,079.73
Transportation of pupils—	
c. Bus hire and carfare	144,957.91
Penny lunches—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer custodians	6,264.00
b. Attendants	106,829.40
o. Educational equipment	6,332.69
Total	119,426.09
School libraries—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers.	2,762.99
k. Supplementary books	96,670.91
Total	99,433.90
School gardens—	
r. Educational supplies	496.27
Principals' contingent fund—	
z. Contingent expense	30,689.09
Americanization—	
a. Salaries and wages	9,242.50
Civil service	16.16
Total	9,258.66
Miscellaneous—Pensions: Teachers	70,000.00
Employes	7,500.00
Total	77,500.00
Interest on temporary loans	396,453.25
Total for educational purposes	26,999,049.88
Supply stock	267,236.15
Printing plant	62,963.60
Working funds	4,365.30
Temporary loans paid	12,611,500.00
Accounts receivable	12,602.07
Assembly hall rental	1,660.30
Adjustment account	6,626.27
Recovered stock	468.40
Judgments	12,526.04
Total	39,978,998.01
Less amount charged to school fund income	3,214,144.41
Less excess credits: Accounts payable	6,919.97
Transfers to building fund	203,266.15
Discounts on purchases	405.93
City treasurer, June 30 (overdraft)	330,718.54
Total	36,233,543.01

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Cash on hand June 30, 1920	51,147.16
Receipts.	
Rental of school fund property	769,017.22
Tuition of nonresidents	8,731.86
Interest on investments	74,947.05
Interest on bank deposits	14,506.39
State per capita tax	$2,171,738.82
State appropriation—Deaf and blind	35,140.97
State appropriation—Delinquent	113,544.00
State appropriation—Vocational training	71,298.82
Miscellaneous receipts	794.53
Total	3,259,719.66
Transferred from school tax educational fund	16,180,000.00
Total	19,490,866.82
Expenditures.	
Educational administration	211,742.55
Normal college	126,246.00
Secondary day schools	4,430,068.42
Elementary day schools	14,528,196.63
Parental schools	61,366.85
Chicago and Cook county school for boys	36,523.96
Total	19,394,144.41
School fund expense	1,003.62
Cash on hand June 30, 1921	95,718.79
Total	19,490,866.82

SPECIAL FUNDS INCOME ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand June 30, 1920	$4,872.90
Receipts from interest	2,697.06
Total	7,569.96
Expenditure	1,400.07
Cash on hand June 30, 1920	6,169.89
Total	7,569.96

JONATHAN BURR FUND INCOME ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand June 30, 1920	$692.66
Receipts from interest	1,235.33
Cash on hand June 30, 1921	1,927.99

EXPENDITURES FOR ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS BY FUNCTIONS.

0. Principal's Office — Teachers' salaries	$1,196,238.09
Supplies	404.06
Equipment	225.00
Total	1,196,867.15
1. General Studies—Teachers' salaries	10,911,874.86
Educational supplies	120,639.90
Total	11,032,514.76
2. Kindergarten — Teachers' salaries	820,516.71
Education supplies	9,634.24
Total	830,150.95
3. Manual Training — Teachers' salaries	396,723.32
Educational supplies	91,905.10
Educational equipment	4,078.55
Total	492,706.97
4. Household Arts—Teachers' salaries	408,075.06
Educational supplies	54,265.81
Educational equipment	2,418.21
Total	464,759.08
5. Physical Education—Teachers' salaries	224,498.53
Educational supplies	7,186.38
Educational equipment	644.11
Total	232,329.02
8. Blind—Teachers' salaries	12,728.38
Educational supplies	1,422.55
Total	14,150.93
9. Deaf—Teachers' salaries	74,853.77
Educational supplies	488.78
Total	75,342.55

10. Fund textbooks	$17,564.79
12. Maps, globes and reference books	1,403.51
13 to 16. Special Divisions—	
Teachers salaries	314,732.35
Educational supplies	10,239.36
Total	324,971.71
21. Detention Home — Teachers' salaries	15,317.25
Educational supplies	1,092.41
Educational equipment	483.00
Total	16,892.66
23. Crippled Children—Teachers' salaries	67,364.81
Educational supplies	9,115.86
Educational equipment	279.20
Books, maps, etc.	721.98
Total	77,481.85
24. Construction — Educational supplies	28,776.34
25. Correct Speech — Teachers' salaries	20,644.45
26. Art—Teachers' salaries	35,209.75
Postage	80.00
Educational supplies	39,300.81
Transferring pictures	100.00
Total	74,670.56
27. Music—Teachers' salaries	29,443.00
Civil service employes	4,359.66
Moving pianos	2,361.06
Printing	774.92
Supplies	5,468.06
Total	42,406.70
Total for elementary schools	14,943,653.98

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Year.	Enrollment.	Teachers.	Year.	Enrollment.	Teachers.
1841	410	5	1883	72.509	1,107
1842	531	7	1884	76.044	1.195
1843	808	7	1885	79.278	1.296
1844	915	8	1886	83.022	1.440
1845	1,051	9	1887	84.902	1.574
1846	1,107	13	1888	89.578	1.663
1847	1,317	18	1889	93.737	1.801
1848	1,517	18	1890	135.541	2.711
1849	1,794	18	1891	146.751	3.000
1850	1,919	21	1892	157.743	3.300
1851	2,287	25	1893	166.895	3.520
1852	2,404	29	1894	185.358	3.812
1853	3,086	34	1895	201.380	4.326
1854	3,500	35	1896	213.835	4.668
1855	6,826	42	1897	225.718	4.914
1856-7	8,577	61	1898	236.239	5.268
1858	10,786	81	1899	242.807	5.535
1859	12,873	101	1900	255.861	5.806
1860	14,199	123	1901	262.738	5.951
1861	16,441	160	1902	268.392	5.775
1862	17,521	187	1903	258.968	5.444
1863	21,188	212	1904	264.397	5.570
1864-5	29,080	240	1905	267.837	5.695
1866	24,851	265	1906	272.086	5.808
1867	27,260	319	1907	273.050	5.981
1868	29,954	401	1908	292.581	6.106
1869	34,740	481	1909	296.427	6.296
1870	38,939	557	1910	300.893	6.383
1871	40,832	572	1911	304.146	6.584
1872	38,035	476	1912	307.281	6.740
1873	44,091	564	1913	315,737	7.013
1874	47,963	679	1914	332.248	7.544
1875	49,121	700	1915	345,512	7.795
1876	51,128	762	1916	357,511	7.992
1877	53,529	730	1917	360,639	8.142
1878	55,109	797	1918	368,225	8,316
1879	56,587	851	1919	377,058	8,558
1880	59,562	898	1920	393,197	9,116
1881	63,141	958	1921	410,768	9,720
1882	68,614	1,019			

CHICAGO WEATHER.

[Compiled in Chicago office of the United States weather bureau.]

Month.	Temperature (Degrees Fahr.) Highest.	Date.	Low't.	Date.	Precipitation (Inches) Mean.	Normal.	Total.	Normal.	Weather Clear.	Partly cl'dy.	Cl'dy.
1920—November	64	20	16	12	40.2	39.2	0.92	2.50	6	7	17
December	62	3	—4	28	32.4	29.3	3.33	2.07	6	9	16
1921—January	56	21	8	17	32.4	23.7	0.97	2.00	12	9	10
February	66	15	17	17	33.4	25.4	0.38	2.16	3	8	17
March	78	19	19	28	45.8	34.4	4.00	2.55	6	10	15
April	81	24	28	10	54.2	45.9	4.47	2.88	9	11	10
May	93	24	39	2	61.7	56.5	0.80	3.37	13	10	8
June	95	17	49	4	73.8	66.3	1.57	3.66	11	14	5
July	97	17	67	31	81.2	72.4	1.87	3.64	17	13	1
August	91	19	61	8	72.8	71.2	4.92	2.88	16	8	7
September	88	1	51	30	70.0	64.6	5.72	3.02	15	10	5
October	79	17	36	8	54.8	53.2	3.26	2.55	14	10	7

COLDEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

The cold spell ending Jan. 7, 1912, established a record for duration of below-zero weather in Chicago—77 hours. The maximum reached was 16 degrees below zero. The longest previous below zero stretch was 71 hours, Jan. 21, 22 and 23, 1883, when the maximum reached was 17 degrees below zero. Following are the coldest days officially recorded in Chicago:

Dec. 24, 1872.....—23	Feb. 9, 1899.....—21
Jan. 29, 1873.....—16	Jan. 25, 1904.....—15
Jan. 9, 1875.....—20	Feb. 13, 1905.....—18
Jan. 3, 1879.....—18	Jan. 7, 1912.....—16
Jan. 22, 1883.....—17	Feb. 2, 1917.....—10
Jan. 5, 1884.....—18	Jan. 12, 1918.....—14
Feb. 9, 1888.....—18	Jan. 4, 1919.....—11
Jan. 15, 1893.....—16	Feb. 15, 1920.....—7
Jan. 25, 1897.....—20	

HOTTEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

July 21, 1901, when the temperature rose to 102.9 degrees above zero, was the hottest day in the history of Chicago so far as the weather bureau records go. The longest continuous hot wave in Chicago was from July 12 to July 31, 1916, when the temperature ranged from 81 to 101.7. June and July, 1921, were excessively warm and the mean temperature for July broke all previous records for mean monthly temperature in Chicago. The hottest days in each year since 1899 were:

Sept. 5, 1899..... 98	July 5, 1911...101.5
Aug. 5, 1900..... 94	Aug. 31, 1912..... 95
July 21, 1901...102.9	June 30-July 29,'13 99
June 12, 1902..... 91	July 23, 1914..... 99
July 1-Aug. 24, '03 92	Sept. 14, 1915..... 90
July 17, 1904..... 94	July 30, 1916...101.7
July 18, 1905..... 95	July 30-31, 1917.. 98
June 28, 1906..... 93	Aug. 5, 1918...101.9
Aug. 11-Sept. 1, '07 92	Aug. 4, 1919....97.8
July 11-Aug. 3, '08. 96	July 23, 1920..... 98
Aug. 8, 1909..... 93	July 17, 1921..... 97
July 24, 1910..... 97	

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Michigan avenue and Washington street.

Board of Directors—Alfred E. Barr, president; James J. Healy, vice-president; R. G. Shutter, Charles E. Schick, Carl O. Beroth, Frank F. Tollkuehn, Lawrence Cuneo, Robert J. McLaughlin, Elliott W. Sproul.

Standing Committees (1919-1920)—Library: Tollkuehn, Beroth and McLaughlin.
Administration: Shutter, Schick and Healy.
Buildings and Grounds: Schick, Healy and Sproul.

Meetings—Regular meetings of the board at 5 p. m. on second and fourth Mondays of each month, except that in July and August one regular meeting shall be held on the second Monday of each month.

Secretary—Harry G. Wilson.

Librarian—Carl B. Roden.

Departments and Hours.

Circulating, open shelf and registry departments, third floor, open 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reference room and public card catalogue, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Thomas Hughes room for young people, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Art room, fifth floor; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Music room, fifth floor, Washington street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Patents, documents and bound newspapers room, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Civics room, fourth floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reading room for current magazines, fourth floor, Randolph street entrance; newspapers, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

General Information.

The Chicago public library is a free public institution, established under the Illinois library law of 1872. It derives its revenue from an annual library tax of eight-tenths of one mill. A board of directors of nine members is appointed by the mayor, three annually for terms of three years. The library occupies the site formerly known as Dearborn park, bounded by Michigan avenue, Washington street, Garland court and Randolph street. The cost of the building was about $2,000,000, including the furniture, book stacks and machinery. There are forty-five branches, seven high school branches, 108 delivery stations and 181 traveling libraries and deposit stations.

The right of drawing books from the public library belongs to all who reside in the city of Chicago, and also to those who make their homes in the suburbs within the limits of Cook county and are regularly employed in the city. In order to become a book borrower it is necessary only to file an application giving the name and residence of the applicant and bearing the signature of a second person, who must be an actual resident of the city, appearing as such in the latest city or telephone directory. This person becomes the guarantor to the library for the proper observance of the library regulations on the part of the applicant. These regulations merely provide that books drawn for home use must be returned within the stated period and must not be defaced or injured.

At the close of 1920 the public library contained 1,149,893 volumes. The aggregate circulation for the year was 7,651,928 volumes, which does not include the use of books kept on the open shelves at the main library or its branches or the periodicals or newspapers used in the reading rooms.

Branches.

Branches marked * are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; those marked † are open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; those marked ‡ are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; those marked ¶ are open from 2 to 7 p. m.; all others are open from 1 to 9 p. m.; holidays open from 2 to 6 p. m.

Armour Square—33d-st. and Shields-av.
*Austin—5642 West Lake-st.
Bessemer Park—89th-st. and Muskegon-av.
*Blackstone—49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
†Burr School—Ashland and Wabansia-avs.
†Butler House—3212 Broadway.
Cornell Square—Wood and West 51st-sts.
Davis Square—45th-st. and Marshfield-av.
*Douglas Branch—3527 West 12th-st.
Dvorak Park—20th and Fisk-sts.
Eckhart Park—Chicago-av. and Noble-st.
‡Forrestville School—45th-st and St. Lawrence-av.
Fuller Park—45th-st. and Princeton-av.
†Hamilton Park—72d-st. and Normal-av.
Hamlin Park—Barry and Hoyne-avs.
Hardin Square—Wentworth-av. and 26th-st.
*Hebrew Institute—Taylor and Lytle-sts.
*Henry E. Legler—Monroe-st. and Crawford-av.
*Hiram Kelly—62d-st. and Normal-blvd.
Holstein—Oakley-av. and Ems-st.
†Humboldt—North and Fairfield-avs.
Independence Park—Springfield-av. and Irving Park-blvd.
Kosciuszko Park—2732 North Avers-av.
*Lewis Institute—1943 West Madison-st.
†Lincoln Centre—Oakwood-blvd. & Langley-av.
†Logan Square—3245 Fullerton-av.
Mark White Square—Halsted and 30th-sts.
McKinley Park—W. 37th-st. and S. Western-bd.
Morse School—N. Sawyer-av. and W. Ohio-st.
†Ogden Park—64th-st. and Racine-av.
Palmer Park—111th-st. and Indiana-av.
¶Pulaski Park—Blackhawk and Noble-sts.
*Rogers Park—6975 North Clark-st.
‡Scanlan—11725 Perry-av.
†Seward Park—Elm and Orleans-sts.
Shedd Park—Millard-av. and West 23d-st.
†Sheridan—4734-36 North Racine-av.
†Sherman Park—Loomis and West 53d-sts.
¶Stanford Park—14th-pl. and Union-st.
¶Stanton Park—Vedder and Rees-sts.
Sumner School—5th (Colorado) and Kildare-avs.
†Twenty-Sixth Street—2548 South Homan-av.
George C. Walker Branch—Morgan Park.
†West North Avenue Branch—4021 W. North-av.
*Woodlawn—6247 Kimbark-av.

Deposit Stations.

Small collections placed in outlying and remote districts, administered by an attendant not regularly on the library staff but paid according to volume of circulation.

Books from the main collection at the central building may be called for at stations marked*.

*Albany Park—3635 Lawrence-av.
*Armitage—3605 Armitage-av.
*Association House—2150 W. North-av.
*Avondale—3052 Belmont-av.
Birchwood—1542 Jarvis-av.
Campbell Park—717 S. Leavitt-st.
Chase House—211 S. Ashland-bd.
*Cheltenham—2943 E. 79th-st.
*Chicago Avenue—3859 W. Chicago-av.
Chicago Lawn—3509 W. 63d-st.
*Cicero Avenue—407 S. Cicero-av.
Clearing—5850 Archer-av.
*Cleveland—3851 N. Albany-av.
*Dauphin Park—8946 Cottage Grove-av.
*Drexel—4303 Drexel-bd.
Dunning—3940 Narragansett-av.

*East Rogers Park—6568 Sheridan-rd.
*East Sixty-First St.—632 E. 61st-st.
Edison Park—6715 Oshkosh-av.
Eleanor Social Center—1515 N. Leavitt-st.
Fernwood—104th and Wallace-sts.
Gads Hill—1919 W. 20th-st.
Gage Park—55th and Western-av.
Garden Homes—8848 Michigan-av.
*Grand Avenue—1712 Grand-av.
*Grand Crossing—1254 E. 75th-st.
*Gresham—8458 Green-st.
Hegewisch—13301 Brandon-av.
Henry Booth House—701 W. 14th-pl.
*Hermosa—4149 Armitage-av.
House of Happiness—3046 Gratten-av.
Howell Neighborhood House—1831 S. Racine-av.
*Irving Park—4227 Irving Park-bd.
Jefferson Park—4761 Milwaukee-av.
Kedzie—1332 S. Kedzie-av.
Lake View—Lill and Seminary-avs.
*Larrabee Street—2004 Larrabee-st.
Lawndale—2140 S. Crawford-av.
*Lemoyne—3712 N. Halsted-st.
Longwood—W. 97th-st. and Longwood drive.
Mayfair—4500 Montrose-av.
Montrose—4406 Milwaukee-av.
*N. Clark Street—2932 N. Clark-st.
Norwood Park—6083 Circle-av.
Olivet Baptist Church—31st-st. and South Park-av.
*Park Manor—350 E. 71st-st.
*Ravenswood—4356 N. Hermitage-av.
*Roseland—11056 Michigan-av.
*St. Louis—3518 Irving Park-bd.
Samaritan—2601 W. Superior-st.
*So. Ashland Ave.—1254 S. Ashland-av.
*So. Western Ave.—728 S. Western-av.
*Southport—3751 Southport-av.
Trumbull Park—104th and Bensley-av.
*Wakeford—7525 Cottage Grove-av.
Washington Heights—1400 W. 103d-st.
West Division—1207 N. California-av.
*West Harrison St.—6054 W. Harrison-st.
West Pullman—534 W. 120th-st.
*West Ravenswood—4762 Lincoln-av.
*West Sixteenth St.—4024 W. 16th-st.
*West Twelfth St.—2013 W. 12th-st.
*Wieboldt—School St. and Ashland-av.
Windsor Park—2522 E. 73d-st.

Delivery Stations.

North.

1. Elm and Orleans-sts.
2. 2004 Larrabee-st.
4. 4356 N. Hermitage.
5. School and Ashland.
6. 3212 Broadway.
7. 6957 N. Clark-st.
8. 2273 Lincoln-av.
10. 2932 N. Clark-st.
11. 3712 N. Halsted-st.
12. 4869 Broadway.
13. 3711 Southport-av.
17. Barry and Hoyne-avs.
18. Vedder and Rees-sts.
19. 4762 Lincoln-av.
20. 3456 N. Hoyne-av.
23. 6568 Sheridan-rd.

South.

2. 502 E. 31st-st.
3. Oakwood-blvd. and Langley-av.
4. 534 W. 43d-st.
5. 49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
6. 62d-st. and Normal-blvd.
7. 4623 Grand-blvd.
8. 89th-st. and Muskegon-av.
10. 72d-st. and Normal-av.
11. 938 E. 55th-st.
13. 636 E. 47th-st.
15. 11056 Michigan-av.
18. 1254 E. 75th-st.
20. 8458 Green-st.
22. 64th-st. and Racine-av.
23. 33d-st. and Shields-av.
24. Wentworth-av & 26th-st.
25. 4950 State-st.
27. 4303 Drexel-blvd.
29. 8946 Cottage Grove-av.
31. 350 E. 71st-st.
37. Loomis and West 51st-sts.
38. 622 E. 61st-st.
39. 6247 Kimbark-av.
40. 2943 E. 79th-st.
42. 111th and S. Hoyne-av.
43. 7525 Cottage Grove-av.

West.

2. 1712 Grand-av.
3. 1943 W. Madison-st.
4. 1254 S. Ashland-av.
6. 728 S. Western-av.
7. Springfield-av. and Irving Park-blvd.
9. 1152 W. Van Buren.
11. 4227 Irving Park-blvd.
12. 211 S. Ashland-av.
13. 3052 W. Belmont-av.
14. 2639 N. Rockwell-st.
15. 1003 S. Wood-st.
16. Crawford-av. and Monroe
19. 3605 Armitage-av.
20. Millard-av. and W. 23d-st.
21. Taylor and Lytle-sts.
22. 3859 W. Chicago-av.
23. 3143 W. Madison-st.
24. 953 Grand-av.
25. 5644 W. Lake-st.
26. 2248 W. Ohio-st.
27. 4149 Armitage-av.
28. 3054 W. Harrison-st.
29. 407 S. Cicero-av.
30. 3635 Lawrence-av.
34. 4024 West 16th-st.
36. Chicago-av. and Noble-st.
38. 3406 West North-av.
39. 2732 N. Avers-av.
41. 2013 West 12th-st.
43. 1212 S. St. Louis-av.
45. 3245 Fullerton-av.
46. 4021 W. North-av.
47. 2150 W. North-av.
48. 3851 N. Albany-av.
49. 1303 Blue Island-av.
54. 2553 W. North-av.
55. 3518 Irving Park-blvd.
56. Colvin and Oakley-avs.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

North Clark street and Walton place.
President—Edward L. Ryerson.
Librarian—George B. Utley.
Secretary and Financial Agent—Jesse L. Moss.
Asst. Financial Agent—Philip Williams.
Trustees—Frederick I. Carpenter, Charles H. Hulburd, David B. Jones, Andrew C. McLaughlin, Horace H. Martin, Horace S. Oakley, Edward L. Ryerson, John W. Scott, John A. Spoor, Albert H. Wetten, John P. Wilson, John P. Wilson, Jr.
Hours—From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day except Sundays and the following holidays: Jan. 1, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The Newberry library, Oct. 1, 1921, contained 398,085 books and pamphlets. These are not circulated, but are for consultation and use within the library building. The library is free to the public.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY.

At the university, 59th and Ellis avenue.

This library contained July 1, 1921, 700,000 volumes and 200,000 pamphlets. It is composed of the general library located in the Harper Memorial library and the departmental libraries located in the various departmental buildings. It is primarily intended for the use of the faculty and students of the university, but residents of Chicago engaged in serious study are permitted to use the reading rooms of the general library and of the School of Education and others may have the privilege of drawing books available for circulation upon the payment of a fee or on recommendation of a dean or head of a department of instruction. Properly accredited scholars visiting Chicago will receive complimentary cards upon application. The reading room is open to all. The director of the library is Ernest D. Burton; the associate director is J. C. M. Hanson.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY.

86 East Randolph street.
President—Marvin Hughitt.
Vice-Presidents—Thomas D. Jones and Robert Forsyth.
Secretary—Walter B. Smith.
Treasurer—William J. Louderback.
Librarian—Clement W. Andrews.
Board of Directors—Robert T. Lincoln, Frank S. Johnson, Marvin Hughitt, Thomas D. Jones, John J. Mitchell, Leonard A. Busby, Robert Forsyth, Chauncey Keep, Frederick H. Rawson, Albert A. Sprague II., Walter B.

Smith, Chauncey B. Borland, Rollin D. Salisbury, and the mayor and the comptroller of the city of Chicago ex officio.

Hours—The library is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The John Crerar library contained in October, 1921, 435,507 volumes and 300,000 pamphlets on the social, physical, natural and medical sciences and their applications. They cannot be taken from the library, but may be freely consulted by all who wish to do so.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

North Dearborn and West Ontario streets.

President—Clarence A. Burley.
First Vice-President—George Merryweather.
Second Vice-President—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.
Secretary—Seymour Morris.
Treasurer—Orson Smith.
Librarian—Caroline M. McIlvaine.
Executive Committee—William H. Bush, C. J. Hambleton, Chauncey Keep, Julian S. Mason, Seymour Morris, Henry J. Patten, Edward L. Ryerson.

The library, museum and portrait gallery are open free to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays. It is a repository of matter relating to the history and archæology of the northwest, particularly of Chicago, comprising some 40,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets and a large collection of MSS., maps, views, etc., illustrative of the development of Illinois and the central west.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

1005 city hall.

The municipal reference library contains books, pamphlets and other data relating to municipal government in Chicago and other cities. It provides and renders available for the use of members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and special commissions and municipal department and bureau heads and other city officials and employes public reports, documents, books, pamphlets and other data bearing upon municipal, legislative and administrative projects, plans and proposals, keeps on file all official public reports issued by the various governmental agencies in the city of Chicago and the annual reports, charters and ordinances of other cities.

The library is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and until 12 m. on Saturday. Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian.

RYERSON AND BURNHAM LIBRARIES.

Art Institute, Michigan avenue and Adams-st.

The Ryerson library of the Art Institute is devoted to works on fine art and travel. It contains about 14,200 volumes and collections of 44,000 photographs and 20,000 lantern slides. The Burnham Library of Architecture contains about 3,000 books on architecture. Open daily from 9 to 5; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until 9:30 p. m.; Sundays 2 to 8 p. m. (Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and three evenings from 6 to 9:30.) The library is primarily for the students of the Institute, but is practically a free reference library on fine art. Librarian, Sarah Louise Mitchell.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY LIBRARY.

Grant park.

The museum library is a reference library confined to works on natural history, including anthropology, and contains approximately 72,000 books and pamphlets. It is open to the public during the week from 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. and on Saturday to 12.

LEWIS INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

West Madison and Robey streets.

The Lewis institute library contains about 25,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets. The public is invited to use the library for reference, but books are loaned only to instructors and students of the institute. Throughout the school year the library is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except on Saturday, when it closes at 1 p. m.; during the session of the night school the library is also open from 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Librarian, Miss Frances S. Talcott.

ELBERT H. GARY LAW LIBRARY.

Northwestern University building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago.

The Gary Library of Law was the gift of Elbert H. Gary of New York, N. Y., to Northwestern University Law school. It is open without charge to nonresident lawyers presenting satisfactory credentials. Resident lawyers who are graduates of Northwestern University Law school are charged a registration fee of $1 per year for the privilege of using the library; all other resident lawyers are charged a registration fee of $4 a year. The library in 1921 contained about 52,000 volumes. Librarian, F. B. Crossley.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE LIBRARY.

1076 West 12th street.

The library of the college of arts of Loyola university contains more than 70,000 volumes for the use of the faculty and students, but may be consulted by others on application to the librarian. Open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Librarian, William T. Kane, S. J.

EVANSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Orrington avenue and Church street.

Free to residents of Evanston and open to others on payment of an annual fee of $2.50, or 25 cents a month. Reference department free to all. Library open from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. weekdays. Reading room open from 2 to 9 p. m., Sundays, except July to August inclusive, and from 2 to 6 p. m. on holidays, except Jan. 1, July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25. The Coe music collection, which contains 1,789 books, 620 pieces of sheet music and 652 pianola rolls, is open to all. The medical science room, containing over 1,200 medical books and periodicals, is open to resident physicians and nurses and to others by special arrangement. The total number of volumes Dec. 31, 1920, was 68,588. Librarian, Ida Faye Wright.

OAK PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Scoville Institute.

Grove avenue and Lake street, Oak Park.

The Oak Park public library contains about 39,000 volumes. It is open every day except some holidays from 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m., and on Sundays from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m.; south branch, Harrison street near Gunderson avenue, open afternoons 2 to 6 and evenings 7 to 9. Deposit station at Fair Oaks pharmacy, Chicago avenue and Ridgeland, open every day except Sunday. Librarian, Helen A. Bagley.

PULLMAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

73 to 77 Arcade building, 112th street and Cottage Grove avenue.

Contains 10,000 volumes. Library open from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. and in the evenings from 6:45 to 9 o'clock; also Sundays and holidays, 2 to 6 p. m. Librarian, Bertha S. Ludlam.

HAMMOND LIBRARY.

5757 University avenue.

The Hammond library of the Chicago Theological seminary contains over 35,000 volumes. It is intended for the use of the faculty and students of the Chicago Theological seminary, but may be used by clergymen and others. The library is open on weekdays from Oct. 5 to Aug. 31 from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m to 12 m; closed Sundays. Librarian, Rev. Harry T. Stock.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY.

826 Belden avenue.

The Virginia library of the McCormick Theological seminary contains about 49,000 volumes and is open every weekday of the year, except legal holidays, not only to those immediately connected with the seminary but to others as well. The hours are 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. while the seminary is in session, and the same during the vacations with the exception of the evening hours and Saturday afternoons. Librarian, Rev. John F. Lyons.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.

Room 1547 Conway building, 111 West Washington street.

The library of the Portland Cement association is a reference library on the literature of the cement industry. It contains some 2,500 books, 6,500 pamphets, 5,200 mounted clippings, 8,000 lantern slides and 5,700 photographs. The library is open from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 o'clock. It is a free public reference library. Librarian, Pyrrha B. Sheffield.

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

1025 County building.

President—Wells M. Cook.
Secretary—Alfred E. Barr.
Treasurer—James Rosenthal.
Librarian—William H. Holden.

The library contains about 68,000 volumes.

CHILDREN'S SCIENCE LIBRARY.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Lincoln park, contains more than 500 volumes for children on natural history, including plants, animals, astronomy, geography and industries. The reading room is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. each weekday.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.

Room 2132, 175 West Jackson boulevard.

The library of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest contains 4,500 bound volumes, containing information relative to fire insurance and allied subjects. Library open from 9 a. m to 5 p. m., except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock.

The library of the Fire Insurance club of Chicago, room 2132 Insurance Exchange building, 175 West Jackson boulevard, contains 800 volumes on fire insurance. Hours same as above. Librarian, Janet C. McFarland.

MAYWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

South 5th avenue near St. Charles avenue.

The Maywood public library, the building for which was given by Andrew Carnegie, in August, 1920, contained 10,884 books and pamphlets. Householders or persons vouched for by householders have the privilege of taking out books. The library, which contains a large reading room, is open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., except Sundays and holidays. Librarian, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Southward.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

Evanston and Chicago.

The Northwestern university libraries contained approximately 189,922 bound volumes and 159,894 pamphlets July 1, 1920. The library in Evanston is open during the college year from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily and from 7 to 10 p. m., except Sunday, and during the summer vacation from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1:30 to 5 p. m. The building is known as the Orrington Lunt library. Other parts of the Northwestern university libraries are located in Northwestern university building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago, and in the Northwestern Medical school, 25th and South Dearborn streets, Chicago. Librarian, Theodore Wesley Koch.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

1735 Monadnock block.

The technical library maintained by this society contains about 10,000 volumes upon the subject of engineering. Members of the society may borrow books from the collection. Nonmembers may receive this privilege upon the deposit of a required amount. The library is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., (except Saturday, when the hours are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.). Secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut; librarian, Virginia Savage.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

Evanston, Ill.

This is a reference library of theology for the use of the faculty and students of the institute and neighboring clergymen, but open to the public October to September from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and from 7 to 10 p. m. Nov. 1, 1920, the library contained 80,566 volumes and 17,371 pamphlets. Librarian, Doremus A. Hayes; assistant librarian in charge, Samuel G. Ayres.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION BUREAU.

Federal Life building, 168 N. Michigan Ave.

The library of the National Safety council is a working reference library specializing in safety literature. The library files contain interesting data on hundreds of specific questions on accident prevention, industrial relations, and allied problems. The library is open to the public 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily, except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 p. m., and is closed on Sundays and legal holidays. Librarian, Mary B. Day.

RIVER FOREST LIBRARY.

The River Forest free library was established in 1900 and contains 7,066 volumes. The hours are from 2:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily except on Sunday and from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The acting librarian is Miss Queenie A. Barker.

FOREST PARK LIBRARY.

The Forest Park free library is open from 1:30 to 9 p. m. daily. It is closed Thursday and Saturday nights. The librarian is Miss Florence M. Barry.

LOMBARD FREE LIBRARY.

The Lombard free library contains some 5,000 volumes. The librarian is Frank A. Warren.

CHICAGO CLUBS AND CLUBHOUSES.

Adventurers' Club—40 South Clark street; president, Dr. Fay Cooper Cole; secretary, Capt. Edward B. Sickle.

Aero Club of Illinois—President, Charles Dickinson; secretary, Lee Hammond, 430 South Michigan avenue.

Alliance Francaise—President, Harry C. Morris; secretary, J. Kent Greene, 1506 Cullom-av.

Arche—President, Mrs. Adele S. Martin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ralph Johnstone.

Army and Navy Club of Chicago—City Hall Square building; Secretary, Capt. Frederic Kensel; treasurer, Maj. Clifford Arrick.

Austin Woman's—President, Mrs. John E. Worthing; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wm. H. Amerson.

Bankers—President, Oscar G. Foreman; secretary and treasurer, Thomas C. Stibbs.

British American — Pythian Temple, 16 East Ontario street; president, G. W. Gibson; secretary, J. W. Hollingworth, 2034 North Halsted street.

Builders—415 Chamber of Commerce building; president, John McLachlen; treasurer, Joseph E. Lindquist; secretary, Thomas J. Maney.

Calumet Country—Western avenue and 175th street; president, Vernon W. Foster; secretary, Frank E. Bell; treasurer, A. L. Tobin.

Canadian Club of Chicago—104 West Monroe street; William Robertson, president; D. H. Grant, secretary.

Casino—167 East Delaware place; president, Mrs. J. G. Coleman; secretary, Eames MacVeagh.

Caxton—Chicago Art Institute; president, Alfred E. Hamill; secretary, Walter Lichtenstein.

Chicago Architectural—40 South Clark street; president, Elmer J. Fox; secretary, Curt A. Esser; treasurer, F. O. Rippel.

Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan boulevard; president, William J. Mohr; secretary, Robert E. Kenyon; treasurer, Lucius Teter.

Chicago Automobile—321 Plymouth court; president, Charles E. Browne; secretary, L. M. Gooder; treasurer, A. W. Jefferies.

Chicago Club—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; president, Watson F. Blair; secretary-treasurer, Oren E. Taft.

Chicago College—153 North Michigan avenue; president, Miss Nettie A. Baumann; corresponding secretary, Miss Johanna Christiansen.

Chicago Culture—President, Mrs. Thomas S. Harper; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Carl Rice Byers, 7600 Cornell avenue.

Chicago Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Mrs. Charles Trainor; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles Laffin.

Chicago Library Club—President, Mary L. Watson; secretary, Margaret E. Ely.

Chicago Lincoln Club—108 Germania place; president, E. J. C. Kruetgen; secretary, William Mannhardt.

Chicago Motor Club—3254 South Michigan avenue; president, Charles M. Hayes; secretary, F. Mellish.

Chicago Norske—2346 North Kedzie boulevard; president, J. A. Siqueland; secretary, C. B. Moe.

Chicago Old Time Printers'—President, William J. Hack; secretary and treasurer, William Mill.

Chicago Outdoor Art League—President, Mrs. Charles E. Caldwell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. L. Arnold.

Chicago Woman's—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Miss Grace E. Temple; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Robert F. Palmer.

Chicago Woman's Aid (civic organization)—4622 Grand boulevard; president, Mrs. Edward Gudeman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward Stransky, Jr.; civic secretary, Miss S. Feder, 4622 Grand boulevard.

Chicago Yacht—Foot of Monroe street and foot of Belmont avenue; commodore, Sheldon Clark; secretary, Harold Bradley; treasurer, Richard G. Jones.

City Club—315 Plymouth court; president, Frederic Bruce Johnstone; secretary, Henry F. Tenney; treasurer, Fred G. Heuchling; civic secretary, C. A. Dykstra.

Cliff Dwellers, The—220 South Michigan avenue; president, Henry Kitchell Webster; secretary, Charles W. Collins.

Colonial Club of Chicago—4445 Grand boulevard; president, Orlando Adams; secretary, Maurice R. Amadoe.

Colonial Club of Oak Park—President, Dr. J. Warren VanDerslice; secretary, J. W. Ott.

Columbia Yacht—Lake front, foot of Randolph street; commodore, Walter S. Gerts; secretary, F. D. Porter, 139 North Clark street.

Commercial Club of Chicago—President, Samuel Insull; vice-president, John G. Shedd; secretary, Sewell L. Avery; treasurer, Ezra J. Warner.

Cordon—President, Mrs. Morris M. Townley; corresponding secretary, Miss Fanny Dice.

Drama League of Chicago—President, Mrs. Clarence Hough; secretary, Mrs. J. L. Flannery, Jr., 3528 Pine Grove avenue.

Electric Club—President, W. H. Colman; secretary-treasurer, E. N. Williams, 549 West Washington boulevard.

Elks—174 West Washington street; secretary, Gustav W. Nothdurft.

Englewood Woman's Club—6732 Wentworth avenue; president, Miss Marie J. Hesse; recording secretary, Mrs. E. R. Haynes.

Evanston Country Club—1501 Oak avenue, Evanston; president, Frederick Earle French; secretary, Walter T. Stockton.

Fortnightly Club — President, Mrs. Robert Gregory; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Andrew McLaughlin.

Forty Club—President, Wilbur D. Nesbit; secretary, Charles H. Burras.

Friday Club—President, Mrs. Moses J. Wentworth; corresponding secretary, Miss Emily Larned.

Friends of Opera—Chairman, Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John H. Winterbotham.

German Club of Chicago—(for Americans of German origin)—President, John F. Voight; secretary, Charles Wurster, 40 North Dearborn street.

Hamilton—18 South Dearborn street; president, Stillman T. Meservey; secretary, George F. Zaneis; treasurer, George A. Jackson.

Harvard Club of Chicago—President, A. A. Sprague II.; secretary, S. Powell Griffiths, 1027 The Rookery; treasurer, Francis A. Bonner.

Illinois Athletic—112 South Michigan avenue; president, Joseph E. Hitt; secretary, J. Philip Wahlman.

Illinois Woman's Press Association—President, Mrs. Maude Swalm Evans; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ada A. Fisher, 7206 Princeton avenue.

Industrial—President, Robert W. Stewart; secretary, Hopewell L. Rogers.

Irish Fellowship—President, William E. Dever; secretary, Roger Faherty.

Iroquois—26 North Dearborn street; president, Orva G. Williams; secretary, Joseph E. Fitch; treasurer, Joseph F. Triska.

Junior Lague—President, Miss Annette Washburne; secretary, Miss Sarah Hinde.

Kenwood—Lake Park avenue and 47th street; president, Charles R. Holden; secretary, Herbert E. Kerber.

Lincoln Park Navy—166 West Jackson boulevard, second floor; secretary, E. J. Schaack.
Mathesis—President, Mrs. Chester H. Mahon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. T. A. Boyer, 700 West Garfield boulevard.
Medinah Motor Club—14 East Ohio street; president, John P. Garner; secretary, Henry J. Kramer, 139 North Clark street.
Mid-Day—First National Bank building, 17th floor; president, Bertram M. Winston; secretary-treasurer, Charles A. Munroe.
North End Club—President, Mrs. William F. Farrell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. M. Peairs.
North Shore Yacht—Wilmette; commodore, William L. Noble; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Thorp, Jr.
Notre Dame—President, H. P. Fisher; secretary, Austin A. McNichols.
Oak Park—President, Edward J. Bullock.
Oak Park Sorosis—President, Mrs. J. Warren VanDerslice; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Earl B. Wilkinson.
Opal Athletic Association—2626 West 22d street; president, R. J. Little; recording secretary, F. Hahn.
Palette and Chisel—1012 North Dearborn street; president, David L. Adam; secretary, C. Lynn Coy.
Prairie Club—President, Frank L. Morse; secretary, Ethel M. Durfee.
Press Club—Ashland block; president, Clyde A. Morrison; secretary, Charles V. Slattery; treasurer, Lauron F. Miller.
Princeton—President, Robert McNamara; secretary, Rawleigh Warner.
Quadrangle—University avenue and 58th street; president, Harry A. Bigelow; secretary, William S. Gray.
Rotary—Hotel Sherman, parlor G; president, E. J. Phillips; secretary, George L. Treadwell.
Ruth—6001 Indiana avenue; president, Mrs. Joseph Meyer; recording secretary, Mrs. Eugene Flesch.
Saddle and Cycle—Sheridan road and Foster avenue; president, Arthur Meeker; secretary, E. W. Strong.
Social Service Club—President, John A. Lapp; secretary, Emerson O. Bradshaw, 19 South LaSalle street.
South End Woman's—President, Mrs. William Brady; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank Clute, 8918 Exchange avenue.
South Shore Country—Lake shore and 79th street; president, Frank B. Stone; secretary, W. Homer Hartz.
Standard—Michigan avenue and 24th; president, Jacob M. Loeb; secretary, D. W. Fishell.
Sumner Debating Society—President, Lawton C. Bonney; secretary, W. E. Slosson.
Swedish Club of Chicago—1258 North LaSalle street; president, Charles S. Peterson; secretary, William Larson.
Three Arts—Dearborn and Goethe street; president, Mrs. Charles E. Kohl; secretary, Mrs. Paul Walker.
Three Score and Ten—President, William McKinley; secretary, Col. A. F. Lorenzen.
Town and Country—2841 Washington boulevard; president, John F. Higgins; secretary, Harry Dengle; treasurer, William R. Hauer.
Traffic—President, R. B. Robertson; secretary, E. S. Buckmaster.
Tuesday Art and Travel—President, Mrs. George A. Neafus; secretary, Mrs. Ernest B. Kendall.
Union League—Jackson boulevard and Federal street; president, George T. Buckingham; first vice-president, Fletcher M. Durbin; second vice-president, William A. Illsley; treasurer, Clifford Arrick; secretary, Walter S. Ross.
Union Printers—164 West Washington street; president, T. C. Goodwin; secretary, G. E. Ford.
University—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; president, Kemper Kossuth Knapp; secretary, James H. Winston.
Wednesday Club—President, Mrs. William B. Greenlee; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles P. Reed.
Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock block; president, Charles H. MacDowell; treasurer, Homer E. Niez; secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut.
West End Woman's—39 South Ashland boulevard; president, Mrs. Charles H. Moody; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Raoul R. Haas.
Woman's Athletic—606 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Sherman Hay; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. P. Graves; treasurer, Mrs. Alan Clement.
Woman's Exchange—President, Mrs. Edward I. Cudahy; treasurer, Mrs. William G. Sage; corresponding secretary, Miss Helen Gurley.
Women's City—President, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen; secretary, Mrs. George F. Brown, Jr.; civic director, Mrs. Edith Rockwood; treasurer, Mrs. Irvin McDowell.
Women's Fellowship—President, Mrs. M. Frank Ryan; recording secretary, Miss Teresa M. Keenan, 6320 Greenwood avenue; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Margaret Papik.
Women's Protective Association—President, Mrs. David H. Danek; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Arthur Anderson.
Woodlawn Park—64th street and Woodlawn avenue; president, Willis R. Hunt; secretary, Philip L. Gibson, 6200 Kenwood avenue.
Woodlawn Woman's—President, Mrs. Walter E. Probasco; corresponding secretary; Mrs. Carlton B. Marsh, 6043 Kimbark avenue.
Yale Club of Chicago—President, John H. Winterbotham; secretary, Albert B. Dick, Jr., 736 West Jackson boulevard.
Young Fortnightly—Fine Arts building (Fortnightly rooms)—President, Mrs. John W. Gary; corresponding secretary, Miss Ethel Hanly.

CHICAGO'S FREE PUBLIC BATHS.

Operated by the health department; Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner; W. K. Murray, M. D., chief of bureau of hospitals, public baths and lodging houses. Names and locations of baths:

Carter H. Harrison—759 Mather street.
Martin B. Madden—3825 Wentworth avenue.
William Mavor—4647 Gross avenue.
Robert A. Waller—19 South Peoria street.
Kosciuzko—1444 Holt street.
DeWitt C. Cregier—1155 Cambridge avenue.
John Wentworth—2839 South Halsted street.
Theodore T. Gurney—1139 West Chicago-av.
William B. Ogden—3346 Emerald avenue.
Joseph Medill—2138 Grand avenue.
Thomas Gahan—4226 Wallace street.
Pilsen—1849 Throop street.
Fernand Henrotin—2415 North Marshfield-av.
William Loeffler—1217 South Union street.
Simon Baruch—1911 West 20th street.
Graeme Stewart—1642 West 35th street.
Fourteenth Street Bath—14th street pumping station, 1332 Indiana avenue.
Twenty-Second Street Bath—22d street pumping station, Ashland avenue near 22d street.
Lincoln—1019 North Lincoln street.
Public Bath—Polk and Paulina streets.
Public Bath—Kedzie avenue and 24th street.

The Carter H. Harrison bath, opened in January, 1904, is said to have been the first free public bath in the United States. Similar baths in Vienna charged a fee of 2 cents and those in New York 5 cents. The average cost of each plant has been between $15,000 and $20,000, and the average annual cost of maintenance $4,000.

LICENSE RATES IN CHICAGO DEC. 1, 1921.

Per year unless otherwise specified.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theaters— Seating capacity.*	Admission— Not over 25c.	Not over 49c.	Not over $1.	Not over $2.
350	$200	$250	$300	$800
750	250	350	400	950
1,000	300	450	500	1,050
1,500	350	500	750	1,100
1,750	400	550	800	1,200
2,100	500	650	900	1,250
2,300	600	750	950	1,300
2,500	700	800	1,050	1,350
2,500†	800	850	1,200	1,400

Seating capacity.*	Not over $3.	Not over $4.	Not over $5.	Not over $6.
350	$1,000	$1,200	$1,400	$1,600
750	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700
1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800
1,500	1,250	1,500	1,700	1,900
1,750	1,300	1,600	1,800	2,000
2,100	1,350	1,650	1,850	2,050
2,300	1,400	1,700	1,900	2,100
2,500	1,450	1,750	1,950	2,150
2,500†	1,500	1,800	2,000	2,200

Seating capacity.*	Not over $7.	Not over $8.	Not over $9.	Over $9.
350	$1,800	$2,000	$2,200	$2,400
750	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,500
1,000	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600
1,500	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700
1,750	2,150	2,400	2,600	2,800
2,100	2,200	2,500	2,700	2,900
2,300	2,250	2,550	2,800	3,000
2,500	2,300	2,600	2,900	3,100
2,500†	2,400	2,700	3,000	3,200

*Maximum. †More than 2,500. Box prices not counted in "highest price of admission."

	Rate.
Cabarets	$500.00 to 2,000.00
Lectures, art exhibits, etc.	200.00
Concerts	100.00
Penny arcades, etc.	200.00
Halls for Dances, Bazaars, Etc.—	
(a) Seating capacity not exceeding 300 persons	25.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 300 persons, but not exceeding 500 persons	50.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not exceeding 800 persons	75.00
(d) Seating capacity exceeding 800 persons	100.00
Summer gardens, per week	20.00
Amusement parks, per week	40.00
Picnic grounds	10.00
Roller or ice skating rinks	200.00
Baseball, Football, Etc., Fields—	
(a) Seating capacity 20,000 persons or more	*4,000.00
(b) Seating capacity not more than 20,000 persons and not less than 15,000 persons	3,000.00
(c) Seating capacity less than 15,000 persons, but not less than 10,000 persons	1,000.00
(d) Seating capacity less than 10,000 persons, but more than 4,000 persons	350.00
(e) Seating capacity less than 4,000 persons	75.00
*For charitable, religious or educational institutions	2,000.00
Wrestling Matches—5% of total receipts; 2½% of total receipts where matches are held in licensed theater.	
Poultry, Horse, Stock, Dog, Etc., Shows—	
(a) Highest admission fee exceeds 75c. per day	25.00
(b) Highest admission fee exceeds 50c, but does not exceed 75c. per day	$15.00
(c) Highest admission fee exceeds 10c, but does not exceed 50c, per day	10.00
(d) Highest admission fee does not exceed 10c, per day	1.00
Circuses, Menageries, Etc.—	
(a) Seating capacity more than 6,000 persons, per day	150.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 6,000 persons, per day	50.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,500 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day	35.00
(d) Seating capacity more than 750 persons, but not more than 1,500 persons, per day	25.00
(e) Seating capacity more than 400 persons, but not more than 750 persons, per day	10.00
(f) Seating capacity not more than 400 persons, per month	10.00
Airdromes, sideshows, etc., per day	10.00
Swimming and diving shows, per week	2.00
Platform, walk-around, etc., shows, per week	2.00
Skill and strength testing devices, per week	.50
Merry-Go-Rounds, Coasters, Etc.—	
(a) Highest fee or fare for one ride does not exceed 5c, per week	2.00
(b) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 5c, but does not exceed 10c, per week	5.00
(c) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 10c, per week	10.00
Pony or animal rides, etc., per week	.50
Fireworks exhibitions, per day	50.00
Entertainments not included in the foregoing, per day	5.00

Note—Where a license fee is fixed at so much per week, no license shall issue for a less period than ten weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Acetylene gas, collection or compression	$150.00
Acetylene gas, sale or distribution	5.00
Advertising agency	$10.00 to 350.00
Air rifles and other toy weapons, dealers in	100.00
Ambulances, private	5.00
Amusement, public place of ("dry cabaret")	$500.00 to 2,000.00
Animals (household pets), dealers in	25.00
Dealers in birds only	10.00
Ashes and cinder removal (see scavengers, private.)	
Auctioneers	600.00
Auctioneers, special sales, per day	10.00
Automobiles, repair shops, dealers, operators, etc. (See Motor Vehicles.)	
Bakeries, retail	15.00
(And $2.50 for each person engaged above two.)	
Vehicles, each	10.00
Bakeries, wholesale—	
Establishments	15.00
Vehicles, each	10.00
Bath establishments	10.00
(And $2.50 for each person employed above two.)	
Bathing, boating and fishing beaches	$35.00 to 200.00
Beauty parlors	10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe in in excess of two.)	

Beverage dealers, retail—
(a) Not including the privilege of selling malt, cereal or vinous non-intoxicating liquors.....$5.00 to 50.00
(b) Including the privilege of selling malt, cereal or vinous non-intoxicating liquors 100.00
Billiard and pool tables, each..... 7.50
Bill posters.....$10.00 to 250.00
Birds, dealers in—
Birds only..... 10.00
Other household pets..... 25.00
Boarding stables. (See Livery Stables.)
Bottle dealers, second hand..... 50.00
Bowling alleys, each..... 5.00
Box factories.....$5.00 to 200.00
Brick and clay products, manufacturers and wholesale dealers..... 100.00
Brokers—
Grain, provisions or produce..... 50.00
Insurance 25.00
Live stock (individuals, $30, plus $5 for each salesman, etc., employed; firms and corporations, $25, plus $5 for each member or owner, and $5 for each salesman, etc., employed.)
Merchandise 25.00
(And $5 for each salesman other than the office manager.)
Real estate..... 25.00
(And $5 for each employe.)
Cabarets .....$500.00 to 2,000.00
Cab (horse-drawn), public..... 5.00
Candy sales agencies—
Wholesale 50.00
(And $3 for each clerk or salesman in excess of five.)
Itinerant venders, per vehicle..... 10.00
Candy stores. (See food establishments, retail.)
Carbonated waters. (See soft drinks.)
Cars, elevated railway, each..... 50.00
Carriage manufacturers and wholesale dealers.....$5.00 to 200.00
Cartridges and shells, dealers in .....$10.00 to 25.00
Catchbasins and sewers, cleaners of, per vehicle..... 10.00
Chauffeurs (state fee)—Original.... 5.00
Renewal 3.00
City fee—Original..... 5.00
Renewal 3.00
Chemical factories.....$5.00 to 20.00
(Plus an additional charge of $1 for each employe in excess of 10.)
Children's clothing manufacturers .....$2.00 to 200.00
Cigarette dealers..... 100.00
Claim agencies.....$25.00 to 200.00
Clay products, manufacturers and wholesale dealers..... 100.00
Clothing manufacturers.....$2.00 to 200.00
Coffee houses—
(a) Seating 25 persons or less.... 25.00
(b) Seating more than 25 persons, for each and every seat..... 1.00
Coffins and undertakers' supplies, manufacturers and wholesale dealers .....$5.00 to 200.00
Collection agencies.....$25.00 to 200.00
Commercial agencies.....$25.00 to 200.00
Commission merchants..... 50.00
Confectioners, manufacturing.$10.00 to 750.00
Cosmetic establishments..... 10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe above two.)
Crockery stores, wholesale...$25.00 to 1,500
Coupes (horse-drawn), public..... 1.00
Dancing schools.....$15.00 to 75.00
Deadly weapons, dealers in..... 100.00
Delicatessen stores. (See food establishments, retail.)
Dental laboratories.....$5.00 to 75.00
Detective agencies—
1 to 6 operatives..... $125.00
More than 6 operatives..... 250.00
Detectives, private..... 25.00
Diamonds, dealers in.....$5.00 to 75.00
Dispensaries, medical..... 25.00
Dogs, dealers in..... 25.00
Dog registry fee..... 3.00
Drain layers..... 25.00
Drivers of horse-drawn public passenger vehicles—Original..... 5.00
Renewal 3.00
Drug stores, retail..... 25.00
Drugs, wholesale.....$25.00 to 1,500.00
Dry cleaners—
Tanks of 550 gallons or less capacity, each..... 10.00
Tanks of 551 to 1,065 gallons capacity, each..... 15.00
Each 1,000 gallons in excess of 1,065 gallons..... 5.00
Minimum fee 50.00
Dry goods, wholesale.....$25.00 to 1,500.00
Dynamite, sale or use of..... 100.00
Electrical contractor (certificate of registration)—Original 25.00
Renewal 10.00
Employment agencies—
State fee..... 50.00
Engineers, stationary 2.00
Excavators 25.00
(And $5 for each vehicle used.)
Excelsior, dealers in..... 100.00
Explosives, sale or use of..... 100.00
Expressmen. (See public carters.)
Factories (other than those specifically licensed).....$2.00 to 200.00
Filling stations—
Kerosene only, per tank..... 3.00
Tanks or containers of 100 gallons or less capacity..... 5.00
Tanks or containers of 101 to 400 gallons capacity..... 25.00
Tanks or containers of 401 to 1,065 gallons capacity..... 50.00
Tanks or containers of over 1,065 gallons capacity, $50 for first 1,065 gallons and $100 for each additional 1,065 gallons or fractional part thereof.
Initial containers, per thousand gallons 5.00
Portable wheeled tanks..... 15.00
Financial agencies.....$25.00 to 200.00
Fireworks, sale of (sales limited to persons possessing permits to discharge such fireworks)..... 10.00
Fireworks, permits to discharge..... 10.00
Fishing (state fee)—
Each 100 yards of seine or less except minnow seines)..... 10.25
Each dip net..... 1.10
Each hoop net..... 1.10
Each fyke net..... 1.10
Each steam tug used in operating gill or pound nets..... 25.25
Each gasoline launch used in operating gill or pound nets..... 15.25
Each sailboat or rowboat used in operating gill or pound nets..... 10.25
Fish market, wholesale (state fee).. 25.00
Fish market, wholesale (city license). See "Food, wholesale."
Fish market, retail. See "Food retail."
Fitness, certificates of (for handling high explosives)..... 5.00
Fitness, certificates of (for handling oils, etc., in dry cleaning establishments) 5.00
Food establishments, retail—
Class I.....$2.00 to 5.00
Class II..... 20.00
(Also $3 additional for each employe above three and $10

additional for each vehicle used in excess of two.)
Class III. $10.00
Each additional employe, $3, and each additional wagon, $10.
Food establishments, wholesale—
In general ..... $25.00 to 500.00
Itinerant food merchants (wholesale), per vehicle 10.00
Footwear, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in ..... $5.00 to 200.00
Foundries ..... $5.00 to 200.00
Furniture dealers, wholesale 25.00
Furniture factories ..... $5.00 to 200.00
Furriers ..... $10.00 to 75.00
Garages ..... $25.00 to 150.00
Garages, portable, manufacturers of ..... $5.00 to 200.00
Glassware, wholesale dealers in ..... $25.00 to 1,500.00
Glue making 350.00
Grain elevators 200.00
Grocery stores. (See food establishments.)
Gunpowder, sale or use of 100.00
Hacks, public 5.00
Hairdressing establishments 10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe above two.)
Hardware, wholesale dealers in ..... $25.00 to 1,500.00
Homes 1.00
Hospitals 50.00
House movers and raisers and shorers of buildings 50.00
Hunters (state fee for residents) 1.00
Hunters (state fee for nonresidents) 10.50
Ice cream parlors—
Seating 10 persons or less 15.00
Seating 11 to 20 persons 30.00
Seating more than 20 persons, per chair 1.50
(Maximum fee, $300.)
Ice dealers—
Selling or receiving of shipments .. 50.00
Manufacture or sale 150.00
(And $10 for each vehicle used.)
Insurance adjusters 50.00
Itinerant merchants and transient venders of merchandise (in hotels, rooming houses, etc.), per day 50.00
Ivory goods, manufacturers and dealers in ..... $5.00 to 75.00
Jewelers' supplies, jewelry, etc., manufacturers and dealers in ..... $5.00 to 75.00
Junk dealers—
Stores or yards 200.00
Vehicles, per vehicle 15.00
Laboratories except those specifically licensed)—
General, per employe engaged 5.00
Soliciting agencies for laboratories outside Chicago 25.00
(And $10 for each clerk in excess of two.)
Ladies' and children's clothing and other wearing apparel, manufacturers of ..... $2.00 to 200.00
Laundries ..... $25.00 to 150.00
(And $10 for each vehicle.)
Leather and leather products establishments, wholesale ..... $25.00 to 1,500.00
Liquors. (See beverage dealers and soft drinks.)
Livery stables 100.00
Live stock dealers and brokers—
Individuals 30.00
(And $5 for each salesman, etc., employed.)
Firms and corporations 25.00
(And $5 for each member or owner, and $5 for each salesman, etc., employed.)
Lumber yards—
New lumber mainly dealt in $150.00
(And $1 for each employe.)
Second hand lumber mainly dealt in 100.00
(And $1 for each employe.)
Machine shops ..... $2.00 to 200.00
Manicure parlors 10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe in excess of two.)
Manufacturers' agents (miscellaneous) 25.00
(And $5 for each salesman other than the office manager.)
Marriage (county clerk) 1.50
Mason contractors—
Original 50.00
Renewal 25.00
Massage parlors 10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe in excess of two.)
Meat markets. (See food establishments.)
Meat peddlers, wholesale, per vehicle 10.00
Men's clothing manufacturers. $2.00 to 200.00
Mercantile agencies (financial, etc.) ..... $25.00 to 200.00
Mercantile establishments, wholesale ..... $25.00 to 1,500.00
Merchandise brokers 25.00
(And $5 for each salesman other than the office manager.)
Metal refineries (see workshops).
Metal refineries (precious metals) ..... $5.00 to 75.00
Milk dealers, retail (in stores) 5.00
Milk dealers, wholesale 50.00
(And $10 for one-horse vehicles, $15 for two-horse vehicles and two-ton trucks, and $25 for trucks of over two tons capacity.)
Milk distributors (from depots, stations, etc.) ..... $5.00 to 500.00
(And $10 for one-horse vehicles, $15 for two-horse vehicles and for two-ton trucks, and $25 for trucks of over two tons capacity.)
Milk peddlers—
Each horse-drawn vehicle 15.00
Each motor vehicle 25.00
Motion picture films, storage of—
(a) Storage vaults; 11c per cu. ft. up to 500 cu. ft.; 8c per cu. ft. for all over 500 cu. ft.; minimum fee 60.00
(b) Other than storage vaults 60.00
Motion picture films, exhibition of; permits, each 1.00
Motion picture operators—
Original 25.00
Renewal 10.00
Apprentices' certificates 5.00
Motion picture studios and laboratories—
Development of films 300.00
Development of titles 100.00
Motorcycles (vehicle license) 3.00
Motor vehicles—
Bodies, manufacturers of ... $5.00 to 200.00
Dealers in new and second hand automobiles, tires, parts and accessories ..... $10.00 to 35.00
Garages ..... $25.00 to 150.00
Operators (city and state fees) (renewals, $3) 5.00
Repair shops ..... $15.00 to 25.00
Taxicabs, etc. (See public passenger vehicles.)
Vans, etc. (See public carters.)
Vehicle license fees (wheel tax). (See vehicle licenses.)

Musical instruments, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in....$5.00 to $200.00
Natatoriums 15.00
Office furniture and fixtures, manufactures of.....$5.00 to 200.00
Omnibuses, public..... 10.00
Optical goods, tools and machinery, manufacturers and dealers..$5.00 to 75.00
Packers .....$400.00 to 4,000.00
Paint factories.....$5.00 to 20.00
(And $1 for each employe in excess of 10.)
Paper and stationery—
Manufacturers and wholesale dealers .....$25.00 to 250.00
Manufacturers' agents..... 100.00
Paving and roofing materials—
Factories 25.00
(And $1 for each employe in excess of 25.)
Sales agencies..... 25.00
(And $3 for each clerk and city salesman in excess of 5.)
Pawnbrokers 600.00
Peddlers—
Basket 12.00
Candy, per vehicle..... 10.00
Charcoal, per vehicle..... 20.00
Fish, per vehicle..... 20.00
Food merchants, wholesale, per vehicle 10.00
Hand cart, per cart..... 20.00
Meat, wholesale, per vehicle..... 10.00
Milk, for each horse-drawn vehicle 15.00
Milk, for each motor truck..... 25.00
Oil, per vehicle..... 20.00
Pack 12.00
Produce, per vehicle..... 20.00
Soft drinks, per vehicle..... 25.00
Wood, per vehicle..... 10.00
Photographer 10.00
(And $2 for each employe in excess of 2.)
Physical culture establishments..... 10.00
(And $2.50 for each employe in excess of 2.)
Pianos, manufacturers and wholesale dealers .....$5.00 to 200.00
Picture frame factories.....$5.00 to 200.00
Planing mills.....$5.00 to 200.00
Plumbers, master or employing—
Original 50.00
Renewal 10.00
Pool tables, each..... 7.50
Pottery, wholesale dealers in..$25 to 1,500.00
Plumbers, journeyman..... 1.00
Public carters, per vehicle..... 5.00
Public passenger vehicles (horse-drawn)—
Cabs and other one-horse vehicles, per vehicle 5.00
Hacks and other two-horse vehicles, per vehicle..... 5.00
Omnibuses, each..... 10.00
Drivers (renewals, $3)..... 5.00
Public passenger vehicles (taxicabs, etc.) on public stands—
Cabs, per vehicle..... 5.00
Coaches and sightseeing cars, per vehicle 10.00
Operators (city and state fees)—
Originals 5.00
Renewals 3.00
Public passenger vehicles not on public stands 5.00
Public places of amusement. (See cabarets.)
Publishers' representative....$15.00 to 175.00
Refiners of precious metals....$5.00 to 75.00
Refiners of base metals (see workshops).
Rendering establishments (conducted apart from slaughtering and packing plants).....$350.00 to $2,000.00
Reporting agencies.....$25.00 to 200.00
Restaurants—
(a) Serving three meals or more each day.....$25.00 to 150.00
(b) Serving two meals or less each day .....$15.00 to 100.00
(c) Serving business lunches only, during certain hours..... .....
Roofers, per vehicle..... 25.00
Roofing materials—
Factories 25.00
(And $1 for each employe in excess of 25.)
Sales agencies..... 25.00
(And $3 for each clerk and city salesman in excess of 5.)
Sale stables..... 100.00
Sash, doors and blinds, manufacturers of.....$5.00 to 200.00
Sawdust, shavings and excelsior, dealers in..... 100.00
Scavengers, night-soil, per vehicle.... 50.00
Scavengers, offal 50.00
Scavengers, private, per vehicle..... 25.00
Second hand dealers—
Automobiles, tires and accessories .....$10.00 to 35.00
Clothes, itinerant dealer in..... .....
Jewelry, precious stones and wearing apparel..... 50.00
Other merchandise, etc..... 25.00
Shavings, dealers in..... 100.00
Shoe manufacturers and wholesale dealers (see workshops).
Shooting galleries, etc..... 50.00
Sign painters.....$10.00 to 250.00
Slaughtering establishments..$400 to 4,000.00
Smelting of precious metals....$5.00 to 75.00
Smelting of base metals (see workshops).
Soap factories.....$300.00 to 1,000.00
Soft drinks—
(a) Manufacturer or wholesaler... 100.00
(And $25 for each vehicle operated in excess of 2.)
(b) Manufacturers' agent..... 100.00
(c) Itinerant merchant, per vehicle 25.00
Spotting establishments..... 10.00
Surgical instruments, manufacturers and dealers.....$5.00 to 75.00
Swimming pools..... 5.00
Tailoring establishments.....$2.00 to 200.00
Tailors' trimmings, waste cotton, etc., dealers in..... 100.00
Tanneries .....$25.00 to 300.00
Taxicabs. (See public passenger vehicles.)
Taxidermists (state fee)..... 5.00
Teaming contractors. (See public carters.)
Tenders, boiler and water..... 1.00
Tickers 5.00
Toy weapons, dealers in..... 100.00
Trappers (state fee)..... 1.00
Undertakers 25.00
Undertakers' assistants (permit)..... 5.00
Undertakers' supplies, manufacturers and wholesale dealers...$5.00 to 200.00
Vehicle licenses (wheel tax)—
One-horse vehicles..... 5.00
Two-horse vehicles..... 10.00
Three-horse vehicles..... 15.00
Four-horse vehicles..... 25.00
Six (or more) horse vehicles..... 35.00
Motor vehicle (passenger) of 35 h. p. or less..... 10.00
Motor vehicle (passenger) of more than 35 h. p..... 20.00
Motor delivery vehicles, of one ton or less capacity..... 15.00
Motor trucks..... 30.00
Demonstration (or testing) cars, per vehicle .....$3.00 to 10.00

Transfer fee	$1.00
Motorcycles	3.00
Wagon makers	$5.00 to 200.00
Waste cotton, wool, etc., dealers in	100.00
Watchmaking tools and machinery, manufacturers and dealers in	$5.00 to 75.00
Wearing apparel, manufacturers of	$2.00 to 200.00
Weighers, public	10.00
Window cleaners	50.00
Wood turning establishments	$5.00 to 200.00
Wool pulling establishments, $100.00 to 300.00	
Workshops (other than those specifically licensed	$2.00 to 1,000.00

Note—Further information relative to licenses may be obtained by addressing James T. Igoe, city clerk, room 107, city hall; telephone main 447.

STATE OF ILLINOIS REGISTRATION FEES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR BICYCLES.

A.—Vehicles designed to carry not more than seven persons: An. fee.

Vehicles of 25 h. p. or less	$8.00
Vehicles of 35 h. p. and more than 25 h. p.	12.00
Vehicles of 50 h. p. and more than 35 h. p.	$20.00
Vehicles of more than 50 h. p.	25.00
Electrically propelled vehicles	12.00
Motorcycles	4.00

B.—Vehicles designed to carry freight or to carry more than seven persons: An. fee.

Vehicles of gross weight of 5,000 pounds or less	$12.00
Vehicles of gross weight of 5,001 to 12,000 pounds	22.50
Vehicles of gross weight of 12,001 to 15,000 pounds	35.00
Vehicles of gross weight of more than 15,000 pounds	60.00
Tractors, traction engines, etc.	25.00

C.—Manufacturers and dealers: An. fee.

Registration (optional)	$12.00
Additional pairs of plates, each pair	12.00
Duplicates of lost plates, each	6.00

D.—Miscellaneous: Fee.

Transfer of plates to new vehicle (same owner)	$1.00
And up, according to class of vehicle. (Additional registration fees are required also in certain cases.)	
Duplicate certificate of registration	.50
Duplicate plates, each	1.00

LEARNED SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

American Association of Engineers, Chicago Chapter—29 South LaSalle street; president, Robert Isham Randolph; secretary, R. P. Luck; treasurer, R. H. Johnston.

American Library Association—Public library building, secretary and executive officer, Carl H. Milam.

Chicago Academy of Sciences, The—Lincoln park; president, Dr. John M. Coulter; secretary, Charles F. Hills.

Chicago Astronomical Society—President, Prof. Henry Crew; secretary, Prof. Philip Fox, Northwestern university, Evanston.

Chicago Bar Association—Library rooms, 105 Monroe street; president, William T. Ogden; secretary, William F. Miller.

Chicago Classical Club—President, Payson S. Wild; secretary, Frances Etters, 1325 East 52d street.

Chicago Historical Society—Dearborn avenue and Ontario street; president, Clarence A. Burley; secretary, Seymour Morris; librarian, Caroline M. McIlvaine.

Chicago Law Institute—President, Wells M. Cook; secretary, Alfred E. Barr.

Chicago Library Club—President, Mary L. Watson; secretary, Margaret E. Ely.

Chicago Literary Club—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Frederick W. Gookin, 13 West Walton place; secretary and treasurer, Payson S. Wild, 5533 University avenue.

Chicago Medical Society—President, Dr. John S. Nagel; secretary, Dr. John R. Harger, 25 East Washington street.

Geographic Society of Chicago—President, Harry P. Pearsons, city hall, Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Orpheus M. Schantz, 10 South LaSalle street.

Illinois Audubon Society—President, Orpheus Moyer Schantz, 10 South LaSalle street; secretary, Catherine A. Mitchell, 10 South LaSalle street.

State Microscopical Society of Illinois—President, Theodore W. Smith; secretary, W. Fred Ohlson; corresponding secretary, V. A. Latham, M. D., 1644 Morse avenue. Meetings on the third Tuesday of each month except July and August.

Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock block; president, Charles H. MacDowell; treasurer, Homer E. Niez; secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut.

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO.

American Red Cross (Chicago chapter)—58 East Washington street; chairman, Marquis Eaton; executive secretary, Mrs. Lewis M. Brown; office of treasurer, Orson Smith, 112 West Adams street.

Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago—1800 Selden street; president, Samuel Deutsch; secretary, Marcy L. Berger; executive director, Louis M. Cahn.

Bohemian Charitable Association—2603 South Kedzie avenue; secretary, Rev. V. Vanek.

Chicago Daily News Fresh-Air Fund—Manager, Walter A. Strong; Sanitarium, Lincoln park, foot of Fullerton avenue.

Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund—848 North Dearborn street; director, Mrs. Ira Couch Wood.

Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities—1800 Selden street; president, James Davis; executive secretary, Bessie Simon.

German Society of Chicago—217, 100 North Wells street; manager, F. von W-Wysow.

Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society—President, John Alden Carpenter; secretary, John H. Winterbotham; superintendent, C. V. Williams, room 550, 440 South Dearborn street.

Infant Welfare Society—President, Lucius Teter; secretary, George L. Emrich, 729, 104 South Michigan avenue.

Jewish Aid Society—1800 Selden street; president, A. Richard Frank; secretary, Clarence J. Silber.

United Charities of Chicago—President, Charles W. Folds; treasurer, David R. Forgan; office, sixth floor, 168 North Michigan avenue; general superintendent, Joel D. Hunter.

Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago—830, 104 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy; secretary, Mrs. Robert McGann; superintendent, Miss Edna L. Foley.

Young Men's Jewish Charities—President, Morris E. Feiwell; secretary, Frank J. Marshall.

SUMMARY OF POLICE WORK BY YEARS.

Year.	No. officers and men.	Arrests.*	Fines imposed.	Property recovered.	Salaries.	Miscellaneous expenditures.	Total expenditures.
1886	1,032	44,261	$202,036.00	$149,988.52	$1,084,259.25	$108,510.31	$1,192,769.56
1887	1,145	46,505	259,249.00	168,023.03	1,199,022.28	106,539.79	1,305,562.07
1888	1,255	50,432	305,176.00	193,141.67	1,297,379.20	177,756.12	1,475,135.32
1889	1,624	48,119	275,925.00	206,822.12	1,432,189.25	170,405.35	1,602,594.60
1890	1,900	62,230	363,938.00	228,885.73	2,066,308.92	133,818.04	2,200,126.96
1891	2,306	70,550	464,850.02	309,585.45	2,485,981.24	136,067.21	2,622,048.45
1892	2,726	89,833	615,822.10	319,305.00	2,822,220.27	212,823.65	3,035,043.92
1893	3,189	96,676	523,359.00	294,129.83	3,287,530.84	263,026.86	3,550,557.70
1894	3,188	88,323	452,340.00	392,082.14	3,433,129.30	210,806.87	3,643,936.17
1895	2,850	83,464	301,555.00	360,358.82	3,253,195.20	166,619.60	3,419,814.80
1896	3,033	96,847	300,319.00	429,882.00	3,150,569.19	153,839.58	3,304,408.77
1897	3,551	83,680	216,284.00	390,628.89	3,290,419.66	167,163.69	3,457,583.35
1898	3,594	77,441	212,056.00	372,934.73	3,281,092.08	160,777.77	3,441,869.85
1899	3,267	71,349	203,687.00	339,914.59	3,257,256.17	181,318.28	3,438,574.45
1900	3,314	70,438	219,902.00	414,181.37	3,230,627.63	154,532.41	3,385,160.04
1901	2,782	69,440	258,060.00	381,654.45	3,260,608.80	148,398.15	3,409,006.95
1902	2,732	70,314	245,440.00	436,792.73	3,179,948.96	158,833.67	3,338,782.63
1903	2,773	77,763	330,026.00	392,181.63	3,420,079.92	149,397.85	3,569,477.77
1904	2,676	79,026	393,003.00	298,696.07	3,363,059.47	182,882.36	3,545,941.83
1905	2,590	82,572	440,021.00	382,159.61	3,551,447.60	409,826.87	3,961,274.47
1906	3,578	91,471	527,450.00	545,043.35	3,796,430.94	274,771.42	4,071,202.36
1907	4,110	63,132	477,069.00	498,571.63	4,822,509.36	565,600.65	5,388,110.01
1908	4,293	68,220	384,518.00	668,285.17	5,407,117.87	296,799.46	5,703,917.32
1909	4,706	70,575	364,509.00	735,957.75	5,544,545.68	266,072.89	5,810,618.57
1910	4,260	81,269	445,232.00	1,148,851.00	5,611,840.47	213,614.40	5,825,454.87
1911	4,437	84,838	531,316.00	1,634,148.46	5,846,167.52	295,464.80	6,141,632.32
1912	4,436	86,950	539,615.00	1,762,599.26	6,343,897.35	293,554.63	6,637,451.98
1913	4,443	109,764	743,844.00	1,260,619.02	6,288,502.09	334,152.81	6,662,654.90
1914	4,420	116,895	802,240.00	1,884,153.64	6,621,923.91	363,981.07	6,985,904.98
1915	5,331	121,714	801,102.00	2,107,738.76	6,901,426.14	375,013.70	7,276,439.84
1916	5,277	111,527	673,145.00	2,847,489.66	6,929,139.48	345,024.93	7,274,164.41
1917	5,199	137,910	729,107.00	3,181,944.10	6,798,177.15	492,764.92	7,290,942.07
1918	4,706	110,819	618,726.00	3,286,390.00	7,284,723.45	530,418.90	7,815,142.35
1919	5,120	96,676	527,360.00	6,493,796.00	8,968,810.99	485,331.96	9,454,331.96
1920	5,152	94,453	539,160.00	1,538,977.00	9,993,574.30	505,047.34	10,498,621.64

*Charges brought.

CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS, PRECINCTS AND STATIONS.

General headquarters, city hall. Traffic division, 152 Illinois street. Detective division, 179 North LaSalle street.

Dist.	Prec.	Location of stations.
1	1	*180 North LaSalle street.
	2	*625 South Clark street.
3	3	*2523 Cottage Grove avenue.
	35	454 East 35th street.
4	4	*4802 Wabash avenue.
5	5	*5233 Lake Park avenue.
6	6	*834 East 75th street.
	7	9059 Cottage Grove avenue.
7	8	*2938 East 89th street.
	9	3456 East 106th street.
8	10	*200 East 115th street.
9	11	*6347 South Wentworth avenue.
	12	8501 South Green street.
10	13	*4736 South Halsted street.
11	15	*2913 South Loomis street.
12	16	*3900 South California avenue.
13	17	*943 Maxwell street.
14	19	*2656 Lawndale avenue.
15	20	*4001 Fillmore street.
16	21	*120 North Desplaines street.
17	22	*2433 Warren avenue.
18	23	Chicago-av and Lorel-av.
19	24	*Racine and Superior.
20	25	*2138 North California avenue.
21	26	*3973 Milwaukee avenue.
	27	4905 Grand avenue.
22	28	*113 West Chicago avenue.
23	29	2128 North Halsted street.
	30	*2742 Sheffield avenue.
24	31	*3600 North Halsted street.
	32	3801 North Robey street.
25	33	*1940 Foster avenue.
	34	7075 North Clark street.
26	18	*2259 South Robey street.
27	14	*1700 West 47th street.

Women's detention home No. 1—1501 Hudson avenue.
No. 2—2256 West North avenue.
*District headquarters.

WORK OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT (1920).

PERSONS ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number	79,730	7,467	87,197
Married	37,131	4,996	42,127
Single	42,599	2,471	45,070
Classified by Age.			
Under 16	26	4	30
From 16 to 20 incl.	7,904	670	8,574
From 21 to 25 incl.	19,010	1,877	20,887
From 26 to 30 incl.	16,613	1,700	18,313
From 31 to 35 incl.	12,873	1,125	13,998
From 36 to 40 incl.	9,965	918	10,883
From 41 to 45 incl.	5,392	502	5,894
From 46 to 50 incl.	4,147	352	4,499
From 51 to 55 incl.	1,907	143	2,050
From 56 to 60 incl.	1,123	111	1,234
More than 60	770	65	835
Total	79,730	7,467	87,197

OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS.

Actors	150	Cooks	666
Agents	1,194	Dentists	50
Artists	43	Detectives	26
Attorneys	166	Draftsmen	52
Bakers	427	Druggists	145
Barbers	445	Electricians	609
Barkeepers	289	Elevator oper's.	71
Billposters	12	Engineers	435
Blacksmiths	126	Executives	837
Boilermakers	199	Expressmen	355
Brokers	330	Farmers	128
Butchers	601	Firemen	381
Carpenters	646	Florists	53
Chauffeurs	10,849	Grocers	253
Cigarmakers	113	Harnessmakers	16
Clergymen	12	Horseshoers	35
Clerks	4,878	Hotelkeepers	202
Confectioners	110	Housekeepers	4,373

Janitors	419	Railroad men...	930
Jewelers	106	Restaurant kprs.	258
Junk dealers...	228	Roofers	81
Laborers	21,251	Sailors	246
Lathers	19	Salesmen	4,301
Laun'y employes	275	Saloonkeepers..	588
Letter carriers..	32	Servants	525
Liverymen	48	Shoemakers	187
Machinists	2,915	Soldiers	96
Masons	292	Steamfitters	295
Merchants	2,836	Stockdealers	14
Midwives	25	Stonecutters	19
Milkmen	113	Street car employes	306
Miners	20	Students	349
Molders	230	Tailors	1,187
Musicians	159	Teamsters	1,948
No occupation..	4,127	Telephone oprs.	152
Painters	825	Tinsmiths	263
Patternmakers..	26	Undertakers	63
Peddlers	1,359	Upholsterers	57
Physicians	313	Wagonmakers	6
Plasterers	71	Waiters	1,746
Plumbers	230	Other occupat'ns	5,834
Policemen	49		
Poolroom k'pers	226	Total	87,197
Porters	957		
Printers	817		

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED (1920).

	Male.	Female.	Total.
American	50,807	4,271	55,078
American (colored)	8,696	1,160	9,856
Austrian	893	79	972
Bohemian	497	81	578
Canadian	120	17	137
Chinese	138	.....	138
Danish	120	12	132
English	167	32	199
French	87	31	118
German	1,081	188	1,269
Greek	1,701	11	1,712
Hebrew	707	37	744
Hollander	75	6	81
Hungarian	480	61	541
Irish	568	103	671
Italian	2,344	135	2,479
Lithuanian	1,413	129	1,542
Norwegian	206	20	226
Polish	4,269	653	4,922
Roumanian	88	11	99
Russian	3,195	247	3,442
Scotch	88	8	96
Slavonian	247	40	287
Swedish	699	62	761
Swiss	30	.....	30
Other nativities	1,014	73	1,087
Total	79,730	7,467	87,197

DISPOSITION OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL AND CRIMINAL COURTS (1920).

Sentenced to hang	7
Held to the grand jury	4,962
Held to the Juvenile court	103
Capias arrests	686
Sentenced to Joliet and Chester	198
Sentenced to Pontiac	177
Sentenced to county jail	370
Sentenced to house of correction	2,086
Sentenced to other institutions	24
Fined	21,878
Placed on probation	2,500
Released on peace bonds	740
Ordered to make weekly payments	530
Bonds forfeited	3,206
Turned over to U. S. authorities	552
No bills to grand jury	503
Discharged, nolled, etc	58,257
Otherwise disposed of	585
Pending	2,757
Total	94,453

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES.

	1920.	1919.	1918.
Felonies.			
Abandonment of child	3	3	3
Abduction	9	5	7
Abortion	34	17	19
Arson and attempt	39	54	38
Bigamy	32	40	26
Burglary	1,902	1,722	1,193
Burglary, accessory to	30	30	20
Burglary, attempted	141	100	45
Burglars' tools, having	30	28	10
Confidence game	1,011	817	568
Conspiracy	240	158	67
Criminal carelessness	2	.....	7
Counterfeiting money	1	.....	4
Crime against children	169	143	124
Embezzlement	184	114	124
Forgery	112	116	66
Incest	13	10	8
Kidnaping	19	6	20
Larceny and larceny by bailee	5,471	5,828	6,182
Larceny by pickpocket	39	25	.....
Larceny of automobile	458	155	.....
Larceny, accessory to	28	35	28
Larceny, attempted	69	105	75
Malicious mischief	304	235	234
Manslaughter	92	88	130
Mayhem	13	3	8
Murder	198	193	134
Murder, accessory to	57	43	37
Murder, assault to commit	316	364	174
Perjury	10	13	19
Receiving stolen prop'ty	1,150	1,059	868
Robbery	1,862	1,975	1,231
Robbery, accessory to	53	43	30
Robbery, assault to commit	187	207	153
Threats to kidnap or murder	59	41	50
Other felonies	602	118	179
Misdemeanors.			
Abandonment of wife or children	1,382	1,585	1,088
Animals unfastened	17	11	14
Assault and battery	807	969	704
Assault with deadly weapon	1,431	1,236	1,404
Carrying concealed weapons	982	1,051	726
Compounding a felony	1	1	1
Cruelty to animals	47	35	59
Cruelty to children	1	1	6
Disorderly conduct	32,859	35,608	45,414
Extortion by threats	23	22	4
Gaming house, inmates	7,436	5,159	3,495
Gaming house, keepers	876	1,307	926
Impersonating an officer	26	21	31
Intimidation	28	50	1
Loitering	110	368	.....
Obtaining money by false pretenses	427	365	347
Opium den, inmates	4	.....	7
Peddlers calling wares	87	81	112
Peddlers' license	1,024	607	333
Resisting an officer	133	145	192
Riot	3	45	2
Selling liquor to minors or drunkards	1	36	116
Spitting in public places	329	29	.....
Vagrancy	381	753	1,080
Auto operator intoxicated	607	314	222
Glaring headlights	36	79	1,075
License chauffeurs	1,335	1,684	.....
License plate illumination	194	462	833
License plate display	3,171	4,709	1,899
License renewal	1,682	1,636	3,411
Register number not shown	4	63	.....
Lights on vehicles	855	590	133
Minor operator prohibited	3	4	23
Muffler cut-out, using	114	63	138

	1920.	1919.	1918.
Rules of road	2,002	1,650	8
Smoking auto	3	3	16
Speed law, violation	3,086	5,610	7,784
Vehicles not to pass cars	2,220	1,062	610
Parking ordinance	2,269	1,182	1,986
Stopping at boulevards	1,392	2,742	.....
Search and seizure law	449	241	.....
Other misdemeanors	5,922	6,015	17,752
Total*	94,453	96,676	110,819

*Including charges not specified in list.

MURDERS AND HOMICIDES IN 1920.

Murders.

Total number	116
Without arrests	50
Suicides after arrest	12
Persons arrested	104
Hanged	3
Sentenced to hang	5
Sentenced to Joliet	21
Sent to asylum	1
Acquitted	17
No bills	32
Pending	25

Homicides.

Total number	56
Without arrests	12
Persons arrested	50
Acquitted	11
No bills	14
Suicide after crime	5
Sentenced to Joliet	10
Sentenced to asylum	1
Cases pending	14

WORK OF AMBULANCE DIVISION.

Total number cases handled	25,834
Sick and injured officers examined (headquarters)	670
Officers examined for sick leave	130
Citizens treated	570
Chauffeurs examined for license	3,530
Requisitions filed for medical supplies	442

ACCIDENTS REPORTED BY POLICE.

	Fatal.	Not fatal.	Total.
Street cars	77	1,838	1,915
Motor cars	330	5,401	5,731
Auto trucks	133	1,193	1,326
Railroads	128	310	438
Street	30	874	904
Falling	177	832	1,009
Bicycles	9	227	236
All causes*	3,265	22,434	25,699

*Including unspecified.

PERSONS AIDED BY POLICE.

Sick and injured	23,175
Suicides	395
Found dead	1,037
Found drowned	113
Insane persons	942
Abandoned children	75
Rescued from drowning	11
Conveyed to hospitals	16,927
Conveyed to homes	3,243
Conveyed to morgues	1,315

PERSONS REPORTED MISSING.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Reported missing	2,956	1,117	4,073
Located and returned	2,674	1,036	3,710
Still missing at end of year	282	81	363

PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN BORN IN ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES.

[Bureau of the census report.]

The population of Illinois, according to the census of 1920, is 78.5 per cent native white and 18.6 per cent foreign-born white. In 1910 the percentage of foreign-born white was 21.3. The foreign-born white population, which was 1,202,560 in 1910, increased to 1,206,951 in 1920, an increase of 0.4 per cent. The native white population in the same period increased from 4,324,402 to 5,092,382, or 17.8 per cent. Less than one-half (48.7 per cent) of the white people in the state are native American born of native parents, the total native whites of native parentage being 3,066,563, while the foreign element is represented by 1,206,951 foreign-born whites, 1,467,036 native whites who had foreign-born parents and 558,782 who had one parent foreign born, the other being native. The total population includes also 182,274 negroes, 194 Indians, 2,776 Chinese, 472 Japanese, 164 Filipinos, 33 Hindus, 2 Hawaiians and 32 Koreans. In most of the counties of the state the percentage of foreign-born whites has decreased and in ninety of the 102 counties there was also a decrease in the number of foreign-born whites.

Following was the percentage of foreign-born whites in the total population of each county in 1920 and 1910:

County.	1920.	1910.
Adams	5.3	8.2
Alexander	1.9	2.7
Bond	4.0	3.9
Boone	13.5	17.3
Brown	1.2	2.1
Bureau	17.9	23.0
Calhoun	2.4	4.4
Carroll	7.2	9.2
Cass	3.4	5.0
Champaign	4.1	6.0
Christian	9.6	8.9
Clark	0.8	1.2
Clay	0.9	1.3
Clinton	7.3	10.1
Coles	1.3	2.1
Cook	29.1	35.0
Crawford	0.5	0.8
Cumberland	0.6	0.9
DeKalb	15.3	20.4
DeWitt	1.6	2.8
Douglas	1.5	2.5
Du Page	14.9	18.5
Edgar	0.8	1.1
Edwards	1.9	3.0
Effingham	3.5	6.3
Fayette	1.9	2.6
Ford	10.2	13.6
Franklin	15.4	6.7
Fulton	6.5	7.6
Gallatin	0.5	0.8
Greene	1.5	2.5
Grundy	18.4	27.7
Hamilton	0.6	0.9
Hancock	2.8	4.5
Hardin	0.5	0.7
Henderson	4.3	5.7
Henry	17.4	21.5
Iroquois	7.4	10.8
Jackson	2.7	3.4
Jasper	0.8	1.3
Jefferson	1.5	1.9
Jersey	3.2	5.3
Jo Daviess	7.8	12.3
Johnson	0.3	0.6
Kane	18.7	23.3
Kankakee	12.3	16.1
Kendall	12.2	16.7
Knox	9.7	12.7
LaSalle	16.8	21.4
Lake	20.1	26.5
Lawrence	0.5	0.8
Lee	7.5	10.6
Livingston	8.7	12.5
Logan	7.3	9.8
McDonough	2.0	3.0
McHenry	14.1	17.7
McLean	6.5	9.2
Macon	4.7	5.9
Macoupin	16.0	15.8
Madison	12.3	17.3
Marion	3.7	4.4
Marshall	13.5	17.3
Mason	3.9	5.3
Massac	1.2	1.8
Menard	5.5	8.2
Mercer	8.0	11.3
Monroe	4.4	8.2
Montgomery	11.0	9.5
Morgan	4.5	5.8
Moultrie	7.0	1.3
Ogle	9.0	12.2
Peoria	9.6	12.4
Perry	6.5	8.3
Piatt	1.7	3.0
Pike	1.2	1.9
Pope	0.6	1.0
Pulaski	1.0	1.5
Putnam	23.6	27.4
Randolph	4.6	7.0
Richland	1.5	2.4
Rock Island	19.2	23.2
St. Clair	9.5	13.0
Saline	4.4	5.1
Sangamon	11.3	13.0
Schuyler	0.8	1.3
Scott	2.4	3.5
Shelby	1.8	3.1
Stark	3.8	5.9
Stephenson	9.4	12.2
Tazewell	8.1	10.3
Union	1.4	1.6
Vermilion	6.8	8.3
Wabash	1.1	1.8
Warren	4.7	6.4
Washington	7.7	10.9
Wayne	0.5	0.7
White	0.7	1.1
Whiteside	10.4	13.1
Will	20.4	26.2
Williamson	8.5	8.2
Winnebago	22.9	26.2
Woodford	9.0	12.8
State	18.6	21.3

PRICES FOR MESS PORK AND LARD FOR FORTY YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for mess pork and prime steamed lard in the Chicago market for the last forty years and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

MESS PORK.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.		Highest in—
1882..	March....	$16.00	@24.75	October.
1883..	Sept.-Oct....	10.20	@20.15	May.
1884..	December...	10.55	@19.50	May, June, July.
1885..	Oct.-Nov....	8.00	@13.25	February.
1886..	May.....	8.20	@12.20	December.
1887..	January.....	11.60	@24.00	May.
1888..	December...	12.90	@16.00	October.
1889..	December...	8.35	@13.37½	January.
1890..	December...	7.50	@13.62½	April.
1891..	December...	7.45	@13.00	May.
1892..	April.....	9.25	@15.05	December.
1893..	August.....	10.25	@21.80	May.
1894..	March.....	10.67½	@14.57½	September.
1895..	December...	7.50	@12.87½	May.
1896..	August.....	5.50	@10.85	January.
1897..	December...	7.15	@ 9.00	September.
1898..	October.....	7.65	@12.30	May.
1899..	May-Oct.....	7.85	@10.45	January.
1900..	January....	10.35	@16.00	October.
1901..	January.....	12.60	@16.80	March.
1902..	Feb.-Mar....	15.00	@18.70	July.
1903..	November..	10.87½	@18.37½	March.
1904..	September..	10.60	@16.50	February.
1905..	April.....	11.70	@16.50	October.
1906..	January....	13.45	@20.00	July.
1907..	November..	11.00	@17.75	February.
1908..	February...	10.75	@16.60	July.
1909..	January....	16.25	@25.20	September.
1910..	Nov.-Dec...	17.00	@27.00	July.
1911..	October.....	14.50	@21.50	February.
1912..	January....	15.00	@19.62½	April.
1913..	January....	17.50	@22.75	July, Sept.
1914..	October.....	16.50	@24.50	August.
1915..	September..	12.00	@19.50	February.
1916..	January....	18.62½	@29.50	October.
1917..	January....	28.00	@52.00	Nov.-Dec.
1918..	October..	$33.50	@50.50	February.
1919..	October....	35.00	@56.00	January.
1920..	October....	22.50	@42.00	May-June.
1921*.	Apr. & May	18.00	@25.50	January.

LARD.

1882..	March....	$10.25	@13.10	October.
1883..	October....	7.15	@12.10	May.
1884..	December...	6.45	@10.00	February.
1885..	October.....	5.82½	@ 7.10	Feb., April.
1886..	May.....	5.82½	@ 7.50	September.
1887..	June-Oct....	6.20	@ 7.92½	December.
1888..	January....	7.25	@11.20	October.
1889..	December..	5.75	@ 7.55	January.
1890..	December...	5.50	@ 6.52½	April.
1891..	February...	5.47½	@ 7.05	September.
1892..	January....	6.05	@10.60	December.
1893..	August.....	6.00	@13.20	March.
1894..	March.....	6.45	@ 9.05	September.
1895..	December...	5.15	@ 7.17½	March.
1896..	July.....	3.05	@ 5.85	January.
1897..	June.....	3.42½	@ 4.90	September.
1898..	Jan.-Oct....	4.62½	@ 6.82½	May.
1899..	May.....	4.90	@ 5.77½	January.
1900..	February...	5.65	@ 7.40	October.
1901..	January....	6.90	@10.25	September.
1902..	February...	9.07½	@11.60	September.
1903..	October.....	6.20	@11.00	September.
1904..	May.....	6.15	@ 7.92½	February.
1905..	January.....	6.55	@ 8.10	August.
1906..	January.....	7.32½	@ 9.85	November.
1907..	November..	7.50	@ 9.97½	February.
1908..	February....	6.97½	@10.45	October.
1909..	January ...	9.40	@13.90	November.
1910..	November..	9.70	@14.65	March.
1911..	April.....	7.70	@10.67½	January.
1912..	February...	8.65	@11.97½	October.
1913..	January....	9.47½	@11.87½	July.
1914..	August.....	8.60	@11.60	November.
1915..	July.....	7.55	@11.27½	February.
1916..	February...	9.75	@17.45	November.
1917..	January.....	15.10	@28.20	November.
1918..	January.....	23.50	@27.30	November.
1919..	February...	22.05	@35.85	June.
1920..	December..	12.62½	@24.45	January.
1921*.	October....	8.80	@13.30	January.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

CHICAGO GRAIN STATISTICS.

The following tables show the extreme prices in each year for forty years for cash wheat, corn and oats, indicating the month in which such prices were obtained:

WHEAT.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.		Highest in—
1882..	December..	$0.91⅛	@1.40	April-May.
1883..	October.....	.90	@1.13½	June.
1884..	December..	.69	@ .96	February.
1885..	March.....	.73⅝	@ .91¾	April.
1886..	October.....	.69⅝	@ .84¾	January.
1887..	August.....	.66⅝	@ .94¾	June.
1888..	April.....	.71⅛	@2.00	September.
1889..	June..	.75½	@1.08⅜	February.
1890..	February...	.74¼	@1.08¼	August.
1891..	July.....	.84¾	@1.16	April.
1892..	October.....	.69¼	@ .91¾	February.
1893..	July.....	.54¼	@ .85	April.
1894..	July.....	.50⅝	@ .63¾	April.
1895..	January ..	48⅞	@ .81½	May.
1896..	August	.53	@ .94⅝	November.
1897..	April.....	.66½	@1.06	December.
1898..	October.....	.62	@1.85	May.
1899..	December..	.64	@ .79½	May.
1900..	January....	.61⅛	@ .87½	June.
1901..	July.....	.63⅛	@ .79½	December.
1902..	October.....	.67⅛	@ .95	September.
1903..	January....	.70¼	@ .93	September.
1904..	January....	.81¼	@1.22	Sept. - Oct.-Dec.
1905..	August.....	.77⅞	@1.24	February.
1906..	August.....	.69⅛	@ .94¾	May.
1907..	January....	.71	@1.22	October.
1908..	July.....	$0.84½	@1.24	August.
1909..	August....	.99¼	@1.60	June.
1910..	November..	.89⅛	@1.29½	July.
1911..	April.....	.83¼	@1.17	October.
1912..	Nov.-Dec....	.85	@1.22	April-May.
1913..	October.....	.80¾	@1.15⅜	January.
1914..	July.....	.77¾	@1.33	September.
1915..	August.....	.98	@1.68	February.
1916..	June.....	.98¼	@2.02	October.
1917..	February...	1.51½	@3.45	May.
1918..	Jan. - Feb Mar. - Apr.- May - June (gov. prices)	2.17	@2.42	December.
1919..	August....	1.58	@3.50	December.
1920..	November..	1.58	@3.50	January.
1921*.	October...	1.03	@2.06¾	January.

CORN.

1882..	December...	$0.79¼	@ .81½	July.
1883..	October.....	.46	@ .70	January.
1884..	December...	.34½	@ .87	September.
1885..	January.....	.34¼	@ .49	April-May.
1886..	October.....	.33⅛	@ .45	July.
1887..	February...	.33	@ .51½	December.
1888..	December...	.33½	@ .60	May.
1889..	December...	.29¼	@ .60	November.
1890..	February...	.27¼	@ .54¼	November.
1891..	December...	.39⅛	@ .80	November.
1892..	January.....	.37½	@1.00	May.
1893..	December...	.34⅛	@ .44⅞	May.
1894..	February...	.33¾	@ .59½	August.
1895..	December...	.24⅞	@ .54¾	May.
1896..	September..	.19½	@ .30⅝	April.
1897..	Jan.-Feb....	.21⅝	@ .32⅝	August.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1898	January	$0.26 @ .38	December.
1899	December	.30 @ .38¼	January.
1900	January	.30½@ .49½	November.
1901	January	.36 @ .66⅜	December.
1902	December	.43¾@ .88	July.
1903	March	.41⅜@ .53	July-Aug.
1904	January	.42⅜@ .58½	November.
1905	January	.42 @ .64½	May.
1906	Feb.-March	.39 @ .54¾	June.
1907	January	.39¾@ .66½	October.
1908	February	.56½@ .82	May-Sept.
1909	January	.58¼@ .77	June.
1910	December	.45½@ .68	January.
1911	Jan. - Feb.-March	.45½@ .76	November.
1912	December	.47½@ .83	August.
1913	January	.46½@ .78¼	Aug.-Sept.
1914	January	.60 @ .86	August.
1915	October	.59¾@ .82¼	August.
1916	May	.69 @1.11	October.
1917	January	.93¼@2.36	August.
1918	November	1.30 @1.85	January.
1919	January	1.22 @2.10	July-Aug.
1920	November	.67 @2.17	May.
1921*	October	.42 @ .78	January.

OATS.

1882	September	$0.30½@ .62	July.
1883	September	.25 @ .43½	March.
1884	December	.23 @ .34¼	April.
1885	September	.24¼@ .36½	April.
1886	October	.22⅞@ .35	January.
1887	Mar.-April	.23½@ .31½	December.
1888	September	.23¼@ .38	May.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1889	October	$0.17⅝@ .26⅛	February.
1890	February	.19¼@ .45	November.
1891	October	.26 @ .56½	April.
1892	January	.28 @ .34⅝	August.
1893	July	.21⅝@ .32¼	May.
1894	January	.26 @ .50	June.
1895	December	.16⅝@ .31½	June.
1896	September	.14¾@ .20¼	Feb.-Mar.
1897	February	.15⅝@ .23⅞	December.
1898	Aug.-Sept	.20¼@ .32	May.
1899	August	.19¼@ .28¼	February.
1900	August	.21 @ .26¼	June.
1901	January	.23¼@ .48¼	December.
1902	August	.25 @ .56	July.
1903	March	.31¼@ .45	July.
1904	October	.28¼@ .46	February.
1905	September	.25 @ .34½	July.
1906	March	.28⅞@ .42¾	June.
1907	January	.33½@ .56½	September.
1908	August	.46 @ .60½	July.
1909	October	.38⅛@ .62½	May.
1910	October	.29¾@ .49	February.
1911	March	.28⅞@ .47⅝	November.
1912	November	.30¼@ .58½	April .
1913	March	.31⅝@ .43⅜	September.
1914	August	.33⅓@ .51⅛	September.
1915	October	.35¾@ .60⅛	March.
1916	June	.37⅝@ .57	November.
1917	August	.51 @ .85	July.
1918	October	.66⅝@ .93	February.
1919	January	.54 @ .89	December.
1920	November	.46¾@1.29	June.
1921*	August	.32 @ .49½	January.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

MAYORS OF CHICAGO.

Their politics and order and year of election.

No.	Name.	Elected.	Died.
1.	William B. Ogden, Dem.	1837	1877
2.	Buckner S. Morris, Whig.	1838	1879
3.	Benjamin W. Raymond, Whig.	1839	1883
4.	Alexander Lloyd, Dem.	1840	1872
5.	Francis C. Sherman, Dem.	1841	1870
6.	Benjamin W. Raymond, Dem.	1842	1883
7.	Augustus Garrett, Dem.	1843	1848
8.	Alson S. Sherman, Dem.	1844	1903
9.	Augustus Garrett, Dem.	1845	1848
10.	John P. Chapin, Whig.	1846	1864
11.	James Curtiss, Dem.	1847	1860
12.	J. H. Woodworth, Dem.-Whig.	1848	1869
13.	J. H. Woodworth, Dem-Wh.g.	1849	1869
14.	James Curtiss, Dem.	1850	1860
15.	Walter S. Gurnee, Dem.	1851	1903
16.	Walter S. Gurnee, Dem.	1852	1903
17.	Charles M. Gray, Dem.	1853	1885
18.	Isaac L. Milliken, Dem.	1854	1889
19.	Levi D. Boone, Knownothing.	1855	1882
20.	Thomas Dyer, Dem.	1856	1862
21.	John Wentworth, Rep.-Fusion.	1857	1888
22.	John C. Haines, Rep.	1858	1896
23.	John C. Haines, Rep.	1859	1896
24.	John Wentworth, Rep.	1860	1888
25.	Julian S. Rumsey, Rep.	1861	1886
26.	Francis C. Sherman, Dem.	1862	1870
27.	Francis C. Sherman*, Dem.	1863	1870
28.	John B. Rice, Rep.	1865	1874
29.	John B. Rice, Rep.	1867	1874
30.	Roswell B. Mason, Peo.	1869	1892
31.	Joseph Medill, Cit†	1871	1899
32.	Harvey D. Colvin, Peo.	1873	1892
33.	Thomas Hoyne, Rep.	1875	1894
34.	Monroe Heath, Rep.	1876	1894
35.	Monroe Heath, Rep.	1877	1894
36.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1879	1893
37.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1881	1893
38.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1883	1893
39.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1885	1893
40.	John A. Roche, Rep.	1887	1904
41.	DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.	1889	1898
42.	Hempstead Washburne, Rep.	1891	1918
43.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Dem.	1893	1893
44.	John P. Hopkins, Dem.	1893	1918
45.	George B. Swift, Rep.	1895	1912
46.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1897	....
47.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1899	....
48.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1901	....
49.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1903	....
50.	Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	1905	....
51.	Fred A. Busse‡, Rep.	1907	1914
52.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr., Dem.	1911	....
53.	William H. Thompson, Rep.	1915	....
54.	William H. Thompson, Rep.	1919	....

*Two-year terms for mayor begain in 1863. †"Fireproof" ticket. ‡Four-year terms for mayor began in 1907.

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF CITY COUNCIL.

From 1900 to 1920.*

Year.	Mayor.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Soc.	Prg.
1900-1.	Harrison, Dem.	27	39	4	..	..
1901-2.	Harrison, Dem.	29	38	3	..	..
1902-3.	Harrison, Dem.	30	39	1	..	..
1903-4.	Harrison, Dem.	32	36	1	1	..
1904-5.	Harrison, Dem.	32	35	2	1	..
1905-6.	Dunne, Dem.	32	37	1	..	..
1906-7.	Dunne, Dem.	36	34	..	..	..
1907-8.	Busse, Rep.	36	34	..	..	..
1908-9.	Busse, Rep.	26	43	1	..	..
1909-10.	Busse, Rep.	29	41	..	..	..
1910-11.	Busse, Rep.	38	32	..	..	..
1911-12.	Harrison, Dem.	42	28	..	..	..
1912-13.	Harrison, Dem.	45	24	..	..	..
1913-14.	Harrison, Dem.	45	21	1	..	3
1914-15.	Harrison, Dem.	39	21	4	..	6
1915-16.	Thompson, Rep.	27	36	3	2	2
1916-17.	Thompson, Rep.	32	36	..	2	..
1917-18.	Thompson, Rep.	42	24	1	3	..
1918-19.	Thompson, Rep.	45	22	1	2	..
1919-20.	Thompson, Rep.	43	27	..	..	..

*Aldermen elected on a nonpartisan basis since 1920.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

President—Stanley Field.
Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Watson F. Blair, Maj. Albert A. Sprague.
Acting Director of the Museum and Secretary—D. C. Davies.
Assistant Secretary—George Manierre.
Treasurer—Solomon A. Smith.
Recorder—H. F. Ditzel.
Auditor—B. Bridge.
Curator of Anthropology—Dr. Berthold Laufer.
Curator of Botany—Dr. Charles F. Millspaugh.
Curator of Geology—Dr. Oliver C. Farrington.
Curator of Zoology—Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood.
Curator Harris Public School Extension—S. C. Simms.

The Field Museum of Natural History, established in 1894 at the close of the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, is located in Grant park, near the lake, south of Roosevelt road extended. The building includes four stories and a clerestory. It is treated with a monumental order of Greek Ionic architecture, the principal fronts being about eighty feet in height. The material for the exterior is Georgia white marble and the frame of the structure is steel, being divided into a large pedimented central pavilion and two long wings terminated by a smaller pavilion at each end. This order rests upon a stylobate and is crowned by a clerestory pierced with windows.

One of the principal features of the building is the terrace (incompleted) extending around the structure. This terrace will be forty feet wide and will rise six feet above the surrounding territory. It will have a retaining wall, steps and balustrades of the same marble as the building proper. The entrances will be provided with an ample flight of steps leading up to the central doorways.

The interior of the building is 750 feet by 350 feet in dimensions, but with its exterior outer lines, including entrances and the incompleted terrace, the structure covers about eleven acres of ground.

The great Stanley Field hall, seventy feet wide, 300 feet in length, and extending to the roof, a distance of seventy-five feet, with a grand stairway opposite the main entrance, divides the building east and west. From this hall, east and west, extend at right angles exhibition halls forty feet in width and 200 feet in length, these exhibition halls being again connected by transverse exhibition halls 45 feet in width and 320 feet in length, parallel to and adjoining the central hall and also at the east and west ends of the building. On the two main floors there are thirty of these exhibition halls.

The first story, fourteen feet high, is devoted to the division of taxidermy, to the installation of the Egyptian tomb and the exhibition of primitive land and water transportation. It is used for the workshops of the mechanical force and for storage purposes. The first and second floors contain the exhibition halls and the administrative offices. The third floor is occupied by the curators and their assistants with large, convenient spaces set aside for study collections and the herbarium. On this floor are also the general library and reading room, the departmental libraries, offices, well equipped laboratories, classrooms, illustration studios photograph gallery, the printing shop, etc. The clerestory is intended for scientific and technical work of a more particular character, where light must be controlled and clear atmosphere preserved. It at the present time is used for storage purposes.

The museum is provided with a theater, accommodating 1,000 people, the main entrance to which is on the west side of the building. This theater is known as "James Simpson theater." There are two classrooms or small lecture halls on the third floor, each of which will accommodate eighty persons.

The building has been planned and designed to accomplish three purposes: First, the most perfect exhibition halls that could be arranged for the display of scientific collections; second, the adequate housing and equipment of the scientific working parts which belong with such collections; third, the construction of a building which would measure up to the highest standard of architecture and add to the monumental appearance of the city.

The nucleus of the exhibition material was gathered by gift and purchase at the World's Columbian exposition. Most of this material, however, has since been rearranged, readapted or discarded. Several departments created at the organization have been abandoned, until after a lapse of twenty-five years and the expenditure of approximately $7,000,000 the museum is now divided into five departments —namely, anthropology, botany, geology, zoology and the N. W. Harris public school extension. Many expeditions for the purpose of obtaining study, exhibition and exchange material and data have been dispatched all over the world. The results of these expeditions, investigations and researches have been published by the museum from time to time, which publications have been distributed to kindred societies and institutions both at home and abroad. An important contribution of $250,000 by Norman W. Harris was announced in December, 1911, for the extension of the work of the museum into the public schools of Chicago. The plans for carrying out Mr. Harris' wishes were placed in operation in the spring of 1913. The museum has a working library of about 72,000 titles, an extensive exchange system, fully equipped departmental laboratories, a herbarium of more than 720,000 sheets, study collections in mammals and birds reaching many thousand specimens, a large taxidermy section, a well equipped printing shop, illustration studios and assaying and lapidary rooms. In North American ethnology, in the world's mineralogy, in economic botany, the museum is particularly prominent, while its series of mounted mammals furnishes examples of advanced museum methods. The building is open to the public on all days except Christmas and Thanksgiving. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged except on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, when admission is free to all. Children, teachers and students are admitted free at all times.

The museum is incorporated under state law and the administrative control rests in a board of trustees with president, secretary, etc. The executive of the museum is the director, under whom there are five head curators with divisional assistant curators, preparators, etc. The entire museum records, the accessions system, the historical files, publications and supplies are in charge of a recorder.

CHICAGO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1910.....	$28,281,331	1916.....	$26,944,230
1911.....	28,089,068	1917.....	30,144,080
1912.....	30,278,600	1918.....	33,208,375
1913.....	33,284,156	1919.....	38,500,647
1914.....	35,195,487	1920.....	56,179,293
1915.....	27,140,369	1921.....	55,279,777

EXPORTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

1918.....	$5,528,974	1920.....	$18,175,017
1919.....	67,469,797	1921.....	21,223,447

MAP OF CHICAGO SHOWING GROWTH BY ANNEXATIONS.

GROWTH OF CHICAGO BY ANNEXATIONS.

	Annexations.	Date of Act.	Area in sq. miles.	Total area, sq. miles.
A	—Original town as platted by canal commissioners	Aug. 4, 1830	.....	.4173
B	—Town limits extended by trustees	Nov. 6, 1833	.4825	.8998
C	—Town of Chicago as incorporated	Feb. 11, 1835	1.5152	2.4150
D	—City of Chicago as incorporated	Mar. 4, 1837	8.2200	10.6350
D^1	—Withdrawn by act of legislature	Jan. 21, 1843	.5000	10.1350
D^2	—Withdrawn by act of legislature	Mar. 3, 1843	.3750	9.7600
D^1	—Re-annexed by act of legislature (0.50 sq. miles)			
D^2	—Re-annexed by act of legislature (0.375 sq. miles)	Feb. 14, 1851	4.2500	14.0100
E	—Extension by act of legislature (3,375 sq. miles)			
F	—Extension by act of legislature	Feb. 12, 1853	3.9880	17.9980
G	—Extension by act of legislature	Feb. 13, 1863	6.2840	24.2820
H	—Annexed as part of Lincoln park by act of legislature	Feb. 8, 1869	.0945	24.3765
I	—Extension by act of legislature	Feb. 27, 1869	11.3800	35.7565
J	—Annexed by ordinance { Village of Jefferson	Feb. 21, 1887	1.0000	36.7565
	{ City of Chicago	May 16, 1887		
K	—Annexed by resolution of Cook county commissioners	Apr. 29, 1889	7.1500	43.9065
L^1	—Part of town of Cicero (1.00 sq. mile)			
L^2	—Town of Jefferson (29.530 sq. miles)			
L^3	—City of Lake View (10.3135 sq. miles)	Annexed at election. June 29, 1889	125.9295	169.8360
L^4	—Town of Lake (36.00 sq. miles)			
L^5	—Village of Hyde Park (49.132 sq. mi.)			
M	—Part of village of Gano, annexed at election	Apr. 1, 1890	1.7730	171.6090
N	—South Englewood, annexed by ordinance	May 12, 1890	2.8990	174.5080
O^1	—Village Washington Heights (2.81 sq. mi.)	Annexed at election. Nov. 4, 1890	4.6030	179.1110
O^2	—Village of West Roseland (1.793 sq. mi.)			
P	—Annexed by ordinance	Dec. 4, 1890	.0460	179.1570
Q	—Village of Fernwood, annexed at election	Apr. 7, 1891	.9810	180.1380
R^1	—Village of Rogers Park (2.125 sq. miles)	Annexed at election. Apr. 4, 1893	3.8750	184.0130
R^2	—Village of West Ridge (1.75 sq. miles)			
S	—Village of Norwood Park, annexed at election	Nov. 7, 1893	2.1250	186.1380
T	—Part of town of Calumet, annexed by ordinance	Feb. 25, 1895	1.0000	187.1380
U	—Austin, annexed at election	Apr. 4, 1899	3.5000	190.6380
V	—Village of Edison Park, annexed at election	Nov. 8, 1910	.6875	191.3255
W	—Disconnected by ordinance	July 17, 1911	.0350	191.2905
X	—Village of Morgan Park, annexed at election	Apr. 7, 1914	3.1250	194.4155
Y	—Village of Clearing, annexed at election	Apr. 6, 1915	1.8750	196.2905
Z	—Part of city of Evanston, annexed by ordinance—			
	By city of Evanston	Nov. 17, 1914	.1230	196.4135
	By city of Chicago	Feb. 8, 1915		
AA	—Re-annexed at election	Apr. 6, 1915	.0210	196.4345
BB	—Part of town of Stickney, annexed at election	June 7, 1915	2.2500	198.6845
CC	—Annexed by act of legislature	July 1, 1915	.3125	198.9970
DD	—Part of Norwood Park, annexed by ordinance	Dec. 17, 1917	1.0000	199.9970

ILLINOIS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Established by act of June 27, 1913.

Bushel of—	Pounds.
Alfalfa seed	60
Apples, green	50
Apples, dried	24
Barley	48
Beans, green or string	24
Beans, wax	24
Beans, white	60
Beans, castor	46
Beets	60
Blue grass seed	14
Bran	20
Buckwheat	52
Carrots	50
Charcoal	20
Clover seed	60
Coal	80
Coke	40
Corn seed, broom	48
Corn meal, unbolted	48
Corn in ear	70
Corn, kafir	56
Corn, shelled	56
Cotton seed	32
Cranberries	33
Cucumbers	48
Emmer	40
Flax seed	56
Flour, wheat, brl.	196
Half barrel	98
Quarter brl. sack	49
Eighth brl. sack	24½
Gooseberries	40
Hair, plastering, unwashed	8
Washed	4
Hemp seed	44
Hickory nuts	50
Hung'r'n grass seed	50
Ind'n corn or maize	56
Lime	80
Malt	38
Millet	50
Millet, Japanese	35
Oats	32
Onions	57
Onion sets, top	30
Onion sets, bottom	32
Orchard grass seed	14
Osage orange seed	33
Parsnips	50
Peaches	48
Peaches, dried	33
Peanuts, green	22
Peanuts, roasted	20
Pears	58
Peas, green, in pod	32
Peas, dried	60
Popcorn, in ear	70
Popcorn, shelled	56
Potatoes, Irish	60
Potatoes, sweet	50
Quinces	48
Rape seed	50
Red top seed	14
Rough rice	45
Rutabagas	50
Rye meal	50
Rye	56
Salt, coarse	55
Salt, fine	50
Shorts	20
Sorghum seed	50
Spelt	40
Spinach	12
Sweet clover seed, unhulled	33
Timothy seed	45
Tomatoes	56
Turnips	55
Walnuts	50
Wheat	60

Whenever any of the following articles are sold by the cubic yard and the same are weighed, the following weights shall govern:
Crushed stone, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Bank sand, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Torpedo sand, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Gravel, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.

AGE IN ILLINOIS.

According to the census of 1920, 29.2 per cent, or nearly three-tenths, of the people in the state of Illinois are either infants or children under 15 years of age; 8.3 per cent are young people 15 to 19 years old; 40.7 per cent, a little more than two-fifths, are men and women in the prime of life, being from 20 to 44 years old; while 21.6 per cent, being 45 years of age and over, are well along in middle life if they have not reached old age.

A little more than three-fifths of the population, 60.8 per cent, are old enough to vote, being 21 or over, and in this class the men outnumber the women in the ratio of 106 to 100. The males of military age, 18 to 44, constitute 43.9 per cent of the male population and 22.4 per cent of the total population.

CHICAGO PLAN COMMISSION.

The Chicago Plan Commission was created by the city council Nov. 1, 1909. Its membership of 328 consists of the mayor, the heads of the various city departments, chairmen of council committees, chiefs of various governmental bodies and one alderman (ex officio) from each ward, with the remainder of the personnel composed of citizens from every section of Chicago and representing every interest in the city's municipal life. Appointments to the commission are made by the mayor and confirmed by the city council. The commission is permanent, nonpolitical, nonpartisan, nonsectarian and nonsectional. It is truly representative of the entire city and every element in it.

Mayor William Hale Thompson is president ex officio, Charles H. Wacker is chairman, Frank I. Bennett is vice-chairman and its headquarters in the Hotel Sherman (room F, phone Franklin 2120) are in charge of E. S. Taylor, office manager.

The Chicago Plan Commission was appointed for the purpose of studying the plan of Chicago created by Daniel Hudson Burnham and E. H. Bennett under the direction of the Commercial club of Chicago.

In 1909 the Commercial club presented the plan to the city as a gift. The plan of Chicago is an all-Chicago plan. It proposes 200 miles of street widenings, extensions and improvements; a remodeling of the passenger and freight railroad and terminal facilities; the creation of adequate harbors; rehabilitation of the transportation system; the park development along the shore of Lake Michigan; the establishment of an adequate new postoffice on the west side between the Northwestern and Union stations, where 62 per cent of all the mail of Chicago is handled, and the creation of a system of approximately 30,000 acres of forest preserves northwest and south of Chicago.

The ten years' work of the Chicago Plan Commission has resulted in assuring twelve of the major features of the entire plan. These are either constructed or advanced in court or city procedure to the point where their realization is assured, public bonds having been voted where necessary. These twelve projects include:

The Roosevelt road (12th street) widening and extension.

The Michigan avenue widening and extension.

The west side passenger and freight terminal plans, including widening the Polk and Taylor street viaducts; widening Canal street between Roosevelt road and Washington street and extending it via the two-level Kinzie street bridge to Orleans street, connecting with the new Franklin-Orleans street bridge; and the Monroe street bridge.

The south shore lake front plans, including the completion of Grant park, the extension of the Roosevelt road (12th street) viaduct to the Field Museum of Natural History, construction of the parkways to the southward and the South Park avenue widening and extension northward to Randolph street, making possible an outer drive connection between Grant park and the Lake Shore drive at the foot of the municipal pier, which project has already been considered favorably by the Lincoln and south park boards.

The Illinois Central railroad terminal rehabilitation.

The widening of Western avenue.

The widening and opening of Ashland avenue.

The widening and opening of Robey street.

The extension of Ogden avenue from Union park to Lincoln park.

The South Water street widening and two-level connection with Michigan avenue.

The acquisition of 14,254 acres of forest preserves by the forest preserve commission.

The improvement of the outer highway system.

Early in 1921 the plan commission issued a list of eighty-seven street improvements that had been suggested for early realization. Principal among these are the Pershing road (39th street) improvement from Lake Michigan to the forest preserves at Riverside; the creation of an outer circuit of streets from Lake Michigan on the north via Peterson and Rogers avenues and the line of the old Indian boundary, southwest to the forest preserves along the Des Plaines river and returning again to Lake Michigan by a variety of roads from 95th to 134th street; the widening, opening, extending or improvement of section, half section and diagonal streets, especially in outlying sections; and the creation of an adequate system of streets in the district between Madison street, Roosevelt road, Halsted street and the Chicago river, which is destined to become a highly developed industrial district, and, unless proper street facilities are provided now, in the near future will become as congested as the loop district to-day.

The aim of the Chicago Plan Commission is two-fold: First, to assure, maintain and develop the commercial prestige of the city, and, second, to provide humanitarian benefits for all its citizens. Surrounding cities are competing for the business that now comes to Chicago and if Chicago is to maintain its commercial standing among American cities it must carry out the economic project in the Chicago plan. By making it easier and cheaper to transact business, by supplying direct and easy means of communication between the several sections of the city, and by providing ample recreational facilities, the wealth, the health and happiness of every one in Chicago will be assured and constantly increased. Especially is this true in view of the enormous revenue that will be attracted to Chicago through the carrying out of Chicago plan projects, because both people and business will be drawn to Chicago thereby.

The Chicago Plan Commission is working in harmony with every organization in Chicago. It gives illustrated lectures before clubs, societies, etc., and upon application at its headquarters literature can be secured covering the various features of its work in endeavoring to make Chicago the best, most orderly, healthful, convenient and attractive city in America.

COOK COUNTY FARM STATISTICS.

[Federal census report.]

On Jan. 1, 1920, there were 5,305 farms in Cook county, Illinois, of which 5,301 were operated by white farmers and four by colored farmers. Owners and managers operated 3,107 of the farms and tenants 2,198. There were 348,616 acres of land in the farms, of which 303,470 acres were improved. The value of the land and buildings on Jan. 1, 1920, was $90,730,831, as compared with $85,543,087 on April 15, 1910. Following were the principal crops raised in 1919:

Crop.	Acres.	Bushels.
Oats	56,196	1,682,981
Corn	54,259	1,485,835
Wheat	25,105	426,749
Hay	68,242	*85,443

*Tons.

Domestic animals on farms in Cook county reported Jan. 1, 1920:

Horses	16,327
Mules	278
Cattle	41,941
Sheep	3,043
Swine	42,818

BOULEVARD LINK AS A FORT DEARBORN MEMORIAL.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE BOULEVARD LINK IMPROVEMENT AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

[Drawing furnished by Chicago Plan Commission.]

On March 23, 1921, the executive committee of the Chicago Plan Commission through its chairman, Charles H. Wacker, issued the following statement:

"We are happy to announce to the men and women of Chicago that William Wrigley, Jr., has contributed $50,000 toward a fund of $100,000 for a fitting treatment of the four Michigan avenue bridge houses. This gift is especially generous because Mr. Wrigley, at the request of the Chicago Plan Commission, already has spent an extra $20,000 on the beautification of the entrance to his monumental building.

"Matching his public spirit, the Ferguson fund trustees have contributed the additional $50,000 for the bridge houses. The Chicago Plan Commission expresses for both these gifts the appreciation which will be felt by all the citizens of Chicago.

"Through the money thus provided it will be possible to make the bridge houses architecturally beautiful and historically significant, a fitting capstone to the Michigan avenue improvement. The site of Fort Dearborn and the spot where stood the first white man's house constructed in Chicago are both included in the plazas, and both will be commemorated. The Michigan avenue improvement already is notable for imposing views. The bridge houses will add artistic charm and a link with the past, elements that we shall appreciate more and more in Chicago as the city grows older.

"Not only for the direct result but also for its influence toward the finer and better city of the future do we value these public-spirited benefactions. They cannot fail to point the way to others who will be called upon to aid in embellishing the improved South Water street. Decorative features and sculpture must be provided to make the Chicago river attractive like European water courses, and an object of beauty instead of ugliness.

"This treatment of the public thoroughfares

VIEW OF ONE OF COMMEMORATIVE BRIDGE HOUSES ON BOULEVARD LINK.
[Drawing furnished by Chicago Plan Commission.]

will raise the standard of private architecture. It will have a decisive influence on the character of the buildings along Michigan avenue from Randolph street to Chicago avenue, as well as along South Water street and eventually along the entire north side of the river. Michigan avenue and South Water street, connected and beautified, will become as widely known as the Place de la Concorde in Paris, Trafalgar square and Hyde Park in London, the Ringstrasse in Vienna and Unter den Linden in Berlin.

"Such accomplishment in the future will be only a logical continuation of the record of the past, because the history of Chicago is replete with achievements. The growth in eighty-four years, within the span of an extended life, from a swampy Indian village to a city of nearly 3,000,000 people, is in itself almost a miracle. The world knows no parallel.

"What is it that has brought Chicago to this point and enabled it to weld together an unbroken chain of achievements? The answer is men. Men make cities. Whenever needed in the past, men were not wanting, men of vision and foresight, stalwart men who recognized the potentialities of their city, believed in its future and were unafraid. Their example inspired others; obstacles were overcome and 'I Will' was permanently emblazoned upon the shield of Chicago. The fine contributions now announced show that the public spirit of the citizens of Chicago still lives, and therein lies the promise of the future."

The statement was signed by Chairman Wacker, Frank I. Bennett, vice-chairman, and A. C. Bartlett, Edward B. Butler, Clyde M. Carr; John J. Coughlin, alderman; Frederick A. Delano, John V. Farwell; Albert J. Fisher, alderman; Theodore K. Long, Joy Morton, William N. Pelouze; John Powers, alderman; Julius Rosenwald, Daniel J. Schuyler, James

Simpson, John F. Smulski, Charles H. Thorne, Harry A. Wheeler, Walter H. Wilson and Michael Zimmer.

The Ferguson fund was designed by its donor, Benjamin Franklin Ferguson, a pioneer lumberman of Chicago, to provide from year to year the erection and maintenance of enduring statuary and monuments in parks, along boulevards and in other public places, "commemorating worthy men or women of America or important events in American history." Mr. Ferguson died in 1905. When his will was probated it was found that he had set aside a trust fund of $1,000,000 with the Northern Trust company designated as trustee, the annual income of which was to go to the Art institute to be expended in the manner set forth in the will.

Mr. Wrigley, the other donor, is owner of the Wrigley building, at the north end of the Michigan avenue bridge. It was completed in 1921 and is one of the most striking buildings in Chicago. It is shown in part on the right of the first drawing reproduced herewith.

DEEP-WATER HARBOR IN LAKE CALUMET.

The following report to the mayor and aldermen of Chicago was made July 20, 1921, and the ordinance recommended in the report was adopted without opposition:

"Your committee on harbors, wharves and bridges, which has had under consideration the construction of a deep-water harbor in Lake Calumet, beg leave to report and recommend the passage of the attached ordinance, entitled:

" 'An ordinance relating to the construction of a deep-water harbor at Lake Calumet and to the filling in of lands adjoining such harbor; accepting a grant of lands in said lake from the state, and ratifying certain boundary-line agreements.'

"The adoption of this ordinance will be in harmony with recommendation of the Chicago harbor commission in its report of 1909; the various acts of the city council in relation to the acquisition of the riparian rights in the lake and in requesting the legislature (Council Journal of March 28, 1921), to grant the city the title of the state to the harbor lands that are to be reclaimed, which grant was made by an act in force July 1 last.

"The plan of improvement adopted is, with a few changes, that prepared for the city by Arend Van Vlissingen and which has the unqualified approval of Col. W. V. Judson, resident United States engineer, and as to which no objections have been raised except from one of the shore owners.

"Under this ordinance there will be dredged a deep-water harbor of an area of 693 acres and having a water frontage of 13.7 miles, and from the spoils of the dredging there will be filled in to a grade of six feet above city datum some 1,451 acres of land that will belong to the city. The cost of the dredging will be about $3,500,000 and the value of the city lands will be in excess of that cost.

"The harbor basin will have a width of 1,600 and a length of 12,000 feet, and from this basin will be projected twelve slips of lengths varying from 1,000 to 3,200 feet and each of a width of 450 feet.

"The act recently passed by the legislature [approved June 24, 1921] grants to the city the state's title to the harbor lands, with power to sell and lease; it provides that, by the acceptance of the grant, the city shall be obligated to construct the harbor (an obligation which the city previously assumed by entering into the boundary-line agreements), and, also, that all moneys received from the sale or leasing of the public lands shall be used in the construction and maintenance of the harbor.

"The ordinance, as drawn, does not provide for any canal between the river and lake north of 110th street and leaves it to the future to determine whether an entrance to the harbor, other than by way of the 200-foot federal channel in the Calumet river, is desirable.

"Under the new state law the city may turn the entire Lake Calumet harbor project over to the sanitary district, which, thereupon, will have authority to levy, in four consecutive years, a tax about sufficient to cover the cost of digging the harbor. The question of whether or not it is desirable to turn this project over to the district is one that can be decided later.

"The ordinance herewith submitted will permit the city to go ahead with necessary work, such as that of securing court approval of the boundary-line agreements and of securing federal and state approval of the harbor plan by the ordinance adopted; in fact, about every step short of actual work of construction, which must wait upon funds being appropriated therefor."

Lake Calumet lies immediately to the east of Pullman, between 103d and 130th streets. It is connected with the lake by the Calumet river, the mouth of which is at the foot of 91st street in South Chicago. It is also connected with Hyde lake and Wolf lake, the latter lying partly in Cook county, Illinois, and partly in Lake county, Indiana.

VETERANS OF THE HAYMARKET RIOT.

Veterans of the Haymarket Riot is the name of an organization formed by police officers who took part in the quelling of the anarchist riot at the Haymarket, Chicago, May 4, 1886. Following is a list of the officers and members in 1921:

OFFICERS.

President—Capt. Frank P. Tyrrell.
Vice-President—Thomas Meaney.
Financial Secretary—Sergt. Freeman Steele.
Recording Secretary—Simon McMahon.
Treasurer—Jeremiah Kennedy.
Marshal—Sergt. James Bowler.
Color Bearers—Solomon C. Steele and George Raycroft.
Sergeant at Arms—John M. Sisk.
Trustees—John Kensella, John H. King and Edward J. Hanley.

MEMBERS.

John J. Brown.
John J. Collins.
John Damon.
Timothy Daly.
Joseph Fallon.
John T. Gibbons.
William Kelley.
Patrick J. Lavin.
John K. McMahon.
Hugh McNeil.
Andrew O'Day.
James B. Short.
Michael Walsh.
Robert J. Walsh.
Benjamin Williams.

CHICAGO CHARITABLE CORPORATION.

William A. Wieboldt, Chicago department store owner, on July 21, 1921, transferred fourteen pieces of real estate to the Chicago Charitable corporation for the express purpose of administering the income from the properties to Chicago charities. The foundation was incorporated June 25, 1921, by Werner A. Wieboldt, son of the merchant; Kirk W. Starr and B. J. Schwindt. The total value of the real estate and securities turned over to the corporation was estimated at $4,500,000.

CHICAGO PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

LINCOLN PARK SYSTEM.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—Eugene R. Pike, Mrs. Helen T. Pelouze, Samuel Gassley, John A. Torstenson, Robert H. Morse, Charles I. Pierce, Harold N. Scott.

Officers—President, Eugene R. Pike; vice-president, Harold N. Scott; auditor, Charles I. Pierce; secretary and superintendent, William H. Wesley; advisory counsel, Jay C. McCally; treasurer, William J. Fickinger.

Office—In Lincoln park near Clark and Center streets.

The Lincoln park district consists of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, with Fullerton avenue as the dividing line, and is bounded on the north by Devon avenue, on the south by the Chicago river, and extends from Lake Michigan on the east to the north branch of the river and North Western avenue on the west.

The area of the Lincoln park district is 12.64 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 642.63 acres, with 11.755 miles of boulevards.

Lincoln Park—Lincoln park, previously known as Lake park, began its history under its present name by resolution passed by the common council of Chicago under date of June 5, 1865. The park proper is 317 acres in extent and extends from Diversey boulevard to Oak street along the lake front. To this 200.59 acres of land has been added by filling in Lake Michigan north of Diversey boulevard. This extension contains a 57 acre yacht harbor. The park contains a large floral department, also an extensive zoological garden containing about 1,800 animals. Boating and bathing facilities are furnished and the park lagoon—one mile in length—gives an admirable course for racing. The Academy of Sciences is located in the park at the foot of Center street. This building was erected in 1893 and contains about 250,000 specimens. It is noted for its collection of local natural history specimens and for its complete collection of mollusks. The park has provided facilities for outdoor games during both the winter and summer seasons.

Stanton Park—At Vedder, Vine and Rees streets; area 4.78 acres; equipped with fieldhouse and outdoor gym facilities.

Lake Shore Playground—Area 9.16 acres; is situated between Pearson street and Chicago avenue, extending from the Chicago avenue pumping works to the lake. This park is fitted up as a playground, containing a shelter house, and with outdoor and indoor gymnasium apparatus.

Seward Park—Contains 1.78 acres; is fitted with outdoor and indoor gymnasium and has a fieldhouse which contains reading rooms, assembly hall, clubrooms, a branch of the public library and facilities for gymnastic work and aquatic sports.

Hamlin Park—Wellington avenue and Robey street; area 8.64 acres; is fully equipped with fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities.

Welles Park—Western avenue and Montrose boulevard; fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities; area 8.17 acres.

Gowdy Square—Goethe street on the north and Astor street on the west; area .46 acre.

Length of North Side Boulevards.

In miles and fractions of miles.

Dearborn parkway, .120.
Diversey parkway, 2.302.
Fullerton parkway, .510.
Garfield parkway, .026.
Lake Shore drive, 2.262.
Lincoln parkway, .530.
North avenue, .275.
Lincoln Park West, .448.
Sheridan road, 5.056.
North State parkway, .226.

SOUTH PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by Circuit court judges)—Albert Mohr, Charles L. Hutchinson, L. B. Patterson, John Barton Payne, John Bain.

Officers—John Barton Payne, president; John Bain, auditor; William A. Tilden, treasurer; John F. Neil, secretary; Roy O. West, attorney; J. F. Foster, general superintendent; H. C. Carbaugh, superintendent of employment.

Offices—In Washington park, 57th street and Cottage Grove avenue.

The south park district is bounded on the north by the Chicago river and the Illinois and Michigan canal, east by Lake Michigan and the state of Indiana, south by 87th street and 138th street and west by South Cicero avenue and State street.

The area of the south park district is 92.6 square miles, population is in excess of 800,000. The total area of parks is 2,043.98 acres and of parks and boulevards 2,494.59 acres, consisting of twenty-four parks and 32.98 miles of boulevards. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Jackson Park—Area 542.89 acres; bounded on the north by 56th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 67th street and west by Stony Island avenue; this park is provided with facilities for boating, rowboats and launches, has two golf courses, one of nine holes and the other eighteen holes, with golf shelter, lockers and showers for both men and women; it has baseball and football fields, tennis courts, refectory, beach bathing, music court and in the winter skating is provided. It also has a playground for small children. The commissioners have completed and in operation a new bathing beach at the foot of 63d street, extended. This beach with its equipment is undoubtedly one of the finest in the country and has a capacity of taking care of from 6,000 to 10,000 bathers every two hours. Everything is absolutely free, including bathing suits, towels and shower baths.

Washington Park—Area 371 acres; bounded on the north by 51st street, east by Cottage Grove avenue, south by 60th street, west by South Park avenue; has the same accommodations for the public as Jackson park except the golf facilities and the beach and in addition has roque courts, archery range, accommodations for fly casting, wading pool and sand court for children and a house for the game of curling.

Marquette Park—Area 322.68 acres; bounded on the north by 67th street, east by California avenue, south by 71st street and west by the Grand Trunk Western railroad. The east 80 acres has been improved. It has ball fields and tennis courts and skating in the winter. It also has an eighteen hole golf course.

Grant Park—Area 205.14 acres; bounded on the north by Randolph street, east by Lake Michigan, south by Park row, west by Michigan avenue. The Logan and Hamilton monuments, the Great Lakes fountain, the Art institute and the Field Museum of Natural History are located in this park. The Roosevelt memorial and the great stadium are to be erected at the south end of the park.

Midway Plaisance—The connecting way between Washington and Jackson parks; bound-

ed on the north by 59th street, east by Stony Island avenue, south by 60th street, west by Cottage Grove avenue. Has tennis courts and in the winter skating and hockey

McKinley Park—Area 74.88 acres; bounded on the north by 37th street and Archer avenue, east by Robey street, south by 39th street, west by Western Avenue boulevard. Has swimming pool, outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, tennis courts, ball field, children's playground, wading pool and skating in the winter. Modern and complete recreation buildings have been provided.

Gage Park—Area 20 acres; situated at the intersection of Western avenue and 55th street. Has wading pool, ball field and tennis court.

Sherman Park—Area 60.6 acres; bounded on the north by 52d street, east by South Racine avenue, south by Garfield boulevard, west by Loomis street. Has recreation buildings which include an assembly hall used by the people free of charge for various entertainments, clubrooms for meetings of the various clubs of the community, reading room supplied with periodicals by the park commissioners, gymnasiums for men and for women, shower and plunge baths and locker rooms. There are also outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, playground for children, wading pool and swimming pool with the necessary dressing booths. Provision is made for baseball, football, tennis and boating. There is also a bandstand from which concerts are given during the summer every Sunday evening. Also skating in the winter.

Ogden Park—Area 60.56 acres; bounded on the north by 64th street, east by South Racine avenue, south by 67th street, west by Loomis street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park.

Palmer Park—Area 40.48 acres; bounded on the north by 111th street, east by South Park avenue, south by 113th street, west by Indiana avenue. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except boating.

Hamilton Park—Area 29.95 acres; bounded on the north by 72d street, east by C., R. I. & P. railway, south by 74th street, west by C. & W. I. railway. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except swimming pool and boating.

Bessemer Park—Area 22.88 acres; bounded on the north by 89th street, east by Muskegon avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Chicago avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Mark White Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 29th street, east by Halsted street, south by 30th street, west by Poplar avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Armour Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 33d street, east by Wells street, south by 34th street, west by Shields avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Cornell Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 50th street, west by South Lincoln street, south by 51st street, east by Wood street. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Davis Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 44th street, east by Marshfield avenue, south by 45th street, west by Hermitage avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Russell Square—Area 11.47 acres; bounded on the north by 83d street, east by Bond avenue, south by Baker avenue, west by Houston avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Calumet Park—Area 66.19 acres; bounded on the north by 95th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 102d street, west by Avenue G and a line about 50 feet east of C., L. S. & E. railway. A bathing pavilion is located at 99th street.

Hardin Square—Area 7.41 acres; bounded on the north by 25th street, east by the Rock Island right of way, south by 26th street, west by Wentworth avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman park except boating.

Fuller Park—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 45th street, east by Princeton avenue, south by 46th place, west by Stewart avenue. Improved with same facilities as Sherman park.

Grand Crossing Park—Area 19.16 acres; bounded on the north by 76th street, east by Dobson avenue, south by 78th street, west by Ingleside avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman park.

Lyman Trumbull Park—Area 18.52 acres; bounded on the north by 103d street, east by Bensley avenue, south by 105th street, west by Oglesby avenue; same facilities as at Sherman park.

No. 17 Park—Area 20 acres; bounded on the north by 130th street, east by Carondelet avenue, south by 132d street, west by Exchange avenue.

No. 18 Park—Area 20.19 acres; bounded on the north by 90th street, east by St. Lawrence avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Park avenue.

Michigan Avenue—80 to 100 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to Randolph street.

Garfield Boulevard—200 feet wide; from South Park avenue to Western Avenue boulevard on the line of 55th street.

Western Avenue Boulevard—200 feet wide; a strip of land east of and adjoining the center line of Western avenue from the Illinois and Michigan canal to 55th street (Garfield boulevard).

Grand Boulevard—198 feet wide; on the line of South Park avenue from 35th to 51st street.

Drexel Boulevard—200 feet wide; first street east of Cottage Grove avenue and extending from Oakwood boulevard to 51st street.

Prairie Avenue—66 feet wide; the street of that name from 16th to 29th street.

South Park Avenue—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between 35th and 60th streets.

Jackson Boulevard—66 feet wide; being the street of that name extending from Michigan avenue to the south branch of the Chicago river.

Oakwood Boulevard—100 feet wide; the first street south of 39th street, between Grand boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue.

Thirty-Third Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and South Park avenue.

Sixteenth Street—50 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and Prairie avenue.

Twenty-Ninth Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Prairie avenue and South Park avenue.

Fifty-Seventh Street—100 feet wide; being the street of that name between the I. C. railroad right of way and the west line of Jackson park.

Marquette Road—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Jackson park to California avenue.

Normal Avenue—66 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to 72d street.

Loomis Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Garfield boulevard to 67th street.

Hyde Park Boulevard—100 feet wide; being that part of 51st street between Drexel avenue and Jackson park.

South Shore Drive—100 feet wide; runs from Jackson park to 71st street and thence to 83d place.

WEST CHICAGO PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—Christian F. Wiehe, Magnus C. Knudson, Elizabeth P. Hoyt, William Ganschow, George J. Dehn, Charles E. Graydon, John I. Sheahan.

Officers—Christian F. Wiehe, president; Magnus C. Knudson, auditor; John I. Sheahan, treasurer; John A. Pelka, secretary and clerk of the board; H. C. McKay, landscape architect; Alfred C. Schrader, superintendent and engineer; August G. Thoma, captain of police.

Office—Union park, Lake street and Ashland boulevard.

The west park district comprises all that part of the town of West Chicago lying between the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Chicago river and the following described lines: Beginning at the north branch of the Chicago river at Belmont avenue, thence west to North Kedzie avenue, thence south along Kedzie avenue to North avenue, thence west on North avenue to North Austin avenue, thence south along Austin avenue to West Roosevelt road, thence east along Roosevelt road to South Kenton avenue, thence south along Kenton avenue to West 39th street, thence east along 39th street to the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The area of the west park district is 35.5 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 1,278.304 acres, consisting of twenty parks and playground areas and 32.501 miles of boulevard; area of parks, 820.404 acres. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Humboldt Park—Area 205.865 acres; acquired 1869; bounded on the north by West North avenue, east by California and Sacramento avenues, south by Division and Augusta streets and west by Kedzie avenue; has rose garden with pergola and garden hall and fountains; refectory building, also a pavilion and boat landing; music court, a wading pool and shelter for children; is provided with facilities for boating, has baseball diamonds and tennis courts, and in winter skating is provided.

Garfield Park—Area 187.534 acres; acquired 1869; bounded on the north by Kinzie and Lake streets, east by Central Park and Homan avenues, south by Madison street and 5th avenue, west by Hamlin avenue. Has a conservatory (the largest in the country), refectory building, outdoor natatorium, boat landing and pavilion, music court and bandstand, water courts with fountain, basin and extensive flower gardens. Has a golf course, with fieldhouse containing lockers for men and women, also has tennis courts and facilities for fly casting, and in winter skating is provided.

Douglas Park—Area 181.991 acres; acquired 1869; bounded on the north by West Roosevelt road, east by California avenue, south by West 19th street and west by Albany avenue. Has refectory building and pavilion, music court, flower gardens, outdoor gymnasiums and natatorium, with swimming pools, shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. Facilities are provided for baseball, boating and lawn tennis, and in winter skating is provided.

Union Park—Area 17.370 acres; acquired 1885; bounded on the north by Lake street, east by Ogden avenue and Bryan place, south by Warren avenue and west by Ashland boulevard. In this park the offices of the West Chicago park commissioners are located. Facilities are provided for lawn tennis during the summer and skating during the winter. An outdoor natatorium for the summer months, and shower baths are open all year. A children's playground with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus.

Jefferson Park—Area 7.026 acres; acquired 1885; bounded on the north by Monroe street, east by Throop street, south by Adams street and west by Loomis street.

Vernon Park—Area 6.140 acres; acquired 1885; bounded on the north by Macalister place, east by South Racine avenue, south by Gilpin place and west by Loomis street.

Wicker Park—Area 4.030 acres; acquired 1885; bounded on the north and east by Wicker Park avenue, south by Fowler street and west by Robey street.

Holstein Park—Area 2.841 acres; acquired 1901; bounded on the north by Lyndale street, south by Hamburg street, and located one block east of Western avenue. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasiums and shower baths for men and women, library and reading room and assembly hall. Has an outdoor gymnasium and playfield and children's playground, and in winter skating is provided.

Shedd's Park—Area 1.134 acres; acquired 1898; located at 23d street and Millard avenue, opposite Lawndale station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. A library and reading room, and assembly hall.

Bernard A. Eckhart Park—Area 8.125 acres; acquired 1907; bounded on the north by Cornell street, east by Chase street, south by Chicago avenue and west by Noble street. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasium and shower baths for men and women, lunchrooms, library and reading room and assembly hall; also an outdoor swimming pool with shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women, playfield with wading pool and sand courts for children and tennis courts and ball grounds have been provided; also skating in the winter.

Stanford Park—Area 2.892 acres; acquired 1908; bounded on the north by Barber street, east by Jefferson street, south by 14th place and west by South Union avenue. In this park the same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in the small parks and playgrounds mentioned above.

Dvorak Park—Area 3.851 acres; acquired 1907; bounded on the north by 20th street, east by Fisk street, south by 21st street and west by May street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Eckhart park.

Franklin Park—Area 8.260 acres; acquired 1911; bounded by West 14th street, West 15th street, South Tripp avenue and South Kolin avenue. Baseball and skating facilities are provided. An outdoor natatorium for summer months and shower baths for the whole year; an outdoor gymnasium for men and women and a playfield with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus.

Pulaski Park—Area 3.800 acres; acquired 1911; bounded by Noble, Blackhawk, Cleaver and Bradley streets; contains elaborate fieldhouse, swimming pool and other facilities for recreation.

Harrison Park—Area, 8.244 acres; acquired 1912; bounded by West 18th street, West 19th street, South Wood street and South Lincoln street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, also the necessary facilities for baseball and skating. An outdoor gym-

nasium for men and women and a playground for the children, with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus and children's gardens.

Sheridan Park—Area 3.575 acres; acquired 1912; bounded by Polk, May and Aberdeen streets and first east and west 16-foot alley north of Taylor street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, together with an outdoor gymnasium for men and women, children's playground and a large field for baseball and skating. Shower baths are open the whole year.

Humboldt Park Natatorium and Playground—Area 1.057 acres; acquired 1912; adjacent to Humboldt park on the south, at the southwest corner of North Sacramento boulevard and Augusta street. Contains an outdoor natatorium and children's playfield, with sand court, wading pool and children's playground apparatus.

Columbus Park—Area 144.156 acres; acquired 1912; bounded by Adams street, Central avenue, Austin avenue and the right of way of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway company; baseball, golf, tennis and skating provided for.

Altgeld Park—Area 5.160 acres; acquired 1915; lying in the center of South Talman avenue, between the north line of West Harrison street and the south line of West Van Buren street. To be provided with shelter, pool and other playground facilities.

New Small Park—Area 17.353 acres; acquired 1919; bounded by Hirsch street, Lavergne and Potomac avenues and Laramie avenue.

West Adams Boulevard—.492 mile long and 66 feet wide; from South Central avenue to South Austin boulevard; area 3.938 acres.

Ashland Boulevard—1.26 miles long, 100 feet wide; North, from West Lake street, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street, south to Roosevelt road; area 14.353 acres.

North and South Austin Boulevard—3 miles long, 66 feet to 80 feet in width; from West Roosevelt road to West North avenue; area 12.854 acres.

California Boulevard—.692 mile long, from West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard south to West Thirty-First Street boulevard; area 19.427.

Campbell Park Boulevard—.692 mile long; 100 feet wide; Flournoy street, Lexington street to South Oakley boulevard; area 1.380 acres.

Central Park Boulevard—.448 mile long, 80 feet wide; North, from Franklin boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); South, from West Madison street to 5th (Colorado) avenue, along the east side of Garfield park; area 7.128 acres.

Douglas Boulevard—.877 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Independence boulevard east to Douglas park (Albany avenue); area 27.272 acres.

Franklin Boulevard—.763 mile long, 250 to 400 feet wide; west from North Sacramento boulevard to North Central Park boulevard, and from North Central Park boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); connecting Humboldt and Garfield parks; area 24.119 acres.

North Homan Boulevard—.254 mile long; from West Madison street to West Lake street, along the east side of Garfield park; area 2.401 acres.

Humboldt Boulevard—.834 mile long, 100 feet to 400 feet wide; from Palmer square to Humboldt park (North avenue); area 23.035 acres.

Independence Boulevard—.819 mile long, from Garfield park (5th, formerly Colorado, avenue) south to Douglas boulevard; area 25.562 acres.

Jackson Boulevard—6.195 miles long, from 56 to 80 feet wide; from the Chicago river west to South Central avenue in Austin, passing through Garfield park, a continuation of Jackson boulevard on the south side; area 51.470 acres.

North Kedzie Boulevard—.423 mile long; from Logan boulevard to Palmer square; area 15.995 acres.

Logan Boulevard—1.356 miles long; from the Diversey avenue bridge to North Kedzie boulevard, connecting the west park system with the Lincoln park system on the north; area 34.773 acres.

Marshall Boulevard—.505 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Douglas park (19th street) south to West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard; area 15.077 acres.

Oakley Boulevard—3 miles long; North, from West North avenue, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street to intersection of Oakley, Ogden and Roosevelt Road boulevards; area 24 acres.

Ogden Boulevard—.74 mile long, from 70 to 112 feet wide; from Douglas park (Albany avenue) to Oakley boulevard; area 6.278 acres.

Palmer Square—.327 mile long; from North Kedzie boulevard to Humboldt boulevard; area 15.863 acres.

Sacramento Boulevard—2.213 miles long; North, from West Madison street to Humboldt park (Augusta street); South, from West Madison street to Douglas park (Roosevelt road); area 35.996 acres.

West Thirty-First Street Boulevard—.5 mile long; from South California boulevard east to South Western Avenue boulevard; area 14.400 acres.

West Roosevelt Road Boulevard—.896 mile long, 70 feet wide; from Oakley boulevard to Ashland boulevard; a continuation of West Roosevelt road; area 7.602 acres.

West Twenty-Fourth Street Boulevard—.217 mile long, east from Marshall boulevard to South California boulevard; area 6.600 acres.

West Washington Boulevard—6.319 miles long, 66 to 100 feet wide; from Canal street west to city limits; through Union park and Garfield park, a continuation of Washington street on the south side; area 64.061 acres.

South Western Avenue Boulevard—.258 mile long; from West Thirty-First Street boulevard south to the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the west park system with the south park system; area 4.316 acres.

Total area parks.....820.404 acres
Total area of boulevards.....457.900 acres
Total length boulevards.....32.501 miles

Assessed valuation of property in West Park district, 1920, $350,648,843. Total expenses, March 1, 1919, to Feb. 29, 1920, $1,171,537.69.

SMALL PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND BATHING BEACHES.

Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches.

Secretary—Walter Wright.
Superintendent of Playgrounds—T. A. Gross.
Director in charge of beaches and pools—T. R. Daly.
Director in charge of activities—H. J. Fisher.
Director in charge of maintenance—F. K. Kaiser.
Chief Clerk—P. J. Lynn.
Office of the bureau—1004 city hall.

The bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches is a bureau of the department of public works. It maintains and has jurisdiction over seventy-three municipal play-

grounds, five bathing beaches, four natatoriums, seventy small parks, city forestry or street trees and Gage farm nursery.

The playgrounds are open all year around from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night and each is in charge of a director and attendant, and during the spring, summer and fall a young woman assistant director or physical instructor.

The small parks vary in size from a beauty spot of one-tenth of an acre to a forty acre park and are used to give every possible means of recreation to the people. Play apparatus, tennis courts, wading pools, etc., are established wherever possible.

Following is a list of the small parks, playgrounds, bathing beaches and natatoriums under the jurisdiction of the bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches, with the area of the parks in acres and size of the playgrounds:

Small Parks.

Adams Park—75th place, 76th street and Dobson avenue; 2.

Aldine Square—Vincennes avenue, 37th place and alley north of 38th street; 1.5.

Amy L. Barnard Park—North side 105th street, between Longwood boulevard and Walden parkway; 1.25.

Arbor Rest—Chestnut street, Rush street and Cass street; .33.

Arcade Park—111th place, 112th street, Forrestville avenue and Watt avenue; .9.

Archer Point—Archer avenue, 20th street and Dearborn street; .15.

Auburn Park—Bounded by Lagoon avenue, Stewart avenue, Winneconna avenue and Normal avenue; 6.

Austin Park—Waller avenue, Chicago & Northwestern railway, Austin avenue and Lake street; 4.5.

Avers Avenue Parkway—From West Addison street to Avondale avenue.

Bickerdike Square—Ohio street, Bickerdike street, Ashland place and Armour street; 1.

Blackstone Point—Lake Park avenue, Blackstone avenue and 49th street; .2.

Buena Circle—Buena avenue and Kenmore avenue; .5.

Belden Triangle—North Clark street, Sedgwick street and Belden avenue; .2.

Calumet Parkway—Calumet avenue, 63d and 61st streets; 1.50.

Chamberlain Triangle—Greenwood avenue, Lake Park avenue and 43d street; .27.

Columbus Circle—South Chicago avenue, Exchange avenue and 92d street; .5.

Colorado Point—Fifth (Colorado) avenue, Monroe street and Francisco avenue; .25.

Crescent Park—Crescent road, Prescott avenue, Ormonde avenue and Grassmere road; 8.

Dauphin Park—87th street, Illinois Central railroad, 91st street and Dauphin avenue; 5.12.

DeKalb Square—Lexington street, Hoyne avenue, Flournoy street and DeKalb street; .75.

Dickinson Park—North Lavergne avenue, Dickinson avenue and Belle Plaine avenue; 1.5.

Diversey Parkway—Diversey and Seminary avenues; 1.50.

Douglas Monument Park—Woodlawn park, Illinois Central railroad, 35th street and alley west of railway; 3.

East End Park—East End avenue, 51st street, 53d street and Lake Michigan; 10.

Eldred Grove—Norwood Park avenue and Chicago & Northwestern railway from Argyle to Ainslie street; 1.

Ellis Park—36th street, 37th street, Langley avenue and Elmwood court; 4.

Eighty-Seventh Street Parkway—In 87th street, from Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway to Eggleston avenue; 5.

Eugenie Triangle—Eugenie street, North Clark street and LaSalle avenue; .2.

Fernwood Park—103d street, 95th street, Stewart avenue and Eggleston avenue; 8.

Gage Farm—Bounded by 22d street on the north and 26th street on the south; the east section line is 1,400 feet west of Oak Park avenue, extending west 4,000 feet (outside city limits); 160.

Graceland Triangle—Malden avenue and Montrose boulevard; .2.

Green Bay Triangle—North State street, Rush street and Bellevue place; .2.

Gross Park—On Otto street, between East Ravenswood and Paulina street; .5.

Harding Avenue Parkway—In Harding avenue, between Addison street and Byron avenue; 3.

Higgins Road Triangle—Higgins road and Milwaukee avenue.

Holden Park—Lake street, Ferdinand street, Central avenue and Parkside avenue; 4.

Irving Park—Chicago & Northwestern railway, Irving Park boulevard, near North Keeler avenue; .35.

Kedzie Park—Kedzie avenue, between Palmer place and North avenue; 3.

Kinzie Parkway—Kinzie street, between Laramie avenue and Long avenue; 1.25.

Lawrence Avenue Triangles (4)—On Lawrence avenue between Clark and Broadway; .8.

Linden Park—Avondale avenue, Chicago & Northwestern railway, from School street to Belmont avenue; .9.

Maplewood Triangle—Schubert and Maplewood avenues and Chicago & Northwestern railway; .2.

McKenna Triangle—38th street, Archer avenue and Campbell avenue; .3.

Merrick Park—Pine avenue, Long avenue, Ferdinand street and Kinzie street; 6.

Montrose Point—Montrose avenue, Sheridan road and Broadway; .2.

Mulberry Point—Nickerson avenue, Nina street and Nicollet; .2.

Myrtle Grove—Neva avenue, Ninnewa avenue and Hood avenue; 1.5.

Normal Park—67th street, 69th street, Lowe avenue and Chicago & Western Indiana railroad; 2.5.

Norwood Circle—Neva avenue, Peterson avenue and Circle avenue; 2.5.

Oakland Park—Lake Park avenue, 39th street and Illinois Central railroad; .75.

Ogden Arrow—North Clark street, Wells street and Ogden front; .4.

Patterson Park—Leavitt street, Boone street and DeKalb street; .2.

Pullman Park—111th street, 111th place, Cottage Grove and Forrestville avenues; .6.

Ravenswood Parkway—East Ravenswood avenue, between Lawrence and Berteau avenues; 1.75.

Rice Triangle—Western avenue and Grand avenue; .2.

Roberts Square—Winnemac avenue; North Laramie avenue, Argyle avenue and North Lockwood avenue; 5.

Rocky Ledge Park—79th street and Lake Michigan; 3.25.

Rutherford Park—Palmer street, North Newland avenue, North Oak Park avenue and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; 4.33.

Sacramento Avenue Parking—26th street, Sacramento avenue and House of Correction; .2.

Salt Creek Park—Salt creek and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Brookfield (outside city limits); 32.64.

Schoenhofen Place—Canal street, Canalport avenue and 18th street; .3.

Stony Island Parkway—Stony Island avenue, 69th to 79th street; 8.

Twenty-Second Street Parkway—In 22d street,

from South Crawford avenue to South Kenton avenue; 3.5.
The Midway—Midway, between Waller avenue and Austin avenue; 1.5.
The Lily Gardens—Lowe avenue, Chicago & Western Indiana railroad, 71st street, 73d street; 2.4.
The Railway Gardens—Avondale avenue, Nettleton avenue and Raven street, south of Chicago & Northwestern railway, also on Norwood Park avenue, north of Chicago & Northwestern railway; 2.5.
Washington Square—North Clark street, Walton place, Dearborn street and Delaware place; 3.
West End Parkway—In West End Avenue, from Menard avenue to Austin avenue, North Waller avenue and Parkside avenue; 1.4.
Winnemac Park—Robey street, Foster avenue, Argyle street and Leavitt street; 40.
Washington Heights Park—Vincennes road and 104th street; .2.

Municipal Playgrounds.

Names, locations and dimensions (in feet).
Adams—Seminary avenue, near Center street; 102 by 288.
Agassiz—Seminary avenue and George street; 265 by 109.
Auburn Park—Normal avenue and West 81st street; 210 by 210.
Audubon—Hoyne and Cornelia avenues; 138 by 264.
Avondale—North Sawyer and Wellington avenues; 250 by 120.
Belding—Tripp and Cullom avenues; 155 by 195.
Beutner—33d and LaSalle streets; 258 by 546.
Bosley—31st and Bonfield streets; 116 by 696.
Brentano—Fairfield avenue and Schubert street; 139 by 358.
Budlong—Foster, near Lincoln avenue; 325 by 200.
Burley—Barry avenue, between Paulina street and Ashland avenue; 252 by 128.
Burroughs—36th street and Washtenaw avenue; 265 by 159.
Cameron—Potomac and Monticello avenues; 272 by 208.
Carter—East 58th street and Michigan avenue, 150 by 256.
Christopher—22d and Robey streets; 125 by 275.
Colman—South Dearborn street, north of 47th street; 320 by 125.
Commercial Club—Chicago avenue and Lincoln street; 120 by 123 and 125 by 200.
Cooper—18th place between Ashland avenue and Paulina street.
Copernicus—60th and Throop streets; 268 by 96 and 96 by 96.
Corkery—25th street and Kildare avenue; 265 by 164.
Dante—Forquer and Desplaines streets; 235 by 95.
Davis—West 39th place and Sacramento avenue; 278 by 265.
Delano—West Adams street and Springfield avenue; 218 by 260.
Doolittle—35th street, between Cottage Grove and Rhodes avenues; 231 by 179.
Drake—27th street and Calumet avenue; 181 by 194.
Earle—South Paulina and West 61st streets; 290 by 125.
Emmet—West Madison street and Pine avenue; 316 by 288.
Field—North shore and Greenview avenue; 275 by 290.
Fiske—62d street and Ingleside avenue; 264 by 174.
Franklin—Sigel street, between Wells and Sedgwick streets; 200 by 125.
Fulton—West 53d and Paulina streets; 296 by 136.
Gallistel—104th street and Ewing avenue; 300 by 125.
Gary—Lawndale avenue and 31st street; 602 by 265.
Gladstone—Robey street and Washburne avenue; 240 by 125.
Graham—45th street and Union avenue; 90 by 265.
Hamlin—16th street and Hamlin avenue; 300 by 598.
Henry—North St. Louis and West Cullom avenues; 300 by 125.
Howe—Long avenue and Superior street; 344 by 125.
Kohn—East 104th and State streets; 310 by 266.
Lawson—Homan avenue and 13th street; 250 by 150.
Lemoyne—Rokeby and Addison streets; 290 by 290.
Lloyd—Dickens and Lamon avenues; 275 by 267.
McCormick—28th street and Sawyer avenue; 125 by 275.
McCosh—Champlain avenue; between East 65th and 66th streets; 210 by 125.
McLaren—Polk and Laflin streets; 185 by 175.
McPherson—North Winchester and Lawrence avenues; 280 by 152.
Mitchell—Oakley boulevard and Ohio street; 140 by 110.
Morse—North Sawyer avenue and West Ohio street; 280 by 130.
Moseley—24th street and Wabash avenue; 200 by 200.
Mozart—West Hamlin and Humboldt avenues; 266 by 125.
Nettelhorst—Broadway and Aldine avenue; 344 by 100.
Northwestern—Larrabee and Alaska streets; 70 by 350.
Oakland—Langley avenue and 40th street; 80 by 198.
Orleans—Orleans street and Institute place; 126 by 136.
Otis—Armour street and Grand avenue; 200 by 160.
Pickard—South Oakley avenue and West 21st place; 275 by 130.
Poe—Langley avenue and East 106th street; 200 by 125.
Raster—Wood and West 70th streets; 265 by 181.
Rezin Orr—Robey and Birch streets; 175 by 114.
Robey—Robey and Birch streets; 265 by 114.
Ryder—Lowe avenue and West 88th street; 250 by 196 and 96 by 96.
Ryerson—Lawndale avenue and Ohio street; 290 by 125.
Sampson—15th and Loomis streets; 125 by 215.
Scanlan—Perry avenue, between 117th and 118th streets; 295 by 154.
Sherwood—57th street and Princeton avenue; 156 by 250.
Swift—Winthrop avenue, between Ardmore and Thorndale avenues; 340 by 125.
Swing—Jefferson street, between 17th and 18th streets; 220 by 130.
Thorp—89th street and Buffalo avenue; 140 by 140.
Washington—Grand avenue and Carpenter street; 128 by 174.
Waters—West Wilson and West Campbell avenues; 250 by 250.
Whittier—23d and Lincoln streets.
Wrightwood—Wrightwood and Greenview avenues; 361 by 454.

Municipal Bathing Beaches and Natatoriums.

Clarendon Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of Sunnyside avenue.
Fifty-First Street Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 51st street.

Rocky Ledge Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 79th street.
Rogers Park Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of Kenilworth avenue.
New South Shore Beach—Lake Michigan, 75th to 79th street.
Washington Heights Swimming Pool—104th street and Vincennes avenue.
Griffith Natatorium—104th-st and Harvard-av.
Jackson Natatorium—3506 West Fillmore street.
Beilfuss Natatorium—1725 North Springfield avenue.

BOULEVARD AND DRIVEWAY MILEAGE.

The number of miles of drives and boulevards in Chicago in August, 1921, was:

Jurisdiction.	Boulevards.	Pk. drives.
South park system	34.060	63.17
West park system	32.501	12.00
Lincoln park system	11.760	8.40
North shore park system	2.820	.....
City of Chicago	1.000	.....
Total	82.141	83.57
Grand total	165.711 miles	

CHICAGO MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[From reports of health department.]

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of population
1844..	10,170	336	33.04
1845..	12,088	344	28.46
1846..	14,169	394	27.81
1847..	16,859	572	33.93
1848..	20,023	638	31.86
1849..	23,047	1,701	73.80
1850..	29,963	1,467	48.96
1851..	34,000	927	27.26
1852..	38,734	1,809	46.70
1853..	59,130	1,325	22.41
1854..	65,872	4,217	64.02
1855..	80,023	2,181	27.26
1856..	84,113	2,086	24.80
1857..	87,600	2,414	27.56
1858..	90,000	2,255	25.06
1859..	93,000	2,008	21.59
1860..	109,206	2,264	20.73
1861..	120,000	2,279	18.99
1862..	138,186	2,835	20.52
1863..	150,000	3,875	25.83
1864..	169,353	4,448	26.26
1865..	178,492	4,029	22.57
1866..	200,418	6,524	32.55
1867..	225,000	4,773	21.21
1868..	252,054	5,984	23.74
1869..	280,000	6,488	23.17
1870..	306,605	7,323	23.88
1871..	324,270	6,976	20.87
1872..	367,396	10,156	27.64
1873..	380,000	9,557	25.15
1874..	395,408	8,025	20.30
1875..	400,500	7,899	19.72
1876..	407,661	8,573	21.03
1877..	430,000	8,026	18.67
1878..	436,731	7,422	16.99
1879..	491,516	8,614	17.53
1880..	503,185	10,462	20.79
1881..	540,000	14,101	26.11
1882..	560,693	13,234	23.60
1883..	580,000	11,555	19.92
1884..	629,885	12,471	19.80
1885..	665,000	12,474	18.76
1886..	703,715	13,699	19.47
1887..	760,000	15,409	20.27
1888..	802,651	15,772	19.65
1889..	935,000	16,946	18.12
1890..1	099,850	21,856	19.87
1891..1	148,795	27,754	24.16
1892..1	199,730	26,219	21.85
1893..1	253,022	27,083	21.61
1894..1	308,682	23,892	18.26
1895..1	366,813	24,219	17.72
1896..1	427,527	23,257	16.29
1897..1	490,937	21,809	14.63
1898..1	557,164	22,793	14.64
1899..1	626,333	25,503	15.68
1900..1	698,575	24,941	14.68
1901..1	751,968	24,406	13.93
1902..1	801,255	26,455	14.69
1903..1	850,542	28,914	15.62
1904..1	899,829	26,311	13.85
1905..1	949,116	27,212	13.96
1906..1	998,403	29,048	14.54
1907..2	047,690	32,198	15.72
1908..2	096,977	30,388	14.49
1909..2	146,264	31,296	14.58
1910..2	195,551	33,241	15.14
1911..2	244,835	32,672	14.55
1912..2	294,120	33,998	14.68
1913..2	344,018	35,298	15.06
1914..2	393,325	33,952	14.19
1915..2	447,845	34,894	14.25
1916..2	497,722	36,410	14.53
1917..2	547,201	38,055	14.90
1918..2	596,681	44,605	17.17
1919..2	674,921	33,666	12.59
1920..2	727,504	34,745	12.74

Note—The population is for midyear.

STATISTICS FOR 1920.

Deaths by Ages.

Under 1 year....5,667	5 to 10 years...1,025	30 to 40 years..3,640	60 to 70 years..4,296
1 to 2 years....1,279	10 to 20 years..1,358	40 to 50 years..3,662	70 to 80 years..3,289
2 to 5 years....1,361	20 to 30 years..3,081	50 to 60 years..4,412	Over 80 years...1,675

By Important Causes.

Typhoid fever	30	Influenza	2,036	Infantile paralysis	13
Smallpox	1	Tetanus	26	Pneumonia (all forms)	3,816
Measles	87	Cancer	2,569	Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	2,232
Chickenpox	5	Organic heart disease	4,501	Congenital debility and accidents	2,196
Scarlet fever	180	Chronic nephritis	2,128	Encephalitis lethargica	75
Whooping cough	151	Tuberculosis (all forms)	2,649		
Diphtheria	626	Cerebrospinal fever	37		

CHICAGO INTERURBAN TROLLEY LINES.

Following are the principal electric interurban lines with terminals in or near Chicago, with the names of the principal points reached by them:

Chicago & Milwaukee—Terminal at elevated station Adams street and Wabash avenue; runs north to Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee; branch from Lake Bluff to Libertyville and Rockefeller. Electric lines run from Milwaukee to Burlington, to East Troy, to Waukesha, Pewaukee, Oconomowoc and Watertown and to Sheboygan and Elkhart lake.

Chicago & Joliet—Terminal at 48th street and Archer avenue; runs southwest to Lockport and Joliet; connects at Joliet with lines for Aurora, Chicago Heights, Morris, Seneca, Ottawa, Starved Rock, Utica, LaSalle, Peru, Spring Valley, Bureau and Princeton. From Ottawa a line runs to Streator.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago—Terminal at 256 South Wells street; runs in a westerly direction to Wheaton, where one branch runs northwest to Elgin and one southwest to Aurora; at Eola Junction on the latter branch a line runs to Batavia. Aurora and Elgin are connected by a line which runs as far south as Yorkville and as far north as Carpentersville. At Elgin connection is made with a line running to Belvidere and Rockford and from the latter place a line runs west to Freeport and another north to Beloit and Janesville. At Aurora a line runs northwest to DeKalb. The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago road is operated on the third rail system.

Chicago & Southern Traction—Terminal at 79th and Halsted streets; runs in a southeasterly direction to Chicago Heights and Kankakee.

Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend—Terminal at Pullman; runs in an easterly direction to Michigan City and South Bend; connects at South Bend with interurban lines reaching various points in Michigan and Indiana.

CHICAGO THEATERS.

Seating capacity given in parentheses.

Academy (962)—16 South Halsted street.
Adelphi (1,312)—7070 North Clark street.
Albany Park (994)—4816 North Kedzie-av.
Alhambra (1,134)—State-st. and Archer-av.
Alvin (536)—1612 West Chicago avenue.
American (1,226)—6-14 North Ashland-av.
Americus (664)—3437 Ogden avenue.
Apollo (1,600)—Dearborn and Randolph.
Apollo (669)—526-528 East 47th street.
Archer (900)—2006-10 Archer avenue.
Argmore (660)—1038-52 Argyle avenue.
Aristo (603)—2648 Lincoln avenue.
Armitage (951)—3553 Armitage avenue.
Ashland (605)—4856 South Ashland avenue.
Ashland (901)—1613 West Madison street.
Atlantic (1,609)—3950 West 26th street.
Atlas (627)—4715 South State street.
Auditorium (3,623)—Congress and Wabash-av.
Austin (533)—5619 West Madison street.
Avon (762)—3325-29 Fullerton avenue.
Avenue (1,140)—3108 Indiana avenue.
Banner (796)—1611 North Robey street.
Beach (996)—1504 East 51st street.
Bell (570)—1539 Milwaukee avenue.
Bertha (591)—4717 Lincoln avenue.
Bijou (858)—300 South Halsted street.
Biograph (998)—2431 Lincoln avenue.
Blackstone (1,200)—60-68 East 7th street.
Boulevard (998)—1606 Garfield boulevard.
Broadway (690)—5206-8 Broadway.
Broadway Strand (1,587)—1641 Roosevelt-rd.
Bryn Mawr (768)—1125 Bryn Mawr avenue.
Buckingham (965)—3317 North Clark street.
Bugg, The (992)—3940 North Robey street.
Bush Temple (845)—110 West Chicago avenue.
California (683)—3436 West 26th street.
Calo (880)—5406 North Clark street.
Calumet (1,013)—9206 South Chicago avenue.
Casey (944)—4649-53 South State street.
Casino (1,003)—403 North Clark street.
Central Music Hall (677)—64 E. Van Buren-st.
Central Park (2,032)—3531-39 Roosevelt-rd.
Century (822)—1419 West Madison street.
Chateau (1,683)—3810-12 Broadway.
Chicago (5,000)—171-175 North State street.
Chicago (1,200)—Wabash-av. and Peck court.
Chicago Avenue (705)—2126-28 W. Chicago-av.
Chopin (546)—1541-43 West Division street.
Cicero (595)—306-08 South Cicero avenue.
Circle (707)—3259-41 Roosevelt road.
Claremont (624)—3226 North Clark street.
Clark (1,050)—4533 North Clark street.
Cohan's Grand (1,405)—121 North Clark-st.
Coliseum (15,000)—Wabash-av., near 16th-st.
College (1,083)—Webster and Sheffield-avs.
Colonial (1,450)—26 West Randolph street.
Columbia (1,078)—15-21 North Clark street.
Columbia (700)—2120 North Clark street.
Columbus, The (927)—6236 South Ashland-av.
Commercial (2,000)—Commercial-av. & 92d-st.
Coronado (785)—3972 Vincennes avenue.
Cort (962)—76-82 North Dearborn street.
Cosmopolitan (854)—7938 South Halsted-st.
Covent Garden (2,251)—2653-65 N. Clark-st.
Crawford (908)—19 South Crawford avenue.
Crescent (792)—2915 Milwaukee avenue.
Criterion (1,233)—1228 Sedgwick street.
Crown (1,391)—Ashland-av. and Division-st.
Crown Hippodrome (707)—4007 West 26th-st.
Crystal (1,834)—2701-11 West North avenue.
Dante (500)—815 West Taylor street.
Dearborn (741)—1206 North Dearborn street.
De Luxe (1,033)—1141 Wilson avenue.
Devon (546)—1616 Devon avenue.
Douglas (792)—3236 West 22d street.
Douglas (584)—3123-25 Cottage Grove avenue.
E. A. R. (892)—6839 Wentworth avenue.
Easterly (571)—2768 Lincoln avenue.
Ellantee (1424)—1548-56 Devon avenue.
Elmo (780)—2404 West Van Buren street.
Emmett (550)—4338 Wentworth avenue.
Empire (1,242)—673 West Madison street.
Empress (900)—6246 Cottage Grove avenue.
Empress (1,439)—6226 South Halsted street.
Englewood (1,305)—726 West 63d street.
Erie (610)—641-643 North Clark street.
Famous (600)—3644 West Chicago avenue.
Franklin (725)—320 East 31st street.
Frolic (899)—947 East 55th street.
Gaiety (759)—9205 Commercial avenue.
Garfield (693)—2844 West Madison street.
Garrick (1,257)—60 West Randolph street.
Gayety (981)—531 South State street.
Germania (905)—1546-50 North Clark street.
Gold (803)—3411 Roosevelt road.
Grand (772)—3512-18 Archer avenue.
Grand (593)—415 East 43d street.
Grand (853)—3110 South State street.
Grand (565)—3433 West North avenue.
Grand Oak (904)—3955 Grand boulevard.
Grayland (526)—3947 North Crawford avenue.
Great Northern (1,350)—21 Quincy street.
Halfield (952)—5449 South Halsted street.
Halsted (707)—320 South Halsted street.
Hamilton (999)—2186 East 71st street.
Hamilton (639)—6811 South Halsted street.
Hamlin (1,204)—3826 West Madison street.
Harper (1,201)—5234-44 Harper avenue.
Harvard (726)—6316 Harvard avenue.
Haymarket (1,800)—722 West Madison street.
Hippodrome (538)—1619 West 63d street.
Howard (1,650)—1631 Howard street.
Hub (769)—1742-46 West Chicago avenue.
Hyde Park (622)—5314 Lake Park avenue.
Ideal (698)—1622 Larrabee street.
Illington (982)—2122-24 West 22d street.
Illinois (1,287)—75 East Jackson boulevard.
Imperial (1,266)—2329 West Madison street.
Indiana (786)—219 East 43d street.
Independence (574)—3747 Roosevelt road.
Iris (895)—5747 West Chicago avenue.
Irving (1,396)—4005 Irving Park boulevard.
Jackson Park (1,420)—6711 Stony Island-av.
Julian (799)—920 Belmont avenue.
Karlov (893)—4048 Armitage avenue.
Kedzie (1,461)—W. Madison-st. and Kedzie-av.
Kedzie Annex (753)—3210-12 West Madison-st.
Kenmore (496)—1039 Wilson avenue.
Kenwood (885)—1225 East 47th street.
Keystone (791)—3912 Sheridan road.
Kimbark (688)—6240 Kimbark avenue.
Knickerbocker (994)—6217 Broadway.
Lake Shore (542)—3175 Broadway.
Lakeside (998)—4730 Sheridan road.
Lane Court (999)—322 Center street.
Langley (889)—702 East 63d street.
LaSalle (759)—110 West Madison street.
LaSalle (728)—152 West Division street.
LeGrand (694)—5241 North Clark street.
Leida (644)—645-47 West 120th street.
Lexington (716)—1162 East 63d street.
Lexington (755)—715 South Crawford avenue.
Liberty (649)—3707 Fullerton avenue.
Lincoln (1,500)—3160 Lincoln avenue.
Linden (798)—743 West 63d street.
Logan Square (1,318)—2532 Milwaukee-av.
Lowy's (654)—740 Milwaukee avenue.
Lucille (503)—653-657 North Cicero avenue.
Lux (754)—106-108 East 35th street.
Lyceum (700)—3851 Cottage Grove avenue.
Lyda (925)—315 North Cicero avenue.
Lyric (560)—115th street and Michigan-av.
Mabel (655)—3956-58 Elston avenue.
Madison Square (1,367)—4730-40 W. Madison.
Madlin (797)—1910 West Madison street.
Majestic (1,980)—18 West Monroe street.
Marlowe (1,139)—Stewart-av. and West 63d-st.
Marshall Square (1,426)—2869 West 22d-st.
Marshfield (924)—3305-11 N. Marshfield-av.
McVicker's (1,813)—23 West Madison street.
Metropolitan (1,384)—4644 Grand boulevard.
Michigan (1,345)—110-112 East Garfield-blvd.
Midway (900)—Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st.
Milford (1,188)—3311 North Crawford avenue.
Model (800)—821 West 69th street.
Monarch (726)—461 East 31st street.
Morse (565)—1330-32 Morse avenue.
National (1,188)—6235 South Halsted street.
New Apollo (1,013)—1540 North Crawford-av.
Newberry (709)—854 North Clark street.
New Irving (579)—716-718 Roosevelt road.

New Strand (773)—2111 West Division street.
New Woods (1,600)—Dearborn and Randolph.
North Avenue (1,195)—316 West North-av.
Oak (1,007)—2000 North Western avenue.
Oakland Square (1,424)—3947-51 Drexel-blvd.
Oakley (978)—2320 West Chicago avenue.
Olympia (582)—4619-21 South Ashland-av.
Olympic (1,594)—165 North Clark street.
Orchestra Hall (2,570)—216 S. Michigan-av.
Orpheum (794)—110 South State street.
Orpheus (879)—1611-13 Roosevelt road.
Owl (944)—4649-53 South State street.
Palace (1,442)—1135 Blue Island avenue.
Palace (1,303)—127-135 North Clark street.
Palace (503)—1826 South Halsted street.
Panorama (671)—5110 Prairie avenue.
Pantheon (2,298)—4642 Sheridan road.
Paramount (988)—2636 Milwaukee avenue.
Park (568)—5960 West Lake street.
Parkway (748)—2736-38 North Clark street.
Parkway (774)—11053 Michigan avenue.
Parkway (960)—2737 West 22d street.
Paulina (790)—1335 North Paulina street.
Pekin (610)—2700 State street.
Peoples (1,078)—2207 West Van Buren street.
Peoples Theater (2,111)—1620 West 47th-st.
Pershing (1,431)—4614 Lincoln avenue.
Pine Grove (653)—717 Sheridan road.
Plaisance (519)—466 North Parkside avenue.
Playhouse, The (550)—410 S. Michigan-av.
Plaza (1,195)—308-312 West North avenue.
Powers' (1,106)—124 West Randolph street.
Prairie (902)—5744 Prairie avenue.
President (719)—55th street, near Calumet-av.
Princess (958)—319 South Clark street.
Rainbow (734)—11311 South Michigan-av.
Randolph (661) 14-16 West Randolph street.
Regent (732)—6744 Sheridan road.
Regent (824)—6826 South Halsted street.
Republic (770)—3918 Lincoln avenue.
Rex (604)—6848 South Racine avenue.
Rex (688)—2340-42 West Madison street.
Rialto (1,548)—336-44 South State street.
Riviera (2,100)—4752 Broadway.
Roosevelt (1,600)—124 North State street.
Rose (727)—2860 Milwaukee avenue.
Roseland (996)—11331 South Michigan-av.
Rosewood (985)—1823 Montrose boulevard.
Schindlers (1,053)—1005-7 West Huron street.
Senate (3,200)—Madison and Kedzie.
Shakespeare (996)—936 East 43d street.
Sheridan (567)—935 Irving Park boulevard.
South Shore (999)—6851 Stony Island avenue.
St. Alphonsus (1,004)—Southport and Lincoln avenues.
Star (1,423)—1455 Milwaukee avenue.
Star and Garter (1,961)—815-17 W. Madison.
State-Lake (2,820)—180-196 North State-st.
States (686)—3505-11 South State street.
Strand (693)—3029-33 Lincoln avenue.
Strand (1,469)—700 South Wabash avenue.
Studebaker (1,289)—418 South Michigan-av.
Temple (543)—3121 Lincoln avenue.
Terminal (896)—3308 Lawrence avenue.
Thalia (889)—1807 Allport avenue.
Theater (897)—3138-42 South Halsted street.
Tiffin (791)—4045 West North avenue.
Tivoli (4,500)—6329 Cottage Grove avenue.
Triangle (546)—7219 Wentworth avenue.
Twentieth Century (932)—4708 Prairie-av.
Twentieth Century (798)—3530-38 Roosevelt road.
Vaudeville (570)—501-5 South Kedzie avenue.
Vendome (1,266)—3143-47 South State street.
Verdi (958)—2035-41 West 35th street.
Vernon (742)—436 East 61st street.
Victoria (1,800)—Belmont and Sheffield-avs.
Virginia (692)—809 West Madison street.
Vision (722)—2650 West Division street.
Vista (975)—822 East 47th street.
Vitagraph (998)—3133 Lincoln avenue.
Waverly (556)—527 South Halsted street.
Weber's (1,309)—1836-40 South Wabash-av.
West End (1,199)—121 North Cicero avenue.
White Palace (737)—1699-11 South Kedzie-av.
Willard (1,195)—340 East 51st street.
Wilson (1,000)—Wilson avenue and Broadway.
Wilson (1,301)—2408-18 West Madison-st.
Windsor (1,256)—1235 North Clark street.
Windsor Park (556)—2638 East 75th street.
Woodlawn (1,750)—63d-st. and Woodlawn-av.
Woods (1,196)—Randolph and Dearborn-sts.
York (583)—641 South Paulina street.
Ziegfeld (692)—624 South Michigan avenue.

In addition to the theaters named above there were on Dec. 1, 1921, a considerable number of minor places of amusement with a seating capacity of less than 500 each.

GAINFUL WORKERS IN CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS.

According to the returns of the fourteenth census, there were 2,626,547 persons 10 years of age and over in Illinois engaged in gainful occupations in 1920, constituting 40.5 per cent of the total population of the state (6,485,280) and 50.7 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over. In 1910, the 2,296,778 gainful workers were 40.7 per cent of the total population of the state and 51.1 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over.

Of the gainful workers of Illinois in 1920, 2,085,378, or 79.4 per cent, were males and 541,169, or 20.6 per cent, were females. The male gainful workers constituted 78.8 per cent of all males 10 years of age and over in 1920, as against 80.0 per cent in 1910, while the female gainful workers constituted 21.3 per cent of all females 10 years of age and over in 1920, as against 20.0 per cent in 1910.

Of the gainful workers of Illinois in 1920, 379,382, or 14.4 per cent, were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry; 90,924, or 3.5 per cent, in extraction of minerals; 875,481, or 33.3 per cent, in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 220,588, or 8.4 per cent, in transportation; 348,209, or 13.3 per cent, in trade; 51,166, or 1.9 per cent, in public service; 147,489, or 5.6 per cent, in professional service; 216,192, or 8.2 per cent, in domestic and personal service; and 297,116, or 11.3 per cent, in clerical occupations.

According to the returns of the fourteenth census, there were 1,231,468 persons 10 years of age and over in Chicago engaged in gainful occupations in 1920, constituting 45.6 per cent of the total population of the city (2,701,705) and 56.7 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over. In 1910 the 996,589 gainful workers were 45.6 per cent of the total population of the city and 56.3 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over.

Of the gainful workers of Chicago in 1920, 919,853, or 74.7 per cent, were males and 311,615, or 25.3 per cent, were females. The male gainful workers constituted 83.4 per cent of all males 10 years of age and over in 1920, as against 82.9 per cent in 1910, while the female gainful workers constituted 29.2 per cent of all females 10 years of age and over in 1920, as against 27.7 per cent in 1910.

Of the gainful workers of Chicago in 1920, 488,597, or 39.7 per cent, were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 110,596, or 9 per cent, in transportation; 207,413, or 16.8 per cent, in trade; 22,965, or 1.9 per cent, in public service; 71,756, or 5.8 per cent, in professional service; 117,201, or 9.5 per cent, in domestic and personal service; 208,880, or 17 per cent, in clerical occupations; and 4,060, or 0.3 per cent, in all other occupations.

The number of persons engaged in each particular occupation was not announced in 1921.

MUSIC IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Founded by Theodore Thomas.

The Theodore Thomas orchestra was organized in Chicago in 1890-1891 by a number of men interested in promoting the highest class of instrumental music. The Orchestral association was incorporated Dec. 16, 1890, and Theodore Thomas, famous for many years as a conductor, was engaged to lead the new organization, which was then named the Chicago orchestra. The preparations were completed in 1891 and the first public rehearsal was given at the Auditorium Friday afternoon, Oct 16, of that year. Financially the result of the first season was discouraging, the fifty or more gentlemen guaranteeing the expenses being compelled to meet a deficit of about $53,000. Receipts, however, continued to increase from year to year until the orchestra was finally placed on a permanent basis. This was accomplished when Orchestra hall, erected by subscriptions from more than 8,000 persons, was completed at 220 South Michigan avenue, and the organization was provided with a home of its own. The first concert there was given Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, 1904. Theodore Thomas died Jan. 4, 1905, and the orchestra, which until then had been called the Chicago orchestra, was named the Theodore Thomas orchestra. Feb. 24, 1913, the title was changed to the Chicago Symphony orchestra (founded by Theodore Thomas). Frederick Stock, after the death of Mr. Thomas, was made conductor, a position he held until Oct. 2, 1918, when he withdrew until he could acquire citizenship in the United States. His place was taken by Eric De Lamarter. Mr. Stock resumed the position of conductor in May, 1919. The plan of giving two performances a week—a public rehearsal on Friday afternoon and a concert on Saturday evening—has been followed from the beginning. The season consists of twenty-eight weeks, beginning in October and ending in April.

The first officers of the Orchestral association were: N. K. Fairbank, president; C. Norman Fay, vice-president; P. A. McEwan, treasurer and secretary; Milward Adams, manager.

Officers in 1921-1922.

President—Clyde M. Carr.
Vice-President—Charles H. Hamill.
Second Vice-President—Joseph Adams.
Third Vice-President—Horace S. Oakley.
Secretary—Philo A. Otis.
Treasurer and Business Manager—Frederick J. Wessels.
Assistant Treasurer—Henry E. Voegeli.
Trustees—Joseph Adams, William L. Brown, Clyde M. Carr, Clarence A. Burley, Edward B. Butler, J. J. Glessner, C. H. Hamill, Charles L. Hutchinson, Chauncey Keep, Harold F. McCormick, Seymour Morris, Horace S. Oakley, Philo A. Otis, Albert A. Sprague II., Charles H. Swift.
Office—850 Orchestra building.

CHICAGO OPERA ASSOCIATION.

The Chicago Opera association, known until 1915 as the Chicago Grand Opera company, was established in 1910 by a number of citizens of Chicago and New York, who organized with a capital of $500,000, of which $300,000 was subscribed in Chicago and the remainder in the east. The Auditorium was leased, important alterations were made and the first performance by the new company was given there in November, 1910. The officers then were:

President—Harold F. McCormick.
Vice-Presidents—Charles G. Dawes and Otto H. Kahn.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Secretary—Philip M. Lydig.
Chairman Executive Committee—Clarence H. Mackay.
Vice-Chairman Executive Committee—John C. Shaffer.
Directors—The above named officers and Robert Goelet, Frederick T. Haskell, John J. Mitchell, Ira N. Morris, LaVerne W. Noyes, Max Pam, Julius Rosenwald, John G. Shedd, Charles A. Stevens, Harry Payne Whitney, H. Rogers Winthrop.
General Manager—Andreas Dippel.
General Musical Director—Cleofonte Campanini.
Business Manager—Bernhard Ulrich.

First Season (1910-1911).

Opening performance ("Aida") given Nov. 3, 1910.
First season ended Jan. 18, 1911.
Receipts $400,407.50.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago: Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande" (Nov. 5, 1910).
Charpentier's "Louise" (Nov. 9, 1910).
Richard Strauss' "Salome" (Nov. 25, 1910).
Massenet's "Thais" (Dec. 6, 1910).
Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" (Dec. 27, 1910).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Johanna Gadski.
Nellie Melba.	Jeanne Korolewicz.
Geraldine Farrar.	Enrico Caruso.
Lillian Grenville.	Amedeo Bassi.
Carolina White.	Charles Dalmores.
Marguerita Sylva.	Mario Sammarco.
Suzanne Dumesnil.	Antonio Scotti.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	John McCormack.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Hector Dufranne.

Second Season (1911-1912).

Opening performance ("Samson et Dalila") Nov. 22.
Second season ended Jan. 27, 1912.
Receipts, $471,600.98.
Operas produced for first time in Chicago: Massenet's "Cendrillon" (Nov. 27, 1911).
Wolf-Ferrari's "Il Segreto di Susanna" (Dec. 7).*
Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" (Dec. 7).
Victor Herbert's "Natoma" (Dec. 15).
Jean Nougues' "Quo Vadis" (Dec. 20).
Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Jan. 16, 1912).*
*First time in the United States.

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Jenny Dufau.
Luisa Tetrazzini.	Alice Zeppilli.
Mme. Schumann-Heink.	Rosina Galli.
Olive Fremstad.	Henri Scott.
Maggie Teyte.	Hector Dufranne.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	Mario Sammarco.
Jeanne Gerville-Reach.	Charles Dalmores.
Carolina White.	Amedeo Bassi.
Marta Wittkowska.	George Hamlin.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Clarence Whitehill.
Agnes Berry.	John McCormack.
Mabel Riegelman.	

Third Season (1912-1913).

Opening performance ("Manon Lescaut") Nov. 26.
Third season ended Feb. 1, 1913.
Receipts for ten weeks, $508,000.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago: Erlanger's "Noel" (Jan. 8, 1913)*
Zandonai's "Conchita" (Jan. 30, 1913).
*First time in the United States.

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Jenny Dufau.
Luisa Tetrazzini.	Mabel Riegelman.
Maggie Teyte.	Carolina White.

Eleonora de Cisneros.
Alice Zeppilli.
Lilian Nordica.*
Jane Osborn-Hannah.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink.*
Louise Berat.
Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.
Titta Ruffo.
Mario Sammarco.
Charles Dalmores.
Henri Scott.
*Guest artists.

Fourth Season (1913-1914).

Opening performance ("La Tosca") Nov. 25, 1913.
Fourth season ended Jan. 31, 1914.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Massenet's "Don Quichotte" (Nov. 26, 1913).
Alberto Franchetti's "Cristoforo Colombo" (Dec. 4, 1913).
Wilhelm Kienzl's "Le Ranz des Vaches" (Dec. 9, 1913).
Leoncavallo's "Zingari" (Dec. 19, 1913).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.
Carolina White.
Mabel Riggelman.
Julia Claussen.
Jenny Dufau.
Lina Cavalieri.
Maggie Teyte.
Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink.
Freida Hempel.*
Frances Alda.*
Jane Osborn-Hannah.
Nellie Melba.*
Titta Ruffo.
Charles Dalmores.
Gustave Huberdeau.
Henri Scott.
Lucien Muratore.
Clarence Whitehill.
George Hamlin.
Hector Dufranne.
*Guest artists.

Fifth Season (1915-1916).

Owing to the war in Europe no performances were given by the Chicago Grand Opera company during the season of 1914-1915. The organization went into liquidation and was reorganized, taking the name Chicago Opera association. Cleofonte Campanini made the necessary arrangements for artists and the performance of operas was resumed in November, 1915.
Opening performance ("La Gioconda") Nov. 15, 1915.
Fifth season ended Jan. 22, 1916.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Saint-Saens' "Dejanire" (Dec. 9, 1915).
Massenet's "Cleopatre" (Jan. 10, 1916).
Bucholter's "A Lover's Knot" (Jan. 16, 1916).
Leoncavallo's "Zaza" (Jan. 17, 1916).

Principal singers:

Emmy Destinn.
Marguerite Beriza.
Florence Macbeth.
Nellie Melba.
Marcia Van Dresser.
Julia Claussen.
Ernestine Schumann-Heink.
Eleonora de Cisneros.
Geraldine Farrar.
Olive Fremstad.
Lucien Muratore.
Hector Dufranne.
Charles Dalmores.
John McCormack.
Clarence Whitehill.

Sixth Season (1916-1917).

Opening performance ("Aida"), Nov. 13, 1916.
Sixth season ended Jan. 22, 1917.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini" (Jan. 6, 1917).
Massenet's "Griselidis" (Jan. 12, 1917).
Gunsbourg's "The Old Eagle" (Jan. 20, 1917).

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.
Mary Garden.
Irene Pawloska.
Geraldine Farrar.
Julia Claussen.
Maria Claessens.
Lucien Muratore.
Hector Dufranne.
Marcel Journet.
Charles Dalmores.
Francesco Daddi.

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini and Marcel Charlier.

Seventh Season (1917-1918).

Opening performance ("Isabeau"), Nov. 12, 1917.
Season ended Jan. 19, 1918.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Mascagni's "Isabeau" (Nov. 12, 1917).
Hadley's "Azora" (Dec. 26, 1917).*
Nevin's "A Daughter of the Forest" (Jan. 5, 1918).*
Massenet's "Sapho" (Jan. 10, 1918).
Lazzari's "Le Sauteriot" (Jan. 19, 1918).*
*First performance anywhere.

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.
Rosa Raisa.
Nellie Melba.
Mary Garden.
Genevieve Vix.
Carolina Lazzari.
Margery Maxwell.
Francesca Peralta.
Lucien Muratore.
Hector Dufranne.
Giulio Crimi.
Giacomo Rimini.
Georges Baklanoff.
John McCormack.
Gustave Huberdeau.
Octave Dua.
Alfred Maguenat.
James Goddard.

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini and Marcel Charlier.

Eighth Season (1918-1919).

Opening performance ("La Traviata"), Nov. 18, 1918.
Season ended Jan. 25, 1919.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Fevrier's "Gismonda" (Jan. 14, 1919).
Catalani's "Loreley" (Jan. 17, 1919).
Richepin's "Le Chamineau" (Jan. 25, 1919).

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.
Rosa Raisa.
Mary Garden.
Guido Cicolini.
Riccardo Stracciari.
Yvonne Gall.
John O'Sullivan.
Allessandro Dolci.
Lucien Muratore.
Marcel Journet.

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini, Marcel Charlier and Louis Hasselmans.

Ninth Season (1919-1920).

Opening perfomance ("La Nave"), Nov. 18, 1919.
Season ended Jan. 24, 1920.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Montemezzi's "La Nave" (Nov. 18, 1919).
De Koven's "Rip Van Winkle" (Jan. 2, 1920).
Rewel's "L'Heure Espagnole" (Jan. 5, 1920).
Messager's "Madame Chrysantheme" (Jan. 19, 1920).

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.
Rosa Raisa.
Mary Garden.
Borghild Langard.
Nina Morgana.
Dorothy Jardon.
Titta Ruffo.
Edward Johnson.
Carlo Galeffi.
Tamaki Miura.

Cleofonte Campanini, conductor and general director of the Chicago Opera, died Dec. 19, 1919. He was succeeded by Gino Marinuzzi.

Tenth Season (1920-1921.)

Opening performance ("Jacquerie"), Nov. 17, 1920.
Season ended Jan. 22, 1921.
Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Marinuzzi's "Jacquerie" (Nov. 17, 1920).
Leoncavallo's "Edipo Re" (Dec. 13, 1920—world premiere).
Erlanger's "Afrodite" (Dec. 31, 1920).

Principal singers:

Rosa Raisa.
Amelita Galli-Curci.
Mary Garden.
Yvonne Gall.
Rosa Storchio.
Florence Macbeth.
Margery Maxwell.
Titta Ruffo.
Edward Johnson.
Charles Marshall.
Alessandro Bonci.
Georges Baklanoff.
Hector Dufranne.
Desire Defrere.

Conductors: Gino Marinuzzi, Henri Morin and Pietro Cimini.

Eleventh Season (1921-1922).

General Director—Mary Garden.
Business Manager—George M. Spangler.

Officers, 1921-1922.

President—Harold F. McCormick.
Vice-President—Charles G. Dawes.
Vice-President—Max Pam.
Secretary—Stanley Field.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.

Executive Committee.

Charles G. Dawes, chairman; R. T. Crane, Jr., Stanley Field, Samuel Insull, Harold F. McCormick, John J. Mitchell, Frank I. Stout, Edward F. Swift.

Board of Directors.

Robert Allerton, Giulio Bolognesi, R. T. Crane, Jr., Charles G. Dawes, Stanley Field, E. R. Graham, Charles L. Hutchinson, Samuel Insull, S. R. Kaufman, L. B. Kuppenheimer, Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, John J. Mitchell, Max Pam, Martin A. Ryerson, John G. Shedd, Frank D. Stout, Edward F. Swift.

Conductors.

Giorgio Polacco, Adolfo Ferrari, Pietro Cimini and Gabriel Grovlez.

THE APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB.

President—Charles Lagerquist.
Vice-President—L. J. Sauter.
Secretary—Florine Westerman.
Business Manager and Treasurer—Maude N. Rea.
Conductor—Harrison M. Wild.
Office—243 South Wabash avenue.

CHICAGO MENDELSSOHN CLUB.

President—Blake H. Wilson.
Vice-President—George H. Rogan.
Secretary—John R. King.
Treasurer—W. E. Toon.
Conductor—Harrison M. Wild.
Accompanist—Calvin Lampert.
Office—243 South Wabash avenue.

THE CHICAGO BAND ASSOCIATION.

President—Ward S. Perry.
Vice-Presidents—Markham B. Orde, Samuel C. Osborn, Edward S. La Bart, Mrs. Charles E. Frankenthal.
Secretary—Frank E. Scott.
Treasurer—John W. Thomas.
Conductor—William Weil.
Office—230 South La Salle street.

WOMAN'S BAND.

Honorary President—Ferdinand W. Peck.
President—Mrs. Samuel S. Hutchinson.
Vice-President—W. N. Horner.
Manager and Secretary—Miss K. C. Raclin.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Ferdinand Pirnat.
General Director—John S. Greenwalt.
Conductor—Miss Miriam Greenwalt.

CHICAGO'S LAKE TRADE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.*

	Arrivals.		Clearances.	
Year.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1870	12,739	3,049,265	12,433	2,983,942
1871	12,320	3,096,101	12,312	3,082,235
1872	12,824	3,059,752	12,531	3,017,790
1873	11,858	3,225,911	11,876	3,338,803
1874	10,827	3,195,633	10,720	3,134,078
1875	10,488	3,122,004	10,607	3,157,051
1876	9,621	3,089,072	9,628	3,078,264
1877	10,233	3,274,332	10,284	3,311,083
1878	10,490	3,608,534	10,494	3,631,139
1879	11,859	3,887,095	12,014	3,870,300
1880	13,218	4,616,969	13,302	4,537,382
1881	13,048	4,533,558	12,957	4,228,689
1882	13,351	4,849,950	13,626	4,904,999
1883	11,967	3,812,464	12,015	3,980,873
1884	11,354	3,756,973	11,472	3,751,723
1885	10,744	3,653,936	10,798	3,652,286
1886	11,157	3,926,318	11,215	3,950,762
1887	11,950	4,328,292	12,023	4,421,560
1888	10,989	4,393,768	11,106	4,496,898
1889	10,804	5,102,790	10,984	5,155,041
1890	10,507	5,138,253	10,547	5,150,665
1891	10,224	5,524,852	10,294	5,506,700
1892	10,556	5,966,626	10,567	5,698,337
1893	8,754	5,456,637	8,789	5,449,470
1894	8,259	5,181,260	8,329	5,211,160
1895	9,212	6,329,702	9,363	6,392,497
1896	8,663	6,481,152	8,773	6,591,203
1897	9,156	7,209,442	9,201	7,185,324
1898	9,428	7,557,215	9,562	7,686,448
1899	8,346	6,353,715	8,429	6,390,260
1900	8,714	7,044,995	8,839	7,141,105
1901	8,430	6,900,999	8,471	6,930,883
1902	8,083	7,179,053	8,164	7,229,342
1903	7,650	7,587,410	7,721	7,720,225
1904	6,631	6,430,088	6,671	6,514,934
1905	7,236	7,364,192	7,268	7,375,963
1906	7,017	7,969,621	7,055	7,665,709
1907	6,745	8,057,062	6,736	7,995,211
1908	5,787	7,241,845	5,805	7,296,745
1909	6,390	8,772,667	6,390	8,785,841
1910	6,523	9,430,074	6,551	9,470,572
1911	6,252	8,787,586	6,284	8,859,007
1912	6,240	9,971,738	6,243	10,086,209
1913	6,532	10,774,133	6,505	10,793,000
1914	6,118	9,781,986	6,132	9,794,928
1915	5,767	10,132,476	5,808	10,307,777
1916	5,772	11,379,968	5,774	11,369,599
1917	5,078	10,835,925	5,130	10,948,048
1918	4,166	10,356,289	4,191	10,437,499
1919	3,984	9,126,600	3,977	9,003,530
1920	4,494	10,313,013	4,506	10,499,807

*Comprises Chicago, Michigan City, Waukegan, Gary and Indiana Harbor.

TONNAGE OF CHICAGO DISTRICT, 1920.

	Arrivals.		Clearances.	
Port.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Chicago	3,512	6,983,107	3,539	7,202,667
Mich. City.	43	9,367	15	3,313
Waukegan.	42	34,232	43	34,310
Gary	465	2,033,902	465	2,035,241
Ind. Harbor	431	1,252,435	445	1,244,276
Total	4,494	10,313,043	4,506	10,499,807

RECEIPTS BY LAKE IN 1920.

Coal, hard, tons	736,976
Coal, soft, tons	686,638
Salt, tons	76,900
Iron ore, tons	6,496,034
Iron, manufactured, tons	13,721
Lumber, M	25,779
Railroad ties, pieces	17,000
Sugar, tons	9,785
Flaxseed, bushels	164,798
Limestone, tons	1,448,855
Wheat, bushels	1,600,184
Barley, bushels	144,803
Oats, bushels	418,213
Unclassified, tons	394,577

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE IN 1920.

Flour, tons	337
Wheat, bushels	11,191,958
Corn, bushels	8,229,271
Oats, bushels	1,426,287
Rye, bushels	2,833,906
Barley, bushels	606,968
Millstuffs, tons	14,358
Iron, manufactured, tons	3,000
Merchandise, unclassified, tons	287,082

CHICAGO WATERWORKS SYSTEM.

The following table shows the growth of Chicago's waterworks system by decades since 1854, when the first large pumping station at Chicago avenue and the lake was built, and by years since 1900:

Year.	*Population using city water.	Gallons pumped per day.	Gallons per capita.	Total revenue.
1854.	65,000	591,000	9.1	$58,105.00
1860.	109,000	4,704,000	43.1	131,162.00
1870.	307,000	21,766,000	70.9	539,180.00
1880.	503,000	57,384,000	114.1	865,618.35
1890.	1,107,000	152,372,000	137.6	2,109,508.00
1900.	1,727,566	322,683,000	186.8	3,250,481.85
1901.	1,776,236	342,901,000	193.0	3,370,600.88
1902.	1,824,906	358,179,000	196.3	3,611,558.81
1903.	1,873,576	376,000,000	200.7	3,689,625.80
1904.	1,922,266	399,065,000	207.6	3,834,541.30
1905.	1,970,936	410,930,000	208.5	4,019,205.88
1906.	2,019,606	437,059,000	216.4	4,281,065.50
1907.	2,068,276	455,194,000	220.1	4,450,349.61
1908.	2,116,946	469,282,000	221.7	4,648,299.54
1909.	2,165,616	480,905,000	222.0	5,032,008.48
1910.	2,214,286	518,579,000	234.2	5,448,257.55
1911.	2,262,956	507,332,000	224.2	5,993,771.32
1912.	2,345,315	551,324,000	235.1	6,263,234.75
1913.	2,372,000	577,860,575	243.6	6,560,042.21
1914.	2,393,325	613,323,616	254.2	6,458,514.83
1915.	2,447,504	606,707,671	248.0	6,180,732.92
1916.	2,491,933	619,803,000	249.0	6,597,995.07
1917.	2,571,941	631,433,000	245.0	7,188,293.33
1918.	2,621,419	657,900,000	251.0	7,497,447.23
1919.	2,701,212	714,451,000	264.4	7,915,008.62
1920.	2,753,303	760,118,000	276.0	4,752,424.42

*Estimated from United States government census.

In 1920 the total amount of water pumped was 282,965,710,000 gallons.

The pumping stations, with the year of construction of each, follow:

Chicago avenue..1854	Jefferson Park...1897
Twenty-second st.1875	Rogers Park.....1899
Harrison street...1889	Central Park.....1900
Lake View.....1892	Springfield av....1901
Fourteenth street.1892	Roseland 1910
Sixty-eighth st....1892	Mayfair 1916
Washington Hts.1892	W. H. Thompson.1917

Other statistics: Number of taps, 314,293; hydrants in use, 31,556; meters in use, 27,532; mileage of water pipe, 2,916; coal used in year, 202,254 tons.

LAKE TUNNELS.

One 5 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1867; cost $464,866.05.

One 7 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1874; cost $415,709.36.

One 7 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1887-1895; cost $342,786.64.

One 14 foot tunnel lake extension of Chicago avenue and Blue Island avenue system; begun 1911; cost $7,530.28.

One 8 foot tunnel from four mile crib to 14th street pumping station; built 1892; cost $1,104,744.12.

One 10 foot tunnel from Carter H. Harrison crib to foot of Oak street; built 1898; cost $677,577.55.

One 7 foot tunnel from Lake View crib to Lake View pumping station; built 1896; cost $701,792.45.

One 7 foot tunnel from Hyde Park crib to 68th street pumping station; built 1898; cost $771,556.07.

One 14 foot tunnel from Hyde Park to 73d street and Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost $1,320,769.50.

LAND TUNNELS.

One 7 foot tunnel from Chicago avenue pumping station to 22d street pumping station; built 1874; cost $542,912.63.

One 7 foot tunnel from East 11th place shaft to foot of Peck place and thence to Harrison street pumping station; built 1891; cost $279,848.78.

One 6 foot connecting tunnel in Jefferson street from Van Buren to Harrison; built 1891; cost $15,968.17.

One 10 foot tunnel foot of Oak street to Green street and Grand avenue, and two 8 foot tunnels from that point to Central Park avenue and Springfield avenue pumping stations, respectively; built 1900; cost $2,121,525.02.

One 7 foot tunnel connecting above 10 foot tunnel with Chicago avenue pumping station (remodeled); built 1898; cost $42,436.45.

Three 12 foot shafts, one 6 foot and two 5 foot tunnels at Chicago avenue station; built 1905; cost, $31,380.

One 10 foot shaft and 150 feet of 7 foot tunnel at 68th street pumping station; built 1905; cost $10,364.62.

One 9 foot tunnel from 104th street and Stewart avenue to 73d and State streets; one 12 foot tunnel in 73d street from State street to Yates avenue, and one 14 foot tunnel from Yates avenue to Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost $1,642,669.84.

One 7 foot tunnel in Polk street connecting Peck place shaft and Jefferson street shaft; built 1907; cost $181,929.54.

One 8 foot tunnel from Chicago avenue to 22d street and Ashland avenue; built 1911; cost $833,267.77.

One 9 foot tunnel 73d and State streets to 75th street and Western avenue; under construction.

One 8 foot tunnel connecting two mile crib tunnel with Blue Island avenue tunnel; built 1913; cost $55,368.22.

One 8 foot tunnel connecting southwest land and lake tunnel to 68th street pumping station; built 1916; cost $131,553.24.

One 12 and 13 foot tunnel, Wilson and Clarendon avenues to Mayfair, 43,500 feet long; built 1913-1919; cost, $3,867,970.24.

WATER PIPE TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Dimen'ns in feet.	L'ngth in ft.	Year built.	Cost.	Location.
5.....	280	1871	$7,550.00	Adams-st.
6.....	249	1871	7,633.00	Archer-av.
7½x10½	225	1891	17,453.56	Ashland-av.
6.....	306	1871	7,750.00	Chicago-av.
5.....	227	1880	6,875.00	Clybourn-pl.
6.....	468	1903	13,324.00	Division-st.*
7x8½...	330	1871	11,220.00	Division-st.
8.....	297	1880	14,600.00	18th-st.
6½x9...	314	1880	7,883.00	Harrison-st.
5.....	272	1889	8,390.00	95th-st.
6x7.....1,548		1899	35,561.75	Drainage canal
5.....	403	1895	29,614.58	N. Western-av.
5.....	485	1880	11,250.00	Rush-st.
7x10....	241	1892	17,495.20	35th-st.
6.....	311	1876	7,550.00	Throop-st.
7x8.....	345	1905	28,584.54	Montrose-bd.
7½.....1,680		1907	61,307.10	Ashland-av.
7x8½...	335	1907	24,831.30	Grand-av.
7x8½...	450	1907	21,003.48	Diversey-bd.
7x8.....	326	1908	11,962.36	Western-av.
7x8.....	389	1908	16,013.60	Western-av.*
7x8.....	225	1908	8,387.77	Western-av.*

*Under canal.

WATERWORKS CRIBS.

Name.	Built.	Cost.
Two-mile	1867	$106,679.63
Four-mile	1891	472,890.93
Lake View	1896	171,359.89
Hyde Park	1896	137,624.77
C. H. Harrison	1900	232,755.28
Edward F. Dunne	1912	473,090.60

REPAIR SHOPS.

Waterworks, Ashland avenue and 22d street; built 1897; cost $28,755.02.

Repair shops, 14th street and Indiana avenue; built 1888, 1892 and 1908; cost $63,044.44.

Marshall boulevard municipal plant; built 1919; cost $2,600,737.32.

WATER RATES IN CHICAGO.

Flat Rates—Annual.

All flat rates are based on frontage and number of stories of buildings. Residences with one family of twelve or less are entitled to a full equipment of bathtubs, water closets, basins, sinks, laundry tubs and other similar sanitary fixtures without additional charge. Apartment buildings, fully equipped with sanitary fixtures, are charged $7 in addition to the frontage rates for each apartment exceeding one.

Frontage rates for one-story houses are quoted below. Each additional story increases the rate $1.50.

Frontage.	Rate.	Frontage.	Rate.
12 feet and less.	$2.50	30 to 33 feet....	$9.00
12 to 15 feet....	3.50	33 to 36 feet....	9.50
15 to 18 feet....	4.50	36 to 40 feet....	11.00
18 to 21 feet....	5.50	40 to 44 feet....	11.50
21 to 24 feet....	6.00	44 to 48 feet....	12.50
24 to 27 feet....	7.00	48 to 52 feet....	13.50
27 to 30 feet....	8.00	52 to 56 feet....	14.50
56 to 62 feet..	$15.50	72 to 77 feet..	$18.00
62 to 67 feet....	16.00	77 to 82 feet....	19.00
67 to 72 feet....	17.00	82 to 87 feet....	20.00

Residences—Frontage rate plus 5 cents per ton of coal consumed for steam heating plant; each 100 square feet of greenhouse space, $2; hose connection, 30 foot frontage, $2; 30 to 50 foot frontage, $3; each additional 25 foot frontage, 50 cents.

Business—Hotels, lodging houses and taverns, not over twelve rooms, one set of fixtures with frontage rates: each room over 12, $1. Additional fixtures: Bathtubs, each, $3; urinals, each, $1.50; hand basins, each, $1; water closets, each, $3; steam heated, same as residences; steam engines, per horse power, $4. Office buildings, same as hotels. Stores and business premises, frontage rates plus 25 cents per person over ten employed. Additional fixtures: Hand wash basin, $2.50; closet, $3.50; other fixtures, similar to hotels. Public fixtures; Bathtub, $6; hand basin, $2.50; closet, $3.50; urinal, $1.50; laundry tub, $1.75. Barber shop fixtures, same as public. Bakeries, frontage rates plus 1 cent for each barrel of flour or meal used.

Building—Each 1,000 bricks used, 5 cents; each cord of stone, 6 cents; each cubic yard concrete, 2 cents; each 100 yards plastering, 15 cents. If flat rates amount to more than $100 a year, metered service is required.

Meter Rates.

Meter rates are 62½ cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Discount of 10 per cent for prompt payment of bills. Special rates are quoted on water drawn through direct connection with city tunnels, from conduits and from Lake Michigan or the Chicago river.

CHICAGO CITY ZONING COMMISSION.

The following were appointed members of the zoning commission of the city of Chicago by the mayor July 22, 1921:

Charles Bostrom, commissioner of building, chairman.
Michael J. Faherty, president board of local improvements.
Dr. John D. Robertson, commissioner of health.
Samuel A. Ettelson, corporation counsel.
Charles M. Wacker, chairman Chicago Plan Commission.
William R. O'Toole, chairman committee on buildings and zoning.
Anton J. Cermak, chairman committee on railroads, industries and compensation.
Scott M. Hogan, alderman.
J. P. Garner, alderman.
Robert J. Mulcahy, alderman.
Charles J. Agnew, alderman.
Edward R. Armitage, alderman.
Oscar H. Olsen, alderman.
Benjamin Kulp, banker.
Andrew Ringman, real estate.
Ernest R. Graham, architect.
William Artingstall, civil engineer.
Thomas B. Maginnis, manufacturer.
Richard W. Wolfe, real estate.
Frederick H. Bartlett, real estate.
Charles W. Ferguson, real estate.
Charles S. Duke.

Under a law passed by the Illinois legislature and approved June 28, 1919, empowering city councils to provide for residential, commercial and industrial zones the board of aldermen of Chicago passed an ordinance Feb 18, 1920, creating a zoning commission and defining its powers and duties. The mayor appoints the members of the commission, which has the power to employ a competent zoning expert or experts and such employes as might be necessary to make all surveys, investigations, maps and compilations for the preparation of reports and an ordinance or ordinances in pursuance of the act of the Illinois assembly passed June 28, 1919, and in force July 1, 1919, entitled "An act to confer certain additional powers upon city councils in cities and presidents and boards of trustees in villages concerning buildings, the intensity of the use of lot areas, the classification of buildings, trades and industries with respect to location and regulation, the creation of residential, industrial, commercial and other districts, and the exclusion from and regulation within such districts of classes of buildings, trades and industries."

The commission is authorized to hold public hearings upon the subject of the proposed districting; to publish from time to time such maps, books and other matters as will give the city council and the general public information as to progress in the work; to make and publish a tentative report to the city council covering the zoning of the entire city; to formulate and publish a final report with ordinance or ordinances and maps covering the entire city to the end that wide publicity may be given before the enactment of any ordinance creating such districts.

Finally the commission is empowered to prepare and submit with the final report to the city council an ordinance or ordinances to carry into effect the report, making classifications of districts for purposes of regulation, limitation and restriction of buildings and uses of the same, describing fully each kind of district and establishing within the city districts of one or more of the classes so specified, and defining the limits of each of such districts.

CHICAGO FIRE STATISTICS SINCE 1863.

[From reports of fire marshals.]

Years.	Fires.	Property involved.	Loss.	Insurance.	Av.loss per fire.	Popula- tion.	Pop. to ea.fire.	Loss pr cap.
1863-4	186	.....	$355.600	$272.500	$1.912	153.796	827	$2.31
1864-5	193	.....	651.798	685.300	3.377	169.353	877	3.85
1865-6	243	.....	1,216,466	941.602	5.006	178.492	735	6.82
1866-7	315	.....	2,487.973	1,643.445	7.898	200.418	636	12.41
1867-8	515	.....	4,315,332	3,417.288	8.183	226.236	439	19.07
1868-9	405	.....	560.169	632.248	1.383	252.054	622	2.22
1869-70	600	.....	871.905	600.061	1.453	279.330	466	3.12
1870-1	669	No record.	2,447.845	2,183.498	3.659	306.605	458	7.98
1871-2*	489	.....	672.800	745.000	1.989	337.000	685	2.89
1872-3	441	.....	680.099	3,763.275	1.542	367.393	833	1.85
1873-4	466	$7.041.700	1,013.246	3,641.735	2.175	381.402	818	2.66
1874-5†	473	11,063.616	2,345.684	6.789.300	4.959	395.408	836	5.93
1875‡	332	4,601.770	127.014	2.328.150	386	401.535	1,209	.42
1876	477	9.173.004	387.951	3.780.060	813	407.661	855	.95
1877	445	10.868.921	1,044.997	6.173.575	2.348	442.196	949	2.48
1878	478	6.751.234	306.317	3.327.348	641	436.731	914	.70
1879	638	11,501.473	572.082	5.112.631	897	469.515	736	1.22
1880	804	14.752.066	1,135.816	5.409.480	1.413	503.298	626	2.26
1881	895	19.738.508	921.495	9.662.326	1.030	531.996	594	1.73
1882	981	26.435.705	569.885	12.587.090	581	560.693	572	1.02
1883	1.153	42.383.215	1,379.736	21.790.767	1,197	595.339	517	2.32
1884	1.278	22.685.601	968.229	12.048.683	758	629.985	493	1.54
1885	1.309	48.055.541	2,225.184	22.407.225	1,700	661.923	506	3.36
1886	1.543	43.646.452	1,492.084	22.676.518	967	693.861	450	2.15
1887	1.853	62.241.191	1.839.058	32.095.202	992	748.256	404	2.46
1888	1.871	76.618.085	1.363.427	38.610.407	729	802.651	429	1.70
1889	2.075	66.409.323	2.154.340	34.440.627	1,038	1.000.000	482	2.15
1890	2.755	108.650.005	2.092.071	47.937.840	759	1.099.133	397	1.90
1891	3.353	124.003.193	3.053.874	59.703.511	911	1.147.000	342	2.66
1892	3.549	123.482.011	1.521.445	65.535.291	429	1.197.000	337	1.27
1893	5.224	330.028.212	3.149.590	180.987.890	603	1.250.000	239	2.52
1894	5.174	129.046.541	3.254.140	72.185.581	629	1.305.000	252	2.49
1895	5.316	120.794.760	2.974.760	73.443.646	560	1.362.000	256	2.19
1896	4.414	97.061.640	1.979.355	59.970.130	448	1.427.000	323	1.39
1897	5.326	98.883.270	2.272.990	55.233.596	425	1.485.000	279	1.53
1898	5.048	91.922.210	2.651.735	56.550.470	525	1.558.000	309	1.70
1899	6.031	128.304.413	4.534.065	70.851.165	752	1.626.000	270	2.79
1900	5.503	112.599.125	2.213.699	72.893.463	402	1.698.575	309	1.30
1901	6.136	133.195.220	4.296.433	83.079.743	700	1.747.236	285	2.46
1902	5.125	112.998.325	4.118.933	71.615.759	803	1.795.897	350	2.29
1903	6.054	111.743.441	3.062.931	68.748.203	489	1.844.566	305	1.66
1904	6.661	122.075.301	2.950.254	77.234.230	443	1.893.219	284	1.56
1905	6.522	117.497.315	3.303.929	76.533.230	507	1.941.880	298	1.70
1906	6.387	119.974.033	4.179.235	75.356.085	654	1.990.541	312	2.01
1907	6.257	142.900.863	3.937.105	92.275.189	629	2.039.202	326	1.93
1908	7.793	114.527.300	3.873.444	72.948.810	497	2.087.862	268	1.86
1909	7.414	135.730.618	3.046.797	90.950.970	411	2.136.525	288	1.43
1910	9.083	129.676.681	4.884.793	83.808.768	538	2.185.283	241	2.24
1911	9.151	121.156.470	3.864.123	80.653.116	422	2.262.756	247	1.71
1912	9.410	125.860.590	4.352.470	88.656.020	463	2.307.638	245	1.89
1913	10.002	132.938.720	4.798.457	90.395.765	480	2.393.325	239	2.00
1914	10.534	139.363.229	5.268.653	102.422.880	500	2.417.798	230	2.18
1915	9.435	113.159.650	3.186.569	77.291.754	338	2.472.158	262	1.29
1916	11.468	151.157.996	3.470.978	105.441.775	303	2.521.822	220	1.33
1917	12.034	185.247.911	4.094.639	112.288.515	340	2.571.941	213	1.59
1918	12.336	191.964.686	3.462.577	125.181.708	281	2.596.681	210	1.32
1919	14.407	226.628.764	5.072.232	146.480.676	352	2.672.292	185	1.89
1920	13.922	297.463.148	6.369.138	192.488.925	457	2.727.504	195	2.23

*The great fire not included. †The large fire included. ‡Nine months ending Dec. 31, 1875.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FINANCES.

Year.	Expended.	Population.	Per. capita.	Year.	Expended.	Population.	Per. capita.
1870	$366,700.66	306,605	$1.19½	1889	$961,201.54	900,000	$1.07
1871	*182,023.15	337,000	.54	1890	1,278,337.41	1,099,133	1.16
1872	432,057.34	367,393	1.17½	1891	1,378,249.10	1,147,000	1.20
1873	586,618.96	381,402	1.54	1892	1,459,754.93	1,197,000	1.22
1874	624,795.22	395,408	1.58	1893	1,542,378.17	1,250,000	1.23
1875	†411,245.12	401,535	1.02	1894	1,500,542.62	1,305,000	1.15
1876	478,340.22	407,661	1.17	1895	1,542,596.62	1,362,000	1.13
1877	507,001.12	422,196	1.20	1896	1,502,942.66	1,427,000	1.05
1878	389,692.36	436,731	.89	1897	1,532,780.92	1,485,000	1.03
1879	420,308.82	469,515	.89½	1898	1,566,081.96	1,558,000	1.00½
1880	454,304.18	503,298	.90	1899	1,641,346.67	1,626,000	1.01
1881	568,760.87	531,996	1.07	1900	1,678,410.09	1,698,575	.99
1882	545,021.03	560,693	.97	1901	1,636,984.21	1,747,263	.94
1883	556,551.80	595,339	.93	1902	1,645,548.93	1,795,897	.92
1884	657,957.46	629,985	1.04	1903	1,699,162.37	1,844,568	.92
1885	717,639.93	661,923	1.08	1904	1,780,096.39	1,893,219	.94
1886	823,413.02	693,861	1.19	1905	2,103,642.62	1,941,880	1.08
1887	826,047.74	748,256	1.10	1906	2,362,165.46	1,990,541	1.19
1888	893,475.09	802,651	1.11	1907	3,124,338.27	2,039,202	1.53

Year.	Expended.	Population.	Per. capita.
1908	$2,102,861.12	2,087,862	$1.01
1909	2,915,437.07	2,136,525	1.36
1910	2,838,703.46	2,185,283	1.30
1911	3,084,340.53	2,262,756	1.36
1912	3,403,538.57	2,307,638	1.47
1913	3,221,637.86	2,393,325	1.35
1914	3,461,584.09	2,417,978	1.43
1915	3,443,742.40	2,472,158	1.35
1916	$3,492,836.41	2,521,822	$1.38
1917	3,721,063.40	2,571,941	1.44
1918	3,771,505.40	2,621,419	1.41½
1919	5,017,098.71	2,672,292	1.87
1920	5,645,791.95	2,727,504	2.06

*Six months. †Nine months ending Dec. 31, 1875.

CHICAGO RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS (1915-1920).

[From board of trade reports.]

RECEIPTS.

Article.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Beef, pkgs	760	352	1,296	35,921	2,739	4,917
Pork, brls	15,401	4,875	7,223	6,931	4,893	14,704
Other meats, lbs.	172,990,000	228,229,000	334,693,000	271,321,000	187,662,000	73,423,000
Lard, lbs	106,780,000	120,915,000	108,460,000	125,762,000	191,427,000	123,410,000
Cheese, lbs	129,716,000	151,642,000	174,798,000	162,361,000	214,815,000	181,493,000
Butter, lbs	344,879,000	359,195,000	323,100,000	277,661,000	327,817,000	294,467,000
Eggs, cases	4,845,942	5,467,284	5,678,679	5,049,743	5,963,291	5,383,349
Wool, lbs	80,327,000	118,390,000	77,594,000	89,352,000	64,241,000	41,443,000
Hides, lbs	115,734,000	150,262,000	152,603,000	156,030,000	214,218,000	141,393,000
Flaxseed, bu	1,292,000	1,225,000	1,222,000	481,000	1,077,000	1,160,000
Grass seed, lbs	73,071,000	74,435,000	80,147,000	55,777,000	81,527,000	73,176,000
Salt, brls	1,814,920	1,561,212	1,509,083	1,432,234	1,347,601	825,061
Hay, tons	304,342	267,861	279,647	325,098	261,687	187,294
Lumber, 1,000 ft.	2,379,729	3,017,240	3,354,117	2,329,071	2,037,304	2,412,887
Shingles, M	533,441	605,780	611,721	292,011	266,937	235,657
Flour, brls	9,063,000	9,353,000	9,678,000	8,914,000	10,271,000	8,354,000
Wheat, bu	70,704,000	74,944,000	31,751,000	69,610,000	76,929,000	28,997,000
Corn, bu	95,357,000	102,376,000	70,854,000	100,409,000	65,894,000	85,487,000
Oats, bu	133,475,000	161,244,000	125,910,000	137,072,000	88,939,000	74,939,000

SHIPMENTS.

Article.	1915.	1916.	1917	1918.	1919.	1920.
Beef, pkgs	107,950	106,856	128,399	48,229	100,804	54,934
Pork, brls	222,049	198,930	147,620	102,187	122,774	111,093
Other meats, lbs	870,314,000	904,791,000	875,646,000	948,922,000	1,744,193,000	890,952,000
Lard, lbs	325,641,000	366,813,000	262,849,000	334,602,000	639,687,000	428,704,000
Cheese, lbs	99,371,000	100,287,000	103,395,000	78,439,000	215,142,000	133,793,000
Butter, lbs	333,993,000	347,550,000	315,384,000	229,745,000	324,561,000	356,737,000
Eggs, cases	2,788,432	3,190,726	3,083,310	2,620,574	3,191,960	3,005,639
Wool, lbs	107,710,000	130,964,000	112,563,000	87,872,000	92,252,000	56,823,000
Hides, lbs	189,976,000	246,924,000	233,368,000	194,146,000	284,422,000	171,705,000
Flaxseed, bu	33,000	27,000	42,000	8,000	84,000	144,000
Grass seed, lbs	54,203,000	63,946,000	59,079,000	40,790,000	53,378,000	44,698,000
Salt, brls	813,034	1,052,479	941,056	545,158	557,081	457,583
Hay, tons	73,625	39,463	44,838	63,198	42,713	30,592
Lumber, 1,000 ft.	1,133,417	3,393,022	1,518,866	1,064,199	862,846	958,175
Shingles, M	378,348	342,326	417,765	160,462	204,751	178,858
Flour, brls	7,674,000	8,332,000	8,383,000	6,436,000	6,582,000	6,092,000
Wheat, bu	55,576,000	61,187,000	24,047,000	49,984,000	61,903,000	36,064,000
Corn, bu	73,667,000	61,782,000	36,006,000	39,877,000	28,834,000	37,778,000
Oats, bu	122,469,000	116,875,000	101,078,000	86,738,000	74,137,000	46,421,000

POSTMASTERS OF CHICAGO.

No.	Name.	Appointed.	Died.
1.	Jonathan N. Bailey	1831	1850
2.	John S. C. Coates	1832	1868
3.	Sydney Abell	1837	1863
4.	William Stuart	1841	1878
5.	Hart L. Stewart	1845	1883
6.	Richard L. Wilson	1849	1856
7.	George W. Dole	1850	1860
8.	Isaac Cook	1853	1886
9.	William Price	1857	1885
10.	Isaac Cook	1858	1886
11.	John L. Scripps	1861	1866
12.	Samuel Hoard	1865	1881
13.	Thomas O. Osborne	1866	1904
14.	Robert A. Gillmore	1866	1867
15.	Francis T. Sherman	1867	1905
16.	Francis A. Eastman	1869	1918
17.	John McArthur	1872	1906
18.	Francis W. Palmer	1877	1907
19.	Solomon C. Judd	1885	1895
20.	Walt. C. Newberry	1888	1912
21.	James A. Sexton	1889	1899
22.	Washington Hesing	1893	1897
23.	Charles U. Gordon	1897	....
24.	F. E. Coyne	1901	....
25.	Fred A. Busse	1905	1914
26.	Daniel A. Campbell	1907	1920
27.	William B. Carlile	1917	....
28.	Arthur C. Lueder	1921	....

CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT CHIEFS.

Alex. Lloyd.....1837-1838
A. Calhoun 1839
L. Nicholl 1840
A. Sherman 1841-1843
S. F. Gale.....1844-1846
C. E. Peck 1847-1848
A. Gilbert..... 1849
C. P. Bradley.....1850-1851
U. P. Harris.....1852-1853
J. M. Donnelly..... 1854
S. McBride.....1855-1857
D. J. Swenie..... 1858
U. P. Harris.....1859-1867
R. A. Williams.....1867-1873
Matt. Benner.....1873-1879
D. J. Swenie.....1879-1901
Wm. H. Musham...1901-1904
John Campion.....1904-1906
John McDonough... 1906
James Horan.....1906-1910
C. F. Seyferlich....1910-1914
Thomas O'Connor... 1914

NOTABLE BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

Name, location, height in stories, height in feet and approximate cost given in order.

Adams Express—115 South Dearborn street; 10; 140; $450,000.
Advertisers'—123 West Madison street; 16; 209; $350,000.
American Trust and Savings Bank—Clark and Monroe streets; 18; 272; $1,000,000.
Andrews—163 West Washington street; 7; 124; $500,000
Art Institute—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 3; 75; $600,000.
Ashland—Clark and Randolph streets; 16; 200; $1,500,000.
Atlantic Hotel—316 South Clark street; 20; 200; $1,400,000.
Auditorium—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 145 (to top of tower 270); $3,200,000.
Auditorium Annex—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 152; $1,000,000.
Auditorium Annex No. 2—528 South Michigan avenue; 13; 180; $750,000.
Barnheisel—616-622 Michigan avenue; 10; 150; $350,000.
Bedford—Adams and Dearborn streets; 14; 188; $475,000.
Blackstone Hotel—Michigan avenue and East 7th street; 20; 220; $1,500,000.
Board of Trade—Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street; 9; 135; $1,800,000.
Borland—Monroe and LaSalle streets; 17; 239; $630,000.
Born—342-344 South Wells street; 12; 165; $300,000.
Born—533 South Franklin street; 10; 165; $300,000.
Boston Store—State and Madison streets; 17; 260; $3,500,000.
Boyce—30 North Dearborn street; 12; 155; $250,000.
Breda—105 North Dearborn street; 13; 160; $325,000.
Brooks—315 Franklin-st.; 10; 142; $330,000.
Burlington—Jackson boulevard and Clinton street; 21; 260; $1,500,000.
Butler Brothers—Randolph and Canal streets; 17; 280; $4,000,000.
Cable—307 South Wabash avenue; 10; 140; $350,000.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.—State and Madison streets; 12; 168; $1,350,000.
Caxton—506 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; $270,000.
Central Trust Bank—117 West Monroe street; 3; 75; $250,000.
Chamber of Commerce—LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 190; $1,000,000.
Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan avenue; 10; 165; $600,000.
Chicago Athletic Association Addition — 71 East Madison street; 13; 214; $500,000.
Chicago Savings Bank—State and Madison streets; 14; 196; $750,000.
Chicago Title and Trust—69 West Washington street; 16; 210; $600,000.
Church—32 South Wabash avenue; 12; 150; $300,000.
City Hall—LaSalle street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; $5,000,000.
City Hall Square—119-121 North Clark street; 21; 250; $1,500,000.
Columbia—Clark street, near Madison; 11; 125; $500,000.
Columbus Memorial—State and Washington streets; 14; 251; $800,000.
Congress Hotel—See Auditorium Annex.
Consumers—State and Quincy streets; 21; 260; $1,500,000.
Continental—South Wells and Quincy streets; 10; 140; $250,000.
Continental and Commercial National Bank—Wells and Adams-sts.; 20; 260; $4,500,000.
Conway—Washington and Clark streets; 21; 260; $2,000,000.
Cook County Courthouse—Clark street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; $5,000,000.
Corn Exchange National Bank—LaSalle and Adams streets; 16; 189; $1,000,000.
Crerar Library—Michigan avenue and Randolph street; 15; 200; $1,300,000.
Dexter—35 W. Adams street; 8; 140; $150,000.
Drake, The—Lake Shore drive and Michigan avenue; 12; 150; $4,000,000.
Dry Goods Reporter — Market and Quincy streets; 12; 150; $130,000.
Edison—Clark and Adams streets; 18; 274; $3,800,000.
Elks—174 West Washington street; 16; 200; $500,000.
Ellsworth—537 South Dearborn street; 14; 170; $300,000.
Fair—State and Adams streets; 11; 165; $1,500,000.
Federal Building—See postoffice.
Federal Life—166 North Michigan avenue; 12; 175; $400,000.
Federal Reserve—LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; 14; 260; $7,000,000.
Field, Marshall (retail)—Block bounded by Washington, State and Randolph streets and Wabash avenue; 12; 225; $8,500,000.
Field, Marshall (men's store)—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 20; 260; $2,500,000.
Field, Marshall (wholesale)—Adams and Wells streets; 8; 130; $2,000,000.
Field Warehouse—West Polk and Ellsworth streets; 13; 160; $500,000.
Fine Arts—410 South Michigan avenue; 10; 150; $750,000.
First National Bank—Dearborn and Monroe streets; 17; 257; $3,000,000.
Fisher—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 20; 274; $965,000.
Fisk—Wabash avenue and South Water street; 13; 150; $300,000.
Fort Dearborn—Clark and Monroe streets; 12; 150; $400,000.
Fort Dearborn Hotel—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 17; 250; $1,100,000.
Gaff—230 S. LaSalle street; 9; 145; $275,000.
Gage—18 South Michigan avenue; 12; 168; $500,000.
Garland—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 16; 200; $1,000,000.
Garrick—64 West Randolph street; 16; 211; $750,000.
Gibbons—49 West Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; $398,000.
Goddard—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; $300,000.
Grand Central Station—Harrison and Wells; 7; 212½ (to top of tower); $1,000,000.
Great Northern Hotel—Dearborn street and Jackson boulevard; 17; 176; $900,000.
Harris Trust and Savings Bank—111 West Monroe street; 21; 260; $2,500,000.
Hamilton Club—10 South Dearborn street; 16; 200; $750,000.
Hart, Schaffner & Marx—Franklin and Monroe streets; 12; 190; $1,000,000.
Hartford—Madison and Dearborn streets; 14; 165; $1,000,000.
Harvester—Michigan avenue and Harrison street; 15; 212; $1,000,000.
Heyworth—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 18; 286; $1,500,000.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.—South Water and State streets; 10; 135; $1,000,000.
Hirsh, Wickwire & Co.—337 South Franklin street; 10; 114; $500,000.
Home Insurance—LaSalle and Adams streets; 12; 156; $800,000.

Hotel Ambassador—North State and Goethe streets; 12; 160; $2,000,000.
Hotel Brevoort—120 West Madison street; 12; 175; $500,000.
Hotel LaSalle—LaSalle and Madison streets; 23; 260; $3,500,000.
Hotel Sherman—Clark and Randolph streets; 17; 260; $3,500,000.
Hunter—Madison and Market streets; 12; 148; $500,000.

Illinois Athletic Club—112 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; $500,000.
Illinois Central Station—Park row, near Michigan avenue; 13; 225 (to top of tower); $1,000,000.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—LaSalle street and Jackson-blvd.; 2; 58; $300,000.
Insurance Exchange—Jackson boulevard and Wells street; 22; 260; $4,000,000.
Isabella—21 East Van Buren street; 10; 166; $200,000.

Karpen—Michigan avenue and East 9th street; 12; 200; $1,400,000.
Kent—Franklin and Congress streets; 10; 140; $500,000.
Kesner—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 17; 226; $850,000.
Kimball Hall—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; $2,250,000.
Kling Bros. & Co.—411 South Wells street; 10; 150; $250,000.
Kohn—425 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $300,000.
Kuppenheimer—415 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $350,000.

Lake View—116 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; $250,000.
Lakota—Michigan avenue and 30th street; 10; 140; $750,000.
LaSalle Street Station—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 14; 192; $2,500,000.
Lees—19 S. Wells street; 14; 165; $400,000.
Leiter—State and Van Buren streets; 8; 123; $1,250,000.
LeMoyne—Lake street and Wabash avenue; 8; 118; $450,000.
Lexington Hotel—Michigan avenue and 22d street; 10; 130; $750,000.
Lombard Hotel—Wells and Quincy streets; 11; 175; $500,000.
Ludington—1104 South Wabash avenue; 8; 112; $275,000.
Lumberman's Exchange—LaSalle and Madison streets; 16; 200; $1,250,000.
Lyon & Healy—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 10; 175; $1,000,000.
Lytton—State street and Jackson boulevard; 18; 260; $2,250,000.

Majestic Theater—22 West Monroe street; 20; 240; $1,000,000.
Mallers—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 21; 260; $1,500,000.
Mallers—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 175; $275,000.
Mallers—Market and Quincy streets; 10; 150; $200,000.
Mandel—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 15; 226; $2,000,000.
Manhattan—431 South Dearborn street; 16; 208; $700,000.
Marquette—Dearborn and Adams streets; 16; 229; $1,000,000.
Masonic Temple—State and Randolph-sts.; 21; 354 (to observation platform); $3,000,000.
Medinah Temple—Wells street and Jackson boulevard; 12; 190; $500,000.
Mentor—State and Monroe streets; 16; 192; $500,000.
Merchants Loan and Trust Bank—Clark and Adams streets; 12; 157; $1,000,000.
Monadnock—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 16; 194; $2,000,000.
Monon—440 South Dearborn street; 12; 160; $285,000.
Monroe—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 14; 200; $1,500,000.
Morrison Hotel—Clark and Madison streets; 22; 260; $2,000,000.
McClurg—218 South Wabash avenue; 9; 125; $200,000.
McCormick—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; 20; 260; $1,000,000; addition, 20; 260; $1,500,000.
McNeill—321 West Jackson boulevard; 10; 140; $250,000.
National Life—29 South LaSalle street; 12; 160; $1,200,000.
Newberry Library—Clark street and Walton place; 5; 70; $850,000.
New York Life—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 14; 166; $1,000,000.
North American—State and Monroe streets; 20; 260; $1,800,000.
Northern Trust Bank—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 4; 74; $500,000.
Northwestern Railway (office)—226 West Jackson boulevard; 14; 212; $2,000,000.
Northwestern Railway (terminal station)—West Madison and Canal streets; 3; 116; $20,000,000 (including site).
Old Colony—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 17; 203; $900,000.
Orchestra Hall—216 South Michigan avenue; 8; 110; $900,000.
Otis—Madison and LaSalle streets; 18; 250; $1,500,000.
Palmer—367 West Adams street; 10; 140; $450,000.
Palmer House—State and Monroe streets; 9; 100; $3,500,000.
Patten—Harrison and Sherman streets; 12; 168; $450,000.
Peoples Gas—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 20; 260; $3,000,000.
People's Life—Randolph and Wells streets; 17; 200; $700,000.
Peoples Trust and Savings Bank—Michigan boulevard and Washington street; 15; 200; $1,500,000.
Pontiac—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 14; 170; $350,000.
Pope—633 Plymouth court; 12; 160; $290,000.
Postal Telegraph—137-153 West Van Buren street; 11; 150; $800,000.
Postoffice—Adams and Clark streets; 8; 300 (to top of dome); $4,000,000.
Powers—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; $400,000.
Printers—Polk and Sherman streets; 8; 120; $400,000.
Public Library—Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets; 3; 95; $1,200,000.
Pullman—Adams street and Michigan avenue; 9; 125; $800,000.
Railway Exchange—Michigan avenue and Jackson boulevard; 17; 220; $1,600,000.
Rector—Clark and Monroe streets; 13; 175; $700,000.
Reid, Murdoch & Co.—North side of river, between Clark and LaSalle streets; 9; 175; $1,000,000.
Reliance—State and Washington streets; 16; 200; $500,000.
Republic—State and Adams streets; 19; 260; $1,100,000.
Rialto—140 West Van Buren street; 9; 144; $700,000.
Rookery—LaSalle and Adams streets; 11; 165; $1,500,000.
Rothschild—304 South State street; 8; 138; $250,000.
Royal Insurance—160 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 185; $800,000.
Schiller—See Garrick.

Security—Madison and Wells streets; 14; 147; $450,000.
Shuman—Randolph and Wells streets; 16; 200; $700,000.
Silversmiths—10 South Wabash avenue; 10; 135; $250,000.
Society Brand—Franklin and Congress streets; 13; 160; $450,000.
Spitz & Schoenberg — 529 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $250,000.
Star—538 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; $250,000.
State-Lake—State and Lake streets; 13; 200; $1,600,000.
Steger—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 20; 250; $800,000.
Steinway—64 East Van Buren street; 11; 188; $280,000.
Stevens—State street, between Washington and Madison; 19; 250; $2,250,000.
Stewart—State and Washington streets; 12; 145; $800,000.
Stewart Apartments—Lake Shore drive and Division street; 12; 145; $700,000.
Stock Exchange — LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 173; $1,250,000.
Straus—Clark and Madison streets; 10; 141; $250,000.
Studebaker—629 South Wabash avenue; 10; 135; $350,000.
Tacoma—Madison and LaSalle streets; 13; 165; $500,000.
Telephone—Washington, between Wells and Franklin streets; 20; 260; $2,500,000.
Telephone (Franklin bldg.)—311-327 West Washington street; 11; 172; $2,000,000.
Temple—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 12; 185; $1,000,000.
Temple Court—219 South Dearborn street; 9; 100; $300,000.
Teutonic—Washington and Wells streets; 10; 130; $500,000.
Theodore Thomas Hall—See Orchestra hall.
Tower (old Montgomery Ward) — Michigan avenue and Madison street; 25; 394 (to top of tower); $1,500,000.
Transportation (Heisen)—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 22; 260; $2,000,000.
Tribune—Dearborn and Madison streets; 17; 244; $1,500,000.
Twentieth Century—State and Adams streets; 15; 200; $700,000.
Union Terminal Station — South Canal and Adams streets; 3; 116; $40,000,000 (including site).
Unity—127 North Dearborn street; 16; 208; $800,000.
University Club—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 9; 130; $1,150,000.
Van Buren—Van Buren and Wells streets; 10; 130; $250,000.
Venetian—15 East Washington street; 13; 181; $350,000.
Virginia—Ohio and Rush streets; 10; 150; $500,000.
Vogue—286-290 South Wells street; 10; 150; $200,000.
Webster—127 South Market street; 10; 150; $150,000.
Western Union—111 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 176; $700,000.
Westminster—Monroe and Dearborn streets; 16; 200; $1,200,000.
Williams—205 West Monroe street; 10; 140; $200,000.
Wilson—528 South Wells street; 10; 150; $500,000.
Wrigley—Rush and Water streets; 16; 398; $3,000,000.
Y. M. C. A.—19 South LaSalle street; 17; 260; $1,000,000.
Y. M. C. A. Hotel, 818-826 South Wabash avenue; 19; 200; $1,100,000.

The limit of height under a building ordinance passed March 19, 1920, is 260 feet.

NOTABLE NEW YORK BUILDINGS.

Height in stories and feet.

	Stories.	Ft.		Stories.	Ft.		Stories.	Ft.
Adams	32	424	Commercial Cable	21	255	Municipal	24	560
American Express	32	415	Empire	20	293	Park Row	29	382
American Surety	23	306	Equitable	37	485	Pulitzer	22	375
American Tract	23	306	Evening Post	32	385	Singer	41	612
Ashland	20	266	Flatiron	20	286	St. Paul	26	308
Bankers' Trust	39	539	Germania Life	20	281	Sun	23	306
Bank of Commerce	20	270	Heidelberg	30	410	Times	28	419
Bowling Green	19	272	Hotel McAlpin	25	307	Trinity	21	280
Broad Exchange	20	276	Hudson Terminal	22	275	U. S. Rubber Co.	20	273
Browning	22	259	Hyde	20	288	Victoria	20	263
Bush Terminal	30	400	Liberty Tower	32	385	Walker	17	388
Candler	20	341	Maiden Lane	25	315	Washington Life	19	273
City Investing	33	486	Manhattan Life	27	348	Whitehall	32	424
Clarendon	20	263	Masonic	19	292	Woolworth	51	785
Columbia Trust	23	306	Metropolitan Life	50	700			

ELEVATION OF CHICAGO AND LAKE MICHIGAN.

Mean sea level or mean tide at New York is the standard plane to which all elevations in the United States are referred, and the figures here given are heights above that plane. They are from the official records of the United States lake survey which have been maintained since 1860. The monthly mean surface of Lake Michigan has varied from 583.57 in June, 1886, to 578.98 in December, 1895. The annual mean surface has varied from 582.96 in 1886 to 579.47 in 1896.

The actual fluctuations in water surface from which these means are obtained have a much larger range and the immediate change in a few hours is often as great as two feet. The mean level of Lake Michigan from 1860 to 1914 (the average of all monthly means) was 581.20, and for the period from 1860 to 1875 it was 581.63, indicating that the mean level remains about the same, although the daily, monthly and annual fluctuations may be quite large. The highest known monthly mean was in 1838—584.7—and the lowest was in 1819—578.0—these being somewhat indeterminate. The United States lake survey has adopted as a standard low water for reference of soundings on its charts 578.5, a little higher than the lowest ever known as a monthly mean.

The Chicago city datum is 579.94 and this plane is used in most local works, including the harbor improvements made by the United States. This is about one foot above the lowest monthly mean of recent years and 1.26 feet below the mean level 1860-1914.

For general purposes the level of Lake Michigan should be taken as being somewhere between 581 and 582 feet. The heights of land in Chicago vary from 590 to 652 (Galewood) but the average may be placed at about 600 feet. The downtown section runs from 586 to 593 feet.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

Entrances on Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets; telephone Harrison 4700; private exchange, all departments.

Postmaster—Arthur C. Lueder, room 358, south wing.

Assistant Postmaster—John T. McGrath, room 357, south wing.

Superintendent of Mails—Frank H. Galbraith; room 350, south wing.

Superintendent of Delivery—L. T. Steward; room 379, west wing.

Supt. of Registry—J. B. Bennett, Adams street lobby.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—D. J. Foster (inquiry section), room 706.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—M. J. O'Malley (second class section), room 528.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—J. N. Brady (supply section), 712 West Monroe street.

Auditor—John Matter, room 362.

Cashier—T. W. Bean, Dearborn street lobby.

Supt. of Money Orders—J. M. Hubbard, room 403.

Secretary Civil-Service Board—James V. Swanson, 13th floor.

Inspector in Charge—Albert E. Germer, room 334, east wing.

Superintendent 6th Division, Railway Mail Service—R. S. Brauer, room 308, north wing.

CARRIER STATIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Armour—3017 Indiana-av; Albert L. Anderson.

Auburn Park—Charles W. Schank, 738 West 79th street.

Austin—Dugald Martin, 433-435 North Waller avenue.

C—1205-7-9 W. Madison street; Joseph Chmelik.

Chicago Avenue Station—210 West Chicago avenue; William S. Snorf.

Chicago Lawn—3510 West 63d street; Thomas A. Kenny.

Cicero Branch—6006-8 West 22d street; Joseph H. Richek.

Cragin—4207 Armitage-av.; Fred W. Green.

D—513-521 South Western avenue; James H. McCauley.

Dauphin Park—8948 Cottage Grove avenue; Jeremiah F. Collins.

Douglas Park—1205-07 South Western avenue; George N. Graves.

Dunning—6441 West Irving Park boulevard; James E. Morrissey.

Eastside—9909 Ewing-av.; Louis Philipp, Jr.

Edgewater—5501-03 Broadway; John H. Harrington.

Elsdon—3449 West 51st street; Luman L. Shepard.

Englewood—449 West 63d street; Frederick A. Bosworth.

Fifty-First Street—715-721 West 51st street; Eugene Devine.

Garfield Park—4028 West Harrison street; Thomas R. Heaney.

Grand Crossing—7427-29 South Chicago avenue; Walter G. Seborg.

Hawthorne Station—3647-49 Ogden avenue; Edward O'Connell.

Hegewisch—13303 Baltimore avenue; Matthew Drinnan.

Humboldt Park—1400-04 North Western avenue; Edward M. Kinnare.

Hyde Park—1304 East 55th street; Wilber E. Crumbacker.

Irving Park—4218 West Irving Park boulevard; John T. McCormick.

Jackson Park—6314-18 Maryland avenue; James Kelly.

Jefferson—4841 Milwaukee avenue; Ernest Willmann.

Lake View—1229-33 Belmont avenue; William J. Becklenberg.

Lincoln Park—1617-19 Larrabee street; Joseph T. Lellman.

Logan Square—2814-18 Fullerton avenue; Jacob Gunderson.

M—4235-37 Cottage Grove avenue; James J. McKenna.

McKinley Park—3450-54 Archer avenue; Frank Ryan.

Mont Clare—2314-16 North Sayre avenue; George F. Dupuis.

Morgan Park—1985 West 111th street; Frederick W. Dayton.

North Halsted—2454-58 North Halsted street; Michael J. Keigher.

Norwood Park—5995 Nina avenue; Stanley C. de Long.

Ogden Park Station—1614-16 West 63d street; William E. Hoinville.

Pilsen—1507-09 West 18th street; Patrick J. Mahoney.

Pullman—111th place and Cottage Grove avenue; Walter B. Nolan.

Quincy Station—Northeast corner Jefferson and Quincy streets; James N. McArthur.

Ravenswood—2311 Lawrence avenue; Harry A. Garvey.

Riverdale—13565 Indiana-av.; Otto F. Grange.

Rogers Park—1774-76 Lunt avenue; William S. Hussander.

South Chicago—Northeast corner 92d street and Exchange avenue; David Herriott.

Stockyards—700-04 Root-st.; Henry C. Smale.

Twentieth Street Station—1929 Indiana avenue; John J. Goss.

Washington Heights—1254 West 103d street; George R. Dempsey.

West Pullman—12005 Halsted street; Frank M. Turner.

Wicker Park—1221-25 North Paulina street; Frank A. Kwasigroch.

Windsor Park—2454-60 East 75th street; Patrick T. O'Sullivan.

STATIONS WITHOUT CARRIERS.

Albany Avenue—James Pacelli.

Armitage Avenue—Edward Pyne.

Diversey Avenue—Charles H. Chamberlain.

Kenwood—James M. Scully.

Masonic Temple—159 North State street; Henry Jaques.

North Clark Street—Frank T. Rogers.

Roosevelt Road—Thomas H. O'Brien.

Sheridan Park—Richard A. Haussner.

South Water Street—Albert P. Treleaven.

Stock Exchange—Charles Bonus.

Wabash Avenue—Thomas Moriarty.

In addition to the above there are 317 numbered stations served from the carrier stations, each with a clerk in charge.

There are 4,418 clerks in the general postoffice and stations and 2,398 carriers, including collectors.

COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERIES.

In the downtown district there are twenty-six collections of mail matter between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m.; in the outlying districts there are from four to twelve collections. Mail is delivered six times a day in the business district and three times in the outlying districts.

Special delivery letters are delivered in the central postoffice district between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. and from stations within their respective districts between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. Special delivery mail received in special delivery section which can reach the point of delivery up to approximately 11 p. m. daily will be given service throughout the city.

In the district bounded by the Chicago river on the north and west, and on the south by Roosevelt road, hotels, clubs, newspapers and theaters have three night deliveries between 6 and 12 p. m.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Year ended June 30, 1921.

Stamps and stamped paper	$37,342,240.23
Second, third and fourth class postage and box rent	4,863,831.87
Miscellaneous receipts	26,377.90
Total	42,232,450.00

REGISTERED MAIL.

Fiscal year 1921.

Official registration, fee prepaid, 6,813.
Domestic letters and parcels registered with fee prepaid, 3,588,800.
Foreign letters and parcels registered with fee prepaid, 965,640.
Registered letters received for delivery, 5,734,552.
Foreign registered parcel post and third class received for delivery, 176,339.
Exchange office articles received in transit, 859,435.
Registered jackets and sack jackets received and opened, 182,069.
Registered jackets and sack jackets made up and dispatched, 97,185
Through registered pouches and inner sacks received, 203,956.
Through registered pouches and inner sacks made up and dispatched, 212,944.
Official letters and parcels registered free, 321,721.
Letters registered by carrier, 5,986.
Registered articles received in transit, 2,841,974.
Through registered pouches and inner sacks received in transit, 87,585.
Total number of registered articles handled, 15,284,999.

MAILING DIVISION.

Mails handled in the mailing division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921:

	Pounds.	Pieces.
Letters	22,865,622	1,143,281,107
Specials	464,209	4,642,099
Nixies	634,598	15,864,950
Second class	81,874,200	409,371,000
Third class	34,180,000	410,160,000
Parcel post	377,409,600	408,010,376
Total	517,428,229	2,391,329,532
Decrease	23,133,256	.....
Increase	.....	175,497,123

Per cent decrease in weight..... 4.3
Per cent increase in pieces..... 7.9
Proportion of errors in handling mail .000025

MAIL DELIVERED.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Mail letters	380,829,560
Local letters	311,587,822
Mail letters received at stations	163,212,668
Local letters received at stations	133,537,638
Total number of letters	989,167,688
Newspapers, circulars, etc	240,947,149
Grand total of all classes of mail received for delivery	1,230,114,837

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

Fiscal year 1921.

Domestic money orders paid (32,054,706), $227,892,332.10.
International money orders paid (17,520), $223,162.93.
Domestic money orders issued (2,521,501), $28,090,915.91.
Fees on domestic money orders issued, $188,822.26.
International money orders issued (30,117), $461,936.36.
Fees on international money orders issued, $5,842.55.
Certificates of deposit issued (171,286), $161,043,453.30.
Transferred to credit of postmaster-general, $49,448,432.34.
Auditor's circulars, $25,234.22.
P. M. drafts on treasurer U. S., $87,551,295.86.
Transferred from postal funds, none.
International money orders and fees returned to remitters, $262.60.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The postal savings bank was opened at the main postoffice, Chicago, Aug. 1, 1911. Any one 10 years old or over may open an account. No account may be opened for less than $1, nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit. Depositors are now allowed to deposit a total of $2,500, any part or all of which may be deposited in any month.

Deposits are evidenced by postal savings certificates issued in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $200 and $500.

Depositors of the postal savings system by applying therefor thirty days in advance may exchange the whole or a part of their deposits on Jan. 1 or July 1 of each year for United States registered or coupon bonds in denominations of $20, $100 and $500, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, payable semiannually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of issue, both principal and interest payable twenty years from that date in United States gold coin.

Postal savings banks have also been established at the following postal stations: Armour, Auburn Park, Austin, C, Canal, Chicago Avenue, Chicago Lawn, Cragin, D, Dauphin Park, Douglas Park, Eastside, Edgewater, Elsdon, Englewood, 51st Street, Garfield Park, Grand Crossing, Hawthorne, Hegewisch, Humboldt Park, Hyde Park, Irving Park, Jackson Park, Jefferson, Lake View, Lincoln Park, Logan Square, McKinley Park, Morgan Park, North Halsted, Norwood Park, Ogden Park, Pilsen, Pullman, Ravenswood, Riverdale, Rogers Park, Sheridan Park, South Chicago, Stockyards, 20th Street, Washington Heights, West Pullman, Wicker Park, North Clark Street, Kenwood, Roosevelt Road, Armitage Avenue, Albany Avenue, Wabash Avenue, Windsor Park, Cicero Branch and at stations No. 10 (Hull House) and No. 195 (Boston Store).

The Chicago office ranks third in the United States with total deposits June 30, 1921, of $7,104,607 and 16,405 depositors.

CHICAGO CITY CLERKS SINCE 1837.

I. N. Arnold..... 1837
George Davis.....1837-1838
William H. Brackett 1839
Thomas Hoyne.....1840-1841
James M. Lowe..... 1843
E. A. Rucker.....1844-1845
William S. Brown.. 1845
Henry B. Clarke....1846-1847
Sidney Abell.....1848-1850
H. W. Zimmerman 1851-56, 1863-1864
H. Kreisman.....1857-1859
Abraham Kohn..... 1860
A. J. Marble.....1861-1862
Albert H. Bodman..1865-1869
Charles T. Hotchkiss1869-1873
Jos. K. C. Forrest..1873-1875
Caspar Butz.....1876-1878
P. J. Howard.....1879-1883
J. G. Neumeister...1883-1885
C. Herman Plautz..1885-1887
D. W. Nickerson...1887-1889
Franz Amberg.....1889-1891
James R. B. Van Cleave...1891-93, 1895-1897
Charles D. Gastfield 1893-1895
William Loeffler....1897-1903
Fred C. Bender.....1903-1905
A. C. Anson.....1905-1907
John R. McCabe....1907-1909
F. D. Connery.....1909-1915
John Siman.....1915-1917
Joseph Siman.....1917-1917
James T. Igoe.....1917-

BANKS AND BANK STATISTICS OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

Adams State—3945 West 26th street; capital, $200,000; president, Joseph Klicka; cashier, John T. Siama.

Ætna State—Halsted street and Fullerton and Lincoln avenues; capital, $200,000; president, A. S. Maltman; cashier, James Novak.

Albany Park National Bank, The—3424 Lawrence avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Murray McLeod; cashier, Robert F. Crowley.

American State—1825 Blue Island avenue; capital, $400,000; president, James F. Stepina; cashier, Adolph J. Krasa.

Argo State—Summit; capital, $50,000; president, W. G. Knoedler; cashier, F. M. Heller.

Atlas Exchange National—610 South Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Daniel M. Healy; cashier, B. M. Blankenheim.

Austin Avenue Trust and Savings—402 North Austin avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Henry Pillinger; cashier, Philip C. Griffin.

Austin National—5634 West Chicago avenue; capital, $125,000; president, Michael J. Collins; cashier, J. F. Cahill.

Austin State—Parkside avenue and South boulevard, Austin; capital, $200,000; president, P. D. Castle; cashier, Harry M. Gardner.

Avenue State of Oak Park—Oak Park; capital, $100,000; president, W. S. Herrick; cashier, A. E. Walther.

Baker State—Cicero; capital, $50,000; president, John H. Baker; cashier, Charles J. Baker.

Bank of Harvey—Harvey; capital, $50,000; president, W. H. Miller; cashier, Alfred Miller.

Bank of Montreal—108 South LaSalle; capital, $14,400,000; manager Chicago branch, J. M. Greata.

Berwyn State—Berwyn; capital, $25,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, R. W. Teeter.

Blue Island State—Blue Island; capital, $50,000; president, J. M. Lobaugh; cashier, C. H. Lobaugh.

Bowmanville National—4802 North Western avenue; capital, $50,000; president, E. M. Heidkamp; cashier, William J. Feldman.

Bremen State—Tinley Park; capital, $25,000; president F. H. Henke; cashier, J. C. Andres.

Calumet National—9117 Commercial avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Emil G. Seip; cashier, F. A. Tinkham.

Calumet Trust and Savings—1987 West 111th street; capital, $100,000; president, William Schulze; cashier, Harry H. Cavin.

Capital State Savings—5400 North Clark street; capital, $200,000; president, W. J. Klingenberg; cashier, A. S. Lindblad.

Central Manufacturing District Bank—1112 West 35th street; capital, $500,000; president, William N. Jarnagan; cashier, Frank L. Webb.

Central Trust Company of Illinois—125 West Monroe street; capital, $6,000,000; president, Joseph E. Otis; cashier, Howard S. Camp.

Century Trust and Savings—State and Adams streets; capital, $600,000; president, John W. Fowler; cashier, C. R. Corbett.

Chicago City Bank and Trust—6225 Halsted; capital, $500,000; president, Louis Rathje; cashier, E. H. Holtorff.

Chicago Land, Credit and Trust Co.—134 South LaSalle street; capital, $200,000; president, F. H. Wickett; treasurer, F. P. Armbruster.

Chicago Trust Company—State and Madison; capital, $1,000,000; president, Lucius Teter; cashier, Frederic S. Pope.

Cicero State—Hawthorne; capital, $50,000; president, G. H. Hughes; cashier, C. C. Stoffel.

Citizens' State Bank of Chicago—3228 Lincoln avenue; capital, $400,000; president, Charles Johnson; cashier, J. G. Squires.

Citizens' State Bank of Melrose Park—Capital, $50,000; president, C. J. Wolf; cashier, C. J. Busscher.

Citizens' Trust and Savings—55th and State streets; capital, $100,000; president, Oliver F Smith; cashier, Harry H. Hunter.

City National Bank of Evanston—Evanston; capital, $100,000; president, Charles N. Stevens; cashier, Hurd Comstock.

City State Bank—5056 South Halsted street; capital, $100,000; president, Charles Detrick; cashier, George A. Airey.

Colonial Trust and Savings—137 South LaSalle; capital, $1,000,000; president, Landon C. Rose; assistant cashier, Emil Stuedli.

Columbia State Savings—5000 West Chicago avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Michael Haley; cashier, James T. Bushonville.

Commercial Bank—Blue Island; capital, $100,000; president, J. L. Zacharias; cashier, Christian Krueger.

Commercial Bank of Chicago Heights—Capital, $100,000; president, Donald T. McClure; cashier, Joseph Kotlinck.

Commonwealth State—7465 Vincennes avenue; capital, $100,000; president, E. S. Latimer; cashier, Modestus R. Bauer.

Community State—1637 West Roosevelt road; capital, $100,000; president, Samuel B. Wechsler; cashier, J. Gidwitz.

Continental and Commercial National—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $25,000,000; president, Arthur Reynolds; cashier, Reuben G. Danielson.

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $5,000,000; president, Arthur Reynolds; cashier, John A. Shannon.

Corn Exchange National—LaSalle and Adams; capital, $5,000,000; president, E. D. Hulbert; cashier, Edward F. Schoeneck.

Cosmopolitan State—1159 North Clark street; capital, $500,000; president, Gustav F. Fischer; cashier, Jacob R. Darmstadt.

Cottage Grove State—7452 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Edward C. Wentworth; cashier, David E. Carlson.

Crawford State Savings—4015 West Roosevelt road; capital, $200,000; president, Howard H. Hanks; cashier, Albert Sedlacek.

Depositors State—4633 South Ashland avenue; capital, $300,000; president, James J. Pesicka; cashier, S. J. Ratajczak.

Des Plaines State—Des Plaines; capital, $50,000; president, P. M. Hoffman; cashier, William F. Graupner.

Devon Trust and Savings—Devon avenue and Clark street; capital, $100,000; president, Charles V. Wellner; cashier, Frederick D. Ehlert.

Drexel State—3946 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, $350,000; president, R. J. Neal; cashier, A. J. Kolar, Jr.

Drovers' National—4201 South Halsted; capital, $1,000,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, George A. Malcolm.

Drovers' Trust and Savings—Union stockyards; capital, $250,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, Murray M. Otstott.

Englewood State—237 West 63d; capital, $200,000; president, Frank H. Tinsley; cashier, Ernest E. Hart.

Evanston Trust and Savings—Evanston; capital, $100,000; president, John Westreicher; cashier, A. F. Bull.

Fidelity Trust and Savings—Wilson avenue, near Broadway; capital, $400,000; president, E. C. Hart; cashier, John A. Nylin.

First Joint Stock Land Bank—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $1,250,000; president, Guy Huston; secretary, J. M. Hungate.

First National—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, $12,500,000; president, Frank O. Wetmore; cashier, R. F. Newhall.

First National of Englewood—349 West 63d; capital, $150,000; president, J. J. Nichols.

First State Bank of Chicago Heights—Chicago Heights; capital, $100,000; president, George I. McEldowney; cashier, David Wallace.

First State Bank of Matteson—Matteson; capi-

tal, $25,000; president, George H. Fortmiller; cashier, Henry Schulze.

First Trust and Savings—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, $6,250,000; president, M. A. Traylor; cashier, A. W. Converse.

First Trust and Savings of Riverdale—Capital, $25,000; president, Horace Holmes; cashier, H. C. Thompson.

Foreman Bros. Banking Company—30 North LaSalle; capital, $1,500,000; president, Harold E. Foreman; cashier, Andrew F. Moeller.

Forest Park State—Forest Park (Oak Park P. O.); capital, $50,000; president, Albert Roos; cashier, Albert C. Roos.

Fort Dearborn National—76 West Monroe; capital, $5,000,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, William W. Le Gros.

Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings—76 West Monroe; capital, $500,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, Emil E. Rose.

Franklin Park State—Franklin Park; capital, $25,000; president, H. N. Leadaman; cashier, William H. Kirchoff.

Franklin Trust and Savings—Michigan avenue and 35th street; capital, $300,000; president, Simon W. Straus; cashier, Edgar F. Olson.

Fullerton State—Fullerton and Southport avenues; capital, $200,000; president, Walter J. Raymer; cashier, A. I. Miktyn.

Garfield Park State Savings—4004 West Madison street; capital, $200,000; president, Frank A. Alden; cashier, Arthur A. Marquart.

Glencoe State—Glencoe; capital, $25,000; president, M. B. Orde; cashier, F. A. Andrew.

Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company—Madison and LaSalle streets; capital, $1,500,000; president, Moses E. Greenebaum; cashier, Walter J. Greenebaum.

Guarantee Trust and Savings—835 West 63d; capital, $200,000; cashier, Otto J. Meler.

Guaranty Banking Corporation—208 S. LaSalle street; capital, $200,000; president, E. S. Maddock; cashier, A. S. Fraser.

Halsted Street State—6910 South Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Henry F. Eidmann; cashier, Roy P. Roberts.

Hamilton State—Sheridan road and Broadway; capital, $200,000; president, Charles E. Kanaley; cashier, Roy P. Roberts.

Harlem State Savings—Oak Park; capital, $100,000; president and cashier, W. F. Grosser.

Harris Trust and Savings—115 West Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, Albert W. Harris; cashier, Joseph H. Vaill.

Hegewisch State—Hegewisch; capital, $100,000; president, Daniel Jordan; cashier, William Sippel.

*Hibernian Banking Association—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $200,000; president, George M. Reynolds; secretary; Everett R. McFadden.

Hill State—3324 Lawrence avenue; capital, $200,000; president, A. H. Hill; cashier, C. E. Mitchell.

Home Bank and Trust Company—Ashland and Milwaukee avenues; capital, $500,000; president, Peter M. Evans; cashier, William A. Conrad.

Homewood State—Homewood; capital, $25,000; president, Henry Gottschalk; cashier, James A. Cowing.

Humboldt State—2722 West North avenue; capital, $50,000; president, Chilton C. Collins; cashier, E. Klabo.

Hyde Park State—Lake avenue and 53d street; capital, $200,000; president, John A. Carroll; cashier, Oliver H. Tramblay.

Illinois State Bank of Chicago—Clark and Kinzie streets; capital, $140,000; president, Alfred Decker; cashier, Virgil C. Webster.

Illinois Trust and Savings—LaSalle and Jackson; capital, $5,000,000; president, E. D. Hulbert; cashier, Joseph I. Cooper.

Immel State—3114 North California avenue; capital, $100,000; president, John P. Immel; cashier, John A. Immel.

Independence State—1215 South Kedzie avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Louis Bomash; cashier, Herman R. Schiff.

Interstate National—13304 Erie avenue (Hegewisch); capital, $25,000; president, Lawrence Cox; cashier, Clyde Collins.

Irving Park National—4011 Elston avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Charles H. Rioch; cashier, P. L. McDonald.

Italian Trust and Savings—495 North Halsted street; capital, $100,000; president, Lawrence H. Whiting; cashier, Milton M. Morse.

Jeffries State—53 West Jackson boulevard; capital, $1,000,000; president, A. Wilson Jeffries; cashier, H. M. Breneisa.

Jefferson Park National—4815 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Fred H. Esdohr; cashier, R. D. Andrews.

Kaspar State—1900 Blue Island avenue; capital, $500,000; president, William Kaspar; cashier, Emil F. Smrz.

Kenwood National—Grand boulevard and 47th; capital, $200,000; president, Charles E. Ford; cashier, Eugene E. Ford.

Keystone Trust and Savings—2715-2717 West North avenue; capital, $200,000; president, William O. Conrad; cashier, E. A. Eilert.

Kimbark State—1276 East 75th street; capital, $100,000; president, J. C. Willis; cashier, C. W. Coleman.

Kimbell Trust and Savings—3538 Fullerton avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Raymond G. Kimbell; cashier, Lily M. Hansen.

Krause State—1341 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $200,000; president, J. Henry Krause; cashier, Robert A. Schiewe.

LaGrange State—LaGrange; capital, $50,000; president, H. B. Kilgour; cashier, N. M. Froom.

LaGrange Trust and Savings—LaGrange; capital, $50,000; president, W. E. Keeler; cashier, H. J. Twining.

Lake State—State and Lake streets; capital, $300,000; president, W. M. Richards; cashier, W. B. Strong.

Lake Shore Trust and Savings—Michigan boulevard and Ohio street; capital, $300,000; president, C. B. Hazelwood; cashier, T. Philip Swift.

Lake View State—Clark street and Belmont avenue; capital, $300,000; president, George W. McCabe; cashier, William M. Hickey.

Lake View Trust and Savings—3211 North Ashland avenue; capital, $400,000; president, Joseph J. Budlong; cashier, B. J. Steacey.

Lansing State—Lansing; capital, $25,000; president, William Winterhoff; cashier, H. F. W. Schultz.

Lawndale National—3341 West 26th street; capital, $50,000; president, Frank J. Hajicek; cashier, Rudolph F. Hajicek.

Lawndale State—3113 West 22d; capital, $200,000; president, Joseph J. Salat; cashier, Joseph Kopecky.

Liberty Trust and Savings—Kedzie avenue and Roosevelt road; capital, $250,000; president, Walter M. Heyman; cashier, Jacob Landon.

Lincoln State Bank of Chicago—3105 South State street; capital, $200,000; president, George F. Leibrandt; cashier, George F. Campbell.

Lincoln Trust and Savings—3936 Lincoln avenue; capital, $200,000; president, O. B. Conklin; cashier, H. O. Anderson.

Live Stock Exchange National—Union stockyards; capital, $1,250,000; president, S. T. Kiddoo; cashier, D. R. Kendall.

Logan Square Trust and Savings—2569 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $200,000; president, James B. Heaney; cashier, Albert H. Sporleder.

Madison and Kedzie State—3131 West Madison street; capital, $750,000; president, Harry H. Baum; cashier, J. T. Mammoser.

Market Trust and Savings—127 North Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Edward Katzinger; cashier, Albert M. Tierney.
Marquette Park State—2409 West 63d street; capital, $200,000; president, Wm. Brietzke, cashier, B. M. O'Connell.
Maywood State—Maywood; capital, $100,000; president, John Soffel; cashier, W. G. Heidemann.
Maywood Trust and Savings—Maywood; capital, $25,000; president, Charles W. Bullard; cashier, Carl E. Robinson.
Mechanics and Traders State—Washington boulevard and Desplaines street; capital, $200,000; president, P. H. Weilbrenner; cashier, W. W. Ziege.
Melrose Park State—Capital, $100,000; president, W. G. Heidemann; cashier, John Soffel.
Mercantile Trust and Savings—547 West Jackson boulevard; capital, $400,000; president Harry N. Grut; cashier, J. E. O'Shaughnessy.
Merchants Loan and Trust—112 West Adams; capital, $5,000,000; president, Edmund D. Hulbert; cashier, John J. Geddes.
Metropolitan State—807 West 35th street; capital, $100,000; president, John B. Brenza; cashier, Julius C. Brenza.
Mid-City Trust and Savings—Halsted and Madison; capital, $750,000; president, William J. Rathje; cashier, O. A. Christensen.
Milwaukee Irving State—4017 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Everette R. Peacock; cashier, A. H. Sporleder.
Morris Plan—21 North LaSalle; capital, $1,000,000; president, Willoughby G. Walling; cashier-treasurer, R. B. Umberger (acting).
Morton Grove Trust and Savings—Morton Grove; capital, $25,000; president, August Geweke; cashier, H. S. Scharenberg.
Morton Park State—Morton Park; capital, $100,000; president, Harley B. Mitchell; cashier, Byron C. Thorpe.
Mutual National—7829-31 South Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, Frank Rathje; cashier, Fred H. Korthauer.
National Bank of the Republic—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, John A. Lynch; cashier, Oscar H. Swan.
National City Bank of Chicago—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, David R. Forgan; cashier, Edward P. Vollertsen.
National Produce—196 North Clark; capital, $600,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, Ralph N. Ballou.
Niles Center State—Niles Center; capital, $50,000; president, William J. Galitz; cashier, Robert F. Hoffman.
Noel State—Milwaukee and North avenues; capital, $1,000,000; president, Joseph R. Noel; cashier, Lyman T. Burgess.
North Avenue State—North avenue and Larrabee; capital, $200,000; president, Landon C. Rose; cashier, Otto G. Roehling.
North Side State Savings—808 North Clark street; capital, $200,000; president, Gustave F. Fisher; cashier, P. H. Weilbrenner.
Northern Trust—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, Solomon A. Smith; cashier, Thomas C. King.
North-Western Trust and Savings—1201 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $1,000,000; president, J. F. Smulski; cashier, A. J. Kowalski, Jr.
Oak Park Trust and Savings—Oak Park; capital, $200,000; president, Henry W. Austin; cashier, Paul E. Zimmerman.
Ogden Avenue State—3616 Ogden avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Frank Ransford; cashier, Raymond Green.
Park Ridge State—Park Ridge; capital, $25,000; president, G. H. Barrows; cashier, M. C. Appelt.
Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Company—105 South LaSalle street; capital, $200,000; president, Oren E. Taft; cashier, W. R. Joslyn.
Peoples Stock Yards State—Ashland and 47th; capital, $750,000; president, Hartley C. Laycock; cashier, Norman O. Geyer.
Peoples Trust and Savings—Michigan boulevard and Washington street; capital, $1,000,000; president, Earle H. Reynolds; cashier, A. M. Speer.
Phillip State—7005 North Clark street; capital, $200,000; president, Peter Phillip; cashier, O. T. Miller.
Pinkert State—Cicero; capital, $100,000; president, Bruno Pinkert, Sr.; cashier, Alfred Pinkert.
Pioneer State Savings—4016 West North avenue; capital, $200,000; president, John J. Lovett; cashier, C. J. Peeples.
Proviso State—Maywood; capital, $50,000; president, G. A. Hart; cashier, A. W. Holden.
Pullman Trust and Savings—Pullman; capital, $300,000; president, Edward F. Bryant; cashier, Donald R. Bryant.
Ravenswood National—4600 Ravenswood avenue; capital, $50,000; president, Walter D. Rathje; cashier, George T. Keeler.
Reliance State—Madison and Ogden; capital, $200,000; president, C. A. Wathier; cashier, R. F. Kopperschmidt.
River Forest State—River Forest; capital, $50,000; president, John W. Broughton; cashier, John A. Klesert.
Riverside State—Riverside; capital, $50,000; president, T. C. Blayney; cashier, Ralph C. Fansler.
Robey State—Robey street and West 47th street; capital, $100,000; president, John S. Jurik; cashier, Joseph Hemzacek.
Rogers Park National—7044 North Clark street; Capital, $50,000; president, Walter H. Cocber; cashier, R. R. Johnson.
Roosevelt State—Grand boulevard and 35th street; capital, $100,000; president, Alexander Flower; cashier, Charles H. Irish.
Roseland State Savings—11500 Michigan avenue; capital, $200,000; president, John S. Runnells; cashier, David J. Harris.
Scheubert and Amberg State—4140 West North avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Charles E. Scheubert; cashier, Norton F. Stone.
Schiff & Co. State—Roosevelt road, near Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, Benjamin J. Schiff; cashier, Samuel S. Shuster.
Second Citizens State Bank of Chicago—4801 Lincoln avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Charles Johnson; cashier, M. O. Pfaff.
Second North-Western State—Milwaukee and Central Park avenues; capital, $100,000; president, J. F. Smulski; cashier, A. J. Kowalski.
Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee avenue and Carpenter street; capital, $400,000; president, J. C. Hansen; cashier, N. B. Collins.
Second Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee and Western avenue; capital, $250,000; president, J. C. Hansen; cashier, Martin J. Grau.
Sheridan Trust and Savings—Broadway and Lawrence avenue; capital, $500,000; president, W. J. Klingenberg; cashier, John F. Brasor.
Shermerville State—Capital, $25,000; president, Henry Rugen; cashier, John C. Ide.
Sixteenth Street State—3500 West 16th street; capital, $100,000; president, Samuel W. Maltz; cashier, Jacob A. Kalis.
Sixty-Third and Halsted State—810 West 63d street; capital, $200,000; president, C. H. Dehming; cashier, George Lenz.
Skala State—968 West 18th street; capital, $100,000; president, Frank J. Skala; cashier, Charles Krcilek.
South Chicago Savings—3017 East 92d street; capital, $300,000; president, Warren W. Smith; cashier, James G. Collins.
South Shore State—Exchange avenue and 75th street; capital, $100,000; president, John A. Carroll; cashier, P. M. Knight.

South Side Trust and Savings—4259 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, $300,000; president, Isaac N. Powell; cashier, D. W. Cahill.
Southwest—5105 South Ashland avenue; capital, $200,000; president, J. E. Hitt; cashier, Roswell W. Hawkins.
South-West Trust and Savings—35th street, Archer and Hoyne avenues; capital, $200,000; president, Thomas J. Healey; cashier, Andrew H. Wolski.
Standard Trust and Savings—29 South LaSalle; capital, $1,000,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Robert M. Campbell.
State Bank of Chicago—LaSalle and Washington; capital, $2,500,000; president, Henry A. Haugan; cashier, Austin J. Lindstrom.
State Bank of Clearing—5601 West 63d street; capital, $25,000; president, Frederick A. Hibbert; cashier, Theodore P. Oster.
State Bank and Trust Company—Evanston; capital, $300,000; president, F. J. Scheidenhelm; cashier, J. C. Luther.
State Bank of Oak Park—Capital, $100,000; president, Charles Woodward; cashier, Alfred H. Klein.
State Bank of Palatine—Palatine; capital, $25,000; president, F. W. Rech; cashier, F. A. Schering.
State Bank of West Pullman—120th and Lowe; capital, $200,000; president, Thomas W. Cole; cashier, Edward Larson.
State Commercial and Savings—1935 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Joseph Stein; cashier, F. G. Eirich.
Stockmen's Trust and Savings—5425 South Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, P. J. Harmon; cashier, E. J. A. Gold.
Stock Yards Savings—4162 South Halsted; capital, $300,000; president, C. N. Stanton; cashier, J. T. Mangan.
Stony Island Trust and Savings—6822 Stony Island avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Geo. M. Benedict; cashier, A. Lincoln Long.
Suburban Trust and Savings—Oak Park; capital, $100,000; president, W. H. Rattenburg; cashier, John M. Duryee.
Summit State—Capital, $25,000; president, H. B. Kilgour; cashier, F. C. Mandel.

Transportation Bank of Chicago—Transportation building; capital, $500,000; president, Wm. J. Hartman; cashier, J. E. Engquist.
Twelfth Street State—Berwyn; capital, $50,000; president, Byron C. Thorpe; cashier, J. W. Vistain.
Twenty-Sixth Street State—3856 West 26th street; capital $100,000; president, John V. Zelezny; cashier, John G. Zelezny.

Union Bank of Chicago—25 North Dearborn street; capital, $500,000; president, Daniel V. Harkin; cashier, John Gulliksen.
Union Trust—Dearborn and Madison; capital, $2,000,000; president, F. H. Rawson; cashier, F. P. Schreiber.
United State—6000 South Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, Carl Lunberg; cashier, Frank A. Putnam.
Universal State—3252 South Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Joseph J. Elias; cashier, John I. Bagdziunas.
University State—1352 East 55th street; capital, $200,000; president, Charles W. Hoff; cashier, Lee A. King.

Washington Park National—730 East 63d street; capital, $300,000; president, Garland Stahl; cashier, A. E. Olson.
West Englewood-Ashland State—1610 West 63d street; capital, $250,000; president, John Bain; cashier, Edward C. Barry.
West Hammond Trust and Savings—Capital, $25,000; president, A. J. Campbell; cashier, Paul I. Muschelenry.
West Side National—1600 West 12th street; capital, $200,000; president, Thomas J. Healey; cashier, Herman Elenbogen.
West Side Trust and Savings—Halsted and Roosevelt road; capital, $700,000; president, C. O. Fetscher; cashier, Herbert S. Pflaum.
West Town State—2325 West Madison street; capital, $250,000; president, Thomas J. Harper; cashier, J. W. Hays.
Western Springs State—Western Springs; capital, $25,000; president, H. A. Parks; cashier, A. E. Peters.
Western State Bank of Cicero—Cicero; capital, $200,000; president, Frank Kirchmen; cashier, John W. Jedlan.
Wiersema State—11108 South Michigan avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Asa Wiersema; cashier, Nicholas W. Wiersema.
Wilmette State—Capital, $75,000; president, S. A. Wheelock; cashier, J. H. Schaefer.
Winnetka State—Capital, $25,000; president, John R. Leonard; cashier, Henry R. Hale.
Winnetka Trust and Savings—Winnetka; capital, $35,000; president, W. K. Mayer; cashier, Alfred D. Herrmann.
Woodlawn Trust and Savings—1204 East 63d, capital, $400,000; president, Charles M. Poague; cashier, John W. Watson.
*Consolidated with the Continental and Commercial Savings bank Oct. 31, 1918.

CHICAGO CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Northern Trust building.

President—Walter S. Brewster.
Vice-president—W. A. Tilden.
Treasurer—Solomon A. Smith.
Manager—Thomas C. Stibbs.
Assistant Manager—T. T. Thedick.
Examiner—Charles H. Meyer.
Clearing House Committee—James B. Forgan, John A. Lynch, Charles G. Dawes, George M. Reynolds, Edmund D. Hulbert, Walter S. Brewster (ex-officio).

Chicago Bank Clearings.

Year.	Clearings.	Year.	Clearings.
1905	$10,191,765,732	1913.	$16,073,130,524
1906	11,047,311,894	1914..	15,692,828,996
1907	12,087,647,870	1915..	16,198,985,174
1908	11,853,814,943	1916..	20,541,943,195
1909	13,781,843,612	1917..	24,974,974,478
1910	13,939,689,984	1918..	25,930,200,367
1911	13,925,709,802	1919..	29,685,973,091
1912..	15,380,795,541	1920..	32,669,233,535

Clearings of 1920 and 1921 by Months.

	1920.	1921.
January	$2,856,731,829	$2,413,821,712
February	2,416,541,858	1,958,471,662
March	3,175,902,777	2,303,556,256
April	2,699,613,252	2,174,144,243
May	2,619,299,784	2,130,072,340
June	2,734,338,077	2,105,603,263
July	2,853,489,463	2,139,434,791
August	2,547,450,036	2,149,165,884
September	2,722,838,437	.....
October	2,871,193,422	.....
November	2,570,352,962	.....
December	2,601,481,632	.....
Totals	32,669,233,535	.....

CHICAGO BANK LOANS AND DEPOSITS.

National Banks (Sept. 6, 1921).

Bank.	Loans.	Deposits.
Atlas Exchange	$1,088,279	$1,454,969
Albany Park	645,210	818,588
Austin	1,065,310	1,823,833
Bowmanville	874,961	1,803,444
Calumet	3,518,633	5,340,845
Con. & Commercial	239,804,415	292,386,809
Corn Exchange	76,773,487	88,413,475
Drovers	10,819,554	12,733,727
First	138,984,562	165,559,672
First of Englewood	4,391,081	6,159,275
First of Oak Park	395,068	671,790
Fort Dearborn	51,324,138	51,124,749
Interstate	236,458	722,348
Irving Park	1,573,857	3,139,043

Bank.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jefferson Park.....	$825,101	$1,713,264
Lawndale	4,851,446	5,113,945
Livestock Exchange	11,902,144	12,929,141
Mutual	1,236,762	1,888,480
Natl. Bank of Rep..	24,575,502	23,522,394
Natl. City of Chi...	27,463,081	28,843,570
National Produce...	4,239,648	5,417,789
Ravenswood	340,897	1,166,839
Rogers Park.....	283,280	1,414,751
Washington Park...	3,201,917	7,419,884
West Side.....	1,121,891	1,571,559
Total	611,536,682	722,137,920
State Banks (Sept. 6, 1921).		
Adams State.....	$505,469	$1,085,387
Ætna State.....	1,053,819	2,396,820
American State.....	5,190,063	4,805,332
Austin State.....	4,105,493	4,626,949
Calumet Tr. & Sav.	561,522	868,198
Capital State Sav...	1,601,674	2,417,719
Central Manufact'g.	5,140,339	5,154,996
Central Trust.....	59,038,412	64,297,967
Century Trust & Sav.	2,625,852	2,602,151
Chicago City B. & T.	5,287,841	6,005,940
Chicago Morris Plan	2,322,211	1,072,826
Chicago Trust.....	8,649,525	11,604,163
Citizens' State of C.	3,660,799	4,203,798
Citizens' Trust.....	1,152,312	2,331,252
City State	267,485	271,552
Columbia State.....	776,044	1,055,009
Con. & Com. T. & S.	44,362,234	60,800,504
Cook County State.	438,021	578,719
Cosmopolitan State.	4,376,088	5,811,544
Crawford State.....	1,156,187	1,359,961
Depositors' S. & Sav.	4,244,757	4,406,615
Division State.....	256,504	470,681
Douglas Park State	654,354	691,083
Drexel State.....	5,083,227	7,121,621
Drovers' Trust.....	5,941,076	6,836,612
East Side Tr. & Sav.	435,220	674,707
Englewood State....	3,268,428	4,173,297
Equitable Tr. of Chi.	107,755	145,009
Fidelity Trust & Sav.	2,168,131	2,573,512
First Trust & Sav..	69,423,583	81,780,316
Foreman Brothers..	28,744,494	32,711,335
Ft. Dearborn T. & S.	5,972,429	9,001,096
Franklin Tr. & Sav.	2,588,093	3,589,950
Fullerton State.....	965,370	1,741,254
Garfield Pk. St. Sav.	2,797,614	4,167,016
Greenebaum Sons...	14,139,175	13,582,063
Guarantee T. & Sav.	1,539,172	1,794,615
Halsted State.....	1,821,679	1,926,952
Hamilton State.....	515,943	422,476
Harris Tr. & Sav..	23,948,711	32,179,769
Hegewisch State....	368,912	360,252
Hill State.....	1,405,008	1,839,580
Home Bank & T. Co.	429,005	5,609,956
Hyde Park State....	2,144,021	3,699,870
Illinois Tr. & Sav..	103,504,470	121,968,029
Immel State.....	455,724	932,074
Independence State.	2,940,419	3,600,507
Jeffries State.....	558,302	557,861
Kaspar State.....	3,532,567	11,890,472
Kenwood Tr. & Sav.	2,328,966	4,502,937
Kimbell Tr. & Sav..	1,047,734	2,066,234
Krause State Sav..	1,064,389	2,897,209
Lake Shore Tr. & S.	1,639,609	1,916,898
Lake State.....	1,870,359	1,965,214
Lake View State...	3,067,921	4,062,789
Lake View Tr.&Sav.	5,594,800	8,782,844
Lawndale State.....	3,186,442	3,526,954

Bank.	Loans	Deposits.
Liberty Trust & Sav.	$4,790,973	$6,575,484
Lincoln Tr. & Sav..	1,797,617	2,320,862
Logan Sq.Tr. & Sav.	1,540,320	2,466,137
Mad. & Ked. State.	4,502,652	5,556,259
Market Tr. & Sav..	1,422,750	1,405,130
Marquette Pk. State	436,199	625,522
Marshall Sq. State.	436,061	922,272
Mechanics & Traders	1,215,183	1,625,538
Merc'tile Tr. & Sav.	4,370,009	5,706,032
Merch'ts' Loan & Tr.	71,427,194	93,701,939
Metropolitan State..	1,368,825	1,808,299
Mid-City Trust.....	7,372,769	9,878,534
Milwau. & Irv. Tr..	705,266	692,377
Noel State.....	4,698,643	5,597,626
North Avenue State	2,733,704	7,032,923
Northern Trust.....	36,427,971	39,304,227
Northw'n Tr. & Sav.	6,988,246	17,201,153
Ogden Avenue State	599,107	1,296,443
Peoples Stock Yards.	11,380,348	13,641,845
Peoples Trust.....	9,705,072	12,522,587
Philip State.....	888,513	2,071,449
Pioneer State.....	1,138,660	2,754,123
Prudential St. Sav...	635,254	1,748,438
Pullman Tr. & Sav..	3,217,830	5,571,125
Reliance State.....	3,569,631	5,189,201
Robey State.....	161,546	208,378
Roosevelt State.....	322,778	305,595
Roseland State.....	1,776,073	3,202,933
Scheub't & Amb'gSt.	620,246	923,083
Schiff & Co. State...	1,423,960	4,307,975
2d Citizens' State..	797,196	879,331
2d Northwestern St.	684,259	1,039,009
2d Sec. Bank of Chi.	2,029,276	4,031,466
Security Bk. of Chi.	3,917,637	6,403,367
Sheridan Trust.....	5,243,316	7,011,410
Sixteenth St. State.	592,828	632,348
63d & Halsted Sav.	1,052,407	1,290,910
Skala State.....	14,630	392,759
South Chicago Sav..	6,514,202	6,451,471
South Shore.....	529,333	562,585
So. Side Tr. & Sav..	4,549,294	6,118,946
Southwest State.....	2,985,861	3,300,204
Southw't Tr. & Sav.	1,984,714	3,106,949
Standard Tr. & Sav.	7,090,289	8,897,023
State Bank of Chi..	37,081,260	40,080,282
State Bk. of Clearing	338,887	393,305
St. Bk. of W. Pull..	1,254,602	1,207,285
State Com'l & Sav..	706,881	817,475
Stockmen's Tr. & Sav.	1,333,478	1,715,742
Stock Yards Savings.	5,696,342	6,393,300
Stony Isl. Tr. & Sav.	1,405,312	1,873,613
Trans'tion Bk. Chi..	854,422	864,965
26th Street State...	1,017,075	1,193,314
Union Bank of Chi..	3,646,743	4,341,119
Un. St. Bk. of So. Chi.	1,178,934	1,992,347
Union Trust Co.....	29,558,279	40,241,792
United State.....	1,084,302	1,489,341
Universal State.....	1,615,874	2,232,441
Western State.....	2,153,703	2,243,078
W. Englew'd Tr. & S.	2,567,854	3,498,388
West Side Tr. & Sav.	8,688,375	10,398,501
West Town State...	1,894,568	3,440,080
Wiersema State.....	1,854,632	3,156,792
Woodlawn Tr. & S..	4,365,055	5,934,660
Total	768,198,176	1,010,309,475

The savings deposits on Sept. 6, 1921, in the national banks of Chicago aggregated $39,342,244 and those in the state savings banks on the same date were $469,744,724.

BEEF AND PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.

Years ended March 1.

Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.
1905-6	1,988,955	6,138,063	1910-11	1,735,189	4,820,899	1915-16	1,962,048	7,256,936
1906-7	1,988,504	6,027,432	1911-12	1,733,188	6,294,251	1916-17	2,073,553	7,757,726
1907-8	1,817,737	6,205,410	1912-13	1,639,364	7,816,625	1917-18	2,411,750	6,284,586
1908-9	1,637,295	6,263,606	1913-14	1,520,440	6,154,932	1918-19	2,823,463	8,359,949
1909-10	1,698,921	5,133,578	1914-15	1,442,870	6,079,473	1919-20	2,252,291	7,374,269

SUBURBS OF CHICAGO.

Including also towns and villages now within the city limits.

The letters "N," "SW." etc., indicate the general direction from the city hall. The figures show the distance in miles from the Chicago downtown railway terminals which are indicated in figures in parentheses: (1) Illinois Central, (2) Dearborn, (3) Grand Central, (4) LaSalle, (5) Union, (6) Northwestern, (7) Aurora, Elgin & Chicago interurban, (8) North Shore interurban, (9) Chicago-Joliet interurban, (10) Chicago-Kankakee interurban, (11) South Shore interurban.

Adams—SE., 43.3 (2).
Aetna—SE., 34 (11).
Ainsworth—SE., 45.2 (2).
Almona—N., 40.4 (5).
Alpine—S., 26.8 (2).
Altenheim—W., 11.9 (2)
Antioch—NW., 56 (3).
Aptakisic—NW., 35.9 (3).
Area—NW., 40 (3).
Argyle Park—N., 6.9 (5).
Argo—SW., 13 (5, 9).
Arl'gton Hgts.—NW., 22.4 (6).
Ashburn—S., 12.2 (2).
Atkins—SE., 42 (2).
Auburn Park—S., 8.6 (2, 4).
Aurora—SW., 37 (5, 6, 7).
Austin—W., 6.7 (6).
Austin-av—W., 7.2 (6).
Avenue—W., 8.2 (6).
Avondale—NW., 5.1 (6).

Barrington—NW., 31.6 (6).
Bartlett—NW. 30.2 (5).
Batavia—W., 38.2 (6, 7).
Batavia Junction—W., 34.2(7)
Beach—N., 40 (6).
Beatrice—SE., 43 (2).
Beecher—S., 37.6 (2).
Bellewood—W., 13.7 (7).
Belmont—SW., 13.3 (4).
Bensenville—NW., 17.3 (5).
Berger—S., 22.7 (5).
Berkeley—W., 15 (7).
Bernice—S., 26 (5).
Berry Lake—SE., 17.9 (5).
Berwyn—SW., 9.6 (5).
Beverly Hills—SW., 11.3(4, 5).
Birchwood—N., 10 (5).
Bl. Isl.—SW., 16.4(1,2,4,5,10).
Bowes—W., 42.9 (1).
Bowmanville—N., 8 (*).
Bradley—S., 52.8 (1,10).
Braeside—N., 20.7 (6,8).
Brainerd—SW., 10.7 (4).
Bremen—SW., 23.5 (4).
Brick Yard—S., 17.74 (2).
Brighton Park—SW., 5 (5).
Bristol—N., 63.7 (6).
Broadview—W., 13 (1).
Brookdale—S., 8.6 (1).
Brookfield—SW., 12.3 (5).
Brookline—S., 9.1 (4,5).
Bryn Mawr—S., 9.4 (1).
Buena Park—N., 5.8 (5).
Buffington—SE., 21.5 (5).
Burnham—S., 18.5 (2,11).
Burnside—S., 11.9 (2,1).
Burr Oak—SW., 15.8 (1, 4).
Byrneville—SW., 24.5 (2).

Calumet—SE., 24.2 (2, 11).
Calvary—N., 10.4 (5, 6).
Cary—NW., 38.3 (6).
Cedar Lake—S., 40.5 (2).
Chandler—S., 9 (2).
Chappell—SW., 12.9 (5).
Charter Grove—W., 56.2 (1).
Cheltenham—SE., 11.2 (1).
Cherry Hills—SW., 37 (4).
Chesterton—SE., 41 (4).
Chicago Golf—W., 26.6 (7).
Chi'go Hgts.—S., 26.7 (2,5,10).
Chicago Hghts.—NW., 33 (6).
Chicago Lawn—SW., 10 (2).
Chicago Ridge—SW., 16.4 (2).
Clare—W., 64 (3).
Clarendon Hills—SW., 18.3 (5).
Clarkdale—SW., 12.5 (2).
Clarke Junction—SE., 22.9(5).
Clifton—SW., 17.2 (2).
Clintonville—NW., 40 (6).
Cloverdale—NW., 29.6 (1).
Clybourn—N., 2.9 (6).
Clyde—SW., 8.5 (5).
Colehour—SE., 12.2 (5).
Coleman—W., 37.6 (1).
College Avenue—W., 24 (6).
Columbia Heights—S., 27 (2).
Converse Park—SW., 13.1 (5).
Constance—S., 10.8 (5).
Corwith—SW., 6 (2).
Cragin—NW., 7 (5).
Crawford—SW., 6.2 (5).
Crawford Ave.—NW., 10.3 (6).
Creston—S., 41.5 (2).
Crete—S., 30.4 (2, 10).
Cresman—SE., 38.8 (1).
Crown Point—SE., 40.6 (5).
Crystal Lake—NW., 42.9 (6).
Cudahy—SE., 26 (11).
Cummings—S., 14.6 (2).
Cuyler—N., 5.4 (6).

Dauphin Park—S., 10.7 (1).
Deerfield—NW. 23.8 (5).
Deering—N., 3.4 (6).
Des Plaines—NW., 16.6 (3, 6).
Dewey—S., 9.6 (2).
Diamond Lake—NW., 38.6 (1).
Dolton—S., 21 (2, 5).
Downers Grove—SW., 21 (5).
Drexel—S., 10 (1).
Dundee—W., 47.6 (6).
Dunn Park—SE., 41 (4, 11).
DuPage—SW., 30.2 (5).
Dunning—NW., 11.5 (5).
Dupont—SW., 19.6 (4).
Dyer—S., 29.3 (2).

E. Chicago—SE., 23.2(2,5,11).
East Gary—SE., 35 (1).
East Grove—SW., 20.4 (5).
East Side—SE., 13.6 (4, 5).
Edgebrook—NW., 11.2 (5).
Edgewater—N., 7.6 (5)
Edison Park—NW., 12.3 (6).
Eggers—S., 16 (5).
Elgin—NW., 36.7 (5, 6, 7).
Elliott's Park—S., 25 (1).
Elmhurst—W., 15.8 (3, 6, 7).
Elmwood Park—NW., 10.4(5).
Elsdon—SW., 8.5 (2).
Elsmere—NW. 4 (5).
Emerson Street—NW., 14.4(6).
Englewood—S., 6.6 (2, 4, 5).
English Lake—SE., 73.3 (5).
Eola—SW., 33.5 (5).
Essex—S., 9 (1).
Euclid Park—S., 11 (2).
Evanston—N., 12 (5, 6, 8).
Everett—NW., 28 (5).
Evergreen Park—SW., 14 (2).
Fair Oaks—S., 62.2 (2).
Fairview—NW., 18 (3).
Fairview Park—SW., 11 (5).
Feehanville—NW., 25 (3).
Fernwood—S., 11.7 (2).
Fields—SE., 17.8 (5).
Flossmoor—S., 23.5 (1).
Fordham—S., 10.1 (1).
Forest Glen—NW., 10.2 (5).
Forest Hill—S., 10 (2, 5).
Forest Home—W., 10.5 (5).
Forest Park—W., 11 (3, 7).
Fort Sheridan—N., 25.7 (6, 8).
Fox Lake—NW., 49.6 (5).
Franklin—S., 22 (10).
Franklin Pk.—NW., 13.2 (3,5).
Furnessville—SE., 48.2 (1).

Galewood—NW. 8.7 (5).
Gano—S., 13 (1, 2).
Gardner's Park—S., 15 (1).
Gary—SW., 18.8 (1,2,3,5,11).
Gaugers—SW., 36 (4).
Geneva—W., 35.5 (6, 7).
Genoa—W., 60 (1).
Gibson—SE., 23.25 (1, 4).
Gilletts—SW., 32.7 (4).
Givins—S., 12.8 (4).
Glaw—W., 54.7 (1).
Glencoe—N., 19.2 (6,8).
Glendon Park—NW., 11.5 (5).
Glendale—SW., 8.9 (2).
Glen Ellyn—W., 22.5 (3,6,7).
Glen Oak—W., 21.4 (6).
Glen View—NW., 17.4 (5).
Glenwood—S., 23.5 (2, 10).
Glenwood Park—W., 39.1 (7).
Globe—S., 24.4 (5).
Golf—NW., 15.3 (5).
Goodenow—S., 34.2 (2).
Grand Beach—SE., 62.8 (1).
Grand Crossing—S., 9.3(1,4,5).
Granger—W., 31.8 (1).
Grant Park—S. 44.7 (2).
Grayland—NW., 8.2 (5).
Grayslake—NW., 46 (3, 5).
Great Lakes—N., 32.5 (6).
Greenwood Bd.—NW., 13.7(6).
Greggs—SW., 19.4 (5).
Gresham Park—S., 9.8 (4).
Gretna—W., 21 (3).
Griffith—SE., 35.7 (2).
Grossdale—SW., 12.3 (5).
Gross Park—N., 4.5 (6).
Grosse Point—NW., 14 (*).
Groveton—SE., 73.5 (5).
Gurnee—NW., 38.6 (5).

Hainesville—NW., 42.9 (5).
Hamilton Park—S., 7.8 (4).
Hamlet—SE., 69.5 (5).
Hammond—SE., 21 (2,4,5,11).
Haney—SE., 18.7 (2).
Hanna—SE., 59.1 (5).
Hanson Park—NW., 7.8 (5).
Harlem—SW., 10 (5).
Hartsdale—S., 35 (5).
Harvard—NW., 62.7 (6).
Harvey—S., 20 (1, 2, 10).
Hawthorne—SW., 6.9 (5).
Hayford—SW., 11.5 (2).
Hazel Crest—S., 21 (1).
Hebron—SE., 52.1 (5).
Hegewisch—SE.,18.3(2,4,5,11).
Helms—NW., 25.8 (3).
Hermosa—NW., 5.9 (5).
Highland Park—N., 23.2 (6).
Highlands—SW., 16.4 (2).
High Ridge—N., 8.4 (6).
Highwood—N., 24.5 (6,8).
Hillside—NW., 18 (1).
Hinsdale—SW., 17 (5).
Hobart—SE., 33.1 (5).
Hollywood—SW., 11.8 (5).
Homewood—S., 23 (1).
Hubbard Woods—N., 17.8(6,8).
Hunting Avenue—NW., 7.1 (6)
Hutchinson—S., 16.1 (5).
Hyde Park—SE., 6.4 (1).

Ind. Harbor—SE., 20 (3, 4, 5).
Indian Hill—N., 15.8 (6).
Ingalton—W., 30.8 (3).

Ingleside—NW., 47.9 (5).
Irene—W., 72.3 (1).
Irondale—SE., 13.3 (4).
Irving Park—NW., 6.7 (6).
Itasca—NW., 21.2 (5).
Jefferson Park—NW., 8.7 (6).
Johnstone—S., 16.4 (2).
Joliet—SW., 40.4 (2, 4, 5).
Justice—W., 14 (5, 9).

Kankakee—S., 54.4 (1, 10).
Kenilworth—N., 15.2 (6).
Kenmore—N., 8.4 (6).
Kenosha—N., 51.6 (6).
Kensington—S., 14.3 (1,2,11).
Kenwood—SE., 5.6 (1).
Kirwin—S., 9.4 (3).
Kolze—NW., 16.9 (3).
Koster—S., 55.5 (2).
Kouts—SE., 61.4 (5).

LaCrosse—SE., 68.3 (2, 5).
LaGrange—SW., 14 (5).
Lake Bluff—N., 30.2 (6).
Lake Forest—N., 28.3 (6).
Lake Geneva—NW., 70.4 (6).
Lakeside—N., 17.8 (6).
Lake Villa—NW., 51 (3)
Lambert—SW., 22 (5).
Landers—S., 10.9 (2).
Lansing—S., 27.4 (5).
Laporte—SE., 59 (4).
LaVergne—SW., 9.1 (5).
Leithon—NW., 38 (3).
Lemont—SW., 25.3 (2, 5, 9).
LeMoyne—SW., 11.5 (2).
LeRoy—SE., 47.5 (5).
Liberty View—SE., 56 (2).
Libertyville—NW., 35.5 (5).
Lily Lake—W., 45.4 (3).
Linden Park—W., 6.2 (3, 6).
Lisle—SW., 25 (5).
Liverpool—SE., 30.2 (5).
Llewellyn Park—N., 14 (5).
Lockport—SW., 32.9 (2.5,9).
Lockwood—S., 18.8 (4).
Lombard—W., 20 (3, 6, 7).
Long Lake—SW., 46.1 (5).
Longwood—SW., 11.8 (4).
Loon Lake—NW., 54 (3).
Lottaville—S., 39.31 (2).
Lowell—S., 44.8 (2).
Laucks Crossing—SE., 40.2(5).
Madison Park—SE., 6 (1).
Malden—SE., 52 (2).
Manhattan—SW., 40 (2).
Mannheim—NW., 14.1 (5).
Manteno—S., 45.3 (1, 10).
Maplewood—NW., 4 (6).
Mark—SE., 18.9 (5).
Marlboro—S., 11.6 (5).
Marley—SW., 30 (2).
Marquette Park—SE., 11.3(2).
Matteson—S., 25 (1).
Mayfair—NW., 7.6 (5, 6).
Maynard—S., 25.6 (2, 5).
Maywood—W., 10.4 (3,6,7).
McCaffrey—SW., 10.9 (2).
McCook—SW., 16.8 (2).
McReynolds—S., 14.6 (5).
Meacham—NW., 22.2 (5).
Mellody—N., 29.7 (5).
Melrose Park—W., 11.3 (6).
Merrillville—SE., 34 (2).
Michigan City—SE., 56(13,11).
Midlothian—SW., 18.3 (4).
Miller—SE., 38 (3, 11).
Mineral Springs—SE., 45(11).
Mokena—SW., 29.6 (4).
Momence—S., 49.9 (2).
Monee—S., 32.7 (1, 10).
Mont Clare—NW., 9.6 (5).
Montdale—SE., 47.3 (5).
Mooseheart—W., 40.6 (6).
Morgau Park—SW., 13.8 (4).
Morrell Park—SW., 7.8 (2)
Morton Grove—NW., 14.3 (5).
Morton Park—SW., 7.5 (5).
Mount Forest—SW., 16.8(5,9).
Mount Olivet—SW., 16.2 (2).
Mount Prospect—NW., 19.7(6).
Munger—W., 33.7 (1).
Naperville—SW., 29 (5).
New Buffalo—SE., 65.9 (1, 3).
New Chicago—SE., 31 (5).
New Lenox—SW., 34.1 (2, 4).
Niles Center—NW., 11.5 (*).
Normal Park—S., 7.2 (2).
North Aurora—W., 41.5 (6).
North Chicago—N., 32.9 (6,8).
North Roseland—S., 12.2 (2).
Norwood Park—NW., 11 (6).
Novak—SW., 15 (2).
Oakdale—S., 10.1 (2).
Oak Forest—SW., 21.7 (4).
Oak Glen—S., 28.3 (2).
Oakland—SE., 4.4 (1).
Oak Lawn—SW., 14.8 (2).
Oak Park—W., 8.6 (6).
Ontarioville—NW., 28.5 (5).
Orchard Place—NW., 22.9 (3).
Orland—S., 23.5 (2).
Osborne—SE., 22.66 (4).
Otis—SE., 49 (4).
Palatine—NW., 26 (6).
Palos Park—S., 20.4 (2).
Palos Springs—S., 19.7 (2).
Park Manor—S., 8.3 (4, 5).
Park Ridge—NW., 13 (6).
Parkside—SE., 8.9 (1).
Parkview—NW., 6 (6).
Parr—S., 65.8 (2).
Pennock—NW., 6.4 (5).
Peotone—S., 39 (1, 10).
Peterson Avenue—NW., 9.6(6).
Pierces—SE., 44.3 (2).
Plano—S., 16.9 (1).
Plate Center—W. 45.4 (1).
Pleasant Hill—S., 13.7 (2).
Pleasant Prairie—N., 57.7(6).
Porter—SE., 44.2 (1, 3).
Posen—S., 18 (10).
Prairie View—NW., 37.1 (3).
Prince Crossing—W., 30.4 (7).
Pullman—S., 14 (1).
Purington—SW., 14.8 (4).

Ravenswood—N., 6.2 (6).
Ravinia—N., 21.6 (6, 8).
Ravinia Park—N., 21.6 (6,8).
Rensselaer—S., 72.8 (2).
Rexford—SW., 18.8 (4).
Rhodes—NW., 16.8 (1).
Richardson—W., 51 (3).
Richton—S., 28 (1).
Ridgeland—W., 7.7 (6).
Riverdale—S., 16 (1, 5).
River Forest—W., 9.8 (3, 6).
River Grove—NW., 11.7 (5).
Riverside—SW., 11.1 (5).
River View—NW., 22 (3).
Robertsdale—SE., 16.3 (5).
Roby—SE., 15.5 (4, 5).
Rogers Park—N., 9.4 (5, 6).
Rollins—NW., 49 (3).
Romeo—SW., 33.4 (2, 9).
Rondout—N., 32.3 (5).
Rosehill—N., 7.8 (6).
Roseland—S., 12.7 (2).
Rose Lawn—S., 56.5 (2).
Roselle—NW., 24.5 (5).
Round Lake—NW. 44 (5).
Rush—SE., 38.1 (5).
Russell—N., 47 (5).
Sacred Heart—N., 28.8 (8).
Sag Bridge—SW., 21.7 (5).
St. Anne—S., 60.1 (2).
St. Charles—W., 38 (3, 6, 7).
St. John—S., 33.7 (2).
St. Marie—S., 13.1 (2).
Salem—N., 66.7 (6).
Santa Fe Park—SW., 19 (2).
Schaumberg—NW., 27.5 (*).
Schererville—SE., 34 (5).
Schicks—W., 30.8 (1).
Schiller Park—NW., 16.9 (5)
Sedley—SE., 50.3 (2).
Sheffield—SE., 16.1 (5).
Shelby—S., 52.6 (2).
Sheldon Park—S., 13.2 (2).
Sheridan Park—N., 6.4 (5).
Shermerville—NW., 20.9 (5).
Shipyard—S., 13.9 (5).
Smalls—SE., 48.3 (2).
Sommers—SE., 52.2 (2).
South Addison—W., 20.8 (1)
S. Chicago—SE., 12.7(1,3,4,5).
South Elmhurst—W., 12 (3).
South Englewood—S., 9.8 (4).
South Evanston—N., 11 (6).
South Hammond—SE., 23.2(2).
South Holland—S., 19.5 (2).
South Lynne—SW., 11 (2).
Spaulding—NW., 23 (5).
Springman's Crossing—SE., 48.9 (2).
Steger—S., 28.8 (2, 10).
Stony Island—S., 11.2 (4).
Strathmore—S., 24.8 (2).
Summerdale—N., 7 (6).
Summit—SW., 11.9 .(4, 5, 9).
Surrey—S., 68.1 (2).
Swift—W., 23.8 (1).
Sycamore—W., 57 (3).

Techny—NW., 19.9 (5).
Terra Cotta—NW., 45.7 (6).
Thatcher's Pk.—NW., 15.1(1).
Thayer—S., 54.1 (2).
Thornton—S., 21.8 (2).
Three Oaks—SE., 73.1 (1)
Tiedtville—SW., 23 (2).
Tinley Park—SW. 23.5 (4).
Tolleston—SE., 26.2 (1, 5).
Tracy—SW., 15 (2, 4).
Tremont—SE., 47 (11).
Tucker—S., 49.4 (1, 10).
Turkey Creek—SE., 41.2 (2).

Valparaiso—SE., 43.6 (2,5).
Verona—N., 5.4 (5).
Villa Park—W., 18 (7).
Virgil—W., 48.7 (3).
Wadsworth—N., 42.9 (5).
Walden—SW., 12.3 (4).
Wanatah—SE., 52.8 (5).
Warrenton—NW., 36.8 (5).
Warrenville—W. 30.4 (7).
Wasco—W., 41.4 (3).
Wash'gton Hgts.—SW., 12(5,4).
Waukegan—N., 36 (6, 8).
Wayne—NW., 35.3 (6, 7).
Weber—NW., 12.7 (6).
West Chicago—W., 30 (6, 7).
Western Springs—SW., 15.4(5).
West Harvey—S., 21.8 (2,10).
West Hinsdale—SW., 17.8 (5).
West Pullman—S., 16.4 (1,5).
West Ridge—N., 9 (6).
Wheaton—W., 24.9 (6,7).
Wheeler—SE., 37 (5).
Wheeling—NW., 29.9 (3).
Whiting—SE., 17 (3, 4, 5).
Wichert—S., 57.9 (2).
Wildwood—S., 16 (1).
Wilkinson—W., 62 (3).
Willow Spr'gs.—SW., 17.5(5,2).
Wilmette—N., 14.3 (6, 8).
Wilson—N., 36.8 (5).
Windsor Park—S., 10.5 (1).
Winfield—W., 27.5 (6).

Winnetka—N., 16.8 (6, 8).
Winthrop Harbor—N., 44.4 (6).
Wireton—S., 18.2 (2).
Wolf Lake—SE., 20.1 (5).
Woodale—NW., 19.2 (5).
Woodlawn Park—SE., 7.7 (1).
Woodstock—NW., 51.3 (6).
Woodworth—N., 61.2 (6).
Worth—SW., 17.8 (2).
Youngsdale—W., 40.2 (1).
Zarnts—W., 25.9 (1).
Zion City—N., 42.1 (6, 8).

*Not on a railroad.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO.

North Side.

Academy of Sciences museum in Lincoln park.
Cemeteries—Graceland, Rosehill, Calvary.
Daily News Sanitarium, Lincoln park.
Fort Sheridan, near Highwood.
Grant, Lincoln, Schiller, Goethe and other monuments in Lincoln park.
Historical society library and collection, Dearborn avenue and Ontario street.
Indian trail tree, near Glencoe.
Kinzie home tablet, Pine and Kinzie streets.
Lake Shore drive.
Lincoln park conservatories and zoo.
Municipal pier, foot of Grand avenue.
Newberry library, Clark street and Walton place.
Northwestern university in Evanston.
Waterworks, Chicago avenue, near lake.

South Side.

Armour Institute of Technology, 3300 Federal street.
Art institute galleries of paintings, sculptures and art collections; on the lake front, foot of Adams street.
Auditorium tower, Wabash avenue and Congress street; view of city.
Board of trade, LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; admission to gallery.
Boulevard link, Michigan avenue and river.
Cahokia courthouse on Wooded island in Jackson park.
Central Trust Company building, interior mural decorations, 125 West Monroe street.
Chamber of Commerce building (interior), LaSalle and Washington streets.
Chicago Normal school, 68th street and Stewart avenue.
City hall, Washington, LaSalle and Randolph streets.
Confederate monument in Oakwoods cemetery.
County building, Clark, Randolph and Washington streets.
Crerar library, Michigan avenue and Randolph street.
Douglas monument, 35th street and Ellis avenue.
Drexel, Grand and 55th Street boulevards.
Field museum in Grant park.
Grand Army hall in public library building, Randolph street and Michigan avenue.
Great Lakes fountain, south end Art institute.
Iroquois theater fire, scene of, 28-30 West Randolph street; memorial tablet by Lorado Taft in Iroquois Memorial hospital, 28 North Market street.
Jackson park, site of World's Fair in 1893.
Life saving station at mouth of Chicago river.
Lincoln wigwam tablet, Market and Lake-sts.
Logan statue in Grant park (lake front).
Marquette building sculpture panels, Dearborn and Adams streets.
Marquette-Joliet cross, Robey street and drainage canal.
Masonic Temple; view of city from roof.
Massacre monument in 18th street near the lake.
Midway plaisance with Taft statuary.
McKinley statue in McKinley park.
Orchestra hall, 216-220 South Michigan avenue.
Postoffice, on square bounded by Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard.
Public library, Michigan avenue and Washington street.
Pullman suburb.
Republic statue—Jackson park.
South Water street; commission house district.
State street department stores; shopping district.
Stockyards, Halsted and Root streets.
Tower building, Michigan avenue and Madison street.
University of Chicago quadrangles, Ellis avenue and 58th street.
Washington statue, Grand boulevard and 51st street.
Wooded island in Jackson park.
Wrigley building, Rush and Water streets.

West Side.

Ashland, Humboldt, Washington and Garfield boulevards.
Northwestern railway passenger station, Canal and West Madison streets.
Douglas park.
Drainage canal.
Fire tablet (1871), 137 DeKoven street.
Garfield park.
Ghetto district on South Canal, Jefferson and Maxwell streets; fish market on Jefferson street from 12th to Maxwell.
Haymarket square, Randolph and Desplaines streets; scene of anarchist riot.
Hull House, 800 South Halsted street.
Humboldt park.
Humboldt, Leif Ericson, Reuter and Kosciuszko monuments in Humboldt park.
Illinois Centennial monument—Logan square.
Parental school, St. Louis and Berwyn avenues.
Police monument (Haymarket), in Union park.

DISTANCES IN CHICAGO.

FROM MADISON STREET SOUTH.

Twelth street, 1 mile.
Twenty-Second street, 2 miles.
Thirty-First street, 3 miles.
Thirty-Ninth street, 4 miles.
Forty-Seventh street, 5 miles.
Fifty-Fifth street, 6 miles.
Sixty-Third street, 7 miles.
Seventy-First street, 8 miles.
Seventy-Ninth street, 9 miles.
Eighty-Seventh street, 10 miles.
Ninety-Fifth street, 11 miles.
One Hundred and Third-st., 12 miles.
One Hundred and Eleventh-st., 13 miles.
One Hundred and Nineteenth-st., 14 miles.
One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh-st., 15 miles.
City limits, 16½ miles.

FROM MADISON STREET NORTH.

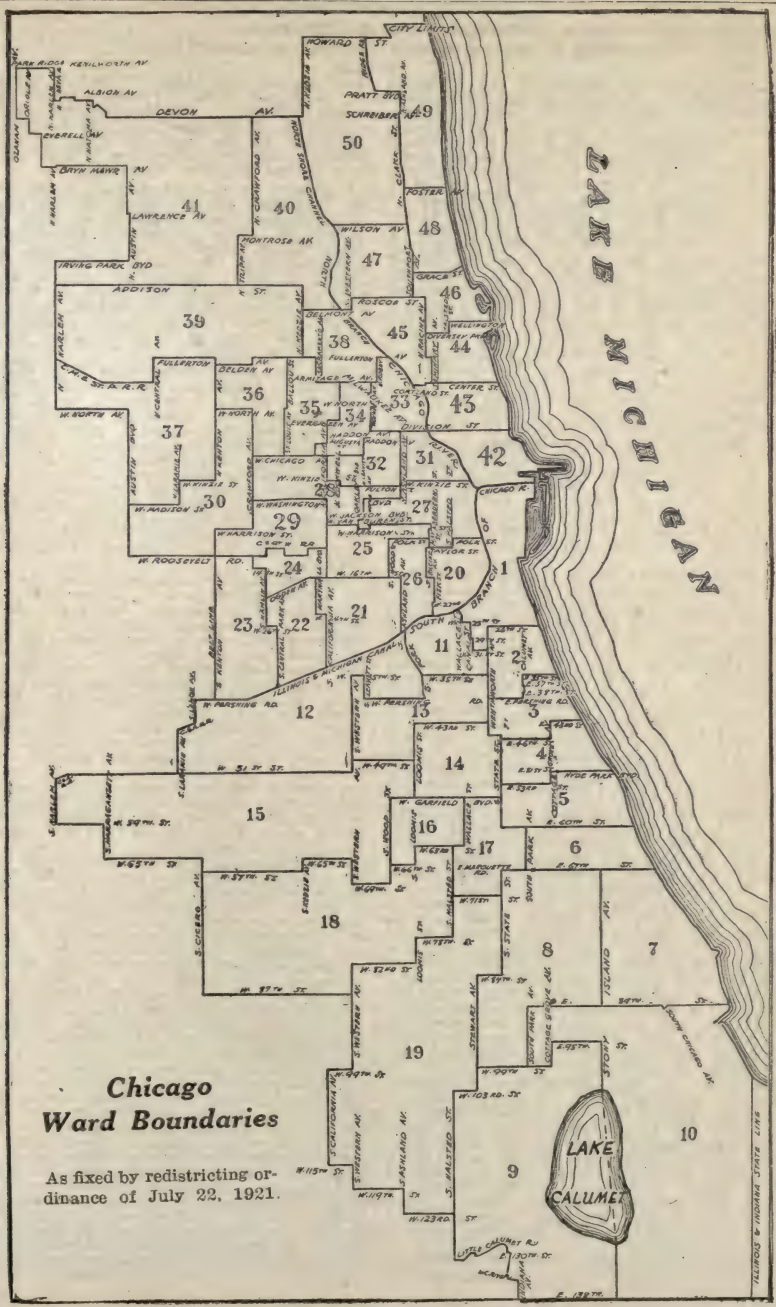
Chicago avenue, 1 mile.
North avenue, 2 miles.
Fullerton avenue, 3 miles.
Belmont avenue, 4 miles.
Irving Park boulevard, 5 miles.
Lawrence avenue, 6 miles.
Bryn Mawr avenue, 7 miles.
Devon avenue, 8 miles.
Touhy avenue, 9 miles.
City limits, 9½ miles.

FROM STATE STREET WEST.

Halsted street, 1 mile.
Ashland boulevard, 2 miles.
Western avenue, 3 miles.
Kedzie avenue, 4 miles.
Crawford avenue, 5 miles.
Cicero avenue, 6 miles.
Central avenue, 7 miles.
Ridgeland avenue, 8 miles.
City limits (west on North-av.), 9 miles.

FROM STATE STREET EAST.

To lake on 22d street, ⅔ mile.
To Cottage Grove avenue on 31st-st., ⅔ mile.
To Cottage Grove-av., south of 39th-st., 1 mile.
To Stony Island-av. on 55th, 2 miles.
To Yates-av., south of 71st-st., 3 miles.



Chicago Ward Boundaries

As fixed by redistricting ordinance of July 22, 1921.

CHICAGO WARD BOUNDARIES.

As fixed by the redistricting ordinance of July 22, 1921.

Ward.

1. Beginning at the mouth of the Chicago river; thence west and south along the Chicago river and the south branch of the Chicago river to Wallace-st., projected; thence southeasterly and south along Wallace-st., projected, to W. 25th-st.; thence east along W. 25th-st. to S. Canal-st.; thence south along S. Canal-st. to W. 29th-st.; thence east along W. 29th-st. to S. Canal-st.; thence south along S. Canal-st. to W. 31st-st.; thence east along W. 31st-st. to Wentworth-av.; thence north along Wentworth-av. to W. 26th-st.; thence east along W. 26th-st. and E. 26th-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
2. Beginning at the intersection of E. 26th-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along E. 26th-st., projected, and W. 26th-st. to Wentworth-av.; thence south along Wentworth-av. to W. Pershing-rd.; thence east along W. Pershing-rd. and E. Pershing-rd. to Calumet-av.; thence north along Calumet-av. to E. 38th-st.; thence east along E. 38th-st. to Calumet-av.; thence north along Calumet-av. to E. 37th-st.; thence west along E. 37th-st. to Calumet-av.; thence north along Calumet-av. to E. 35th-st.; thence east along E. 35th-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
3. Beginning at the intersection of E. 35th-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along E. 35th-st., projected, to Calumet-av.; thence south along Calumet-av. to E. 37th-st.; thence east along E. 37th-st. to Calumet-av.; thence south along Calumet-av. to E. 38th-st. to Calumet-av.; thence south along Calumet-av. to E. Pershing-rd.; thence west along E. Pershing-rd. and W. Pershing-rd. to Wentworth-av.; thence south along Wentworth-av. to W. 45th-st.; thence east along W. 45th-st. to S. State-st; thence south along S. State-st. to E. 46th-st.; thence east along E. 46th-st. to Cottage Grove-av.; thence north along Cottage Grove-av. to E. 43d-st; thence east along E. 43d.-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
4. Beginning at the intersection of E. 43d.-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along E. 43d-st., projected, to Cottage Grove-av.; thence south along Cottage Grove-av. to E. 46th-st.; thence west along E. 46th-st. to S. State-st.; thence south along S. State-st. to E. 53d-st.; thence east along E. 53d-st., projected, to Cottage Grove-av.; thence north along Cottage Grove-av. to E. 51st-st.; thence east along E. 51st-st. and Hyde Park-bd., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northerly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
5. Beginning at the intersection of Hyde Park-bd., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along Hyde Park-bd., projected, and E. 51st-st. to Cottage Grove-av.; thence south along Cottage Grove-av. to E. 53d-st., projected; thence west along E. 53d-st., projected, to S. State-st.; thence south along S. State-st. to E. 60th-st.; thence east along E. 60th.-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
6. Beginning at the intersection of E. 60th-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along E. 60th-st., projected, to South Park-av.; thence south along South Park-av. to E. Marquette-rd.; thence east along E. Marquette-rd. and E. 67th-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
7. Beginning at the intersection of E. 67th-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along E. 67th-st., projected, to Stony Island-av.; thence south along Stony Island-av. to E. 89th-st., projected; thence east along E. 89th-st., projected, to South Chicago-av.; thence southeasterly along South Chicago-av. to E. 89th-st.; thence east along E. 89th-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
8. Beginning at the intersection of E. 67th-st. and Stony Island-av.; thence west along E. 67th-st. and E. Marquette-rd. to S. State-st.; thence south along S. State-st. to W. 84th-st., projected, thence west along W. 84th-st., projected, to Stewart-av., projected; thence south along Stewart-av., projected, to W. 99th-st.; thence east along W. 99th-st. and E. 99th-st. to the center line of South Park-av.; thence north along South Park-av. to E. 89th-st.; thence east along E. 89th-st. to Stony Island-av.; thence north along Stony Island-av. to place of beginning.
9. Beginning at the intersection of E. 95th-st. and Stony Island-av.; thence west along E. 95th-st. to Cottage Grove-av.; thence south along Cottage Grove-av. to E. 99th-st., projected; thence west along E. 99th-st., projected, and W. 99th-st. to Stewart-av., projected; thence south along Stewart-av., projected, to W. 103d-st.; thence west along W. 103d-st. to S. Halsted-st.; thence south along S. Halsted-st. to the southern limit of the city of Chicago; thence east, south, and east along said southern limit to the east line of sections 35 and 26, township 37 north, range 14 east of the 3d principal meridian; thence north along said section line, projected, through Lake Calumet to Stony Island-av., projected; thence north along Stony Island-av., projected, to the place of beginning.
10. Beginning at the intersection of E. 89th-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along E. 89th-st., projected, to South Chicago-av.; thence northwesterly along South Chicago-av. to E. 89th-st., projected; thence west along E. 89th-st., projected, to South Park-av.; thence south along South Park-av. to E. 99th-st., projected; thence east along E. 99th-st., projected, to Cottage Grove-av.; thence north along Cottage Grove-av. to E. 95th-st.; thence east along E. 95th-st. to Stony Island-av.; thence south along Stony Island-av. and Stony Island-av., projected, through Lake Calumet to the east line of Sections 26 and 35, township 37 north, range 14 east of the 3d principal meridian; thence south along said section line to the southern city limit of the city of Chicago; thence east along said southern city limit to the Illinois and Indiana state line; thence north along the said state line to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northwesterly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.
11. Beginning at the intersection of the south branch of the Chicago river and Wallace-st., projected; thence west and south along the south branch of the Chicago river and the south fork of the south branch of the

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Chicago river to W. 35th-st.; thence east along W. 35th-st. to Wentworth-av.; thence north along Wentworth-av. to W. 31st-st.; thence west along W. 31st-st. to S. Canal-st.; thence north along S. Canal-st. to W. 29th-st.; thence west along W. 29th-st., to S. Canal-st.; thence north along S. Canal-st. to W. 25th-st.; thence west along W. 25th-st. to Wallace-st.; thence north and northwesterly along Wallace-st., projected, to the place of beginning.

12. Beginning at the intersection of the Illinois and Michigan canal and the south fork of the south branch of the Chicago river; thence southwesterly along the Illinois and Michigan canal to W. Pershing-rd., projected; thence west along W. Pershing-rd., projected, to S. Lamon-av., projected; thence south along S. Lamon-av., projected, to the southerly line of the right of way of the Chicago & Alton railroad; thence southwesterly along the southerly line of the right of way of the Chicago & Alton railroad to S. Laramie-av., projected, thence south along S. Laramie-av., projected, to W. 51st-st., projected; thence east along W. 51st-st., projected, to S. Western-av., thence north along S. Western-av. to W. 35th-st.; thence east along W. 35th-st. to S. Leavitt-st.; thence south along S. Leavitt-st., projected, to W. Pershing-rd.; thence east along W. Pershing-rd., projected, to the south fork of the south branch of the Chicago river; thence northerly along the south fork of the south branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning.

13. Beginning at the intersection of W. 35th-st. and Wentworth-av.; thence west along W. 35th-st. to the south fork of the south branch of the Chicago river; thence southerly along the south fork of the south branch of the Chicago river to W. Pershing-rd., projected; thence west along W. Pershing-rd., projected, to S. Leavitt-st., projected; thence north along S. Leavitt-st., projected, to W. 35th-st.; thence west along W. 35th-st. to S. Western-av.; thence south along S. Western-av. to W. 49th-st.; thence east along W. 49th-st. to Loomis-st., projected, thence north along Loomis-st., projected, to W. 43d-st., projected; thence east along W. 43d-st., projected, to Wentworth-av.; thence north along Wentworth-av. to the place of beginning.

14. Beginning at the intersection of W. 43d-st. and Wentworth-av.; thence west along W. 43d-st., projected, to Loomis-st., projected; thence south along Loomis-st., projected, to W. Garfield-bd., thence east on W. Garfield-bd. to S. State-st.; thence north along S. State-st. to W. 45th-st.; thence west along W. 45th-st. to Wentworth-av.; thence north along Wentworth-av. to the place of beginning.

15. Beginning at the intersection of W. 49th-st. and Loomis-st.; thence west along W. 49th-st. to S. Western-av.; thence south along S. Western-av. to W. 51st-st.; thence west along W. 51st-st., projected, to the south line of the right of way of the Chicago & Alton railroad; thence southwesterly along the south line of the right of way of the Chicago & Alton railroad to S. Harlem-av.; thence south along S. Harlem-av. to W. 59th-st.; thence east along W. 59th-st. to S. Narragansett-av., projected; thence south along S. Narragansett-av., projected, to W. 65th-st., projected; thence east along W. 65th-st., projected, to S. Cicero-av.; thence south along S. Cicero-av. to W. 67th-st.; thence east along W. 67th-st. to S. Kedzie-av.; thence north along S. Kedzie-av. to W. 65th-st.; thence east along W. 65th-st. to Ward.
S. Western-av.; thence south along S. Western-av. to W. 69th-st.; thence east along W. 69th-st. to S. Wood-st.; thence north along S. Wood-st. to W. Garfield-bd.; thence east along W. Garfield-bd. to Loomis-st.; thence north along Loomis-st. to the place of beginning.

16. Beginning at the intersection of W. Garfield-bd. and Wallace-st.; thence west along W. Garfield-bd. to S. Wood-st.; thence south along S. Wood-st. to W. 66th-st.; thence east along W. 66th-st. to Loomis-st.; thence north along Loomis-st. to W. 63d-st.; thence east along W. 63d-st. to Wallace-st.; thence north along Wallace-st. to the place of beginning.

17. Beginning at the intersection of W. Garfield-bd. and S. State-st.; thence west along W. Garfield-bd. to Wallace-st.; thence south along Wallace-st. to W. 63d-st.; thence west along W. 63d-st. to S. Halsted-st.; thence south along S. Halsted-st. to W. 71st-st.; thence east along W. 71st-st. to S. State-st.; thence north along S. State-st. to E. Marquette-rd.; thence east along E. Marquette-rd. to South Park-av.; thence north along South Park-av. to E. 60th-st.; thence west along E. 60th-st. to S. State-st.; thence north along S. State-st. to the place of beginning.

18. Beginning at the intersection of W. 63d-st. and S. Halsted-st.; thence west along W. 63d-st. to Loomis-st.; thence south along Loomis-st. to W. 66th-st.; thence west along W. 66th-st. to S. Wood-st.; thence south along S. Wood-st. to W. 69th-st.; thence west along W. 69th-st. to S. Western-av.; thence north along S. Western-av. to W. 65th-st.; thence west along W. 65th-st. to S. Kedzie-av.; thence south along S. Kedzie-av. to W. 67th-st.; thence west along W. 67th-st. to S. Cicero-av.; thence south along S. Cicero-av. to W. 87th-st., projected; thence east along W. 87th-st., projected, to S. Western-av.; thence north along S. Western-av. to W. 82d-st., projected; thence east along W. 82d-st., projected, to Loomis-st.; thence north along Loomis-st. to W. 78th-st.; thence east along W. 78th-st. to S. Halsted-st.; thence north along S. Halsted-st. to the place of beginning.

19. Beginning at the intersection of W. 71st-st. and S. State-st.; thence west along W. 71st-st. to S. Halsted-st.; thence south along S. Halsted-st. to W. 78th-st.; thence west along W. 78th-st. to Loomis-st.; thence south along Loomis-st. to W. 82d-st., projected; thence west along W. 82d-st., projected, to S. Western-av.; thence south along S. Western-av. to W. 99th-st., projected; thence west along W. 99th-st., projected, to S. California-av., projected; thence south along S. California-av., projected, to W. 115th-st.; thence east along W. 115th-st. to S. Western-av.; thence south along S. Western-av. to W. 119th-st.; thence east along W. 119th-st. to S. Ashland-av.; thence south along S. Ashland-av. to W. 123d-st.; thence east along W. 123d-st. to S. Halsted-st.; thence north along S. Halsted-st. to W. 103d-st.; thence east along W. 103d-st. to Stewart-av., projected; thence north along Stewart-av., projected, to W. 84th-st., projected; thence east along W. 84th-st., projected, to S. State-st.; thence north along S. State-st. to the place of beginning.

20. Beginning at the intersection of Polk-st. and the south branch of the Chicago river; thence west along Polk-st. to S. Halsted-st.; thence south along S. Halsted-st. to Taylor-st.; thence west along Taylor-st. to S. Racine-av.; thence south along S. Racine-av. to W. 16th-st.; thence east along W. 16th-st. to Fisk-st.; thence south along Fisk-

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st. to W. 22d-st.; thence west along W. 22d-st. to Fisk-st.; thence south along Fisk-st., projected, to the south branch of the Chicago river; thence easterly and northerly along the south branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning.

21. Beginning at the intersection of W. 16th-st. and S. Ashland-av.; thence west along W. 16th-st., projected, to Marshall-bd., projected; thence south along Marshall-bd., projected, to W. 24th-bd.; thence east along W. 24th-bd. to S. California-av.; thence south along S. California-av., projected, to the Illinois and Michigan canal; thence northeasterly along the Illinois and Michigan canal to S. Ashland-av.; thence north along S. Ashland-av. to the place of beginning.

22. Beginning at the intersection of W. 16th-st., projected, and Marshall-bd., projected; thence west along W. 16th-st., projected, to Ogden-av.; thence southwesterly along Ogden-av. to S. Hamlin-av.; thence south along S. Hamlin-av. to W. 26th-st.; thence east along W. 26th-st. to S. Central Park-av.; thence south along S. Central Park-av., projected, to the line of the Illinois and Michigan canal; thence southeasterly along the line of the Illinois and Michigan canal to S. California-av., projected; thence north along S. California-av., projected, to W. 24th-bd.; thence west along W. 24th-bd. to Marshall-bd.; thence north along Marshall-bd., projected, to the place of beginning.

23. Beginning at the intersection of W. Roosevelt-rd. and S. Crawford-av.; thence west along W. Roosevelt-rd. to S. Kenton-av., projected (Belt Line Ry.); thence south along S. Kenton-av., projected, (Belt Line Ry.) to W. Pershing-rd., projected; thence east along W. Pershing-rd., projected, to the center line of the Illinois and Michigan canal; thence northeasterly along the Illinois and Michigan canal to S. Central Park-av., projected; thence north along S. Central Park-av., projected, to W. 26th-st.; thence west along W. 26th-st. to S. Hamlin-av., projected; thence north along S. Hamlin-av., projected, to W. 14th-st., projected; thence west along W. 14th-st., projected, to S. Crawford-av.; thence north along S. Crawford-av. to the place of beginning.

24. Beginning at the intersection of the center line of the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad and S. California-av.; thence west along the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad to S. Sacramento-bd.; thence south along S. Sacramento-bd. to W. Roosevelt-rd.; thence west along W. Roosevelt road to S. Central Park-av.; thence north along S. Central Park-av. to the center line of the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad; thence west along the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad to Independence-bd.; thence south along Independence-bd. to W. Roosevelt-rd.; thence west along W. Roosevelt-rd. to S. Crawford-av.; thence south along S. Crawford-av. to W. 14th-st.; thence east along W. 14th-st., projected, to S. Hamlin-av., projected; thence south along S. Hamlin-av., projected, to Ogden-av.; thence northeasterly along Ogden-av. to W. 16th-st., projected; thence east along W. 16th-st., projected, to S. California-av.; thence north along S. California-av. to the place of beginning.

25. Beginning at the intersection of W. Van Buren-st. and Aberdeen-st.; thence west along W. Van Buren-st. to S. Hoyne-av.; thence south along S. Hoyne-av. to W. Harrison-st.; thence west along W. Harrison-st. to S. Oakley-bd.; thence north along S. Oakley-bd. to W. Van Buren-st.; thence west along W. Van Buren-st. to S. California-av.; thence south along S. California-av. to W. 16th-st.; thence east along W. 16th-st., projected, to S. Wood-st.; thence north along S. Wood-st. to Polk-st.; thence east along Polk-st., projected, to S. May-st.; thence north along S. May-st. to W. Harrison-st.; thence east along W. Harrison-st. to Aberdeen-st.; thence north along Aberdeen-st. to the place of beginning.

26. Beginning at the intersection of Polk-st. and S. May-st.; thence west along Polk-st., projected, to S. Wood-st.; thence south along S. Wood-st. to W. 16th-st.; thence east along W. 16th-st. to S. Ashland-av.; thence south along S. Ashland-av. to the Illinois and Michigan canal; thence northeasterly along the Illinois and Michigan canal and the south branch of the Chicago river to Fisk-st., projected; thence north along Fisk-st., projected, to W. 22d-st.; thence east along W. 22d-st. to Fisk-st.; thence north along Fisk-st. to W. 16th-st.; thence west along W. 16th-st. to S. Racine-av.; thence north along S. Racine-av. to Taylor-st.; thence east along Taylor-st. to S. May-st.; thence north along S. May-st. to the place of beginning.

27. Beginning at the intersection of W. Kinzie-st. and the north branch of the Chicago river; thence west along W. Kinzie-st. to N. Ashland-av.; thence south along N. Ashland-av. and N. Ashland-bd. to W. Washington-bd.; thence west along W. Washington-bd. to N. Leavitt-st.; thence south along N. Leavitt-st. and S. Leavitt-st. to W. Jackson-bd.; thence west along W. Jackson-bd. to S. Oakley-bd.; thence south along S. Oakley-bd. to W. Harrison-st.; thence east along W. Harrison-st. to S. Hoyne-av.; thence north along S. Hoyne-av. to W. Van Buren-st.; thence east along W. Van Buren-st. to Aberdeen-st.; thence south along Aberdeen-st. to W. Harrison-st.; thence west along W. Harrison-st. to S. May-st.; thence south along S. May-st. to Taylor-st.; thence east along Taylor-st. to S. Halsted-st.; thence north along S. Halsted-st. to Polk-st.; thence east along Polk-st. to the south branch of the Chicago river; thence northerly along the south branch of the Chicago river and the north branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning.

28. Beginning at the intersection of Fulton-st. and N. Ashland-av.; thence west along Fulton-st. to N. Rockwell-st., projected; thence north along N. Rockwell-st., projected, to W. Kinzie-st.; thence west along W. Kinzie-st. to N. California-av. projected; thence north along N. California-av., projected, to W. Chicago-av.; thence west along W. Chicago-av. to N. Crawford-av.; thence south along N. Crawford-av. to W. Washington-bd.; thence east along W. Washington-bd., projected, to N. California-av.; thence south along N. California-av. and S. California-av. to W. Van Buren-st.; thence east along W. Van Buren-st. to S. Oakley-bd.; thence north along S. Oakley-bd. to W. Jackson-bd.; thence east along W. Jackson-bd. to S. Leavitt-st.; thence north along S. Leavitt-st. and N. Leavitt-st. to W. Washington-bd.; thence east along W. Washington-bd. to N. Ashland-bd.; thence north along N. Ashland-bd. and N. Ashland-av. to the place of beginning.

29. Beginning at the intersection of W. Washington-bd. and N. California-av.; thence west along W. Washington-bd., projected, to N. Crawford-av.; thence south along N. Crawford-av. and S. Crawford-av. to W. Harrison-st.; thence west along W. Harrison-st. to the right of way of the Belt Line railway; thence south along the right of way of the Belt Line railway to W. Roosevelt road; thence east along W. Roosevelt-rd. to Inde-

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pendence-bd.; thence north along Independence-bd. to the center of the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad; thence east along the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad to S. Central Park-av.; thence south along S. Central Park-av. to W. Roosevelt-rd.; thence east along W. Roosevelt-rd. to S. Sacramento-bd.; thence north along S. Sacramento-bd. to the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad; thence east along the right of way of the Chicago Great Western railroad to S. California-av.; thence north along S. California-av. and N. California-av. to the place of beginning.

30. Beginning at the intersection of W. North-av. and N. Crawford-av.; thence west along W. North-av. to the right of way of the Belt Line railway; thence south along the right of way of the Belt Line railway to W. Kinzie-st.; thence west along W. Kinzie-st. to N. Laramie-av.; thence south along N. Laramie-av. to W. Madison-st.; thence west along W. Madison-st. to S. Austin-bd.; thence south along S. Austin-bd. to W. Roosevelt-rd.; thence east along W. Roosevelt-rd. to the right of way of the Belt Line railway; thence north along the right of way of the Belt Line railway to W. Harrison-st.; thence east along W. Harrison-st. to S. Crawford-av.; thence north along S. Crawford-av. and N. Crawford-av. to the place of beginning.

31. Beginning at the intersection of W. Division-st. and the north branch of the Chicago river; thence west along W. Division-st. to N. Ashland-av.; thence south along N. Ashland-av. to W. Kinzie-st.; thence east along W. Kinzie-st. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence northwesterly along the north branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning.

32. Beginning at the intersection of W. Division-st. and N. Ashland-av.; thence west along W. Division-st. to N. Hoyne-av.; thence south along N. Hoyne-av. to Haddon-av.; thence west along Haddon-av. to N. Leavitt-st.; thence south along N. Leavitt-st. to W. Chicago-av.; thence west along W. Chicago-av. to N. California-av.; thence south along N. California-av., projected, to W. Kinzie-st.; thence east along W. Kinzie-st. to N. Rockwell-st., projected; thence south along N. Rockwell-st., projected, to Fulton-st.; thence east along Fulton-st. to N. Ashland-av.; thence north along N. Ashland-av. to the place of beginning.

33. Beginning at the intersection of Fullerton-av. and the north branch of the Chicago river; thence west along Fullerton-av. to N. Robey-st.; thence south along N. Robey-st. to Armitage-av.; thence west along Armitage-av. to N. Hoyne-av.; thence south along N. Hoyne-av. to Milwaukee-av.; thence southeasterly along Milwaukee-av. to W. North-av.; thence west along W. North-av. to N. Hoyne-av.; thence south along N. Hoyne-av. to W. Division-st.; thence east along W. Division-st. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence north and northwesterly along the north branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning.

34. Beginning at the intersection of Armitage-av. and N. Hoyne-av.; thence west along Armitage-av. to N. Rockwell-st.; thence south along N. Rockwell-st. to Evergreen-av.; thence west along Evergreen-av. to N. California-av.; thence south along N. California-av. to Augusta-st.; thence west along Augusta-st. to N. Sacramento-bd.; thence south along N. Sacramento-bd. to W. Chicago-av.; thence east along W. Chicago-av. to N. Leavitt-st.; thence north along N.

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Leavitt-st. to Haddon-av.; thence east along Haddon-av. to N. Hoyne-av.; thence north along N. Hoyne-av. to W. North-av.; thence east along W. North-av. to Milwaukee-av.; thence northwesterly along Milwaukee-av. to N. Hoyne-av.; thence north along N. Hoyne-av. to the place of beginning.

35. Beginning at the intersection of Fullerton-av. and N. Sacramento-av.; thence west along Fullerton-av. to Ballou-st.; thence south along Ballou-st. to W. North-av.; thence west along W. North-av. to N. St. Louis-av.; thence south along N. St. Louis-av., projected, to W. Chicago-av.; thence east along W. Chicago-av. to N. Sacramento-bd.; thence north along N. Sacramento-bd. to Augusta-st.; thence east along Augusta-st. to N. California-av.; thence north along N. California-av. to Evergreen-av.; thence east along Evergreen-av. to N. Rockwell-st.; thence north along N. Rockwell-st. to Armitage-av.; thence west along Armitage-av. to Humboldt-bd.; thence north along Humboldt-bd. and N. Sacramento-av. to the place of beginning.

36. Beginning at the intersection of Fullerton-av. and Ballou-st.; thence west along Fullerton-av. to N. Crawford-av.; thence south along N. Crawford-av. to Belden-av.; thence west along Belden-av. to the right of way of the Belt Line railway; thence south along the right of way of the Belt Line railway to W. North-av.; thence east along W. North-av. to N. Crawford-av.; thence south along N. Crawford-av. to W. Chicago-av.; thence east along W. Chicago-av. to N. St. Louis-av.; thence north along N. St. Louis-av., projected, to W. North-av.; thence east along W. North-av. to Ballou-st.; thence north along Ballou-st. to the place of beginning.

37. Beginning at the intersection of Fullerton-av. and the right of way of the Belt Line railway; thence west along Fullerton-av. to N. Central-av.; thence south along N. Central-av. to the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway; thence west and northwesterly along the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway to N. Harlem-av.; thence south along N. Harlem-av. to W. North-av.; thence east along W. North-av. to N. Austin-bd.; thence south along N. Austin-bd. to W. Madison-st.; thence east along W. Madison-st. to N. Laramie-av.; thence north along N. Laramie-av. to W. Kinzie-st.; thence east along W. Kinzie-st. to the right of way of the Belt Line railway; thence north along the right of way of the Belt Line railway to the place of beginning.

38. Beginning at the intersection of Belmont-av. and the north branch of the Chicago river; thence west along Belmont-av. to N. Kedzie-av.; thence south along N. Kedzie-av. and N. Kedzie-bd., to Fullerton-av.; thence east along Fullerton-av. to N. Sacramento-av.; thence south along N. Sacramento-av. and Humboldt-bd. to Armitage-av.; thence east along Armitage-av. to N. Robey-st.; thence north along N. Robey-st. to Fullerton-av.; thence east along Fullerton-av. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence northwesterly along the north branch of the Chicago river to the place of beginning.

39. Beginning at the intersection of Addison-st. and N. Kedzie-av.; thence west along Addison-st. to N. Harlem-av.; thence south along N. Harlem-av. to the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway; thence southeasterly and east along the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway to N. Central-av.; thence north along N. Central-av. to Fullerton-av.;

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thence east along Fullerton-av. to the right of way of the Belt Line railway; thence south along the right of way of the Belt Line railway to Belden-av.; thence east along Belden-av. to N. Crawford-av.; thence north along N. Crawford-av. to Fullerton-av.; thence east along Fullerton-av. to N. Kedzie-bd.; thence north along N. Kedzie-bd. and N. Kedzie-av. to the place of beginning.

40. Beginning at the intersection of Devon-av., projected, and the north shore channel; thence west along Devon-av., projected, to N. Crawford-av.; thence south along N. Crawford-av. to Montrose-av.; thence west along Montrose-av. to N. Tripp-av.; thence south along N. Tripp-av. to Addison-st.; thence east along Addison-st. to N. Kedzie-av.; thence south along N. Kedzie-av. to Belmont-av.; thence east along Belmont-av. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence northerly along the north branch of the Chicago river and the north shore channel to the place of beginning.

41. Beginning at the intersection of Devon-av., projected, and N. Crawford-av.; thence west along Devon-av., projected, to N. Nagle-av., projected; thence north, northwest, southwest, north, west, north, west, south, west, north, west, south, east, south, east, south and east along the city limits as established by annexations to N. Harlem-av.; thence north along N. Harlem-av. to Bryn Mawr-av.; thence east along Bryn Mawr-av. to N. Austin-av.; thence south along N. Austin-av. to the Indian boundary line; thence northeast along the Indian boundary line to Lawrence-av.; thence east along Lawrence-av. to N. Austin-av.; thence south along N. Austin-av. to Irving Park-bd.; thence west along Irving Park-bd. to N. Harlem-av.; thence south along N. Harlem-av. to Addison-st.; thence east along Addison-st. to N. Tripp-av.; thence north along N. Tripp-av. to Montrose-av.; thence east along Montrose-av. to N. Crawford-av.; thence north along N. Crawford-av. to the place of beginning.

42. Beginning at the intersection of E. Division-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along E. Division-st., projected, and W. Division-st. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence southeasterly along the north branch of the Chicago river to the Chicago river; thence east along the center line of the Chicago river to Lake Michigan; then north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.

43. Beginning at the intersection of Center-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along Center-st., projected, to N. Racine-av.; thence south along N. Racine-av. to Cortland-st.; thence west along Cortland-st. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence southerly along the north branch of the Chicago river to W. Division-st.; thence east along W. Division-st. and E. Division-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.

44. Beginning at the intersection of Wellington-av., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along Wellington-av., projected, to N. Halsted-st.; thence south along N. Halsted-st. to Diversey-pkwy.; thence west along Diversey-pkwy. to N. Racine-av.; thence south along N. Racine-av. to Fullerton-av.; thence east along Fullerton-av. to Seminary-av.; thence south along Seminary-av. to Center-st.; thence east along Center-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northerly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.

45. Beginning at the intersection of Roscoe-st. and N. Racine-av.; thence west along Roscoe-st. to N. Western-av.; thence south along N. Western-av. to Belmont-av.; thence west along Belmont-av. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence southeasterly along the north branch of the Chicago river to Cortland-st.; thence east along Cortland-st. to N. Racine-av.; thence north along N. Racine-av. to Center-st.; thence east along Center-st. to Seminary-av.; thence north along Seminary-av. to Fullerton-av.; thence west along Fullerton-av. to N. Racine-av.; thence north along N. Racine-av. to the place of beginning.

46. Beginning at the intersection of Grace-st., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along Grace-st., projected, to Southport-av.; thence south along Southport-av. to Roscoe-st.; thence east along Roscoe-st. to N. Racine-av.; thence south along N. Racine-av. to Diversey-pkwy.; thence east along Diversey-pkwy. to N. Halsted-st.; thence north along N. Halsted-st. to Wellington-av.; thence east along Wellington-av., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence northerly along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.

47. Beginning at the intersection of Wilson-av. and N. Clark-st.; thence west along Wilson-av. to the north branch of the Chicago river; thence southerly along the north branch of the Chicago river to Belmont-av.; thence east along Belmont-av. to N. Western-av.; thence north along N. Western-av. to Roscoe-st.; thence east along Roscoe-st. to Southport-av.; thence north along Southport-av. to N. Clark-st.; thence northerly along N. Clark-st. to the place of beginning.

48. Beginning at the intersection of Foster-av., projected, and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along Foster-av., projected, to N. Clark-st.; thence southerly along N. Clark-st. to Southport-av.; thence south along Southport-av. to Grace-st.; thence east along Grace-st., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.

49. Beginning at the intersection of the north line of the city limit and the shore of Lake Michigan; thence west along the north line of the city limit to the east line of the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway; thence southeasterly along the east line of the right-of-way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway to Howard-st.; thence west along Howard-st. to Ridge-rd.; thence southerly along Ridge-rd. to Pratt-av.; thence east along Pratt-av. and Pratt-bd. to N. Ashland-av.; thence south along N. Ashland-av. to Schreiber-av.; thence west along Schreiber-av. to N. Clark-st.; thence southerly along N. Clark-st. to Foster-av.; thence east along Foster-av., projected, to the shore of Lake Michigan; thence north along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning.

50. Beginning at the intersection of Howard-st., projected, and Ridge-rd.; thence west along Howard-st., projected, to N. Kedzie-av., projected; thence south along N. Kedzie-av., projected, to Devon-av., projected; thence west along Devon-av., projected, to the north shore channel; thence southerly along the north shore channel and the north branch of the Chicago river to Wilson-av.; thence east along Wilson-av. to N. Clark-st.; thence northerly along N. Clark-st. to Schreiber-av.; thence east along Schreiber-av. to N. Ashland-av.; thence north along N. Ashland-av. to Pratt-bd.; thence west along Pratt-bd. and Pratt-av. to Ridge-rd.; thence northerly along Ridge-rd. to the place of beginning.

CHICAGO'S OLD WARD BOUNDARIES.

As fixed by the ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911, and as they existed until the fifty-ward plan was adopted.

Ward.

1. Chicago river west and south to Wallace, south to W. 25th, east to Princeton, south to W. 28th-pl., east to S. Wells-st. south to W. 30th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 31st, east to Lake Shore right of way, north to W. 26th, east to S. Michigan-av., north to E. 25th, east to Indiana-av., south to E. 26th, east to South Park-av., south to E. 31st, east to Lake Michigan, north to river.
2. Lake Michigan and 31st-st., west to South Park-av., north to E. 26th, west to Indiana-av., north to E. 25th, west to S. Michigan av., south to E. 26th, west to Lake Shore right of way, south to W. 31st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W. 30th, west to S. Wells-st., south to W. 33d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to 38th, east to Lake Michigan, north to 31st.
3. Lake Michigan and 47th, west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, north to W. 43d, west to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to E. 38th, east to Lake Michigan, southeast to 47th.
4. Wallace and river west and south to W. 34th-pl., east to S. Halsted, north to W. 34th, east to Union-av., south to W. 35th, east to Wallace, north to W. 33d, east to S. Wells-st., north to W. 28th-pl., west to Princeton-av., north to W. 25th, west to Wallace, north to river.
5. From intersection of river and south fork southwest along canal to W. 39th, west to S. 48th-av., south to W. 45th, east to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 43d, east to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 33d, west to Wallace, south to W. 35th, west to Union-av., north to W. 34th, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 35th, west to south fork of river and northwesterly to river.
6. Lake Michigan and E. 47th-st., west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, south to E. 63d, east to South Park-av., north to E. 60th, east to Lake Michigan, northwest to 47th.
7. Lake Michigan and E. 60th-st., west to South Park-av., south to E. 63d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 66th, east to Harvard-av., south to W. 67th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 71st, east to S. State, south to E. 75th, east to Stony Island-av., north to E. 73d, east to lake, northwest to E. 60th.
8. Lake Michigan and E. 73d-st., west to Stony Island-av., south through Lake Calumet to city limits, east to Indiana state line, north to lake and northwest to E. 73d.
9. Stony Island-av, and E. 75th, west to S. State, south to W. 79th, west to Wallace, south to W. 84th, east to Stewart-av., south to W. 103d, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 111th, west to S. Peoria, south to W. 115th, west to Vincennes-av., southwest to Lyon-av., east to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 123d, east to S. Halsted, south to city limits, east to Stony Island-av. projected, and north to E. 75th.
10. S. Racine-av., and W. Roosevelt-rd., west to Loomis, north to Taylor, west to S. Wood, south to W. 16th, east to S. Ashland-av., south to river, northeast to S. Morgan, north to W. 18th, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 16th, west to S. Racine-av., north to W. Roosevelt-rd.
11. S. Wood and Taylor, west to S. Oakley-bd., south to W. Roosevelt-rd., west to P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., south to canal, northeast to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 16th, west to S. Wood, north to Taylor.
12. W. Roosevelt-rd. and P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., west to S. Kedzie-av., south to W. 19th, west to S. Homan-av., north to Ogden-av., southwest to Clifton Park-av., south to W. 24th, west to S. Central Park-av., south to canal, northeast to P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., north to W. Roosevelt-rd.
13. W. Washington-bd. and N. Oakley-bd., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. Roosevelt-rd., east to S. Oakley-bd., north to W. Washington-bd.
14. W. Chicago-av. and N. Ashland-av., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. Washington-bd., east to N. Ashland-bd., north to W. Chicago-av.
15. W. North-av. and N. Robey, west to N. St. Louis-av., south to W. Chicago-av., east to N. Ashland-av., north to W. Division, west to N. Robey, north to W. North-av.
16. River and Fullerton-av., west to N. Robey, south to W. Division, east to river, northwest to Fullerton-av.
17. River and W. Division, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Kinzie, east to river, northwest to W. Division.
18. River and W. Kinzie, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Washington-bd., west to N. Oakley-bd., south to Taylor, east to S. Hermitage-av., north to W. Van Buren, east to river, north to W. Kinzie.
19. River and W. Van Buren, west to S. Hermitage-av., south to Taylor, east to Loomis, south to W. Roosevelt-rd., east to S. Halsted, north to Taylor, east to S. Desplaines, south to DeKoven, east to S. Jefferson, south to Bunker, east to river, north to W. Van Buren.
20. River and Bunker, west to S. Jefferson, north to DeKoven, west to S. Desplaines, north to Taylor, west to S. Halsted, south to W. Roosevelt-rd., west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 16th, east to S. Morgan, south to W. 18th, west to S. Morgan, south to river, northeast to Bunker.
21. Lake Michigan and Fullerton-av., west to N. Clark, southeast to Sedgwick, south to W. Division, east to Orleans, south to river, east to lake and north to Fullerton-av.
22. Menomonee and Sedgwick, west to Larrabee, north to Center, west to Racine-av., south to Clybourn-pl., west to river, south and southeast to Orleans, north to W. Division, west to Sedgwick, north to Menomonee.
23. Cornelia-av. and Lake Michigan, west to Southport-av., south to Roscoe, east to Racine-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to Sheffield-av., south to Center, east to Larrabee, south to Menomonee, east to Sedgwick, north to N. Clark, northwest to Fullerton-av., east to Lake Michigan.
24. Roscoe and Racine-avs., west to N. Western-av., south to Belmont-av., west to river, southeast to Clybourn-pl., east to Racine-av., north to Center, east to Sheffield-av., north to Fullerton-av., west to Racine-av., north to Roscoe.
25. Lake Michigan and Rogers-av., southwest to Howard, west to Ridge-rd., southeast to Devon-av., east to N. Clark, southeast to Southport-av., south to Cornelia-av., east to Lake Michigan, northwest to Rogers-av.
26. Ridge-rd. and Howard, west to N. Kedzie-av., south to Devon-av., west to north shore channel, south along channel and river to Belmont-av., east to N. Western-av., north to Roscoe, east to Southport-av., north to N. Clark, northwest to Devon, west to Ridge-rd., northwest to Howard.
27. North shore channel and Devon-av., west

Ward.
to N. Narragansett-av., thence along city limits as established by annexation of Norwood Park to Park Ridge-bd. on north and Highland-av. on west, east and south to Bryn Mawr-av., east to N. Maynard-av., south to Irving-Park-bd., west to N. Harlem-av., south to Belmont-av., east to N. Crawford-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to N. Central Park-av., north to Diversey-av., east to N. Francisco-av., north to Belmont-av., east to river, northwest along river and channel to Devon-av.

28. River and Belmont-av., west to N. Francisco-av., south to Diversey-av., west to N. Sacramento-av., south to W. North-av., east to N. Robey, north to Fullerton-av., east to river, northwest to Belmont-av.

29. S. Racine-av. and W. 43d, west to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 45th, west to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 51st, west and southwest to S. 72d-av., south to W. 59th, east to S. 60th-av., south to W. 65th, east to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 69th, east to S. Robey, south to W. 71st, east to Loomis, north to W. 66th, west to S. Wood, north to W. Garfield-bd., east to Loomis, north to W. 47th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 43d.

30. S. State and W. 43d, west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 47th, west to Loomis, south to W. Garfield-bd., east to S. State, north to W. 43d.

31. S. State and W. Garfield-bd., west to S. Wood, south to W. 66th, east to Loomis, north to W. 63d, east to S. State, north to W. Garfield-bd.

32. Stewart-av. and W. 63d, west to Loomis, south to W. 71st, west to S. Robey, north to W. 69th, west to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 87th, east to S. Western-av., south to W. 99th, west to Ogden-av. (Morgan Park), south to W. 115th, east to S. Western-av., south to Lyon-av., east to Vincennes-av., northeast to Raymond, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 111th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 107th, east to S. Halsted, north to W. 103d, east to Stewart-av., north to W. 84th, west to Wallace, north to W. 79th, east to S. State, north to W. 71st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W. 67th, west to Harvard-av., north to W. 66th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 63d.

33. Diversey and N. Sacramento-avs., west to N. Central Park-av., south to Fullerton-av., west to N. Crawford-av., north to Belmont-av., west to N. Harlem-av., south to North-av., east to N. Austin-av., south to Madison, east to N. Laramie-av., north to W. Kinzie, east to N. Kenton-av., north to North-av., east to N. Crawford-av., north to Armitage-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Diversey-av.

34. S. Kedzie-av. and W. Roosevelt-rd., west to S. Kenton-av., south to W. 39th, east to canal, northeast to S. Central Park-av., north to W. 24th, east to Clifton Park-av., north to Ogden-av., northeast to S. Homan-av., south to W. 19th, east to S. Kedzie-av., north to W. Roosevelt-rd.

35. N. Sacramento and Armitage-avs., west to N. Crawford-av., south to W. North-av., west to N. Kenton-av., south to W. Kinzie, west to N. Laramie-av., south to Madison, west to S. Austin-av., south to Roosevelt-rd., east to S. Crawford-av., north to W. Chicago-av., east to St. Louis-av., north to W. North-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Armitage-av.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE OF CHICAGO.

Names and dates of appointments:
W. W. Kennedy, April, 1871.
Elmer Washburn, April, 1872.
Jacob Rehm, December, 1873.
Michael C. Hickey, Oct. 7, 1875.
Valerius A. Seavey, July 30, 1878.
Simon O'Donnell, Dec. 15, 1879.
William J. McGarigle, Dec. 13, 1880.
Austin J. Doyle, Nov. 13, 1882.
Frederick Ebersold, Oct. 26, 1885.
George W. Hubbard, April 17, 1888.
Frederick H. Marsh, Jan. 1, 1890.
Robert W. McClaughry, May 18, 1891.
Michael Brennan, Sept. 11, 1893.
John J. Badenoch, April 11, 1895.
Joseph Kipley, April 16, 1897, and April, 1899.
Francis O'Neill, April 30, 1901, and June 26, 1903.
John M. Collins, July 26, 1905.
George M. Shippy, April 15, 1907.
LeRoy T. Steward, Aug. 4, 1909.
John McWeeny, May 1, 1911.
James Gleason, Nov. 3, 1913.
Charles C. Healey, April 26, 1915.
Herman F. Schuettler, Jan. 11, 1917.
John J. Garrity, Nov. 25, 1918.
Charles C. Fitzmorris, Nov. 10, 1920.

The first heads of the Chicago police force were known as head constables. John Shridley served from 1837 to 1839 and Samuel J. Lowe from 1839 to 1842. Then the title was changed to city marshal, those serving under that name being:
Orson Smith, 1842-1844.
Philip Dean, 1844-1848.
Ambrose Burnham, 1848-1852.
James L. Howe, 1852-1854.
Darius Knight, 1854-1856.
Cyrus P. Bradley, 1856-1858.
J. M. Donnelly, 1859.
Jacob Rehm, 1859.
Iver Lawson, 1860.

In 1861 the position was given the official title of superintendent of police. Cyrus P. Bradley served from 1861 to 1863; William Tuttle from 1864 to 1866 and Jacob Rehm from 1866 to 1871.

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond, Dem	1818-1822
Edward Coles, Dem	1822-1826
Ninian Edwards, Dem	1826-1830
John Reynolds, Dem	1830-1834
William L. D. Ewing,* Dem	1834-1834
Joseph Duncan, Whig	1834-1838
Thomas Carlin, Dem	1838-1842
Thomas Ford, Dem	1842-1846
Augustus C. French, Dem	1846-1853
Joel A. Matteson, Dem	1853-1857
William H. Bissell,† Rep	1857-1860
John Wood, Rep	1860-1861
Richard Yates, Rep	1861-1865
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep	1865-1869
John M. Palmer,‡ Rep	1869-1873
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep	1873-1873
John L. Beveridge, Rep	1873-1877
Shelby M. Cullom,§ Rep	1877-1883
John M. Hamilton, Rep	1883-1885
Richard J. Oglesby, Rep	1885-1889
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep	1889-1893
John P. Altgeld, Dem	1893-1897
John R. Tanner, Rep	1897-1901
Richard Yates, Jr., Rep	1901-1905
Charles S. Deneen, Rep	1905-1909
Charles S. Deneen, Rep	1909-1913
Edward F. Dunne, Dem	1913-1917
Frank O. Lowden, Rep	1917-1921
Len Small, Rep	1921-1925

*Served only fifteen days, completing Reynolds' term. †Died in office; succeeded by John Wood. ‡Democrat after 1872. §Elected United States senator; succeeded by John M. Hamilton.

ASYLUMS, HOMES AND NURSERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Agard Deaconess Rest Home—Lake Bluff.
Altenheim—(See German Old People's Home).
Augustana Central Home—1346 North LaSalle street.
Augustana Home for the Aged—7544 Stony Island avenue.
Augustana Nursery—1346 North LaSalle-st.
Augustana Nurses' Home—351 Garfield avenue.
Augustana Women's Home—1307 East 54th-st.
Bacon Home for Missionaries' Children—11016 South Irving avenue.
Baptist Old People's Home—316 South 4th-av., Maywood.
Bethany Home for the Aged—5015 North Paulina street.
Bethany Home for Young Ladies—824 Center street.
Bethlehem Creche Day Nursery—235 West 53d.
Bethesda Day Nursery—1902 West Monroe-st.
Beulah Home—2144 North Clark street.
Bohemian Old People's Home—5061 North Crawford avenue.
Chicago Baptist Orphanage—Maywood.
Chicago Deaconesses' Home—22 West Erie-st.
Chicago Home for Convalescent Women and Children—1516 West Adams street.
Chicago Home for Girls—5024 Indiana avenue.
Chicago Home for Incurables—5535 Ellis-av.
Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans—Drexel avenue and 62d street.
Chicago Industrial Home for Children—Office 1132 West Washington boulevard.
Chicago Light House—3321 West 22d street.
Chicago Municipal Lodging House—162 North Union avenue.
Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan—1932 Burling street.
Chicago Orphan—5120 South Park avenue.
Chicago Shelter Home—547 Maxwell street.
Chicago State Hospital—Dunning.
Chicago Woman's Shelter—1356 W. Monroe-st.
Christopher House Day Nursery—1616 Fullerton avenue.
Church of God and Saints of Christ Day Nurseries and Orphanage and Home—5405 South Dearborn street.
Church Home for Aged Persons—5435 Ingleside avenue.
Cook County Home (for Poor)—Oak Forest.
Cook County Kinderheim—1356 N. Rockwell-st.
Co-Operative League of Chicago (Homes for Business Mothers and Their Children)—2217 and 5131 Calumet avenue.
Danish Lutheran Orphan—3320 Evergreen-av.
Danish Old People's Home—6809 Hurlbut-st.
Emerson House Day Nursery—1906 Emerson avenue.
Evangelical Deaconesses' Home—408 Wisconsin street.
Faith Missionary Home—300 West 74th street.
Florence Crittenton Anchorage—2615 Indiana avenue.
Foundlings' Home—15 South Wood street.
Frances Juvenile Home—433 East 42d street.
German Baptist Deaconess Home and Hospital Society—3264 Cortland street.
German Deaconesses' Home—824 Center street.
German Hospital Nurses' Home—2329 Cambridge avenue.
German Old People's Home—Forest Park, Ill.
Guardian Angel, German Orphan—2001 Devon avenue.
Hebrew Sheltering Home—1336 S. Morgan-st.
Helen Day Nursery—702 Barber street.
Home for the Aged—West Harrison and Throop.
Home for Aged Jews—Drexel-av. and 62d-st.
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People—510 West Garfield boulevard.
Home for Destitute Crippled Children—1653 Park avenue.
Home for the Friendless—Vincennes and 51st.
Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls—53d street and Ellis avenue.
Hope Hall—6036 Ravenswood avenue.
House of the Good Shepherd—1126 Grace-st.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind—1900-1932 Marshall boulevard.
Illinois Industrial School for Girls—Park Ridge.
Illinois Masonic Homes—LaGrange and Sullivan, Ill.
Illinois Manual Training School Farm—Glenwood, Ill. Office 608, 160 W. Jackson-blvd.
Illinois St. Andrew Society Old People's Home—Riverside, Ill.
Immanuel Women's Home—1505 N. LaSalle-st.
Indiana House—12 East Grand avenue.
Institutional Church Day Nursery (colored)—3825 South Dearborn street.
Jackson Park Sanitarium—64th-st. and lake.
Jane Ridley Home for Soldiers' Widows (colored)—3852 Forest avenue.
Jewish Infant Home—California avenue and Hirsch boulevard.
Jewish Shelter House—1316 Turner avenue.
Josephine Club—515 South Ashland avenue.
Juvenile Detention Home—771 Gilpin place.
King (James C.) Home for the Aged—Garfield boulevard and South Park avenue.
Lawrence Hall (home for boys)—2850 Lawrence avenue.
Louise Training School for Colored Boys—6130 South Ada street.
Lutheran Orphans' Home—Addison, Ill.
Margaret Etter Creche—2421 Wabash avenue.
Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan—1550 South Albany avenue.
Martha Washington Home—North Western avenue and Irving Park boulevard.
Mary Crane Day Nursery—818 Gilpin place.
McKinley Home for Working Girls—561 South Ashland avenue.
Mercy Home—2834 Wabash avenue.
Methodist Deaconess Orphanage—Lake Bluff.
Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home—1417 Foster avenue.
Miriam Club, Homes for Jewish Working Girls—4815 Champlain avenue.
Mission of Our Lady of Mercy—1138 West Jackson boulevard.
National Park Seminary Day Nursery—329 West 24th street.
North Avenue Day Nursery—2138 W. North-av.
Norwegian-Danish Deaconess Home — 1925 North Sawyer avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda Home—2244 Haddon avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home—Edison Park.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home—1138 North Leavitt street.
Norwegian Old People's Home—6054 Avondale avenue.
Ogontz Day Nursery—1600 Allport street.
Old People's Home—4724 Vincennes avenue.
Orphan and Convalescent Home of St. Mary of Nazareth—4423 North Paulina street.
Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged—Albany and Ogden avenues.
Park Ridge School for Girls—Park Ridge.
Parting of the Ways Home—112 W. 22d-st.
Paulist Day Nursery—919 South Wabash-av.
Phyllis Wheatley Home—3530 Forest avenue.
Presbyterian Home—Highland Park.
Protestant Association Home for Children—310 Normal parkway.
Providence Day Nursery—3052 Grattan avenue.
Resthaven—3360 South Park avenue.
St. Charles School for Boys—St. Charles, Ill.
St. Elizabeth Day Nursery—906 N. Franklin-st.
St. Joseph's Home for Aged and Crippled—2649 North Hamlin avenue.
St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless—Lake Park avenue and 35th street.
St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls—1100 South May street.
St. Mary of Nazareth Home—4428 North Mulligan avenue.

St. Mary's Home for Children—2822 West Jackson boulevard.
St. Mary's Mission House—850 Washington boulevard.
St. Mary's Nursery—2822 W. Jackson-blvd.
St. Mary's Settlement and Day Nursery—656 West 44th street.
St. Mary's Training School for Boys—Des Plaines.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—721 N. LaSalle-st.
Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memorial Lodging House for Women—2412 Prairie avenue.
South Chicago Day Nursery—9011 Burley-av.
Susanna Wesley Home—3143 S. Michigan-av.
Swedish Baptist Old People's Home—11404 South Irving avenue.
Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum—2014 Burling street.
Volunteers of America Children's Home—Evanston; day nursery, 1213 Washington-bd.
Walther League Hospice Home—4331 Calumet avenue.
Western German Baptist Old People's Home—1851 North Spaulding avenue.
Working Men's Home and Life Boat Mission—32 North State street.
Young Woman's Christian Association Home—830 South Michigan avenue.
Young Woman's Christian Home—318 South Ashland boulevard.

CEMETERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Arlington—West thirteen miles, near Elmhurst.
Beverly—Kedzie avenue and 119th street.
Bethany—Archer avenue and 79th street.
Bohemian National—North Crawford and Foster avenues.
B'nai Abraham—South of Waldheim.
B'nai Sholom—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
B'rith Abraham—Des Plaines avenue and 14th street, Forest Park.
Brookside—West sixteen miles, near South Elmhurst.
Calvary—North ten miles, near South Evanston.
Chebra Gemilath Chasadim Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park-blvd.
Chebra Kadisha Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
Chevra Shomer Hadas—Nine miles west, on Des Plaines avenue, south of West Roosevelt-rd.
Concordia—Nine miles west on Madison street.
Crown Hill—Fourteen miles west on Aurora, Elgin & Joliet railway.
Eden—Irving Park-blvd., near Franklin Park.
Elm Lawn—West thirteen miles on Lake street, near Elmhurst.
Elmwood—Grand and Beach avenues.
Evergreen—South Kedzie avenue and 87th-st.
Fairmount—Willow Springs.
Fair Oaks Park—Matteson, south.
Forest Home—West ten miles on Roosevelt-rd.
Free Sons of Israel—Waldheim.
German Lutheran—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
Graceland—North five miles on Clark street.
Hebrew Benevolent Society—North Clark-st., near Irving Park boulevard.
Highland—West Chicago.
Irving Park Boulevard—Irving Park boulevard, near Schiller park.
Lincoln—Kedzie avenue and 123d.
Montrose—Bryn Mawr and Crawford avenues.
Moses Montefiore—South of Forest Home.
Mount Auburn—Southwest nine and one-half miles at 39th street and Oak Park avenue.
Mount Carmel—Hillside Station.
Mount Forest—Thornton, Ill.
Mount Glenwood—Thornton, Ill.
Mount Greenwood—Near Morgan Park; south.
Mount Hope—Near Morgan Park.
Mount Israel—Dunning.
Mount Maariv—Narragansett avenue, near Irving Park boulevard.
Mount Olive—Northwest nine miles, on Narragansett avenue.
Mount Olivet—South sixteen miles, near Morgan Park.
New Light—East Prairie road, near Lincoln avenue, Morton Grove; northwest.
North Chicago Hebrew Congregation—At Rosehill; north.
Norwood Park—Sanford-av. and Higgins-rd.
Oak Hill—West 119th street and Kedzie-av.
Oakland—Proviso; west twelve miles.
Oak Lawn—South Halsted and 180th streets.
Oakridge—Oakridge avenue and West Roosevelt-rd.; west twelve miles.
Oakwoods—Greenwood-av. and 67th-st.; south.
Oestereich-Ungarischer Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein—At Waldheim.
Ohavo Amuno—South of Forest Home.
Ohavo Sholom—At Oakwoods.
Polish—Milwaukee-av., near Norwood Park.
Ridgelawn—North Crawford and Peterson-avs.
Rosehill—North seven miles at Edgewater-avenue and East Ravenswood avenue.
St. Adalbert—Norwood Park.
St. Boniface—North Clark street and Lawrence avenue.
St. Henry—Ridge and Devon avenues.
St. Joseph's—River Grove.
St. Lukas—5232 North Crawford avenue.
St. Maria—Grand Trunk railway and 87th street; south.
Sinai Congregation—At Rosehill.
Society of Benevolence and Relief of the Sick—North Clark street and Irving Park-blvd.
Union Ridge—Higgins-av., near Norwood Park.
Waldheim—West ten miles on Harrison street.
Woodlawn—West 22d street and Harlem-av.
Zion Congregation—At Rosehill.

NOTABLE CHICAGO BANK FAILURES.

Ashland and Twelfth State—Oct. 15, 1914.
Auburn State—May 23, 1917.
Bank of America—Feb. 16, 1906.
Central Trust and Savings—March 3, 1896.
Chemical National—May 8, 1893.
Chicago National (J. R. Walsh)—Dec. 18, 1905.
Chicago Savings (W. C. Williams)*—Feb. 16, 1893.
Chicago Trust and Savings (D. H. Tolman)*—Dec. 5, 1893.
Columbia National—May 11, 1893.
Dime Savings—Jan. 30, 1897.
Dreyer, E. S., & Co.—Dec. 21, 1896.
Fidelity Savings—Sept. 24, 1877.
Fidelity State (Morgan Park)—March 12, 1918.
Globe Savings—April 5, 1897.
Graham & Sons—June 29, 1917.
La Salle Street Trust and Savings (Lorimer)—June 12, 1914.
Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics' Savings ("Beehive")—Sept. 20, 1877.
Michigan Avenue Trust—July 21, 1921.
Milwaukee Avenue State (Stensland)—Aug. 6, 1906.
Morgan Park State—May 23, 1917.
National Bank of Illinois—Dec. 21, 1896.
Niehoff, C. L., & Co.—June 7, 1893.
Park National—June 20, 1890.
Ravenswood Exchange—Nov. 17, 1907.
Schaffner, Herman & Co.—June 4, 1893.
Security Loan and Savings—Jan. 18, 1892.
Silverman, Lazarus—Aug. 3, 1893.
State Bank of Illinois—July 31, 1849.
State Savings Institution (D. D. Spencer)—Aug. 29, 1877.

*No connection with any existing Chicago Trust Company bank.

FINANCES OF SOME CHICAGO CORPORATIONS.

Income accounts of leading establishments in the city.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Sales billed	$30,224,082	$31,516,209
Deduct: Cost	22,311,760	24,315,809
General exp., etc.	2,515,798	3,023,272
Mfg. profit	5,396,524	4,177,127
Other income	571,189	487,120
Less: Taxes, etc.	2,368,000	1,100,000
Net profit	3,599,713	3,564,248
Dividends	1,780,174	1,917,041
Surplus for year	1,819,540	1,647,207

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Plant, etc.	31,120,290	32,704,602
Inventories	13,646,366	19,659,225
Accounts, notes rec.	4,647,075	7,094,989
Market. secur., cost	8,783,825	2,802,893
Treasury securities.	1,001,571	.....
Cash	1,105,805	888,202
Prepaid insurance	21,008	41,930
Emp. pfd. stk. fund.	49,907	211,861
Miscellaneous assets.	624,565	616,976
Total assets	61,000,416	64,020,680

Liabilities.

Preferred stock	16,500,000	16,500,000
Common stock	26,000,000	26,000,000
Accounts, pay. roll	1,095,961	1,956,436
Cont. advertising	1,167,136	1,669,647
Contingent reserve	1,120,900	1,416,533
Accrued tax	2,140,778	930,608
Res. add. compen.	50,002	78,795
Mortgage oblig.	.....	4,900
Dividends payable	566,419	546,457
Reserves	2,069,630	2,980,506
Surplus	10,289,588	11,936,795
Total liabilities	61,000,416	64,020,680

ARMOUR & CO.

Income Account.

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct. 30, 1920.
Sales	$1,038,000,000	$900,000,000
Net profits	14,098,506	5,319,158
Pref. dividends	986,123	3,087,664
Com. dividends	2,000,000	2,000,000
Surplus earnings	11,112,383	232,311
Total surplus	80,479,182	80,711,494

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Land, machinery, cars, etc.	88,386,602	102,009,590
Car trust agreem't	3,798,416	7,360,126
Investments in allied companies.	55,626,867	57,333,366
Inventory	159,108,151	136,723,527
Lib'ty bonds, etc.	15,780,526	6,162,550
Marketable invst.	.....	22,468,585
Bills receivable	6,907,454	10,333,857
Accts. receivable	135,565,770	147,188,261
Cash	25,635,855	35,908,590
Total	490,809,643	525,488,457

Liabilities.

Bills payable	140,081,759	148,907,029
Accts. payable	24,068,824	20,442,738
Due allied co's.	30,739,591	.....
Reserves	5,440,284	7,114,995
Conv. debts	31,609,400	7,641,900
Bonds	50,000,000	50,000,000
Conv. notes	.....	60,000,000
Preferred stock	28,390,600	50,670,000
Com. stock cl. A.	.....	50,000,000
Do. class B.	100,000,000	50,000,000
Surplus	80,479,182	80,711,494
Total	490,809,643	525,488,457

ARMOUR LEATHER COMPANY.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	1919.	1920.
Property account	$7,474,672	$8,858,055
Inv. allied co's.	1,730,000	2,595,000
Inventories	25,624,058	25,847,217
Acct. & bills payable	3,291,914	4,522,291
Cash	1,087,639	3,578,271
Misc. securities	14,079	19,503
Deferred charges	251,763	192,709
Deficit	.....	4,313,653
Total	39,474,125	49,926,697

Liabilities.

Common stock	15,000,000	15,000,000
Preferred stock	10,000,000	10,000,000
Founders' stock	500,000	500,000
Notes & drafts pay.	13,150,526	22,391,216
Accounts payable	823,599	2,035,480
Total	39,474,125	49,926,697

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Net earnings	$11,728,758	$9,851,876
Depr. and renewals	2,000,000	1,500,000
Balance	9,728,758	8,351,000
Interest	548,533	520,958
Res. for fed. taxes.	4,000,000	3,000,000
Preferred dividends.	2,886,331	2,886,331
Surplus for year	2,293,894	1,944,587
Previous surplus	19,536,401	21,830,295
Total surplus	21,830,295	23,774,882

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Property account	89,966,479	94,156,020
Other invest. items	7,053,869	3,373,601
Cash	3,537,112	4,003,097
Acts. and bills receiv.	9,765,232	10,955,361
Inventory	24,753,432	27,823,228
Total	135,076,125	140,311,310

Liabilities.

Common stock	41,233,300	41,233,300
Preferred stock	41,233,300	41,233,300
Debenture bonds	10,791,500	10,233,000
Accrued interest	224,823	213,187
Acts. and bills pay.	5,272,314	10,747,019
Dividends payable	721,583	721,582
Res. for fed. taxes.	4,000,000	3,000,000
Contingent funds	9,769,010	9,155,038
Surplus	21,830,295	23,774,882
Total	135,076,125	140,311,310

BOOTH FISHERIES COMPANY.

The Booth Fisheries company in its statement for 1920 showed a net loss after charges of $793 561, compared with a profit of $431,834 in 1919 and a deficit after preferred dividends of $1,056,051, compared with a surplus of $86,887 in 1919. Its net operating profit in 1920 was $61,580, compared with $1,433,238 in 1919.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Net operating profit	$5,046,099	$4,248,485
Less: Inventory loss	.....	2,174,914
Excise tax	1,022 130	1,516,545
Federal tax	982,478	48,288
Sundry expenses	24,575	83,045
Net income	3,016,914	425,692
Add: Apprec. of cap. assets, $9,395 126, proport. in accts. in balance sheet	.....	6,125,480

	1919.	1920.
Previous surplus....	$5,756,959	$8,015,560
Less: Cash divs.....	758,313	757,408
Stock dividends...	.....	13,500,000
Total surplus.....	8,015,560	309,325

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Plant, etc., net.....	7,674,930	15,813,295
Sundry investments	220,774	204,236
Inventories	12,098,415	17,662,331
Bills receivable.....	2,804,505	3,651,033
Accounts receivable.	4,078,095	5,121,168
Receivable officials.	346,000	390,836
Cash	863,302	1,068,341
Marketing securities	477,822	.....
Deferred charges....	568,183	1,028,131
Total assets.....	29,132,030	44,939,375

Liabilities.

Preferred stock.....	4,833,500	4,818,500
Common stock.....	6,000,000	.....
Class A.....	.....	9,000,000
Class B.....	.....	13,500,000
Serial gold notes....	3,600,000	3,200,000
Instal. gold notes...	400,000	400,000
Bills payable.....	2,179,199	9,395,000
Accounts payable..	2,839,184	3,955,895
Federal tax.....	1,000,000	70,000
Sundry reserve.....	60,000	98,330
Accrued interest....	120,000	108,000
Preferred dividends.	84,586	84,323
Surplus	8,015,560	309,325
Total liabilities...	29,132,030	44,939,375

BUTLER BROTHERS.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Net earnings.....	$4,389,911	$747,524

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Cash	2,849,638	2,714,061
Merchandise invty....	19,844,375	22,304,606
Accts. receivable.....	17,683,121	16,957,820
Real est. and eqpt....	7,947,871	8,513,043
Fund for stock sales to employes.....	636,225	632,371
Pension fund.....	307,436	316,156
Supplies	567,344	1,060,764
Total	49,836,010	52,498,825

Liabilities.

Capital outstanding...	20,000,000	22,011,960
Surplus	14,065,707	13,321,064
Real estate, etc.....	899,342	1,123,909
Reserve for taxes...	1,475,034	323,616
Accounts payable.....	.....	742,419
Bills payable.....	8,017,364	10,300,000
Serial gold notes....	4,976,562	4,313,020
Dallas mortgage.....	402,000	362,805
Total	49,836,010	52,498,825

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Share Surf. Lines rcts.	$4,283,769	$4,810,797
*Joint acct. expenses..	3,477,245	3,473,529
Net earnings	806,524	1,337,266
City's 55%.....	443,588	735,496
South side lines' 45%.	362,936	601,770
Less: So. St. Ry. Co.'s proportion	19,962	33,097
Co.'s proportion.....	342,974	568,673
Add: Int. on cap. inv.	2,705,675	2,739,056
Inc. from oper.....	3,048,650	3,307,729
Other income.....	36,170	†242
Total income.....	3,084,821	3,307,486
Int. on bonds, notes...	1,780,884	1,822,337
Net income.....	1,303,937	1,485,149
Prev. surplus.....	50,639	454,530
Surplus	1,354,576	1,939,679
Dividends paid.....	$900,045	$1,080,000
Misc. credit.....	.....	3
Surplus remaining.....	454,530	859,682

*Includes interest on capital investment of Chicago City railway, Calumet and South Chicago and Southern Street railway. †Deficit.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	*Jan. 31, 1920.	*Jan. 31, 1921.
Purchase price.....	54,442,498	55,005,694
Accounts receivable....	3,282	5,181
Real estate.....	14,000	14,000
Cash on hand.....	971,172	1,044,449
Total assets.....	55,430,952	56,069,324

Liabilities.

Bonds	33,926,000	33,926,000
Notes payable.....	1,950,000	2,380,745
Bond interest and accounts payable.....	1,110,421	902,897
Surplus assets, represented by equity of $18,000,000 cap. stk.	18,454,531	18,859,682
Total liabilities.....	55,430,952	56,069,324

*Fiscal year ending Jan. 31.

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES.

Fiscal year ended Jan. 31.

Income Account.

	1920.	1921.
Gross earnings.....	$43,963,438	$55,327,384
Expenses—		
Maintenance	5,348,007	7,212,800
Renewals	3,009,195	4,167,325
Power	2,990,478	3,105,975
Conduct. trans.....	16,633,325	23,499,004
General and misc.....	3,199,009	3,585,288
Taxes	2,074,000	1,730,000
Total oper. exp.....	33,254,015	43,300,392
Residue receipts.....	10,709,423	12,026,992
To Chicago Rys. Co...	6,425,654	7,216,195
To south side lines...	4,283,769	4,810,797

CHICAGO, NORTH SHORE & MILWAUKEE ROAD.

Income account of the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee electric road as compared with 1919:

	1920.	Increase.
Gross operating rev.....	$4,193,669	$955,748
Operating expenses.....	3,229,048	909,583
Net operating revenue...	964,621	46,164
Taxes	151,746	*11,354
Operating income.....	812,875	57,519
Miscellaneous income...	10,332	*7,546
Gross income.....	823,207	49,972
Fixed charges.....	390,196	48,800
Net income.....	433,011	1,172
Surplus Jan. 1.....	1,270,954	415,142
Surplus adjustment.....	804	15,891
Dividends	60,000	60,000
Surplus Dec. 31.....	1,643,181	372,206

*Decrease.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Total net income.....	$1,204,267	$1,957,925
Int. and other charges..	547,215	684,864
Dividends	419,172	938,520
Net surplus.....	69,879	22,485

Balance Sheet.

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Plant and good will....	8,658,322	9,044,957
Inventories	6,491,292	8,353,855
Accts. & notes received.	2,112,450	2,259,439
Cash	780,388	447,082
Capital stock.....	6,448,800	12,897,600
Funded debt.....	2,967,500	350,000

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Notes payable	$2,400,000	$900,000
Accts. pay., fed. taxes..	1,298,463	1,007,206
Res. for exch. loss.....	176,350	231,736
Appro. surplus.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Unap. surplus.....	2,815,986	2,874,471

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Operating revenue....	$30,366,426	$35,317,134
Operating expense....	19,519,507	*24,698,185
Net oper. revenue....	10,846,919	10,618,949
Uncol. revenue.....	119,939	110,930
Taxes	2,355,000	2,100,000
Mun. comp.....	895,193	1,040,071
Net oper. income.....	7,476,788	7,367,948
Other income.....	619,801	679,967
Gross income.....	8,096,589	8,047,915
Deductions	950,213	815,913
Int. fund debt.....	2,299,236	2,523,600
Net income.....	4,847,139	4,708,402
Dividends	3,942,340	3,955,600
Surplus	904,799	752,802
Total surplus.....	7,614,189	8,254,405

*Increase $2,887,428 for amortization and depreciation, compared with $2,880,255 in 1919.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Plant, etc.....	114,817,089	123,256,359
Tot. curr. assets.....	11,677,457	*13,743,021
Prepaid accounts.....	876,457	1,232,175
Tot. unadj. debits....	1,009,381	1,478,046
Reserve funds.....	1,770,460	1,916,130
Total assets.....	130,151,365	141,625,731

*Includes $1,292,234 cash and $3,814,241 in materials and fuel.

Liabilities.

Capital stock.....	50,422,800	50,978,000
Sub. to capital stock		163,600
Bonds	46,631,000	46,631,000
Notes	.....	5,000,000
Loans, notes pay.....	.....	1,950,000
Accts. payable.....	1,335,073	2,298,870
Customers' dep.....	856,725	1,037,780
Other cur. liabil.....	758,339	1,467,743
Accrued liabil.....	3,807,718	3,722,420
Unadj. credits.....	524,989	540,011
Total reserve.....	18,200,532	19,581,900
Surplus	7,614,189	8,254,406
Total liabilities.....	130,151,365	141,625,731

CONSUMERS' COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Gross profit.....	$5,582,877	$6,851,510
Teaming and cartage	2,056,606	2,748,385
Opr. and adm. exps.	1,406,748	1,680,598
Reprs., depn., invent adj.	1,053,059	1,294,577
Advertising	38,556	35,877
Interest	286,685	321,791
Federal tax reserve	*.....	70,000
Net income.....	741,223	700,282
Preferred dividends.	276,416	276,416
Balance	464,807	423,866
Previous surplus...	1,515,915	1,980,722

*Federal taxes included in general expenses.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Cash	780,607	637,508
Notes receivable....	226,219	769,740
Accounts receivable	1,776,165	2,337,498
Due from employes on stock subsc....	.....	44,566
Inventories	1,489,890	2,347,470
Investm't securities.	677,704	773,073
Accrued interest....	.....	55,783
Knick. Ice bonds...	200,000	200,000
Sinking fund.....	705,217	735,663
Deferred charges...	122,533	166,902
Loans, buildings, trucks, etc.....	$12,199,647	$12,989,247
Good will.....	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total assets.....	20,677,982	23,557,451

Liabilities.

Current liabilities...	2,754,926	*5,199,924
Reserves	291,048	435,139
Bonded indebtedness	5,650,000	5,550,000
Real estate purchase notes	52,485	19,000
Preferred stock.....	3,948,800	3,948,800
Common stock outstanding	6,000,000	6,000,000
Surplus	1,980,723	2,404,588
Total liabilities...	20,677,982	23,557,451

*Includes $3,003,189 notes payable.

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY.

Income Account.

	Oct. 30, 1919.	Oct. 31, 1920.
Gross sales.....	$305,997,000	$288,802,000
Exp., fed. tax., etc.	303,935,005	288,177,712
Dividends paid.....	1,684,500	1,484,134
Surp. for year.....	380,494	*859,845
Total surplus.....	9,240,080	5,982,854

*Deficit.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Cash	4,957,293	6,823,559
Bills and accts. rec.	20,165,568	16,686,519
Advances on purc..	1,518,524	1,275,615
Prods. and supplies	43,468,464	30,648,356
Stocks and bonds..	1,945,930	1,614,151
Prop., plants, etc..	19,304,066	23,833,457
Other assets.....	1,087,681	1,043,429
Total	92,447,526	81,925,086

Liabilities.

Capital stock.....	25,800,000	25,800,000
Funded debt.....	16,713,200	14,921,600
Notes & accts. pay.	39,288,286	35,086,510
Other liabilities....	1,025,466	994,256
Surplus	9,240,080	5,122,720
Profit for year.....	380,494	624,288
Total	92,447,526	81,925,089

DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Gross earning.....	$3,556,398	$4,026,603
Repairs, depreciation	632,882	1,021,868
General reserve.....	250,000	.....
Res. lumber oper....	.....	100,000
Res. plant amort....	.....	175,000
Profit sharing fund.	.....	132,433
Res. for inc. taxes..	500,000	450,000
Net earnings.....	2,173,515	2,147,300
Dividends paid.....	1,357,208	1,357,208
Surplus for year...	816,307	790,092
Previous surplus...	1,449,479	2,265,787
Total surplus.....	2,265,787	3,055,880

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Property account..	7,231,473	11,076,140
Cal. pine lands.....	2,233,222	2,441,491
Other western lands	.....	2,459,091
Southern lands.....	313,313	384,360
Fgn. & dom. invest.	1,300,540	2,277,461
Patents, trade marks, etc.	1	1
Inventory	8,485,220	10,873,190
Notes receivable....	70,995	22,822
Accounts receivable.	1,663,955	2,038,744
Cash	3,138,042	1,958,457
Deferred charges....	167,358	468,483
Total	24,604,123	34,000,245

Liabilities.

	1919.	1920.
Capital stock	$16,965,100	$16,965,100
Debenture bonds	.....	6,000,000
Accounts payable	212,384	994,083
Profit sharing fund	.....	132,433
Accrued taxes	550,984	330,621
Accrued pay rolls	114,384	103,566
Accrued interest	.....	75,000
Purchase mon. obs.	.....	901,115
Advances agst. expts.	835,242	815 838
Other accts. payable	.....	78,728
Reserves	3,660,240	4,547,879
Surplus	2,265,787	3,055,880
Total	24,604,123	34,000,245

B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Cash	$5,491,500	$3,058,315
Liberty loans and Canadian bonds	2,591,535	44,918
Bills receivable	44,688	1,071,120
Accts. receivable	23,561,752	20,676,143
Inventory	54,184,975	72,631,057
Stock in treas.	1,906,600	1,418,600
Preferred invest. and adv. other co.s	9,385,812	6,153,214
Real est., etc less dep.	19,486,065	32,838,063
Pat., trade marks	1	1
Good will	57,798,000	1
Defer. charges	1,264,990	1,028,676
Total assets	175,715,918	138,910,114

Liabilities.

Bills payable	24,068,000	29,122,956
Accts. payable	5,864,069	2,580,236
Sundry accr. liabil.	1,255,739	1,461,331
Five-year notes	.....	30,000,000
Res. for contin'ies, etc.	3,725,064	*12,009,625
Preferred stock	39,600,000	38,412,000
Common stock	60,000,000	†2,314,001
Emp. stock sub.	.....	303,466
Earned surplus	41,203,046	22,706,498
Total liabilities	175,715,918	138,910,114

*Includes $10,000,000 transferred from surplus as reserve for approximate losses on raw material commitments for future delivery. †Net amount remaining after charging off good will and patents account of $57,797,999. It is represented by 601,400 shares of no par value.

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Income Account, 1920.

Operating revenue	$33,201,797
Operating expenses	28,035,961
Net operating revenue	5,167,872
Deduct—	
Uncollected operating revenue	48,917
Taxes to operate	2,442,994
Operating income	2,675,960
Total gross income	2,833,542
Rent, miscellaneous deduct	135,693
Interest	1,271,383
Balance net income	1,426,460
Dividends	3,200,000
Deficit transferred to surplus	1,773,539

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Plant, etc.	$84,407,699	$108,194,295
Cash	640,085	595,285
Accts. receivable	3,655,159	4,138,477
Inventories	838,237	1,060,410
Defer. debits	382,526	420,575
Total assets	89,925,202	114,411,710

Liabilities.

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Capital stock	$40,000,000	$40,000,000
Funded debt	19,039,000	35,097,179
Adv. from sys. corp.	1,272,230	4,000,000
Bills payable	.....	2,250,000
Accts. payable	2,610,266	3,355,741
Accrued liabilities	2,097,032	2,599,933
Unex. prem. on debt.	23,513	1,911
Ins. res., etc.	394,611	382,516
Employ. ben. fund	500,000	500,000
Other def. cred.	204	69,040
Depreciation res.	21,728,473	25,530,653
Appr. surplus	107,000	1,842
Corp. surplus	2,149,957	629,980
Total liabilities	89,925,202	114,411,710

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Operating income	$25,786,197	$23,170,074
Deduct—Interest	818 437	642,328
Ore and timber	397,502	428,379
Plant depreciation	2,769,406	3,474,744
Spcl. maintenance	181 976	280,468
Loss on receiv.	607 114	1,178,799
Pension fund	1,000,000	500,000
War loss	7,403,033	.....
Net profit	12,608,726	16,655,353
Dividends	9,000,000	9,950,000
Surplus for year	3,608,726	6,705,353
Previous surplus	68,036,662	71,645,388
Stock dividend	.....	10,000,000
Total surplus	71,645,388	68,350,741

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Plant, etc., net	74,193,990	83,178,317
Deferred charges	345,964	362,700
Reserve fund asset	3,258,950	3,258,950
Inventories	99 565,231	131,134,796
Receivables, net	42 052,445	56,969,314
Investments	7,582,123	2,413,705
Cash	39,669,711	12,291,617
Total	266,668,416	289,609,401

Liabilities.

Preferred stock	60,000,000	60,000,000
Common stock	80,000,000	90,000,000
Pur. money oblig.	.....	2,706,253
Bills payable	.....	11,785,000
Accounts payable	32 639 961	33,153,464
Reserves	22,383 065	23,613,941
Surplus	71,645,388	68,350,741
Total	266,668,416	289,609,401

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Sales	$99,336,053	$101,745,270
Operating ex., etc.	95,141,883	109,600,548
Net income	4,194,170	*7,855,278
Dividends paid	3,541,793	1,612,380
Surplus earnings	652,377	*9,913,159

*Deficit.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Plant, equip., etc.	10,035,510	14,842,051
Cash	12,192,510	3,415,828
Securities	1,728,638	398,393
Accts. receivable	4,431,561	7,318,190
Notes receivable	153,262	573,752
Inventories	28,136,166	30,282,671
Affil. co's.:		
Accts. receivable	.. ...	77,397
Notes receivable	.....	303,137
Investments	339,520	1,141,925
Pfd. stk. sink. fund	.....	200,000
Pfd. stk. purchased	3,468,000	3,780,400

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Exp. on pf. stk. pur.	.....	$361,881
Due on common stk.	$10,200,000	.....
Total	70,685,964	62,695,630
Liabilities.		
Preferred stock	8,000,000	8,000,000
Class A and B stk.	8,186,396	8,186,396
Common stock	25,500,000	25,687,530
Accounts payable	9,425,380	5,942,932
Notes payable	3,773,400	10,463,968
Accrued tax	195,948	223,122
Common stk. divi.	1,500,000	.....
Reserve	1,761,907	1,761,907
Surplus	12,342,932	2,429,772
Total	70,685,964	62,695,630

MORRIS & CO.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Net profits	$6,845,471	$4,270,597
Deduct:		
Interest on bonds	575,750	762,250
Adm. expense	2,047,626	2,783,392
Interest, tax, etc.	3,518,453	3,680,664
Net earnings	703,641	*2,955,710
Less dividends	300,000	.....
Net income	403,641	*2,955,710
Previous surplus	52,823,863	53,227,505
Transferred to cap.	.....	37,000,000
Total surplus	53,227,505	13,271,796

*Deficit.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct. 30, 1920.
Packing house, real estate, buildings	30,240,619	33,474,287
Branch markets, real estate, etc.	4,390,601	4,840,525
Car equipment	5,786,384	5,768,554
Cash	7,485,308	4,571,927
Inventories and sup.	35,988,998	30,624,015
Investments	9,676,953	11,673,838
Accounts receivable	8,679,953	26,881,462
Bills receivable	12,112	8,409
Total	114,001,575	116,843,021
Liabilities.		
Capital stock:		
Common	3,000,000	30,000,000
Preferred	.....	10,000,000
10 year notes	.....	15,000,000
Bonds	16,750,000	17,950,000
Bills payable	26,971,619	12,264,254
Acceptance drafts	.....	6,500,000
Accounts payable & reserve for taxes	2,608,893	1,924,322
Bond int. acct.	260,750	464,100
Reserve for depreciation, etc.	11,182,807	9,468,547
Surplus	53,227,505	13,271,796
Total	114,001,575	116,843,021

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.

Income Account.

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Gross income	$24,543,798	$31,236,335
Oper. expense	20,253,355	26,081,383
Net earnings	4,290,442	5,154,951
Depreciation, etc.	1,859,085	2,409,878
Net income	2,431,357	2,745,072
Bond interest	2,366,150	2,364,320
Surplus	65,207	380,752

Surplus Account.

Previous balance	11,047,598	10,790,883
Add. sund. credits	169,503	57,449
Ded. sund. charges	491,426	511,000
Add. tr. to surplus	65,207	380,752
Surplus	10,790,883	10,718,084

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Investment	$96,771,041	$98,907,931
Sinking funds	117,745	70,785
Reacquir. sec.	50,000	50,000
Defer. charges	6,382,114	6,694,496
Res. funds	1,295,331	1,450,941
Coal, coke, oil	1,225,692	1,732,298
Other materials	1,466,630	1,873,186
Custom accts. rec.	1,804,126	1,997,830
Sund. accts. rec.	956,591	1,244,627
Mat. fund debit. int. dep.	350,045	336,500
Sund. dep. adv.	710,967	104,962
Cash	410,343	710,301
Total	111,540,660	115,173,862
Liabilities.		
Capital stock	38,500,000	38,500,000
Prior lien bond	24,077,000	24,020,000
Ref. mtg. bonds	20,554,000	20,554,000
Gen. and ref. bonds	1,712,000	1,712,000
Def. credits	34,373	14,872
Dep., other res.	9,449,699	10,742,987
Loans, notes, payable to subsid. co's.	650,000	975,000
Loans, notes pay.	1,185,664	1,295,210
Accts. payable	2,113,966	4,004,561
Mat. int. unpaid	350,045	336,500
Cust., other dep.	602,921	780,619
Taxes accrued	982,887	959,665
Bond int. accrued	482,558	482,076
Sund. cur. liab.	54,661	78,283
Surplus	10,790,883	10,718,084
Total	111,540,660	115,173,862

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Operating revenue	$9,086,226	$11,415,087
Oper. exp. and dep.	5,560,783	7,633,997
Net oper. revenue	3,525,443	3,781,090
Uncoll. oper. rev.	34,768	34,662
Taxes	312,420	432,000
Net. oper. income	3,178,255	3,314,428
Other income	239,687	234,853
Gross income	3,417,942	3,549,281
Deduc. gross income	169,029	272,110
Int. funded debt	1,902,706	1,911,395
Net income	1,346,206	1,365,776
Preferred dividend	455,280	464,770
Common dividend	781,191	781,139
Surplus	109,735	119,867
Total surplus	1,333,598	1,441,297

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1920, showed total current assets of $5,279,800 and current and accrued liabilities of $2,559,444.

QUAKER OATS COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Deficit for year	*$3,733,729	$5,218,974
Depreciation	1,053,835	605,951
Dividends paid	1,928,751	2,227,500
Deficit	*751,143	8,052,425
Previous surplus	10,814,445	†9,315,588
Total surplus	11,565,588	1,263,162

*Profit. †After deducting $2,250,000 stock dividend.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Realty, plants, etc.	19,370,707	20,386,352
Investments	2,456,083	4,632,179
Sec. of sub. co's.	453,780	429,920
Due from sub. co's.	557,671	908,431
Inventories	18,812,228	14,779,822
Accounts receivable	7,080,520	5,018,739
Cash	4,110,571	3,849,077
Total	53,391,510	50,004,523

Liabilities.

	1919.	1920.
Common stock	$9,000,000	$11,250,000
Preferred stock	18,000,000	18,000,000
Due to sub. co's	237,508	180,665
Notes payable	9,600,000	15,295,000
Accounts payable	2,228,303	1,364,086
Reserves	1,333,358	2,651,608
Federal taxes	1,426,753	...
Surplus	11,565,588	1,263,162
Total	53,391,510	50,004,523

SEARS, ROEBUCK & COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Gross sales	$257,930,025	$254,595,059
Net sales	233,982,584	233,856,872
Net income	234,242,337	245,373,418
Less—		
Purchases, expenses, etc.	206,662,168	229,436,224
Repairs, depreciation and reserves	3,227,725	3,603,188
Total profit	24,952,444	12,334,003
Deduct—		
Employes' funds	1,191,942	587,333
Reserve for federal taxes	4,870,376	...
Net income	18,890,125	11,746,670
Surplus	33,574,919	7,564,373

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Plant, etc.	11,814,884	27,820,192
Good will, etc.	30,000,000	30,000,000
Invest. and advances	33,067,609	...
Inventories	42,685,776	105,071,243
Accounts receivable	19,883,443	47,797,135
Prepayments	881,107	3,908,605
Liberty bonds	9,315,953	7,400,080
Marketable securities	...	1,487,140
Cash	7,185,854	3,263,353
Total	154,834,632	230,668,197

Liabilities.

Gold notes	...	50,000,000
Preferred stock	8,000,000	8,000,000
Common stock	75,000,000	105,000,000
Notes payable	9,800,000	44,560,164
Mdse. and open accts.	21,959,256	10,623,905
Reserve fed. taxes	4,870,376	627,040
Contingent reserve	2,390,282	3,423,749
Surplus	33,574,919	7,564,373
Total	154,834,632	230,668,197

SWIFT & COMPANY.

Income Account.

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct. 30, 1920.
Total sales	$1,200,000,000	$1,100,000,000
Net income	13,870,181	5,170,382
Dividends paid	10,063,460	12,000,000
Surplus for year	33,806,721	*6,829,618
Total surplus	88,381,900	81,552,282

*Deficit.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Nov. 1, 1919.	Oct. 30, 1920.
Cash	22,915,431	14,146,101
Accounts receivable	149,796,213	153,503,863
Inventories	191,890,849	151,305,084
Stocks and bonds	35,133,577	35,831,002
Real estate, etc.	89,803,861	96,119,501
Total	489,539,931	450,905,553

Liabilities.

Accounts payable	19,423,234	39,260,829
Notes payable	96,604,477	145,224,206
6% gold notes	25,000,000	25,000,000
7% gold notes	40,000,000	...
5% mortgage bonds	29,591,000	30,258,500
Reserves	10,734,558	11,414,496
Capital stock	150,000,000	150,000,000
Surplus	81,552,282	88,381,900
Total	450,905,553	489,539,931

JOHN R. THOMPSON COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Sales	$11,186,034	$14,793,780
Cost of sales	10,032,512	13,681,667
Administration exp.	196,850	254,184
Reserve fed. taxes	214,036	204,583
Adjust. invent.	...	121,984
Net pro. operating	742,636	531,361
Other income	51,528	9,180
Net income	794,164	540,542

Balance Sheet—Assets.

Plant, etc.	3,606,885	4,620,150
Good will	4,000,000	4,000,000
Unissued stock	225,000	225,000
Securities	632,990	247,017
Inventories	476,985	774,546
Cash	528,900	509,435
Current assets	680,023	269,459
Suspense accounts	43,309	19,961
Deferred charges	32,852	32,130
Total	10,226,947	10,697,703

Liabilities.

Preferred stock	1,900,000	1,850,000
Common stock	4,500,000	6,000,000
Bonds	205,000	185,000
Accruals	281,213	261,695
Accounts payable	200,270	363,700
Deferred income	623	733
Depreciation reserve	790,148	1,149,169
Insurance reserve	57,125	70,689
Surplus	2,292,565	*816,714
Total	10,226,947	10,697,703

*After declaration of a stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent, or $1,500,000.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The total sales of the Western Electric company in 1920 amounted to $206,112,000 as compared with $135,722,000 in 1919. The net earnings for the year, as shown by the company's annual report, were $8,277,414, or 7.2 per cent on the average investment for the year, which was $114,900,000. This compared with net earnings of $5,652,089 for 1919, or 6.9 per cent on the average investment for that year of $81,400,000. Interest amounting to $4,037,645 and dividends amounting to $3,345,000 were paid, leaving a surplus of $894,769.

WILSON & CO.

Surplus Account.

	1919.	1920.
Previous balance	$19,789,232	$21,027,264
Less pension fund	50,000	...
Total	19,739,232	21,027,264
Add net profit	2,771,325	*940,850
Total	22,510,558	20,086,414
Less dividends	1,483,293	1,750,711
Less contingent res.	...	2,000,000
Balance, 1920	21,027,264	16,335,702

*Deficit.

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 27, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Plant, etc., net	31,281,446	30,613,275
Trademarks, etc.	11,362,268	11,354,928
Invest. So. America	5,574,482	7,513,802
Other investments	...	7,329,631
Merchandise, ret.	50,990,067	27,236,581
Accts., notes receiv.	18,767,407	21,393,520
U. S. misc. securities	2,516,496	328,821
Cash	5,854,759	7,604,162
Insurance, etc.	659,526	831,068
Total	127,006,813	114,205,792

Liabilities.

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Preferred stock.....	$10,369,900	$10,718,900
Common stock.....	20,000,000	20,000,000
Bonds (net).....	40,018,047	39,618,682
Bond interest.....	384,018	403,060
Notes payable.....	25,659,445	21,762,140
Accounts payable...	6,540,654	3,112,657
Reserves	3,007,483	2,254,649
Surplus	21,027,264	16,335,702
Total	127,006,813	114,205,792

WRIGLEY COMPANY.

Income Account.

	1919.	1920.
Net sales.....	$27,147,412	$28,243,311
Net profit before federal taxes.....	6,239,897	4,178,784
Net profit after federal taxes.....	4,139,897	3,325,867
Surplus	6,281,658	6,780,725

Balance Sheet—Assets.

	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.
Cash	2,378,536	1,651,467
Accts., notes receiv.	$3,030,455	$2,423,430
Inventory	5,753,374	6,168,614
Bonds	2,027,616	1,959,268
Other investments..	2,530,491	3,380,824
Plant, etc., net.....	2,979,687	5,368,998
Patents, net.....	705,882	617,647
Good will.....	6,000,000	6,000,000
Total	25,406,044	27,570,251

Liabilities.

Accounts payable...	531,001	711,612
Res. federal taxes..	2,102,029	1,224,253
Real estate mortgage	190,000	190,000
Reserve	3,715,980	4,971,760
Preferred stock.....	1,500,000	1,500,000
Common stock.....	11,085,375	12,191,900
Previous surplus....	.....	6,281,658
Net profit before federal tax.....	.....	4,178,784
Less dividends.....	.....	2,826,799
Less res. for fed. tax	.....	852,917
Surplus	6,281,658	6,780,725
Total	25,406,044	27,570,251

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY CHRONOLOGY.

Omnibuses—First regular omnibus line started by Frank Parmelee May 9, 1853.

Horse Cars—South side: First line on State street, between Randolph and 12th streets, opened April 25, 1859. West side: Madison street line, Halsted to State, opened May 20, 1859; Randolph street line opened July 15, 1859. North side: Wells street line, river to Chicago avenue, opened late in spring of 1859; Clark street line opened in August, 1859.

Cable Cars—South side: First cable line in Chicago operated on State to 39th street; began business Jan. 28, 1882; Cottage Grove avenue line built same year. North side: Clark street line opened March 27, 1888; Wells street line opened same year; Lincoln avenue line opened Jan. 22, 1889; Clybourn avenue line opened May 2, 1891. West side: Madison street line opened July 16, 1890; Milwaukee avenue line opened at same time; Blue Island avenue line opened July 28, 1893.

Electric Cars—South side: First electric line in city began operating Oct. 2, 1890, from 95th street and Stony Island avenue to South Chicago; trolley substituted for horse cars on most of the lines (except cable) in 1893 and 1894 in all divisions of the city and in the suburbs; trolley substituted for cable cars on State street July 22, 1906, and on Cottage Grove avenue Oct. 21, 1906. West side: Trolley cars substituted for cable on Blue Island avenue July 22, 1906, and on Madison street and Milwaukee avenue Aug. 19, 1906. North side: All cables changed to trolley lines Oct. 21, 1906. Fares raised to 7 cents Aug. 8, 1919; Dec. 1, 1919, fifty-ride tickets sold for $3; ten-ride tickets for 65 cents; Dec. 27, 1919, fares reduced to 6 cents cash; fares raised to 8 cents July 1, 1920.

Elevated Railways—South side: South side elevated railroad began regular operation on line between Congress street and 39th street June 6, 1892, with steam as motive power; extended to Stony Island avenue in May, 1893; extended to Englewood in 1906 and to Kenwood in 1907; trains began running around loop Oct. 19, 1897; motive power changed to electricity July 27, 1898. West side: Lake street line (Chicago & Oak Park) began running Nov. 6, 1893, with steam as motive power; electricity substituted June 14, 1896; Metropolitan road opened May 20, 1895, with electricity as motive power; began running over loop Oct. 10, 1897; extension of Garfield park and Douglas park lines completed in 1902. North side: Northwestern line opened for business May 31, 1900, with electricity as motive power; Ravenswood branch opened May 10, 1907; through routing of trains between north and south sides and giving of transfers on all elevated roads begun Nov. 3, 1913. Fares raised to 6 cents Nov. 22, 1918; raised to 8 cents Aug. 8, 1919; tickets sold for 7½ cents Feb. 1, 1920; fare raised to 10 cents with four tickets for 35 cents Aug. 4, 1920.

Merger of Surface Lines—Unified Management—Ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, providing for merger and unified management of all surface lines, with through routes, 5 cent fares and transfers to all parts of city; ordinance went into effect Feb. 1, 1914.

STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

Ordinances passed by city council Feb. 4, 1907; vetoed by mayor and passed over veto Feb. 11, 1907; approved by people on referendum vote April 2, 1907.

Systems to be reconstructed and rehabilitated within three years.

City to supervise rehabilitation through board of three engineers.

Life of grant not to extend in any event beyond Feb. 1, 1927.

City to receive 55 per cent and companies 45 per cent of the net profits from the operation of the roads.

Twenty-one through routes specified and provision made for others.

Fares for adults to be 5 cents for continuous trips in one general direction within the present or future city limits.

Transfers to be given at all connecting points on and to all lines except in section on south side between Roosevelt road and the river. (By merger ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, transfers are given in all parts of the city.)

Motive power of cars to be electricity applied by the overhead or underground trolley system.

Cars to be of the latest and most approved pattern and to be kept clean and warm and well lighted.

Cars to be operated singly after one year.

Companies to pay $5,000,000 toward the construction of subways in the downtown section at the city's option.

City given the right to purchase the property of both the present great systems at any time upon giving six months' notice.

OLD CHICAGO BUSINESS HOUSES.

Following is a list of firms which have been in business in Chicago for fifty years or more. There are doubtless numerous omissions and the editor of the Almanac will appreciate it if they are brought to his attention. The present name of each firm is given first and then the name or names it may have borne in the past with the approximate year of the change of title when known:

1835—H. O. Stone & Co., real estate, 111 West Washington street.

1836—Ogden, Sheldon & Co., real estate; Clark and Lake streets.

1837—S. D. Childs & Co., engravers and printers, 136 South Clark street.
C. D. Peacock, jeweler, 141 South State street; Elijah Peacock.
Hotel Sherman; City hotel, 1837; Sherman house, 1844.

1838—Burley & Co., china and glassware, 7 North Wabash avenue; Burley & Tyrrell Co., 1846. (Consolidated with Albert Pick & Co., 1919.)

1840—George B. Carpenter & Co., awnings, 430 North Wells street; George A. Robb, 1840; Payson & Robb, 1845; Hubbard & Robb, 1850; Gilbert Hubbard & Co., 1857; George B. Carpenter & Co., 1881.

1842—Brantigam & Keen, 1842; Keen Bros., 1847; Keen & Lee, 1853; W. B. Keen & Co., 1863; F. C. DeLang & Co., 1873; Keen & DeLang Co., 1884; DeLang, Coles & Co., 1906.

1842—Henry Horner & Co., wholesale grocers, 563 West Randolph street; Henry Horner, 1842; Henry Horner & Co., 1871.
Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, iron, steel and machinery, 16th and Rockwell streets.
Sprague Smith Co., glass, 164 West Randolph street; original firm name Alexander White & Co.

1844—A. C. McClurg & Co., booksellers, 218-224 South Wabash avenue; W. W. Barlow & Co., 1844; Griggs, Bross & Co., 1848; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1872; A. C. McClurg & Co., 1886.
Peter Van Schaack & Sons, druggists, 114-118 West Lake street.
Sharp & Smith, surgical instruments, 155-157 North Michigan avenue.
The Chicago Daily Journal, 15 South Market street.

1846—Fergus Printing Co., 64 East Lake street; Ellis & Fergus.
Peter Schuttler Co., wagon makers, 22d and Rockwell streets.

1847—John V. Farwell Company, dry goods, Market and Monroe streets.
Cyrus H. McCormick & Co. (International Harvester Co.), harvesting machinery, Blue Island and Western avenues; McCormick & Gray; McCormick, Ogden & Co.
The Chicago Tribune, Dearborn and Madison streets.

1848—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., The, billiard tables, 633 South Wabash avenue; J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.
The Staats Zeitung, 24 South Wells street.

1850—Mears-Slayton Lumber Co., 1237 Belmont avenue; C. H. Mears & Bro., 1850; N. & C. H. Mears, 1881; Chas. H. Mears, 1889; Chas. H. Mears & Co., 1892.
Gerts, Lumbard & Co., brushes; 221 West Randolph street.

1851—Ætna Life agency, insurance, Tribune building.
Durand & Kasper Co., wholesale grocers, Lake, Union and Eagle streets; Baily & Durand, 1851; Durand Bros. & Powers, 1856; Durand Bros., Powers & Co., 1866; Durand & Co., 1871; H. C. & C. Durand, 1879; Durand & Kasper Co., 1894.
Fuller-Morrisson Co., 310 West Washington street; Fuller & Roberts, 1851; Fuller, Finch & Fuller, 1855; Fuller & Fuller, 1885.
Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co., paints; 332 South Michigan avenue.

1852—Pinkerton National Detective agency, 131-137 South Wells street.
Sherer-Gillett Co., manufacturers, 1705-9 S. Clark street.
John A. Tolman & Co., 84 East Lake street.
T. D. Randall, grain dealer, 234 South LaSalle street.
Home Insurance Co., 175 West Jackson-blvd.

1853—Frank Parmelee Transfer Co., 111 West Adams street.
D. B. Fisk & Co., wholesale millinery, 225 North Wabash avenue.
Briggs house, Wells and Randolph streets.
The Northwestern Christian Advocate, 734 Rush street.

1854—Cook & McLain, dyers, 154 North Dearborn street.
E. W. Blatchford & Co., lead pipe and metals, 230 North Clinton street.
Albert Dickinson Co., seeds, 2750 West 35th street.
C. H. Jordan & Co., undertakers, 164 North Michigan avenue.

1855—Crane Co., valves and fittings, 836 South Michigan avenue; R. T. Crane & Co., 1855; Crane Bros. Mfg. Co., 1872.
Baird & Warner, real estate, 29 S. LaSalle street; L. D. Olmsted, 1855; Baird & Bradley, 1864.
The Martin Dawson Co., confectionery, 1520 South State street; J. B. Hannegan & Co., 1855; N. Crickard & Co.; Dawson & Shields, 1868; Martin Dawson, 1878.
Fargo & Phelps, shoes, 1701 North Robey street; Bill, Fargo & Kellogg, 1855; Fargo & Bill, 1856; Fargo, Fales & Co., 1864; C. H. Fargo & Co., 1871.
Greenebaum Sons bank, 9 S. LaSalle street.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., hardware, etc., State street bridge; Tuttle Hibbard, 1855; Hibbard & Spencer, 1865; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 1877; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 1882.
Mandel Brothers, dry goods, State and Madison streets.
Sherwood company, school furniture, Lincoln and 14th streets.
Samuel A. Spry, lumber, 122 South Michigan avenue; F. B. Gardner, 1855; Gardner & Spry, 1866; Gardner & Spry Lumber Co., 1869; John Spry Lumber Co., 1885.
The L. Wolf Manufacturing Co., 601-607 West Lake street; McGuire & Wolf, 1855; L. Wolf Mfg. Co., 1868.
W. H. Salisbury & Co., leather and rubber goods, 308-310 West Madison street; John B. Ideson and Hallock & Wheeler, 1855; Hallock, Holmes & Co., 1874; Hallock, Salisbury & Kline, 1879; W. H. Salisbury & Co., 1881.

1856—Marshall Field & Co., dry goods, State and Washington streets; Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., 1856; Cooley, Farwell & Co., 1857; Farwell, Field & Co., 1861; Field, Palmer & Leiter, 1865; Field, Leiter & Co., 1867; Marshall Field & Co., 1881.
Peterson nursery, 30 North LaSalle street.
Rand, McNally & Co., maps, etc., 536-538 South Clark street; William H. Rand, 1856.
Tobey Furniture Co., The, Wabash avenue and Washington street; Charles Tobey, 1856; Charles Tobey & Bro., 1857; Thayer & Tobey, 1870; The Tobey Furniture Co., 1875.

1857—The A. H. Andrews Co., bank fixtures, 117 South Wabash avenue.
Barnard & Miller, law publishers, 172 North LaSalle street.
Julius Bauer & Co., pianos, 305 S. Wabash avenue.

Charles E. Graves & Co., jewelers, 35 East Madison street; J. B. Chambers & Co.
Geo. S. Malone, drug house, 629 N. Clark-st.
Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, Morgan and Fulton streets; Elmes & Son, Columbian Iron Works, 1857; Columbian Iron Works, 1878; Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, 1892.
Gage Bros. & Co., wholesale millinery, 18-22 South Michigan avenue; Webster & Gage, 1857; Gage Bros. & Co., 1870; A. S. Gage & Co., 1883.
W. W. Kimball & Co., pianos and organs, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.
Albert Pick & Co., glassware, 208 West Randolph street.
McVicker's theater, 25 West Madison street.
Merchants' Loan and Trust company, bankers, Adams and Clark streets.
C. A. Taylor Trunk Works, 28 East Randolph street.
1858—Edson Keith & Co., wholesale millinery, 24 South Michigan avenue; Keith & Faxon, 1858; Keith, Faxon & Co., 1860; Keith Bros., 1865; Edson Keith & Co., 1884.
H. & A. Rietz Lumber Co., 1802 North Central Park avenue; Chas. Rietz & Co., 1858; The Charles Rietz Bros. Lumber Co., 1876.
Windsor Clifton hotel, Monroe street and Wabash avenue; Clifton house, 1858.
1859—Henry N. Birren, undertaker, 213 West Division street.
James S. Kirk & Co., soap manufacturers, 320 East North Water street.
A. Plamondon Manufacturing Co., machinery, 12-24 North Clinton street.
Jacob Press Sons, wagons, 300 North Halsted street; Kuhl & Press, 1859; Jacob Press, 1869.
Rogerson & Son, undertakers, 1502 West Madison street.
1860—Armour Elevator Co., grain elevator, 1220, 208 South LaSalle street; Armour, Dole & Co.
Gale & Blocki, druggists, 15 East Monroe-st.
Rumsey & Co., commission merchants, 141 West Jackson boulevard; Finley, Hoyt & Co., 1860; J. P. & J. W. Rumsey, 1865; Rumsey, Williams & Co., 1873; Rumsey & Walker, 1877; Rumsey & Bull, 1881; Rumsey & Lightner, 1892; Rumsey & Co., 1903.
1861—The Franklin Co., engraving and electrotyping, 720-734 South Dearborn street; A. Zeese & Co., 1861; A. Zeese Co., 1882; Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Co., 1894.
Rathbone, Sard & Co., stoves, 1414 South Wabash avenue.
Western News company, 25 East Austin avenue; John R. Walsh.
1862—Bigelow Bros. & Walker, lumber, 309, 5 North LaSalle street; Bigelow Bros., 1862.
Foreman Bros. Banking Co., LaSalle and Washington streets.
W. D. Kerfoot & Co., real estate, 58-60 West Washington street.
Spalding Lumber Co., 208 S. LaSalle street.
Allen B. Wrisley Co., soap and perfume manufacturers, 923 South Wells street; Wrisley Bros., 1862; Allen B. Wrisley Co., 1874.
1863—First National bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets.
The Bohner Manufacturing Co., glassware, 1009 South Wabash avenue; N. F. Merrill, 1863; Eaton, Maguire & Co.; Eaton & Brown; Brown & Bohner, 1871; George Bohner & Co., 1875.
B. Kuppenheimer & Co., wholesale clothing, 415 South Franklin street; Kohn, Claybourgh & Einstein, 1863; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., 1876.
1864—Belding Bros. & Co., silks, 201-203 West Monroe street.
R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., printers, 731 Plymouth court; Church, Goodman & Donnelley, 1864; R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., 1879.
The N. K. Fairbank Co., cooking fats, soaps, etc., 111 West Washington street; Fairbank, Peck & Co., 1864; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 1874.
Lyon & Healy, musical instruments, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.
Western Bank Note and Engraving Co., 118 East 20th street.
Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., Halsted and Root streets.
1865—Chicago Clearing House association, 50 South LaSalle street.
Chicago Stock Exchange, 209 S. LaSalle-st.
S. F. Wilson & Co., 21-23 East Jackson boulevard; men's wear.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co., bonds, etc., 10 South LaSalle street.
1866—Chicago Lumber and Coal Co., 11 South LaSalle street.
Chicago Varnish company, 2100 Elston-av.
Tarrant Foundry Co., 363 West Grand-av.
Foley billiard hall, 425 South Wabash-av.
Manz Engraving Co., 4001 Ravenswood avenue; Maas & Manz, 1866; J. Manz, 1870; J. Manz & Co., 1881.
Union Bag and Paper Co., 3737 South Ashland avenue; Wheeler & Hinman, 1866; Wheeler, Fisher & Co., 1871; Union Bag and Paper Co., 1875.
1867—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., dry goods, State and Madison streets; Carson, Pirie & Co., 1867.
George F. Cram, map publisher, 111 North Market street.
Edward Kirchberg, jeweler, 104 North State street.
John F. Higgins, printer, 176 Monroe street.
John M. Smyth Co., furniture, 701 West Madison street.
Sauer & Letang, shoemakers, 77 East Monroe street; D. Sauer Co., 1867.
1868—A. T. Willett Teaming Co., 75 East South Water street.
Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour, insurance, Insurance Exchange building.
Isaac W. Nichols, jewelry, 7 West Madison street.
Munger Laundry Co., 2412 Indiana avenue.
Philip Henrici Co., restaurant; 71 West Randolph street.
The Hibernian Banking association, 208 South LaSalle street.
1869—L. Klein, dry goods, etc.; Halsted, 14th and Liberty streets.
James Edmanson Catering Co. (Inc.); Edward Homburg, successor, 3048 West Madison street.
Nordahl & Olsen, jewelers, 2735 West North avenue.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS.

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Officers, 1921-1922.

Commander—C. E. Wellman, Danville.
Senior Vice-Commander—Frank Jaycox, Rockford.
Junior Vice-Commander—R. A. Burleigh, Sterling.
Chaplain—Rev. H. J. Geiger, Rockford.
Surgeon—Arthur J. Fletcher, Danville.
Judge Advocate—A. Greenfield, Chicago.
Adjutant—Charles G. Avery, 58 West Washington street, Chicago.
Quartermaster—Clyde L. Thompson, 154 West Randolph street, Chicago.
Chief of Staff—Earle C. Thornton, Danville.
Inspector—P. C. Atkinson, Chicago.
Patriotic Instructor—Charles Silvers, Bloomington.
Headquarters—Room 312, 58 West Washington street, Chicago.

OLD RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO.

Nov. 1, 1921.

In the following list of men and women who have lived in the city or its suburbs for seventy-one years or more there are doubtless many omissions, though an effort has been made to make it as complete as possible. Additions to, changes of residence and other corrections of this list, which will be continued in future editions of this publication, will be gladly received. Names marked with an * are those of persons born in Chicago or Cook county. Ages when known are given in parentheses:

1827—Griffin, Ella, 2451 Seminary avenue.
1831—Outhet, Miss Elizabeth (90), 219 Franklin avenue, River Forest.
1832—Goeden, Mrs. Susan (91), 1900 Estes-av.
1834—Ludwig, Catherine, 1465 W. Superior street.
Rexford, Simeon A., 6519 Lafayette avenue.
1835—Harman, William (87), 3840 West End avenue.
Mason, J. A.* (87), Prairie View, Ill.
Scranton, Mrs. Mary J. (91), 6852 Harper avenue.
Sinclair, George (87), 4327 Berkeley avenue.
Thies, Mrs. A. C., 1157 West Van Buren-st.
1836—Agnew, John* (85), 40 Elm street.
Beaubien, Edward* (85), 139 South Whipple street.
Garrity, Maria, 5256 Sheridan road.
Morris, Mrs. Mary, 4145 Kenmore avenue.
Warner, Mrs. Roxana (89), 7116 Stewart-av.
1837—Doty, Harvey C. (88), 1104 Grand-av.
Goodrich, Henry C., 1704 Humboldt avenue.
Goodrich, Horace A.* (84), 522 Deming-pl.
Stryker, John* (84), 4246 South Ashland avenue.
1838—Clark, Catherine C.* (83), 7628 South Sangamon street.
Collins, W. M. (85), 5610 Princeton avenue.
Flagg, Emma J. T.* (83), 612 Woodland-pk.
O'Neill, John J. (84), 3934 Lexington street.
Pitkin, Mary J.* (83), 55 W. Schiller street.
Sinclair, Mrs. J. E. (83), 703 N. 3d avenue, Maywood.
1839—Allison, Mrs. Sarah Lewis (86), 1811 Wesley avenue, Evanston.
Chase, Mrs. B. F. (87), 6527 Yale-av.
Gray, Allen W.* (82), 3213 Washington-bd.
Harpel, Eliza* (82), 51 East Oak street.
Lewis, Charles J. (83), 1900 Carroll avenue.
Periolat, Clemens F. (82), 3153 Cambridge avenue.
Petters, Johanna, 1929 Bradley place.
Russell, Isaac (82), 2135 Carroll avenue.
Sampson, Mrs. R. R.* (82), 7380 Rogers-av.
1840—Carroll, Michael* (80), Soldiers' home, Quincy, Ill.
Falch, Charles H. (81), 541 East 41st place.
Farrar, Mrs. Sophia B. (81), 3130 Dearborn street.
Fuller, Mrs. Ann C. (82), 810 Oakwood-bd.
Hamilton, Henry E.* (81), 222 Forest avenue, Oak Park.
Schmidt, Louis, Bensenville, Ill.
Welch, James (96), 515 West Madison-st.
1841—Breidt, Adam (83), 5612 N. Ashland-av.
Ebert, Albert E. (81), 276 Michigan avenue.
Lewis, Eli R.* (80), 7458 Normal avenue.
Lloyd, John A., 2110 Jackson boulevard.
Sauter, John* (80), 5916 Normal avenue.
Smith, Orson* (80), 50 Bellevue place.
Tally, Alfred M.* (80), 3611 Vincennes-av.
1842—Athy, Stephen, 4743 Indiana avenue.
Barchard, John, Des Plaines, Ill.
Brettman, Henry (79), 2069 Humboldt-bd.
Cowper, John H. (80), Montclair, N. J.
Curtis, DeWitt H. (82), 1302 Washington boulevard.
Dickerman, Mrs. M. B.* (79), 5619 Normal avenue.
Falconer, Wm. (103), 3000 North Cicero-av.
Jax, Nicholas (85), 2310 Seminary avenue.
Mattes, Frank, 4936 North Irving avenue.
Merrill, George H. (82), 4236 Jackson-blvd.
Muench, Johanne, 718 Roscoe street.
Murphy, Charles A., 4120 Wilcox street.
Russell, Mrs. Ellen I. (79), 2135 Carroll-av.
Weller, George W. (79), 7008 Normal-av.
Wiggins, John B., 4625 Greenwood avenue.
1843—Allmendinger, Peter (79), 438 Arlington place.
Feldman, Mary, 3828 Keystone avenue.
Ford, Elisha M. (85), Windermere hotel.
Garahan, Mrs. G. K. (78), 651 Buena-av.
Garland, Mrs. Maria Jane Lewis* (78), 1811 Wesley avenue, Evanston.
Gavin, Rev. E. W.* (78), Waukegan.
Gubbins, George P., 3912 West 18th street.
Hickcox, Mrs. Sophia E. (100), 417 Lee street, Evanston.
Holden, William H. (78), 1143 Forest avenue, Evanston.
Langdon, Addison L. (78), 916 East 62d-st.
Magee, Henry W. (80), 5626 Dorchester-av.
Sherman, Charles D.* (78), Riverside.
Spahn, Jos. M. (78), 10307 Indianapolis-av.
Weckler, Adam J. (79), 3446 Broadway.
1844—Arnold, Miss Katherine D.* (77), 674 Lincoln Park boulevard.
Bennett, Robert J. (82), 4250 N. Paulina-st.
Butts, Milton D. (83), 130 Keystone avenue, River Forest.
Fergus, John B.* (77), 4730 Magnolia-av.
Flanders, Isabel W. (92), 4917 Christiana-av.
Hoppe, Victoria, 529 Grant place.
Hoyne, Thomas M. (77), 3369 Calumet-av.
Janes, Mrs. J. E., 822 Dakin street.
Kay, Joseph A.* (77), 5601 Elston avenue.
Lamb, Clinton S. (77), 1224 West Adams-st.
Marshall, J. F.* (77), 3043 Groveland-av.
Mason, George (81), 1440 West Monroe-st.
Peck, Helen M.* (77), Denver, Col.
Reid, Mrs. Elizabeth G.* (77), 2245 North Halsted street.
Rigney, Mary A., 5039 West Huron street.
Robins, Charlotte* (77), 5553 Wentworth-av.
Runge, Henry (77), 2528 N. Spaulding-av.
Sauter, Charles J.* (77), 4515 Beacon street.
Schafer, John, Gross Point.
Schram, C. B. (87), 37 North Halsted street.
Seavert, E. G. (83), 641 Hamburg street.
Skinner, Miss Elizabeth (77), 612 Rush-st.
Snowden, Orpha (95), 853 Lill avenue.
Tebbetts, Elizabeth E.* (77), 4736 North Paulina street.
Van Horn, Mrs. A. G. S. (77), 4510 Greenview avenue.
1845—Batterman, Sophia L., 2022 Fremont-st.
Black, Mary, 3247 North Halsted street.
Breese, A. K. (76), 9711 Parnell avenue.
Breese, Mrs. A. K. (76), 9711 Parnell avenue.
Bromilaw, Mrs. Minnie C.* (76), 7642 Greenwood avenue.
Casey, Mrs. Helen M. (86), 4223 West Monroe street.
Franzen, B. L., Bensenville, Ill.
Ford, John W., 3845 Lexington avenue.
Holdship, Barbara, 3117 Edgewood avenue.
Harrower, Mrs. Margaret M.* (76), 832 North Humphrey avenue, Oak Park.
Jackson, Oliver* (76), 4458 Oakenwald-av.
Kleinman, John J., 1558 Fulton street.
Knickerbocker, A. V.* (76), 3301 Washington boulevard.
Leady, George B., 3554 LaSalle street.
Manierre, George* (76), 100 Bellevue place.
Robinson, W. R. (76), 556 W. Adams street.
Roth, Madeline, 4116 North Paulina street.
Rutherford, T. A. (83), Grand and Oak Park avenues.
Satterlee, George A.* (76), 2704 Michigan avenue.

Schimmels, Chr.,* (76), 1410 S. Halsted-st.
Schnabel, Jacob, 82 North Robey street.
Trauscht, Anna M.* (76), 2481 Archer-av.
Wayman, William, 5410 West Ohio street.
1846—Becker, Madalena, 1206 Wellington-av.
Berger, Louis A. (88), 2129 Cuyler avenue.
Bournique, Mrs. A. E.* (75), 315 E. 23d-st.
Boyd, Mrs. C. L. (75), 5406 Blackstone-av.
Brachtendorf, Anton (77), 348 Mohawk-st.
Brinkworth, Mrs. Emma A. (75), 884 Irving place.
Brown, Edward C. (76), 6056 Kenwood-av.
Culver, John (75), 2146 Railroad avenue, Evanston.
Dayton, Mrs. Martha S. (75), 6950 Lowe-av.
Evert, Barbara, 6014 North Robey street.
Fishback, Mrs. Mary (81), 6938 Wentworth avenue.
Fitzpatrick, J. C., 5324 Wabash avenue.
Franzen, Joseph, 2631 North Halsted street.
Ganshaw, Mrs. Anna M. (75), 1254 57th avenue, Cicero.
Gray, George L. (75), 2644 Indiana avenue.
Griffin, Mrs. F. A. (85), 907 West Monroe street.
Gross, George M. (75), 1445 South State-st.
Hayes, Michael (76), 4546 West Adams-st.
Healy, James T.* (75), 747 Bittersweet-pl.
Hitz, Louis J. (87), 95th-st. and Western-av.
Hough, Albert J. (75), 4828 Kenwood-av.
Husted, Frank T. (75), 2331 South Morgan avenue, Morgan Park.
Kemler, Lena, 3434 West 62d street.
Klassen, Jacob (86), 3123 South Park-av.
Klossman, Charlotte (81), 4123 North Kildare avenue.
Knight, Jennie H.* (75), 3336 Rhodes-av.
Lawrence, Theodore F. (75), 1995 North Halsted street.
Lemmon, Vina (75), 1552 Lill avenue.
McHenry, Abbie C.* (75), 1815 Indiana-av.
Monheimer, Conrad (88), 4033 Prairie-av.
Monroe, Benj. F. (81), 850 East 65th street.
Nelson, Andrew G. (95), 4635 Langley-av.
Niehoff, Katherine (81), 1028 Oakdale-av.
Polkey, Margaret* (75), 5100 Sheridan road.
Sears, Joseph (78), Kenilworth.
Sebastian, Elizabeth, 5412 N. Wayne-av.
Sickinger, Jacob* (75), 1434 Devon avenue.
Smalley, Mrs. A. K.* (75), 2544 Kimball-av.
Smith, James H. (77), 418 Oak street.
Spaehr, Mary, 4812 Sheridan road.
Stratton, Helen A., 2249 West Monroe street.
Tyler, Albert S.* (75), 2350 Lincoln-pkwy.
Weir, Robert (81), 6223 Yale avenue.
Williams, Hobart* (75), Cheshire, Conn.
Yoe, Lucien G.* (75), Highland Park.
1847—Barry, Rebecca A., 1916 Belle Plaine-av.
Beers, George T. (84), 3414 S. Paulina-st.
Bishop, Joseph H. (82), 600 York place.
Brettmann, Mrs. Louisa (74), 2069 Humboldt boulevard.
Chapel, G. R., 3513 Carroll avenue.
Clausen, Mrs. Lizzie* (74), 1752 N. Wells-st.
Cook, John F., 1752 North Kedzie avenue.
Curtis, Charles C.* (74), 1414 Astor street.
Danenhower, Joseph L., 3857 Ellis avenue.
Dibos, Margaret, 1838 Hudson avenue.
Doetsch, Anton, Glen View.
Haggard, John D.* (74), 154 North Pine-av.
Hart, John E. (94), 309 Beethoven place.
Henderson, Robert (74), 1460 Cullom-av.
Hettinger, Barbara, 1049 Webster avenue.
Higgins, Mrs. L. A. R. (74), 5550 University avenue.
Hough, Charles H.* (74), 4828 Kenwood-av.
Hoxie, Mary H.* (74), 4440 Michigan-av.
Kugel, Eliza, 4046 Lowe avenue.
Krummenacher, John, 621 Asbury avenue, Evanston.
Lang, Andrew, 1635 Larrabee street.
Lauer, Maria (91), 1744 Belmont avenue.
Livesey, Mrs. A. (74), 4620 N. Paulina-st.
Manierre, William R.* (74), 1507 Dearborn parkway.
Morgan, Wm. R.* (74), 310 North Mason-av.
Mullen, John Y. (74), 412 Sherman street.
Oyen, Georgiana, 1643 North Troy street.
Rippberger, George, 1848 Belle Plaine-av.
Rohmer, Mrs. C., 58 S. Vine-st., Hinsdale.
Schnor, Nicholaus, 2051 Orchard street.
Schubert, Mrs. Margaret (80), 5635 Princeton avenue.
Simon, William (83), 4624 North Clark-st.
Taylor, Mrs. Agnes M.* (74), 2631 Best-av.
Thiele, Heinrich (92), 2125 Cleveland-av.
Thiele, Maria (93), 2125 Cleveland avenue.
Thilo, Mrs. Elizabeth (86), 1861 North Halsted street.
Turner, John W.* (74), 1854 Addison-st.
Watson, Edward, 326 South Western avenue.
Wayman, James B.* (74), 4858 Kenmore-av.
Whitehead, Edward J. (82), River Forest.
1848—Bremner, David F. (82), 5009 Greenwood avenue.
Bryan, Frederick W.* (73), 1423 Kenilworth avenue.
Cornell, Sarah, 3332 Lexington street.
Eberlen, George P.* (73), 1140 Wrightwood avenue.
Gray, P. W., 2563 North Winchester avenue.
Gunderson, M. A. (86), 2531 North Francisco avenue.
Hecktor, Jacob S. (73), 3011 Archer avenue.
Joyce, Mrs. Thomas (83), 3426 Prairie-av.
Kramer, Max (87), 6330 Ingleside avenue.
Langguth, J. F. (79), 1929 Waveland-av.
Letto, A. M., 1033 Wellington avenue.
McMahon, Mrs. Mary (80), 2902 Wallace-st.
Monheimer, Leonard (88), 5008 Prairie-av.
McClevey, Mary, 2059 North Keeler avenue.
McConnell, John* (73), 546 Hawthorn-pl.
Olson, Oliver (74), 3435 Melrose street.
Parker, John D. (81), 5726 Prairie avenue.
Peck, Ferdinand W. (73), 1828 S. Michigan avenue.
Renich, Mrs. Helen (74), 1926 School street.
Riley, John P. (76), 1920 Hudson avenue.
Rofinot, Victor F. (73), 6354 Langley-av.
Regan, John J. (75), 4203 S. State street.
Rudolph, John C. (96), 527 Briar place.
Sampson, John C.* (73), 1243 East 47th-st.
Schimmels, Capt. C., 1410 S. Halsted street.
Schlect, Mrs. C. C. (78), 5804 Race-av.
Schlossman, J. B. (73), 5341 Calumet-av.
Schmidt, Mrs. Sophie (86), Oak Park.
Schupp, Philip, 2426 Berwyn avenue.
Scouton, T. B. (73), 4706 Magnolia avenue.
Sheppard, Robert D.* (73), Evanston.
Smyth, Thomas A.* (73), 2022 West Jackson boulevard.
Soelke, Henry, 2743 Washington boulevard.
Spikings, William H. (73), 5031 N. Crawford avenue.
Starkweather, C. H.* (73), 5828 University avenue.
Stewart, Bridget (87), 1830 West 13th-st.
Varges, Edward E. (73), 5325 N. Ashland avenue.
Wilcox, George G.* (73), 800, 167 West Washington street.
1849—Boyd, Robert (80), 1321 East 52d-st.
Buggie, James (73), 10809 Drew street.
Cobb, Weldon J.* (72), Wheaton.
Curtis, Rev. Edw. H. (77), 6329 Woodlawn avenue.
Doyle, Austin J.* (72), 6544 Harvard-av.
Dundy, Kate, 2828 West Superior street.
Gebert, Johanna, 2710 Cottage Grove avenue.
Glasebrook, George (96), 2230 Flournoy-st.
Glasebrook, Mrs. Mary A. (92), 2230 Flournoy street.
Goodwillie, Mrs. Cecelia (92), 450 Roslyn-pl.
Goold, John E. (72), 2216 Prairie avenue.
Graham, John R. (90), 3340 Washington boulevard.
Gregory, Margaret, 3849 Belmont avenue.

Grupe, Conrad (88), 2176 N. Maplewood-av.
Guthier, Lawrence, Norwood Park.
Hatch, William H. (72), 2703 N. Halsted-st.
Jaworski, Stephen D.* (72), 2743 Warren-av
Joslyn, Walter S. (78), 436 East 72d street.
Leopold, Mrs. C.* (72), 2666 N. Halsted-st.
Melvin, Thos. H. (72), 2508 N. Artesian-av.
Moore, William J. (76), 311 Wendell street.
O'Byrne, Mrs. E. (77), 2545 Washington-bd.
Oliver, Lucy Hicks (77), 809 Crescent place.
Prindiville, Wm. H.* (72), 2058 Burling-st.
Ritchie, Hugh (97), 28 West Chestnut-st.
Rumsey, George D. (72), Congress hotel.
Scholl, Mrs. Wilhelmina (82), 2610 Coyne-st.
Schneider, Martin, 1639 Granville avenue.
Shepard, F. A.* (72), 540 Millard avenue.
Sullivan, Timothy (72), 4855 W. Van Buren street.
Sweeney, Eugene* (72), 225 N. Waller-av.
Theis, Theodore (76), 2729 Pine Grove-av.
Wachter, Henry, 3938 North Hoyne avenue.
Weber, Mrs. Barbara M. (86), 1880 Milwaukee avenue.

1850—Bechtel, John, 4927 North Irving-av.
Bomhake, William* (71), 5442 Leland-av.
Butterfield, Caroline S. (71), 1225 Columbia avenue.
Clingman, Chas. W.* (71), 4748 Kenwood-av.
Dunne, Michael J. (81), 4901 Dorchester-av.
Gonerer, Jacob, 4530 North Knox avenue.
Finke, Mrs. Anna M. (92), 1342 Wolfram-st.
Foley, Adele, 6238 South Aberdeen street.
Gloor, Elizabeth, 6332 Lakewood avenue.
Grau, Amalia, 3227 Clifton avenue.
Haake, George* (71), 621 Wellington avenue.
Haines, George* (71), 6544 Cicero avenue.
Haines, Walter S.* (71), 1746 West Harrison street.
Hawes, Robert (86), 2935 Bonfield street.
Heidel, Otto, 2519 Cologne street.
Horn, Eliza, 842 Diversey parkway.
Howe, Miss Frances (71), 5024 Grace street.
Jiroch, Joseph (75), 1837 Mohawk street.
Keller, Mary, 610 North Sangamon street.
Kenser, Katharina, 3741 Bosworth avenue.
Kotz, Charles E.* (71), 4869 Winthrop-av.
Lawson, Victor F.* (71), 1500 Lake Shore drive.
Leander, J., 530 North Clark street.
Lendrum, George* (71), 900 Hope street.
Loehr, Justus P. C. (80), 2824 Burling-st.
Mahoney, David* (71), 4132 Indiana avenue.
Mahoney, Timothy (71), 738 Racine avenue.
Martin, Mrs. Mary (73), 6418 Langley-av.
Miller, Ed M. (71), 1906 South Turner-av.
Miller, Eliza, 2142 Clifton avenue.
Morris, William (78), 4936 Kimbark avenue.
Moser, George W. (71), 400 Maple avenue, Oak Park.
Munsen, John (82), 3028 N. Sawyer avenue.
Nelson, Mrs. G. V. (94), 2334 Armitage-av.
Musham, Mrs. Catherine, 741 Rush street.
Nurnberger, Mrs. Emile (83), 2968 South State street.
Ohlerking, John H. (79), River Forest.
O'Leary, David, 1333 East 71st street.
Pinkerton, William A. (75), 199 East Oak-st.
Pomy, Mrs. Anna (76), 431 Webster avenue.
Schaffer, Ferdinand (72), Blue Island.
Schuenemann, John, 1440 N. Hermitage-av.
Senf, Sofia (73), River Grove.
Seyer, Virginia L. A., 1616 Rees street.
Spaan, Martin, 4812 Sheridan road.
Stender, C. F. G., 308 South Hamlin avenue.
Sussem, John (75), 1067 West Harrison-st.
Thiele, Christ, 22d and Wolf road, Hillside.
Trapp, Margaret, 2827 South Park avenue.
Walsh, David* (71), 3142 West 16th street.
Wegselbaum, Joseph (71), 5007 North Ashland avenue.
Weihe, Mrs. Caroline (80), 5034 North Winchester avenue.

DIED IN 1921.

Abeel, Mrs. Maria R. (93), 4903 Vincennes avenue; arrived 1853; died April 19 in Winnipeg, Man.
Anderson, Mrs. Britta (98), 1844 Cleveland avenue; arrived 1854; died May 21.
Backman, William (80), 1242 South Sawyer avenue; arrived 1855; died Jan. 31.
Baumann, Frederick (95), 2744 Pine Grove avenue; arrived 1850; died March 18.
Beaubien, Mrs. Kate, 2910 Fulton street; arrived 1842; died Jan. 1.
Bell, George W. (76), 7524 Perry avenue; arrived 1858; died April 28.
Blanchard, James (80), Waukegan; born in Lake county 1841; died May 18.
Blodgett, Charles B. (81), Downers Grove; born in Downers Grove 1840; died Oct. 15.
Bohlander, John (84), Hinsdale; arrived 1837; died June 6.
Buchanan, James Nelson (72), 5555 Kenwood avenue; born in Chicago 1849; died June 8.
Channon, Mrs. Elizabeth S. (89), 1515 North Dearborn parkway; arrived 1843; died May 9.
Christensen, Mrs. Sina S., 2239 West North avenue; arrived 1856; died March 6.
Clark, Mrs. Urilla (89), 3821 Ellis avenue; arrived in Illinois 1838; died June 10.
Clybourn, William H. (81), 4617 North Winchester avenue; born in Chicago 1840; died Oct. 19.
Cobb, Ella F. (85), Jackson, Mich.; arrived in Chicago 1845; died April 14.
Cregier, Mrs. Mary S. (89), 2423 North Clark street; arrived 1852; died Feb. 3.
Curtis, Edward H. (78), 6646 Kenwood avenue; arrived 1850; died May 19.
Dell, Joseph (94), 200 North Mason avenue; arrived 1858; died Jan. 13.
Farrar, Eugene W. (86), Downers Grove; born there in 1835; died July 25.
Fitch, Oliver Edwin (73), Shorecrest hotel; born in Chicago 1849; died Feb. 20.
Foster, Orrington C. (80), 1401 North Dearborn street; born in Chicago 1841; died Jan. 17.
Friedrich, Mrs. Mary (81), 1128 Oakdale avenue; arrived 1848; died Dec. 10, 1920.
Furst, Conrad (91), 1346 Astor street; arrived 1849; died Jan. 2.
Galloway, Mrs. Helen M. (70); born in Chicago 1851; died July 3.
Gansel, Mrs. Anna B. (83), Los Angeles, Cal.; arrived in Chicago 1853; died Feb. 21.
Gerst, Mrs. Sarah Bradstreet (88), 3213 Franklin boulevard; died March 12.
Gordon, Mrs. Margaret Bremner, 2807 Logan boulevard; arrived 1850; died June 22.
Hill, Mrs. Sarah H., Shafter, Tex.; arrived in Chicago 1850; died June 2.
Kerwin, Daniel (80), 4529 St. Lawrence avenue; arrived 1852; died June 28.
Kimbell, Mrs. Spencer S. (77), 2556 Kimball avenue; born in Chicago 1844; died July 11.
Levy, Mrs. Dilah H. (70), 4432 Grand boulevard; born in Chicago 1851; died Jan. 8.
Loring, Mrs. Stella Dyer (80), 4600 Ellis avenue; born in Chicago in 1841; died June 1.
Mason, Judson A. (86), Grant hotel; born in Chicago 1835; died Oct. 1.
Matteson, Joseph (72), 3166 Ellis avenue; born in Chicago 1849; died June 1.
McCarthy, John T. (76); arrived 1845; died May 24.
Newkirk, George (90), 856 Fullerton avenue; arrived 1854; died April 10.
Pinney, M. L. (91), Palatine; arrived in Chicago 1849; died Oct. 24.
Rexford, Simeon A. (86), 7401 Normal avenue; arrived 1834; died Nov. 22, 1920.
Russell, Mrs. Margaret C. (91), 5448 West Adams street; arrived 1845; died Feb. 13.

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Shannon, Mrs. Margaret (79), 3918 West Van Buren street; arrived 1850; died March 8.
Sherman, Rollin (87), 1214 Maple avenue, Evanston; arrived 1853; died March 15.
Sivyer, Mrs. William (63), 5608 Maryland avenue; born in Chicago 1858; died Aug. 26.
Smith, Mrs. Josephine C. (88), arrived 1849; died Feb. 1.
Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth M. (78), 2148 West 13th street; arrived 1843; died July 11.
Touse, John R. (80); arrived 1864; died Jan. 16.
Warrington, William H. (75), 539 Linden avenue, Oak Park; arrived 1841; died Aug. 11.
Wheeler, Mrs. Mary (90), 503 West 46th place; arrived 1845; died Feb. 11.
Williams, Mrs. Amelia (77), 561 North Lockwood avenue; arrived 1848; died April 1.
Winkleman, Mrs. Almira (80), 2210 Warren avenue; born in Chicago 1841; died Feb. 9.
Zuttermeister, Henry C. (1839), in LaGrange; arrived in Chicago 1853; died Jan. 26.

CHICAGO'S DEATH ROLL IN 1921.

Abbott, Wallace C. (1857), physician and author, July 4.
Adair, Miss Helen, Y. W. C. A. secretary, in Lake Forest, Aug. 21.
Adam, Alexander B. (1839), merchant, Jan. 22.
Adams, Mrs. Charles F., in Hinsdale, Oct. 1.
Adams, Elmer H. (1870), lawyer, Dec. 17, 1920.
Album, Simon H. (1849), rabbi, June 12.
Aldrich, M. A. (1844), newspaper man, March 24.
Allport, Mrs. Katherine E., Sept. 23.
Anderson, Alfred (1851), clergyman, Feb. 11.
Anderson, Carl (1857), surgeon, in Tucson, Ariz., March 14.
Anderson, Mrs. Harriet H. Mason (1845), daughter of Former Mayor Roswell B. Mason, in Glasgow, Scotland, March 9.
Ashworth, John P., physician and surgeon, Jan. 24.
Atwood, Fred Holmes, attorney, Sept. 1.
Backelle, Gideon, physician, May 23.
Badenoch, Joseph (1849), former alderman, July 7.
Baker, George (1849), sales manager, Nov. 18, 1920.
Baker, John M. (1851), chemist, March 12.
Baldwin, Mrs. Florence M. (1852), Aug. 20.
Ball, Charles H., piano dealer, Feb. 19.
Barker, John W. (1864), contractor, in Maywood, Jan. 28.
Barkhouse, Julius (1837), distiller and banker, Oct. 3.
Barnard, William W. (1856), seed merchant, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 10.
Barnes, Charles J. (1836), book publisher, in Vevey, Switzerland, July 10.
Barnum, William L. (1829), insurance official, May 28.
Barrett, Robert (1847), cattle dealer, near Wheatfield, Ind., Jan. 28.
Bartholomew, Mrs. Sarah H. (1871), Dec. 19, 1920.
Baumann, Frederick (1826), architect, March 18.
Beach, James W. (1843), former judge, July 11.
Beach, Mrs. James W., July 25.
Becker, Mrs. Frederick W., in Dubuque, Iowa, July 29.
Becker, Marie K., in Nice, France, April 10.
Beidler, Adam W., manufacturer, in Atlanta, Ga., June 8.
Benedict, Elias U. (1825), railroad employe, Jan. 15.
Benner, Adolph L., attorney, in Evanston, May 20.
Benschosten, Mrs. Mary C. van (1841), writer, March 29.
Bent, Edward T. (1864), coal operator, Jan. 23.
Bergeron, Achille L. (1855), priest, Feb. 26.
Berkenfield, Alexander (1843), contractor, March 17.
Billow, Steen, department manager, in Wilmette, March 4.
Birkland, Norman S. (1862), coal dealer, in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 23.
Black, Mrs. Elizabeth A. (1840), in Evanston, May 20.
Blatchford, Mrs. Mary E., in Portland, Me., March 30.
Blatchford, Thomas W. (1857), coal operator, Feb. 25.
Blattner, Henry, civil war veteran, at Clear Lake, Iowa, Feb. 2.
Blodgett, John P. (1843), Feb. 28.
Bluhm, Gustave A. (1851), sportsman, June 23.
Boe, Alfred N. (1860), physician, April 17.
Botsford, Myra C., Jan. 11.
Bowes, Jerome P. (1851), realtor, Sept. 18.
Brady, Oscar M., former alderman, Feb. 12.
Braun, Jacob G. (1856), importer and manufacturer, Feb. 12.
Breed, Reuben L., clergyman, Nov. 30, 1920.
Breen, Miss Anna (1865), Nov. 18, 1920.
Brewster, Edwin E., contractor, Feb. 20.
Breit, Adam, civil war veteran, Jan. 7.
Brigham, Edmund D. (1856), railroad official, March 5.
Bright, Orville T. (1840), educator, May 30.
Brinkerhoff, Henry R. (1836), soldier, Aug. 3.
Broderick, James F., manufacturer, Nov. 17, 1920.
Brooke, Thomas P., musician, Sept. 20.
Brooks, Charles J. (1843), civil war veteran, Feb. 12.
Brown, Heman H. (1863), physician, in Orlando, Fla., April 10.
Brown, Thomas S. (1836), hotel proprietor, Dec. 19, 1920.
Browne, Mrs. Clara K., Feb. 9.
Brundage, Mrs. Maria L. (1836), April 2.
Bullard, Albert F. (1842), civil war veteran, Aug. 9.
Bullard, Benjamin F., educator, May 23.
Burke, Robert E. (1858), democratic politician, July 29.
Burnham, Sherburne W. (1838), astronomer, March 11.
Burns, William J. (1860), engineer, May 17.
Butler, George F. (1857), teacher, author and physician, June 22.
Butler, Walter (1841), attorney, Jan. 31.
Campbell, Daniel A. (1863), former postmaster, Dec. 10, 1920.
Campbell, Mrs. Rena Oberne, April 6.
Campion, Frank J. (1876), fire department captain, Feb. 28.
Cantwell, Thomas A. (1845), lumberman, Dec. 22, 1920.
Carr, Frank J. (1888), banker, Aug. 20.
Carrier, Mrs. Anne D., March 28.
Carter, James B. (1849), grain dealer, March 24.
Chadwick, Mary G., teacher, in Boston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1920.
Chafin, Henry A. (1831), furniture dealer, in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 13.
Charles, Thomas (1829), educator, in River Forest, Aug. 16.
Chase, Mrs. Sophie P. (1837), Feb. 1.
Chew, Roger P., confederate veteran, in Charleston, W. Va., March 16.
Chittenden, Mrs. Nellie M. (1836), Sept. 24.
Clare, John F., attorney, Aug. 10.

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Clark, Cassius C. (1845), lawyer, in San Diego, Cal., Dec. 18, 1920.
Clemenson, Mrs. Lena (1860), June 6.
Cobb, Emmons B. (1867), manufacturer, March 14.
Cobb, Lyon (1880), merchant, Feb. 25.
Cobb, Martin R., merchant, Jan. 21.
Colbert, Elias (1829), astronomer and newspaper writer, June 28.
Colby, Richard F. (1890), attorney, April 3.
Colman, George W. (1845), clergyman, Aug. 29.
Constans, Oscar A. (1862), railroad official, March 8.
Cook, George D. (1845), investment broker, Dec. 11, 1920.
Cook, Mrs. Jane Perry (1863), educator, in Salida, Col., Aug. 19.
Cooke, Mrs. Sarah (1828), July 9.
Cooper, Silas H. L. (1868), bank examiner, June 14.
Coppens, Charles (1834), author, educator and priest, Dec. 15, 1920.
Corcoran, Edward J. (1873), member constitutional convention, March 8.
Cowles, Mrs. John T. (1866), Dec. 18, 1920.
Craig, Calvin F. (1867), banker, in Battle Creek, Mich., July 7.
Craig, William F. (1854), editor, Jan. 18.
Crilly, Daniel F. (1838), builder, June 19.
Crombie, Robert (1858), grain dealer, June 28.
Cudmore, William W., former police captain, Oct. 13.
Dada, Samuel N. (1826), attorney, in Syracuse, N. Y., July 22.
Dainty, Mrs. Emily C., April 24.
Daly, John W., railway official, in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 12.
Damman, Henry (1846), grocer, May 21.
D'Andrea, Tony (1872), political and labor leader, May 12.
Darling, Jasper T. (1849), writer and lecturer, Jan. 22.
Darlington, Herbert, insurance official, in La Grange, June 22.
Davis, Nathan S. (1858), physician, in Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 21, 1920.
De Brito, Mrs. Mary, Aug. 15.
Del Pino, Caesar (1865), political leader, Aug. 13.
Dibblee, Mrs. Henry F. (1850), in York Harbor, Me., Aug. 21.
Dicker, Willard W. (1884), physician, in Oak Park, March 3.
Denton, Wilbur G. (1836), lawyer, Feb. 22.
Derby, William M., Jr., yachtsman, at Les Cheneaux club, Michigan, July 1.
Dickinson, Julia B. (1839), charity worker, May 14.
Doggett, Lewis C. (1860), broker, March 12.
Donald, Francis C., railroad official, at Hubbard Woods, Feb. 14.
Donohue, John W. (1897), printer, July 8.
Doty, Guy S. (1891), broker, March 26.
Dougherty, Joseph E. (1871), treasurer, in San Diego, Cal., April 28.
Dunn, Mrs. Jessie E. Leavenworth, in Tacoma, Wash., March 22.
Dunne, Patrick W. (1831), father of ex-Gov. E. F. Dunne, April 10.
Dunroy, Will Reed (1876), writer, March 29.
Dyer, Marion Hawley, teacher, June 24.
Dyniewicz, Mrs. Albertine (1843), Aug. 6.
Eames, Mrs. Frederic S., at Southampton, Long Island, June 18.
Eaton, William A. (1862), railroad official, June 1.
Eddy, Augustus (1848), artist, in Paris, France, June 23.
Edgerton, David M. (1836), railroad builder, March 10.
Einfeldt, August T. (1849), former president of village of Oak Park, May 11.
Eldridge, Cornelius S. (1841), physician, April 19.
Ellis, Clifford J., steel merchant, in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 31.
Emerson, Charles W. (1862), financial editor, July 12.
Esch, Fred (1841), ice dealer, July 7.
Excell, Edwin O. (1851), evangelist and song publisher, June 11.
Fabbri, Frank (1855), clerk, Jan. 21.
Fairfield, George D., club manager, Aug. 1.
Farnsworth, Jane W., Aug. 23.
Farnum, Frank C. (1865), former state senator, July 3.
Field, John S. (1847), ice and coal dealer, Aug. 17.
Fielding, Edward, commander Volunteers of America, June 30.
Flanagan, George L., advertising manager, near Cassopolis, Mich., Aug. 17.
Flannery, Daniel F. (1855), attorney, July 6.
Flannery, John L. (1847), manufacturer, Dec. 8, 1920.
Flower, Mrs. Lucy (1837), educator, in Coronado, Cal., April 27.
Foley, George T. (1869), fireman, Feb. 6.
Ford, John E. (1878), advertising manager, April 14.
Forsyth, Mrs. Mary Hoge (1837), at Harbor Point, Mich., July 25.
Fox, Mrs. Elizabeth N., May 4.
Frank, Max (1850), merchant, May 7.
Frederick, Franklin H. (1869), traffic manager, Nov. 10, 1920.
Freeman, John N. (1844), clergyman, May 8.
French, C. W. (1858), educator, Nov. 11, 1920.
Frothingham, James (1834), clergyman, Dec. 7, 1920.
Fuller, Mrs. Ellen (1841), pioneer, in Fullersburg, Ill., Feb. 13.
Fuller, William A. (1836), capitalist, Nov. 16, 1920.
Fulton, Fred S., banker, June 28.
Gage, Thomas G. (1876), contractor, May 22.
Gamble, William C. (1860), clubman, Aug. 23.
Gannon, Richard C. (1842), former member board of education, Dec. 24, 1920.
Ghiselli, Dominick J. (1873), banker, March 10.
Gibbons, Harry R. (1863), county treasurer, at French Lick Springs, Ind., April 19.
Gilmore, Hinton G. (1886), author and humorist, July 4.
Goodsell, B. W. (1843), inventor, Feb. 19.
Goodspeed, Mrs. Thomas W. (1845), March 13.
Goodwin, Augustus H., merchant, April 17.
Grady, Edward (1860), police lieutenant, Aug. 2.
Gross, Emil M. (1858), former ball player, at Eagle River, Wis., Aug. 24.
Grosscup, Peter S. (1852), jurist, at sea, Oct. 1.
Gunsaulus, Frank W. (1856), educator and clergyman, March 17.
Hager, Mrs. C. E., Jan. 11.
Hager, Mrs. Mary T. (1848), welfare worker, April 10.
Hale, Frederick C. (1844), attorney, Oct. 5.
Halsey, Nicoll (1845), in Miami, Fla., April 2.
Hakanson, Alfred, physician, in Mobile, Ala., March 23.
Hall, John Byron (1856), manufacturer, Jan. 11.
Hamill, Caleb Wilde, broker, in Paris, France, July 19.
Hamilton, Edward J., newspaper man, Feb. 20.
Hand, Mrs. Mary (1849), March 3.
Hansen, Harold M. (1849), architect, Oct. 17.
Harding, Abner C. (1857), realty dealer, March 11.
Harper, John E. (1852), eye specialist, Jan. 8.
Harris, Alexander (1862), chemist, May 7.
Hart, Robert (1847), realty dealer, July 30.
Hately, John C. (1845), hotel owner, June 23.

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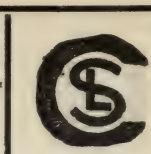
Hathaway, Amos W. (1839), police official, Sept. 17.
Haugan, Hauman G. (1840), railroad official, in Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 29.
Hebard, Buell (1844), druggist, Oct. 18.
Hebard, Frederic S. (1857), banker, Nov. 16, 1920.
Hecht, Frank A. (1858), banker, Nov. 22, 1920.
Hench, John B. (1855), physician, in Hinsdale, Sept. 17.
Henderson, Luther D. (1846), dentist, in Evanston, Ill., July 24.
Hibbard, Fred A. (1853), grain dealer, Aug. 5.
Hochrein, George W., physician, March 21.
Hodgkin, Jefferson (1843), former park commissioner, in Florida, Jan. 2.
Horrie, Charles R. (1870), merchant and banker, Feb. 16.
Hosmer, J. Warren (1842), insurance man, Jan. 31.
Howard, Elmer A. (1859), railroad official, May 4.
Howland, Thomas S. (1844), railroad official, in Boston, Mass., Aug. 8.
Hoyne, Mrs. Thomas M., June 13.
Hubbard, John M. (1847), assistant postmaster of Chicago for 31 years, at Saxton's River, Vt., July 22.
Hunt, Charles L., soldier, July 29.
Hutchins, James C. (1857), attorney, Feb. 28.
Hyde, Annie B. (1824), educator and writer, in Denver, Col., March 23.
Jackson, Mrs. Mary M. (1844), teacher, Feb. 28.
Johnson, John B. (1866), advertising manager, March 31.
Jones, DeWitt Clinton (1838), lawyer, Jan. 9.
Jones, William A. (1850), manufacturer, in Laporte, Ind., May 30.
Kargau, Emanuel (1864), dentist, Jan. 30.
Kaufman, Daniel W. (1866), hotel man, in Marquette, Mich., Aug. 31.
Keebler, Edward F. (1866), realtor, May 30.
Keene, H. F. (1830), theater manager, March 24.
Keyes, Eugene L. (1861), business manager, Jan. 22.
Kelly, John M. (1881), detective, Jan. 13.
Kendall, Mrs. Celia O., June 29.
Kimball, Mrs. Evaline M. (1841), widow of W. W. Kimball, June 13.
Kimball, Samuel H., in paper business, in Cleveland, O., July 11.
King, Oscar A. (1851), neurologist, at Lake Geneva, Wis., Sept. 11.
King, Peter E. (1872), manufacturer, July 7.
King, Simeon W. (1833), former U. S. commissioner, May 3.
Kirkham, Mrs. Sarah J. (1866), Feb. 15.
Kirkman, Marshall Monroe (1842), retired railroad official and writer, in Evanston, April 17.
Kozminski, Maurice W. (1864), steamship official, in New York, N. Y., April 19.
Kreissl, Filipp, physician, Nov. 23, 1920.
Kryl, John (1868), manufacturer, Aug. 15.
Kuppenheimer, Jonas (1854), manufacturer, in Lake Forest, May 4.
Kurz, Louis (1834), artist, March 21.
Landschaft, William (1858), manufacturer, Feb. 21.
Lannen, Thomas E. (1876), lawyer, Sept. 16.
Lathrop, Mrs. Jennie B., philanthropist, July 24.
Lauer, Albert L., business man, Jan. 18.
Law, Robert O. (1861), publisher, Nov. 24, 1920.
Lederer, Nathan (1861), member board of trade, Sept. 1.
Lee, Emily (1858), teacher, May 2.
Leiter, Joseph, Jr. (1907), son of Joseph Leiter, near New Orleans, La., Jan. 10.
Lewin, Frank C., hotel owner, in Evanston, July 29.
Lewis, John (1841), lawyer, in Lawrence, Kas., June 26.
Linnell, Mrs. Grace B., Dec. 24, 1920.
Lillard, Ephraim (1847), confederate veteran, April 7.
Lipson, John M., physician, Oct. 14.
Littlefield, Mrs. Charles W., Jan. 5.
Lloyd, Evan (1846), merchant, in South Wales, Sept. 14.
Lockett, Oswald (1846), merchant, in Evanston, Aug. 29.
Locklin, George (1858), manufacturer, in Los Angeles, Cal., April 9.
Lord, Mrs. Gertrude van Patten (1831), educator, Oct. 4.
Losch, Nathaniel R. (1869), banker, in Wheaton, Ill., Feb. 7.
Lyons, James A. (1861), author and publisher, Nov. 16, 1920.
Mackerley, Fay S. (1882), newspaper man, Feb. 11.
MacLean, Malcolm B. (1881), physician, Feb. 11.
Mahony, John L. (1844), retired police lieutenant, Sept. 9.
Mandabach, Peter A., secretary of Chicago Drug Clerks' association, July 6.
Markham, Mrs. Anna S., Sept. 18.
Marx, Fred H. (1853), restaurateur, March 2.
Marx, Marcus (1840), merchant, Aug. 4.
Mason, William E. (1850), congressman, in Washington, D. C., June 16.
Martine, J. E. (1834), dancing teacher, Nov. 19, 1920.
Mason, Judson A. (1835), veteran of civil war, Oct. 1.
McCormick, Mrs. Cyrus H. (1862), philanthropist and civic worker, Jan. 17.
McGrath, Richard J. (1870), former clerk of Superior court, July 25.
McGeean, Joseph, police lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1920.
McDowell, Mrs. Lydia (1841), philanthropist, May 20.
McGovern, William (1866), innkeeper, Jan. 24.
McGraw, James (1865), fire department captain, March 15.
McLaughlin, Robert (1867), merchant, May 2.
McLean, John (1841), physician, in Centralia, Ill., April 25.
McMynn, John Clark, consulting engineer, July 5.
Meehan, Martin G., physician, July 25.
Meers, Robert A. (1837), horticulturist, March 5.
Meier, Jacob (1829), clergyman, Aug. 24.
Merle, William F. (1853), manufacturer, Jan. 28.
Meyer, Henry (1854), banker, Sept. 5.
Miller, Anna L., physician, June 8.
Montgomery, Hugh W., publisher, March 19.
Montgomery, W. A. D. (1860), physician, Jan. 1.
Moore, Allan J., carpet dealer, July 26.
Morgan, F. W. (1854), manufacturer, May 27.
Morris, John J., actor, April 6.
Morris, Seymour (1863), capitalist, Sept. 27.
Morton, William (1880), manager, Feb. 20.
Morse, Charles H. (1833), manufacturer, in Orlando, Fla., May 5.
Moynihan, Mrs. Mary (1841), Sept. 10.
Muirhead, George (1834), pioneer, Jan. 7.
Mulligan, John W. (1874), railroad official, April 24.
Munro, Fayette S. (1874), lawyer, in Highland Park, Ill., Jan. 19.
Munson, Fred W. (1847), in typewriter business, near Dahlouega, Ga., July 8.
Murley, James, political leader, Aug. 21.
Murphy, Mrs. John B., July 12.

(Continued on page 952.)



CHICAGO SURFACE LINES

THE MOST EXTENSIVE STREET CAR TRANSPORTATION ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD

THE PROPERTIES OPERATED INCLUDE:

CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY
SOUTHERN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
CALUMET & SOUTH CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY

MORE THAN 1,059 MILES OF TRACK

OVER 3,500,000 CASH AND TRANSFER PASSENGERS DAILY

172 LINES 575 TRANSFER POINTS

MOST LIBERAL TRANSFER SYSTEM KNOWN

GENERAL OFFICES
BORLAND BUILDING
CHICAGO

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES

In 1907, when the traction problems were solved by the so-called "Settlement Ordinances" (after the entire question had been submitted to a referendum vote of the residents of Chicago), a value was established by the City of Chicago through an independent valuing commission covering the properties as they then existed. The valuation established by the city, **$55,775,000**, was more than **$30,000,000** below the value claimed by the companies and was reached by arbitrarily disregarding many millions of capital that actually had been invested in the properties.

To this 1907 valuation the city, under the ordinances, provided that the companies should add the amounts actually expended on capital account when authorized and certified by the Board of Supervising Engineers. These expenditures, covering track extensions and additions to equipment, brought the total purchase price as of January 31, 1921, up to **$160,254,131.** This represented the figure at which the city might have taken over the properties if it had chosen to exercise its right at that date.

The companies pay to the city of Chicago for the privilege of operating their cars in the streets 55 per cent of their net receipts annually. This has amounted in fourteen years to approximately **$26,016,197.**

During the year ended January 31, 1921, the Surface Lines carried a total of **1,353,171,493** passengers. Of these 769,025,413 were revenue passengers and 551,676,792 were transfer passengers. Out of each 8 cent fare collected the companies pay out **5.61** cents for labor and materials alone. When taxes, bond interest, the city's 55 per cent, damage claims and other charges are paid there is left to the companies out of each fare a little over four-tenths of a cent.

A folder map of the city with points of interest and how to get there mailed free on request. Chicago Surface Lines, 105 S. LaSalle St.

Suggestions for Visitors.

Chicago, aside from its importance as a great business center, has numerous attractions which make it the ideal vacation city, and its location on the shores of Lake Michigan justifies its recognition as the ideal summer resort. The Surface Lines offer the most convenient transportation in Chicago.

Here are a few suggestions to the visitor who desires to become acquainted with some of Chicago's attractions and for the general information of those who would like to have a more comprehensive idea of what to see and how to see it.

NEW MUNICIPAL PIER—Here is one of Chicago's newest and greatest wonders—a great recreation center and a steamboat landing extending 3,000 feet into the lake and costing about $5,000,000. Here one may enjoy the cooling breezes of Lake Michigan while getting an expansive view of the city's sky line. There are many attractions on the pier itself during the season, including observation towers, board walk, children's playground, open air and inclosed restaurants, public dining room for picnickers and immense freight and passenger boat terminals. No one should miss this trip. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, State street car in State street, Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street; ride north to Grand avenue and transfer east to the lake. Cars operate on the pier.

CLARENDON BATHING BEACH—This municipal enterprise is one of the newest attractions in Chicago. It is owned and operated by the city and should be visited by every one. Costly buildings beautify the premises. Ten thousand bathers can use the beach at one time, and even if one does not care to "take a dip" a pleasant afternoon can be spent here. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue or Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, ride north to Sunnyside avenue and walk east to the lake.

CHICAGO'S GREAT ZOO—No collection of animals in the United States is more complete or interesting than the one in Lincoln park. Here are 1,700 specimens which are a continual source of delight to children and grownups alike. One cannot visit the "Zoo" too often. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to main entrance of Lincoln Park at Center street.

CHICAGO'S WONDERFUL PARKS.

DOUGLAS PARK—Has many attractions, such as athletic field, flower gardens, boating facilities and natatorium. Take Roosevelt road car in Dearborn or Adams street, or Ogden avenue car in State or Randolph street, ride west to park at Roosevelt road and California avenue.

GARFIELD PARK—Has many attractions, including flower gardens, boating facilities, public golf course, largest conservatory in the United States, several statues. Take Madison street car in Madison street to park entrance at Central Park avenue.

HUMBOLDT PARK—Offers facilities for boating and other recreation and has some attractive statues. Take Division street car in State or Washington street and ride west to park at terminus of line.

JACKSON PARK—One of Chicago's most beautiful spots, on part of which was located the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Here are splendid boating facilities, a bathing beach, two public golf courses, flower gardens, government life saving station and La Rabida sanitarium. Take Jackson park car or Stony Island-93d car in Wabash avenue to "Midway" at 59th street.

LINCOLN PARK—One of the city's most interesting attractions. See Zoo with 1,700 animals, Academy of Sciences, bathing beach and golf course near Diversey boulevard, conservatory, flower gardens, boating and other recreation facilities; also the world famous Saint Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, Broadway car in Dearborn street or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to main entrance of park at Center street.

WASHINGTON PARK—Offers facilities for boating and other recreation. Take Indiana-51st car in Wabash avenue and ride south to terminus at park, or take Cottage Grove car in Wabash avenue and ride south to 55th street entrance.

AMUSEMENT RESORTS.

RIVERVIEW PARK—A large amusement park with many attractions and space for picnicking purposes. Take Riverview-Larrabee car in Dearborn street and ride north to park at terminus of this line. Or take through route No. 2 car in Clark street or Clybourn avenue car in Wells street, ride north to terminus at Belmont avenue and walk north two blocks to gate.

AMUSEMENT RESORTS—Continued.

WHITE CITY—A large amusement park with many things to interest a visitor. Take Wentworth avenue or through route No. 2 or No. 22 car in Clark street, or take State street car in State street, ride south to 63d street and transfer east to park gate at South Park avenue. Or take Cottage Grove-71st or through route No. 4 or No. 5 in Wabash avenue, ride south to 63d street and transfer west to park gate at South Park avenue.

MADISON GARDENS—Those who enjoy roller skating can spend a very pleasant evening at Madison Gardens at the corner of Madison and Rockwell streets. There are special facilities for those who are learning, special instructors for ladies and children. An orchestra furnishes appropriate music. Take Madison street cars to the doors.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES—A noted museum of natural history having many interesting specimens. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays. Free. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, or Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, or Broadway car in Dearborn street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to Lincoln park entrance at Clark and Center streets.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Depository of valuable historical documents and relics of Chicago's early days. Open daily 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Free. Take State street car on State street, or through route No. 1 car on Wabash avenue, ride north to Ontario street and walk one block west. Or take Clark street or through route No. 22 car on Clark street, ride north to Ontario street and walk east one block to Dearborn.

FIELD MUSEUM—One of Chicago's "seven wonders" is this costly collection of natural history material gathered from the remotest corners of the world. Its original home in Jackson park was the Fine Arts building of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. A permanent building to house this great institution has been erected in Grant park at a cost of $4,000,000. The museum is open to visitors from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; free on Saturdays and Sundays.

CUBS' PARK—Home grounds of Chicago's National league team. Take Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street and ride north to entrance at Addison street.

SOX PARK—Home grounds of Chicago's representative in the American Baseball league may be reached by taking Wentworth avenue or through route No. 2 or No. 22 car in Clark street. Ride south to 35th street and walk one block west to park entrance.

HAYMARKET SQUARE—This largest market for truck garden produce was the site of the anarchist riot in 1886. The activity of this place any weekday morning is worth watching. Take Ogden avenue car in State, Randolph or Lake street, and ride west to Desplaines street. Or take Madison street car west as far as Desplaines street and walk north two blocks to Randolph street. A stroll for several blocks west through the market will be interesting.

Murphy, Richard (1836), real estate dealer, Dec. 14, 1920.
Murray, Miss Margaret (1826), Aug. 21.
Musgrave, Harrison (1860), lawyer, at Higgins Lake, Mich., July 18.

Nielsen, N. N. John, physician, May 14.
Norwood, Fred W. (1840), civil war veteran, in Maysville, Ky., July 4.

O'Brien, John (1851), motorman, June 29.
O'Brien, Michael F., priest, June 3.
Ogden, W. B. (1865), in Miami, Fla., Oct. 14.
Olson, Henry (1846), manufacturer, May 19.
O'Malley, John F. (1859), politician, April 3.
Omo, Joseph M. (1857), K. of P. official, April 18.
Oppenheimer, Herman (1850), ticket broker, Sept. 17.

Page, James M. (1830), physician, March 8.
Page, Joseph (1849), Oct. 15.
Papote, Benjamin (1860), educator, March 2.
Parker, Samuel (1831), political leader, in Glendale, Cal., Jan. 19.
Parrotte, Josiah L., civil war veteran, in Omaha, Neb., March 18.
Pattee, Louesn (1874), educator, in Cincinnati, O., March 7.
Patterson, Mrs. Suzette Ryerson, in East Orange, N. J., Jan. 13.
Pearce, Mrs. Frank I. (1847), founder of free manual training school for boys, June 22.
Pearson, Joseph (1872), real estate dealer, in Evanston, July 27.
Perkins, Edmund T. (1864), engineer, May 21.
Pflug, Herman (1873), a clergyman, at Santa Monica, Cal., March 6.
Phillips, Miss Grace L. (1834), Dec. 29, 1920.
Phillips, Herman A. (1862), parliamentarian, in Washington, D. C., March 15.
Phillips, William E. (1872), railroad official, April 27.
Pierce, Charles B. (1856), board of trade operator, near Boston, Mass., Jan. 25.
Pierce, William L. (1843), real estate dealer, Jan. 11.
Polachek, Arnold (1878), sign painter, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 25.
Powell, William C. (1858), advertising, July 27.
Powers, Mrs. Alice C., July 11.
Powner, Charles T. (1854), bookseller, in Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 25, 1920.
Price, Mrs. Laura Colby (1857), physician, in Monmouth, Ore., March 6.
Pullman, Mrs. George M. (1839), in Pasadena, Cal., March 28.

Quick, Mrs. Mary H. (1838), community worker, March 26.
Quinlan, Edward B., bank director, in Evanston, Oct. 13.

Rafferty, Joseph P. (1866), attorney, June 19.
Rannels, Charles S., political leader, Dec. 27, 1920.
Record, Willard N. (1868), advertising bureau manager, in New York, N. Y., July 8.
Redfield, Robert (1871), attorney, Jan. 21.
Reinberg, Peter (1858), president of county board, Feb. 21.
Reynolds, James J. (1850), engineer, Nov. 28, 1920.
Reynolds, Thomas J., fire department battalion chief, Feb. 7.
Richter, Frank, police officer, Feb. 21.
Riley, William U., former state senator, April 29.
Robinson, Ellen H. (school principal), Feb. 26.
Rockwell, Harry Griswold (1891), attorney, March 14.
Roe, J. Newton, hotel owner, April 27.
Rogers, Henry W. (1832), board of trade operator, Jan. 27.
Rokosz, Stanley, labor official, April 20.
Ronne, Christian H. (1858), merchant, March 24.
Rood, Mrs. Ella Irene (1843), humanitarian, founder of Audubon league, May 21.
Rose, Edward (1838), confederate veteran, March 16.
Rosenwald, Mrs. Augusta (1833), Feb. 24.
Rowland, Thomas J. (1881), dentist, May 2.
Rumsey, Israel P. (1836), civil war veteran and board of trade man, in Lake Forest, April 22.
Rumsey, Mrs. Israel P., in Lake Forest, April 25.
Rushton, William E. (1856), political leader, July 5.
Russell, Francis C. (1838), lawyer and editor, Nov. 23, 1920.
Sanborn, Mrs. Joseph B., Jan. 27.
Sanborn, Victor C. (1868), genealogist, Jan. 13.
Saunders, James (1846), physician, in Glen Ellyn, May 19.
Scales, John T. (1841), commission merchant, April 22.
Schreurs, Joseph (1862), musician, in Highland Park, July 15.
Senn, Mrs. Aurelia S., Sept. 12.
Seufert, Edward C., physician, April 27.
Seymour, Elwyn W. (1862), transportation official, in Evanston, April 14.
Seymour, Harry C. (1861), board of trade operator, Jan. 1.
Sherwin, John (1858), manufacturer, in Highland Park, Ill., Jan. 23.
Shufelt, Wilson (1861), former alderman, Jan. 9.
Shumway, Edward G. (1850), former secretary of the south park board, May 9.
Sickel, John T., board of trade operator, in Evanston, June 26.
Skiff, Frederick J. V. (1851), director of Field Museum of Natural History, Feb. 24.
Skinkle, George E., business man, at Tomahawk Lake, Wis., July 30.
Smead, S. F. (1849), manufacturer, in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 25.
Smith, Frank J. (1877), engineer, Aug. 21.
Smith, Frank M., realty dealer, in Asheville, N. C., March 9.
Smith, James B. (1838), officer in civil war, March 14.
Snyder, George B. (1854), physician, Feb. 22.
Sorenson, Soren P. (1825), veteran of German-Danish war of 1848, Feb. 14.
Stanton, James P. (1845), veteran police official, Feb. 12.
Stanton, Timothy J. (1847), veteran police officer, Jan. 26.
Starrett, Mrs. Helen E., suffragist and educator, in Portland, Ore., Dec. 16, 1920.
Steindel, Mrs. Bruno, March 6.
Stewart, Hugh R. (1854), judge, in Pasadena, Cal., July 25.
Stewart, Thomas (1858), former state senator, in Aurora, Ill., July 2.
Stone, George W. (1844), provision broker, in Delavan, Wis., July 19.
Stone, Lewis M., jeweler, June 13.
Stone, Marcus (1840), artist, in London, England, March 25.
Stowell, Henry P. (1832), hotel man, July 5.
Streeter, George Wellington (1841), lake shore claimant, Jan. 22.
Swett, William H. (1838), retired business man, March 14.
Swett, William Otis (1827), business man, Feb. 6.

Tarrant, Miss Ethel (1899), July 26.
Tate, Harry F. (1863), business manager, March 14.
Taylor, Bert L. (1866), humorist and author, widely known as "B. L. T.," March 19.
Taylor, George H. (1848), merchant, Feb. 12.
Templeton, Herbert (1870), printer, June 8.
Theobaldi, Ole (1867), musician, Nov. 22, 1920.

(Continued on page 956.)

A Remarkable Record

THE CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROADS have established a record for the safe transportation of passengers that stands without a parallel among transportation companies.

In 1916 the American Museum of Safety awarded the Chicago Elevated Railroads "Honorable Mention" for the work done in the way of accident prevention.

Nineteen committees working under the direction of a Safety Engineer and numbering 115 persons in the aggregate hold regular semi-monthly meetings to act on suggestions for the protection of the employes and the traveling public.

One hundred and twenty-five First Aid Stations are located along the elevated lines, so that minor injuries to employes may receive immediate attention.

First Aid teams, composed of employes who have received a course in medical training, are organized on each road to apply first aid methods in case of accident.

Safety first and always is the watchword of the Elevated management. Civic pride alone, aside from individual interest, should induce Elevated patrons to co-operate with the management in the prevention of accidents.

SAFETY SPEED

CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROADS

SERVICE COURTESY

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE AND HOW TO GET THERE ON THE ELEVATED

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY Evanston. See the great gymnasium and new dormitory system. Take Evanston trains on Northwestern Elevated, get off at Davis Street Station and walk east about one-half mile.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO 58th Street and Ellis Avenue. Take Jackson Park Trains on South Side Elevated, get off at University Station and walk one-fourth mile north.

UNION STOCK YARDS The largest packing center in the United States. Obtain a grand bird's-eye view of the Yards from the elevated trains. Take South Side Elevated Trains to Indiana Avenue Station and transfer to Stock Yards Trains. The large packing houses furnish guides to conduct visitors through the packing plants.

City Parks

GRANT PARK 205 acres. Logan Monument, Art Institute, Field Museum of Natural History, Spirits of the Great Lakes Fountain. Directions: Take Metropolitan, Chicago & Oak Park or South Side Elevated to Adams and Wabash (Loop) and walk one block east, or Northwestern Elevated to State, Dearborn and Van Buren (Loop) and walk two blocks east. This park is reached by all elevated lines.

JACKSON PARK 543 acres. Site of World's Fair. Rose Gardens, the Convent of La Rabida, golf courses and yacht harbor. Jackson Park Station. South Side Elevated Jackson Park Trains.

WASHINGTON PARK 371 acres. Largest athletic field in the world. Twelve baseball diamonds, free exhibition games, beautiful walks and drives. Station, 51st or 55th street. South Side, Jackson Park or Englewood Trains. Walk one and one-half blocks east.

GARFIELD PARK 188 acres. Largest conservatory in the world. Beautiful landscape gardening. Golf, tennis and boating. Station, Garfield Park. Metropolitan Garfield Park Trains or Chicago & Oak Park Trains.

UNION PARK 18 acres. Lawn tennis and wading lagoon. Ashland Station. Chicago & Oak Park Trains.

HUMBOLDT PARK 206 acres. The most perfect rose garden in the United States; famous statues of heroes, statesmen and warriors; fish hatching. Humboldt Station. Metropolitan Humboldt Park Trains.

DOUGLAS PARK Immense floral garden; picturesque water court; park of open spaces. Douglas Park Station. Metropolitan Douglas Park Trains.

LINCOLN PARK 517 acres. Zoo with 1,800 animals; boating; bathing; Academy of Sciences and yacht harbor. Sedgwick Station. Northwestern, Ravenswood or Wilson Local Trains. Direction: five blocks east.

OGDEN PARK 61 acres. Recreation buildings, assembly hall, clubhouse, outdoor gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic field. Racine Ave. Station. Englewood Trains South Side Elevated.

Public Buildings

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY Location, Grant park, $6,000,000 collection divided into four departments: Anthropology, Botany, Geology and Zoology. Main building covers nine acres. Take S. S. Elevated train to 12th St. Station.

ART INSTITUTE Michigan Boulevard and Adams Street. Among the first three or four art institutes in the country. Adams and Wabash (Loop). Metropolitan, South Side and Oak Park Trains; walk one block east. Northwestern Trains to State-Dearborn Station and transfer to Loop Local. Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

CITY HALL AND COUNTY BLDG. Clark and Randolph Streets. Clark and Lake (Loop). All Metropolitan, South Side and Oak Park Trains. All Northwestern Trains to Randolph and Fifth Avenue and transfer to Loop Local. Walk one block south.

POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BUILDING Clark, Adams, Dearborn Streets and Jackson Blvd. All Metropolitan, Northwestern and Oak Park Trains to State and Dearborn (Loop); walk one block north. South Side Trains to Adams and Wabash (Loop) and walk two blocks west.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM AND PUBLIC LIBRARY Chicago Street and Michigan Boulevard. Randolph and Wabash Station on the Loop. All "L" Trains. One block east.

BOARD OF TRADE Jackson Boulevard and LaSalle Street. LaSalle and Van Buren Station on the Loop. All "L" Trains. One block north.

Amusement Parks

WHITE CITY 63d Street and South Park Avenue. South Park Station. South Side Jackson Park Trains.

FOREST PARK Harrison Street and Des Plaines Avenue. Des Plaines Avenue Station. Metropolitan Garfield Park Trains.

RAVINIA PARK Ravinia. Northwestern Evanston Train to Central Street Station. North Shore Line direct to Ravinia Park.

Baseball Parks

WHITE SOX PARK 35th Street and Shields Avenue. 35th Street Station. South Side Trains. Five blocks west.

CUBS PARK Addison and Clark Streets. Addison Station. Northwestern Trains. One block west.

Bathing Beaches

CLARENDON MUNICIPAL BEACH Clarendon and Sunnyside Avenues. Wilson Avenue Station, Northwestern Evanston or Wilson Trains. Four blocks east, one block south. Largest and finest beach in Chicago.

WILSON BEACH Wilson Avenue and Lake. Wilson Avenue Station. Northwestern Evanston or Wilson Trains. Four blocks east.

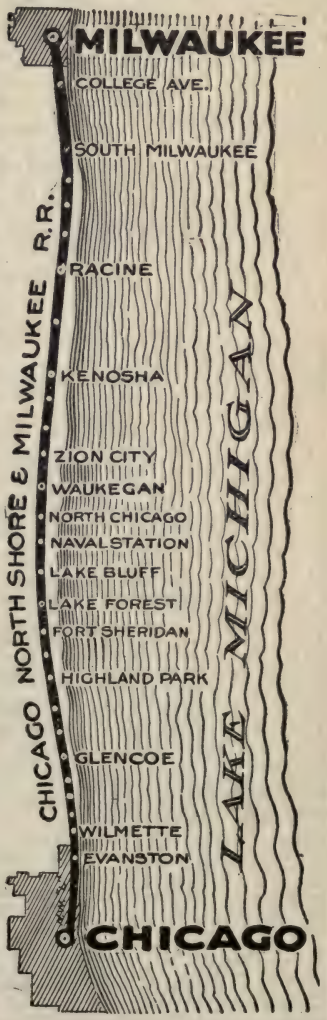
JACKSON PARK MUNICIPAL BEACH 60th Street and Lake. Jackson Park Station. South Side Jackson Park Trains. Three blocks north and east to Lake.

CHICAGO NORTH SHORE AND MILWAUKEE

All Electric All the Way from Chicago to Milwaukee

QUICK, clean, dependable service and a delightfully enjoyable trip with beautiful scenery and scores of notable points of interest all along the route—that's what it means to travel via this North Shore line.

**A train every hour—
on the hour—
from
209 So. Wabash ave.**



This Map Shows Only a Few of the Many Points of Interest

Dining car service at reasonable prices

CHICAGO NORTH SHORE & MILWAUKEE R. R.

**Chicago Passenger Station:
209 S. Wabash Ave.
Phone Harrison 6478**

Thomas, Benjamin (1842), railroad official, Jan. 6.
Thompson, Charles (1841), inventor and former fireman, Feb. 21.
Thompson, Charles N. (1860), dentist, June 14.
Thompson, Leverett (1869), banker, Aug. 14.
Thorne, Raymond C. (1888), capitalist, at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 10.
Tierney, Patrick H. (1846), pioneer, May 4.
Tilton, John N. (1860), architect, June 3.
Tobey, Henry S. (1839), contractor, Oct. 8.
Tolman, Cyrus F., clergyman, at Slingerlands, N. Y., Aug. 3.
Tomlinson, Walter H. (1862), manufacturer, Jan. 27.
Tosetti, Ernest (1843), brewer, in Wiesbaden, Germany, Oct. 3.
Townsend, James Bliss (1855), editor, in New York, N. Y., March 11.
Tucker, Mrs. Mary (1840), Nov. 14, 1920.
Tuerk, Albert (1852), manufacturer, in Evanston, May 11.
Tuttle, Emerson B. (1860), insurance man, March 27.
Uihlein, Edward G. (1845), brewer, in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 25.
Van Buren, Barent (1840), druggist, April 22.
Van Hoosen, Mrs. Sarah (1830), June 27.
Vilas, Dana S. (1856), merchant, Aug. 29.
Vogelsang, John Z. (1860), restaurant owner, April 2.
Walbridge, Cyrus P. (1849), former mayor, in St. Louis, Mo., May 2.
Walker, Edwin C., attorney, in Riverside, Conn., Feb. 28.
Wagner, Carl (1863) physician, March 11.
Wallace, Frank K. (1844), actor, July 23.
Waller, Mrs. Robert A., Jan. 12.
Walsh, Richard, merchant, March 7.
Watson, R. Bruce (1869), architect, Aug. 27.
Webster, W. Dix (1873), insurance man, near Wheaton, Ill., Oct. 19.
Weems, John F. (1895), artist, Sept. 24.
Weiss, Julius (1866), manufacturer, Jan. 8.
Wendt, Henry F. (1867), battalion chief, fire department, Aug. 22.
Whedon, James P. (1852), insurance official, March 1.
Whitlock, J. L. (1849), insurance official, in Hinsdale, June 2.
Wilkie, Mrs. Ellen M., widow of Franc B. Wilkie, March 2.
Wilkins, Joseph R. (1841), stock and bond broker, Aug. 4.
Williams, Charles H. (1875), railway man, Aug. 8.
Wilson, Everett (1854), packer, May 30.
Wilson, Henry C., former banker, Jan. 21.
Witkowski, Moses D. (1859), banker, Nov. 20.
Wittenborn, John, draftsman, Feb. 28.
Wolf, Albert H. (1855), engineer, in Atlantic City, N. J., March 13.
Wood, Stephen B. (1855), police captain, April 13.
Woodbridge, Jonathan E. (1843), veteran of civil war, in Fairhope, Ala., April 14.
Yancey, Charles L. (1876), police officer, March 2.
Yarger, Henry Lee (1862), clergyman, Jan. 13.
Yates, Frank (1842), civil war veteran, July 28.
Yount, Andrew H. (Harry) (1852), newspaper man, in Florida, June 27.
Zeddies, Frederick W. (1852), theater usher, July 27.
Zeigler, Jesse B. (1877), clergyman, Dec. 23, 1920.
Ziegfeld, Carl (1871), head of music school, in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 7.
Zimmerman, John S. (1841), secretary, in Helena, Mont., Aug. 25.
Zohn, Barney (1835), merchant, Oct. 6.

HOMES IN CHICAGO AND THEIR OWNERSHIP.

According to the federal census bureau, the number of homes in Chicago, as enumerated in January, 1920, was 623,910, of which 165,866, or 26.6 per cent, were owned by the occupants, and 447,405, or 71.7 per cent, were rented; for the remaining 10,639 the facts as to tenure were not reported. Of the owned homes, 58,382, or 35.2 per cent, were free from incumbrance and 102,719, or 61.9 per cent, were mortgaged; for the remaining 4,765 no information as to mortgage indebtedness was secured.

The bureau of the census secured reports regarding the value of the home, the amount of the incumbrance, and the rate of interest from 76,573, or 74.5 per cent, of the 102,719 mortgaged homes enumerated in the census. The average market value of the mortgaged homes was $6,460, and the average mortgage was $2,734. Assuming that the average value and the average mortgage debt for the homes not reporting was the same as for those for which reports were secured, the total market value of all mortgaged homes in Chicago was estimated at $664,000,000 and the total mortgage debt at $281,000,000.

The prevailing rate of interest was 6 per cent, this being the rate reported for 83.9 per cent of the total number of homes reported as mortgaged and 81.6 per cent of the total amount of mortgage indebtedness. Five and one-half per cent was the rate on 9.6 per cent of the total number and 5 per cent was the rate on 3.1 per cent of the total number of mortgaged homes reporting. From 5 per cent to and including 7 per cent formed 98.7 per cent of the number of homes reporting the rate of incumbrance on their mortgage debt. For the remaining indebtedness other rates were reported, ranging from less than 5 per cent to more than 8 per cent. The average rate on all mortgages was 5.9 per cent.

Of the 76,573 mortgaged homes concerning which information was secured 5,099, or 6.7 per cent, were valued at less than $2,500; 30,127, or 39.3 per cent, at $2,500 to $5,000; 22,100, or 28.9 per cent, at $5,000 to $7,500; 9,444, or 12.3 per cent, at $7,500 to $10,000; 5,721, or 7.5 per cent, at $10,000 to $15,000; and 4,082, or 5.3 per cent, at $15,000 and over. Of the latter number 1,308, or 1.7 per cent, were valued at $25,000 and over.

As a rule, the greater the value of the home, the smaller the proportion which the incumbrance represents of the total market value, this proportion ranging from 38.8 per cent for homes valued at $15,000 to $20,000 each to 50.2 per cent for those valued at less than $2,500. On homes valued at amounts of more than $25,000 the incumbrance amounted to $22,466,190, forming 41.9 per cent of the market value on January 1, 1920.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN ILLINOIS.

According to the census of 1920 there are 860,832 children 7 to 13 years of age in the state of Illinois and of this number 815,080, or 94.7 per cent, were reported as attending school. In 1910 the percentage attending school was 92.5, thus indicating an improvement as regards school attendance between 1910 and 1920. Of the children 14 and 15 years of age in 1920, 79.0 per cent were attending school and of those 16 and 17 years of age, 37.1 per cent.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. Chicago, November 9, 1921.

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CHICAGO NEW YORK

SOME REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD

REGISTER YOUR PROPERTY

UNDER THE

TORRENS SYSTEM

By JOSEPH F. HAAS, Registrar of Titles of Cook County

What is the Torrens System in Cook County? It is a system of registering the title of land, with a guarantee by the people of Cook County that the title as registered is correct.

It is the modern, up-to-date method of holding and transferring title to real estate.

BECAUSE

1. Cook County guarantees each Torrens title with three billion dollars of taxable assets.
2. The Indemnity Fund of over fifty thousand dollars insures the immediate cash payment of any damages sustained.
3. Protection is given owners against judgments rendered against people of the same or similar name.
4. Special protection is afforded against tax sales and tax deeds.
5. Owners are protected against fraudulent signatures on deeds or other instruments.
6. Adverse possession does not run against land registered under the Torrens System.
7. A Torrens Certificate of Title is conclusive evidence of good and valid title.
8. Defects in title are wiped out forever by initial registration.
9. Transfers may be made in one-third the time required under other systems.
10. The transfer fee is only $3.00 no matter what the value may be of the property transferred.
11. The Circuit Court of Cook County retains a continuing jurisdiction for the purpose of protecting the title to Torrens property.
12. No statute of limitations runs against the guarantee of a Torrens Certificate.

Cook County Guarantees

REAL ESTATE OWNERS LAWYERS, BROKERS AND LAYMEN

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE BY THE OFFICE OF THE

RECORDER OF DEEDS

TORRENS LAND CERTIFICATES

Absolutely guarantee title to land when registered. Under this system, transfers and loans can be closed without cost to the seller within forty-eight hours.

THE COUNTY ABSTRACT PLANT

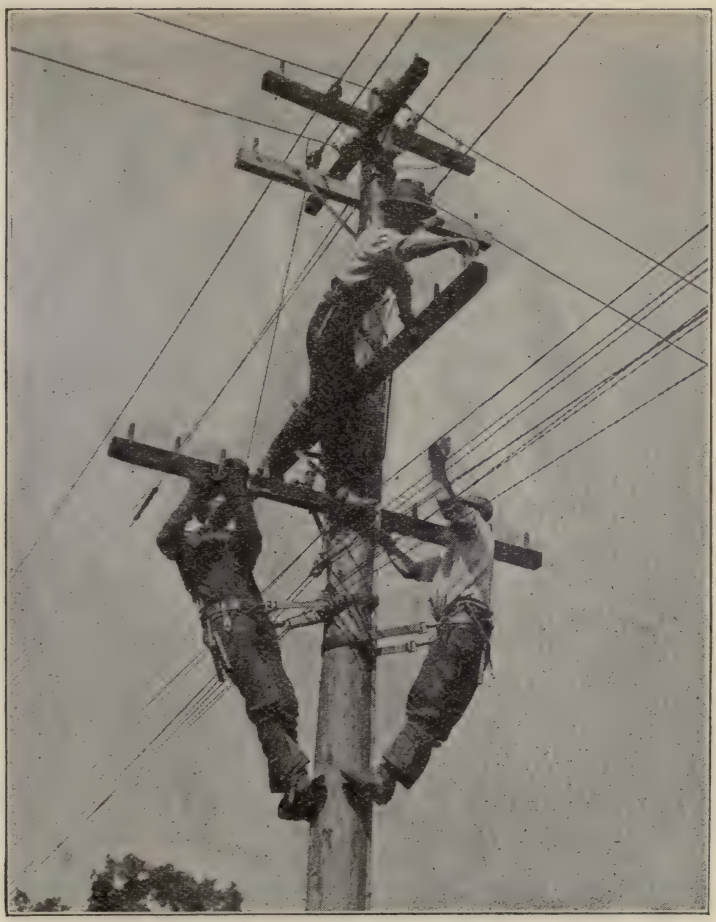
Furnishes merchantable abstracts of title 50% cheaper than prices charged by abstract companies.

DANIEL RYAN,
President Cook County Board.

JOSEPH F. HAAS,
Recorder of Deeds.

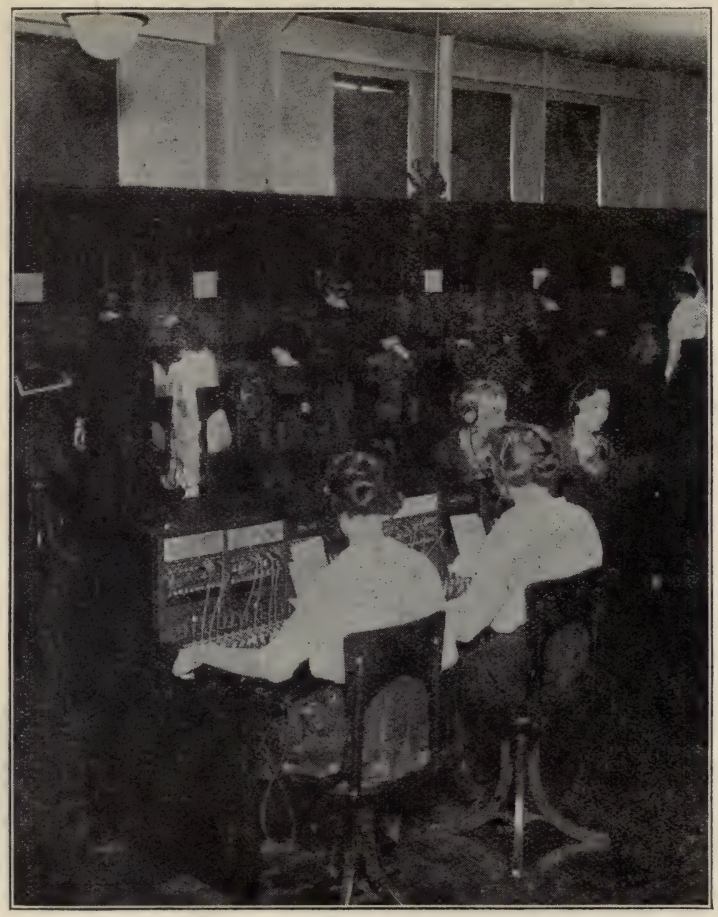
A very large part of the business telephone service in Chicago is handled through private branch exchanges, installed and maintained by the telephone company and operated by the subscribers. This service affords intercommunication between various departments of a store, factory, hospital, hotel or other place of business as well as local and long distance connections outside.

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



In all seasons and all weather Bell telephone men are busy constructing new lines and maintaining, in the best operating condition, those already erected. This is an essential and invariable feature of Bell telephone service.

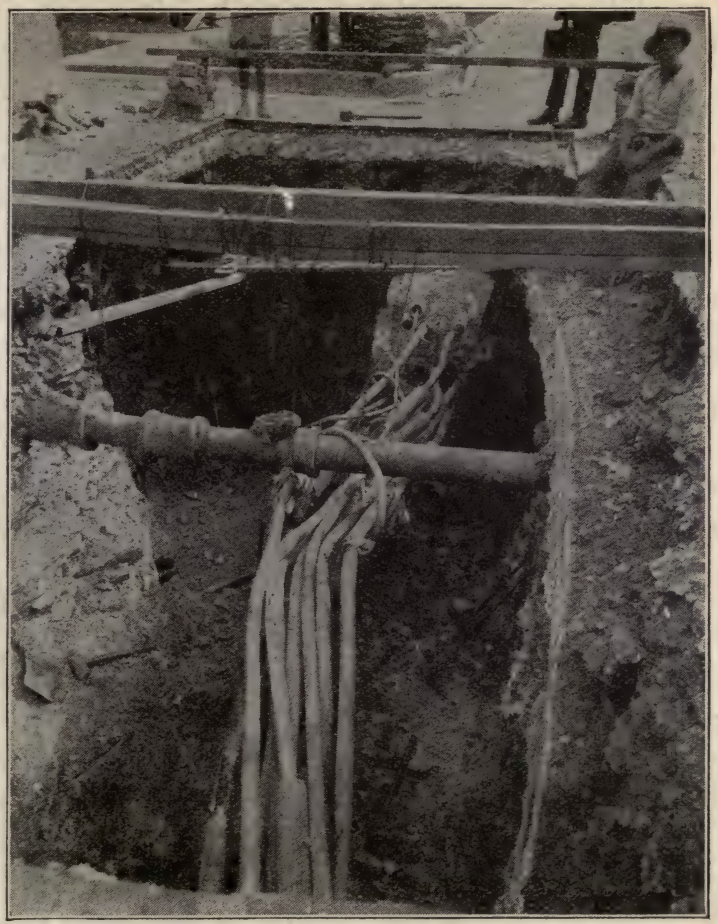
ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



Telephone operators are given thorough instruction before they begin at the switchboards. The above shows a section of the Operators' Training Department where several thousand young women learn telephone operating every year.

The boards shown are practice boards. They do not serve subscribers.

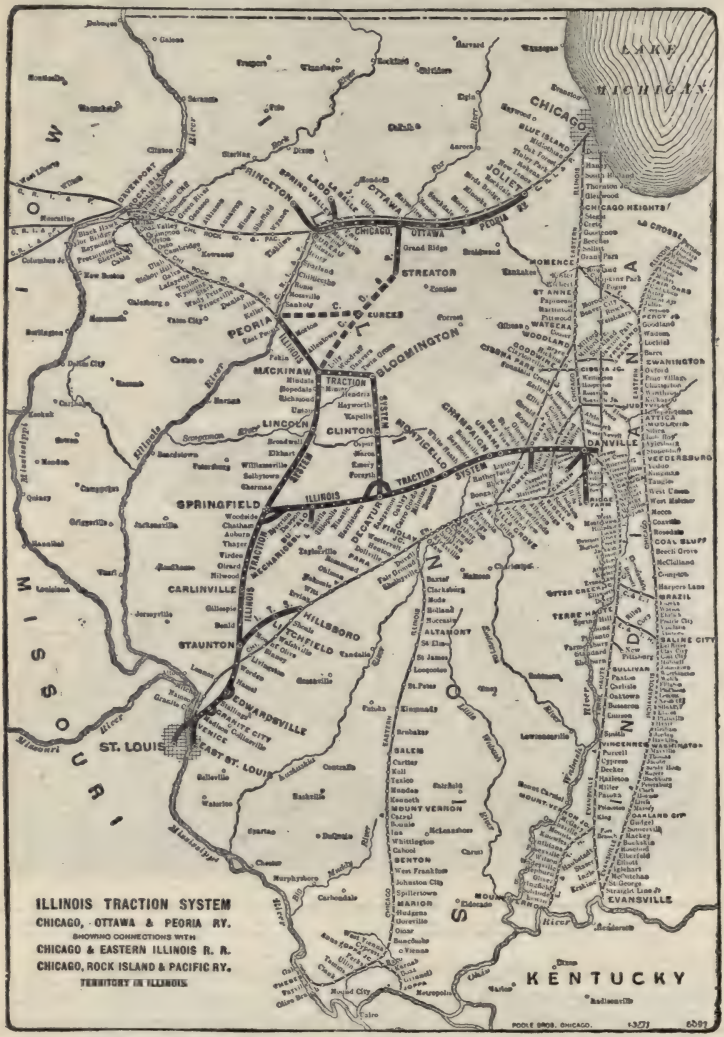
ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



Telephone service must go on regardless of street improvements. This picture shows temporary suspension of cables while a street is torn up. These cables contain several thousand pairs of wires, none of which are out of service at any time during the progress of work of this kind.

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

"The Road of Good Service"



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(McKINLEY LINES)

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Henry Lindlahr, M.D., Medical Supervisor

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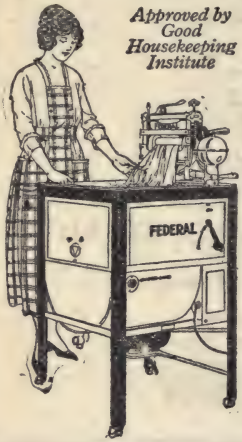

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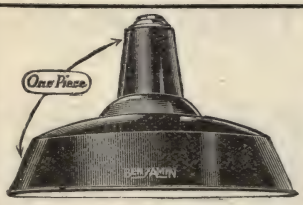

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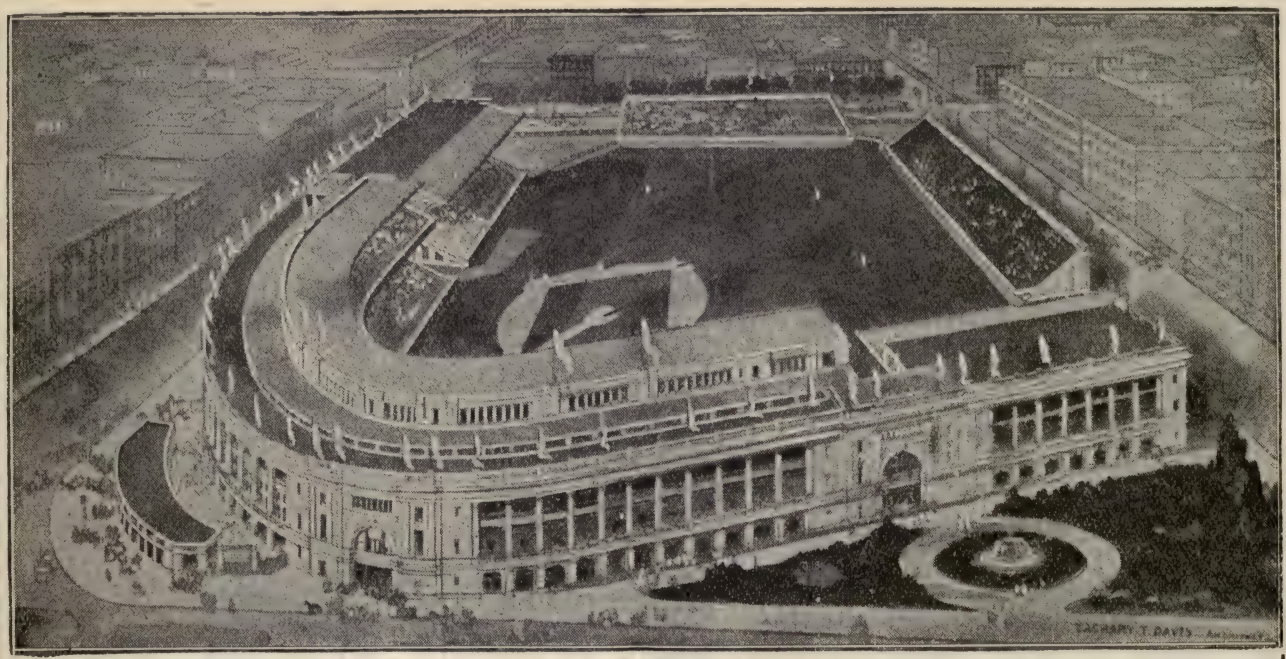

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Alexian Brothers'—1200 Belden avenue.
American—2058 West Monroe street.
Auburn Park—7845 Winneconna avenue.
Augustana—2043 Cleveland avenue.
Beulah—2148 North Clark street.
Bohemian—1333 South California avenue.
Chicago City Infant—721 North LaSalle-st.
Chicago Fresh Air—2450 Howard street.
Chicago General—741 Diversey parkway.
Chicago Lying-In—5038 Vincennes avenue.
Chicago Maternity—2314 North Clark street.
Chicago Osteopathic—5200 Ellis avenue.
Chicago Policlinic—221 West Chicago avenue.
Chicago Union—830 Wellington avenue.
Children's—Wood street, near Polk.
Children's Memorial—735 Fullerton avenue.
Columbia—4607 Champlain avenue.
Columbus—2540 Lake View avenue.
Columbus Extension—West Polk and Lytle-sts.
Cook County—West Harrison and Wood-sts.
Dearborn—3831 Vernon avenue.
Detention—Wood and West Polk streets.
Douglas Park Maternity—1900 South Kedzie-av.
Durand, Annie W.—Wood and Flournoy streets.
Edward Sanitarium—Naperville, Ill.
Emergency (city)—1065 West Monroe street, 175 West Jackson boulevard (room 1015), 1260 West Madison-st. and 621 Orleans-st.
Englewood—West 60th and South Green-sts.
Evangelical Deaconess—408 Wisconsin street.
Fort Dearborn—3830 Rhodes avenue.
Frances E. Willard National Temperance—710 South Lincoln street.
Garfield Park—3815 Washington boulevard.
George Smith Memorial—See St. Luke's.
German-American—741 Diversey boulevard.
German Evangelical Deaconess'—959 W. 54th-pl.
Grant Hospital—549-559 Grant place.
Hahnemann—2814 Groveland avenue.
Henrotin Memorial—939 North LaSalle street.
Hygeia—2715 South Michigan avenue.
Illinois Central—5744 Stony Island avenue.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary—904 West Adams street.
Iroquois Memorial Emergency—23 N. Market-st.
Isolation—S. Law dale-av. and W. 36th-st.
Jefferson Park—1402 West Monroe street.
Lake Shore—4147 Lake Park avenue.
Lakeside—3410 Rhodes avenue.
Lake View—4420 Clarendon avenue.
Littlejohn—1410 West Monroe street.
Maimonides—1519 South California avenue.
Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina-sts.
Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases—South Wood and Flournoy streets.
Mercy—Calumet avenue and 26th street.
Michael Reese—Groveland-av. and 29th-st.
Misericordia Maternity—Western avenue and 47th street.
Mount Sinai—California-av. and 15th-st.
Neal Institute—811 East 49th street.
North Chicago—2551 North Clark street.
Northwest Side—1627 West North avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran—1138 North Leavitt-st.
Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha—1044 North Francisco avenue.
Park Avenue—1940 Park avenue.
Passavant Memorial—149 West Superior-st.
People's—22d street and Archer avenue.
Post-Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets.
Presbyterian—West Congress and Wood streets.
Provident—Dearborn and 36th streets.
Psychopathic—South Wood and Polk streets.
Pullman—11217 Watt avenue.
Ravenswood—1917 Wilson avenue.
Robert Burns—3807 Washington boulevard.
St. Anne's—4900 Thomas street.
St. Anthony de Padua—West 19th street and Marshall boulevard.
St. Bernard's Hotel Dieu—6337 Harvard-av.
St. Elizabeth's—North Claremont avenue and Lemoyne street.
St. Joseph's—Garfield avenue and Burling-st.
St. Luke's—1439 Michigan avenue.
St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses—1416 Indiana avenue.
St. Mary of Nazareth—North Leavitt and Thomas streets.
Sarah Morris Hospital for Children—Groveland avenue and East 29th street.
Sheridan Park—628 Belmont avenue.
South Chicago—2325 East 92d place.
South Park—218 East 55th place.
Streeter—2646 Calumet avenue.
Swedish Covenant—2739 Foster avenue.
Tuberculosis—N. Crawford and Bryn Mawr-avs.
United States Marine—4141 Clarendon avenue.
United States Public Health Service—Roosevelt road and 9th avenue, Maywood.
University—432 South Lincoln street.
Washington Boulevard—2449 Washington-blvd.
Washington Park—60th-st. and Vernon-av.
Wesley—2449 Dearborn street.
West Side—1844 West Harrison street.
West Side Emergency—1260 W. Madison-st.

DISPENSARIES.

Alexian Brothers' Hospital—Belden and Racine avenues.
Bennett Free—300 North Ada street.
Calumet Clinic—2527 Calumet avenue.
Central Free—West Harrison and Wood-sts.
Chicago Christian Industrial League—884 South State street.
Chicago College of Osteopathy—1422 West Monroe street.
Chicago Lying-In—Maxwell street and Newberry avenue.
Chicago Policlinic—219 West Chicago avenue.
Children's South Side Free—705 West 47th-st.
Hahnemann College Free—2811 Cottage Grove.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear—124 South Peoria-st.
Jewish Aid Society and Emanuel Mandel, West Side, Free—1012 Maxwell street.
Lincoln—700 South Lincoln street.
Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue.
Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina-sts.
Olivet—1500 Cleveland avenue.
Post-Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets.
Provident Free—16 West 36th street.
Salvation Army Free—673 South State street.
South Side—2431 Dearborn street.
Volunteers of America Free—1201 Washington boulevard.
West Side Free—Congress and Honore streets (College of Physicians and Surgeons).

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Officers, 1921-1922.

Commander—John J. Garrity, Chicago.
Senior Vice-Commander—Harry E. Burns, Chicago.
Junior Vice-Commander—Philo A. Hoyt, Joliet.
Adjutant—Charles G. Essig, 2653 West Madison street, Chicago.
Assistant Adjutant—Fred W. Lass, 2653 West Madison street, Chicago.
Quartermaster—Fred J. Marshman, Chicago.
Assistant Quartermaster—John W. Konigsmark, Chicago.
Inspector—Alfred Curtis, Chicago.
Surgeon—Dr. L. Wilgus, Rockford.
Chaplain—Dr. H. W. Jameson, Peoria.
Marshal—W. L. Franks, Rock Island.
Chief of Staff—Fred E. Brown, Sterling.
Patriotic Instructor—W. C. Shower, Freeport.
Historian—Edward J. Webber, Danville.
Judge Advocate—Oscar E. Carlstrom, Aledo.
Headquarters—2653 West Madison street, Chicago.

NET PAID CIRCULATION OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR 1921.

Date.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	Holid'y	429,466	433,054	429,499	Sunday	409,138	389,215	395,197	387,443	375,290	403,435	
2	Sunday	426,405	431,591	382,910	427,221	401,990	468,357	393,278	383,165	Sunday	404,921	
3	421,862	422,635	429,004	Sunday	424,834	402,642	Sunday	393,943	351,733	400,139	402,378	
4	422,667	423,363	443,574	431,252	424,407	365,674	Holid'y	387,002	Sunday	400,415	405,214	
5	420,371	387,800	397,145	432,238	420,421	Sunday	398,276	385,290	*273,905	401,209	377,212	
6	418,787	Sunday	Sunday	424,076	418,645	432,157	392,705	340,838	401,017	410,726	Sunday	
7	417,294	430,720	436,217	419,343	379,883	405,837	387,117	Sunday	410,631	404,398	408,059	
8	380,482	426,280	436,207	420,402	Sunday	400,647	389,594	394,444	396,838	376,290	397,974	
9	Sunday	425,989	433,760	384,808	422,706	397,507	347,624	394,708	392,349	Sunday	408,521	
10	428,486	425,732	432,784	Sunday	419,566	395,984	Sunday	386,462	360,082	410,097	403,965	
11	422,123	427,154	431,605	430,399	419,740	357,616	396,434	384,729	Sunday	403,940	373,454	
12	418,237	381,730	394,808	425,931	419,067	Sunday	390,873	384,929	424,424	388,401	375,272	
13	415,515	Sunday	Sunday	427,262	415,406	404,361	387,984	339,029	426,648	403,782	Sunday	
14	415,753	431,122	439,098	423,536	377,792	403,048	387,581	Sunday	423,279	399,488	410,005	
15	376,506	425,530	435,234	436,921	Sunday	399,421	387,647	396,076	416,643	367,934	408,965	
16	Sunday	327,131	430,954	385,552	422,480	395,935	343,812	392,146	406,906	Sunday	407,753	
17	425,187	423,049	431,616	Sunday	415,185	391,099	Sunday	390,325	370,699	402,433	407,560	
18	422,536	424,058	436,508	435,088	414,260	350,944	392,929	387,397	Sunday	404,494	398,224	
19	422,342	385,819	388,570	428,891	410,501	Sunday	389,127	384,513	415,442	400,877	377,912	
20	424,084	Sunday	Sunday	425,326	406,587	400,528	395,271	349,663	409,637	399,933	Sunday	
21	424,981	431,254	434,633	425,551	361,697	397,228	388,914	Sunday	408,015	400,247	408,011	
22	383,195	417,142	430,281	424,471	Sunday	394,319	386,042	396,517	403,249	369,359	401,549	
23	Sunday	427,974	421,622	384,756	407,790	392,881	341,855	392,165	403,788	Sunday	398,991	
24	434,070	423,630	427,471	Sunday	401,148	393,321	Sunday	393,035	367,681	406,264	Holid'y	
25	423,008	426,652	424,566	429,246	401,946	350,005	393,772	388,303	Sunday	402,959	405,358	
26	425,862	403,493	385,846	424,833	401,519	Sunday	390,251	386,494	408,961	405,004	375,855	
27	425,479	Sunday	Sunday	424,054	397,931	398,658	385,688	349,507	404,821	403,306	Sunday	
28	423,812	448,271	430,241	420,299	356,899	397,168	389,103	Sunday	409,554	402,404	406,754	
29	388,603	.....	433,304	421,330	Sunday	391,905	390,138	396,260	394,099	368,316	401,606	
30	Sunday	.....	432,389	382,504	*266,266	390,565	340,108	390,417	414,222	Sunday	396,652	
31	432,466	.....	429,008	.....	405,487	.....	Sunday	390,316	.....	409,094	.....	
Total	10,404,413	10,094,129	11,496,557	10,866,555	10,425,238	10,201,049	9,634,636	10,345,124	10,251,241	10,298,681	9,953,898	
Av'rage	416,176	420,588	425,798	417,944	400,970	392,348	385,385	383,152	394,278	396,103	398,155	

The omission of the circulation figures for December is due to going to press before the end of the month. The circulation for the entire year will be given in subsequent editions of the Almanac.

TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1921 (excluding December).....113,971,519
DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 1921 (excluding December)..... 402,519

NET PAID DAILY AVERAGE FROM THE SECOND YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av'ge
1877	11,429	14,841	16,414	18,408	20,715	22,769	35,320	25,366	25,204	23,312	24,439	26,715	22,037
1878	28,406	37,019	37,736	37,867	38,348	43,743	49,844	40,911	39,371	38,777	39,380	36,817	38,314
1879	38,667	41,346	46,299	46,608	47,105	49,428	47,560	46,500	44,571	44,310	44,992	44,769	45,194
1880	48,891	49,425	49,874	49,445	53,834	58,776	56,049	60,623	57,958	58,566	59,672	54,473	54,801
1881	57,795	62,965	67,959	69,305	65,067	63,832	71,209	70,397	68,551	62,097	58,100	60,395	64,870
1882	61,679	66,941	66,058	65,208	65,193	70,408	73,078	70,456	67,808	63,907	64,819	64,399	66,680
1883	67,278	71,379	77,153	76,994	77,462	78,603	78,177	79,423	73,185	71,863	74,527	74,919	75,115
1884	76,877	82,538	86,828	87,852	88,645	93,292	91,231	88,495	86,221	89,196	107,429	82,465	88,306
1885	84,119	89,959	98,029	104,513	100,802	100,238	108,823	101,329	97,900	96,817	102,705	102,497	99,005
1886	104,197	110,325	116,024	117,869	125,294	113,471	112,438	117,677	109,728	110,460	115,103	110,148	113,615
1887	114,022	119,148	123,040	124,912	118,743	122,714	126,925	132,178	121,938	122,659	154,096	122,419	125,225
1888	120,657	126,891	137,123	136,490	135,921	140,525	128,897	123,852	113,894	127,724	131,777	159,098	128,676
1889	120,947	126,446	130,828	132,348	131,378	148,576	142,653	134,238	130,016	128,670	135,527	147,786	134,059
1890	136,365	141,885	142,655	143,633	136,923	130,414	125,136	125,190	124,497	120,304	139,020	130,850	132,957
1891	136,926	139,769	144,467	156,196	141,953	141,733	141,858	139,707	138,025	137,294	140,524	145,707	142,022
1892	148,232	155,402	159,849	162,563	161,804	169,096	170,430	166,259	171,053	163,626	173,070	168,430	164,175
1893	171,818	180,019	188,567	191,933	196,218	202,267	201,591	203,216	190,481	188,966	192,575	200,589	192,495
1894	206,388	204,471	207,590	206,285	198,495	195,865	232,022	194,071	185,595	186,070	198,017	197,256	200,881
1895	198,947	207,246	211,378	212,992	205,732	202,605	201,378	195,907	193,311	195,562	202,558	202,762	202,496
1896	208,781	213,032	216,542	212,104	209,945	210,265	206,272	193,853	189,166	190,700	206,609	200,479	204,724
1897	201,340	208,779	226,392	231,396	222,560	217,707	212,111	219,557	229,763	238,603	228,113	232,997	222,595
1898	239,065	249,951	260,222	295,313	338,695	310,820	298,526	279,243	262,061	257,339	259,085	254,947	275,514
1899	260,905	266,761	267,597	266,677	253,148	252,405	249,243	250,598	250,564	256,681	271,733	269,975	259,562
1900	279,219	287,116	288,389	286,657	275,427	272,598	262,081	261,109	268,278	276,960	280,789	271,384	275,788
1901	281,609	287,113	292,285	295,874	289,297	281,698	275,910	271,783	304,780	292,918	295,635	296,526	288,156
1902	304,466	309,198	310,385	305,825	300,007	307,406	301,915	305,133	299,607	302,895	303,883	300,589	304,218
1903	304,870	310,033	311,771	311,374	302,644	306,305	297,500	294,147	295,351	301,732	312,165	319,518	305,534
1904	321,898	338,458	338,784	333,324	320,867	319,064	310,249	310,677	309,431	309,212	314,616	307,765	319,589
1905	315,800	317,994	325,024	322,607	325,373	318,204	306,335	302,624	301,714	301,560	305,211	308,865	312,637
1906	318,373	325,877	328,589	336,797	320,312	316,595	313,428	311,351	309,372	311,133	313,521	313,344	318,185
1907	322,586	326,876	337,125	336,366	324,524	320,681	312,069	308,511	310,522	320,136	323,614	324,845	323,079
1908	331,006	338,955	343,811	336,453	324,474	324,372	314,569	311,147	313,850	318,928	326,050	322,278	325,674
1909	328,925	334,399	337,599	334,429	325,881	325,791	315,633	311,885	318,444	321,928	329,251	324,682	325,698
1910	332,374	336,242	338,493	332,346	331,200	328,137	316,951	316,558	316,844	321,346	315,828	314,309	325,028
1911	317,628	321,475	321,645	331,087	322,159	320,932	312,499	318,408	321,302	329,002	328,226	330,096	322,838
1912*	334,394	343,173	348,445	359,338	*127,208	*185,945	*187,218	*203,950	*229,159	*276,328	328,851	347,336	*342,875
1913	359,831	366,575	373,267	364,840	346,744	342,786	332,706	334,317	340,614	354,044	356,088	358,090	352,395
1914	362,972	368,496	375,770	390,974	373,485	367,038	365,753	403,071	403,593	406,090	411,561	401,342	385,857
1915	405,359	415,897	413,075	410,784	402,105	407,287	407,885	403,355	400,333	409,210	416,114	413,695	408,808
1916	431,860	441,970	443,427	439,079	426,181	441,601	426,940	424,579	428,925	432,640	458,570	441,981	436,395
1917	446,575	463,246	465,774	479,450	†408,875	†371,524	†374,572	†361,320	†358,224	†393,046	†377,380	†372,725	†403,691
1918	376,608	386,991	386,775	382,486	370,548	374,198	370,833	366,488	374,568	387,479	401,824	370,586	379,008
1919	386,565	386,739	385,753	384,558	373,342	371,528	385,153	389,986	373,000	387,467	382,766	387,004	381,891
1920	390,719	395,981	398,405	400,301	384,871	387,331	383,278	384,216	390,440	394,771	412,020	404,726	393,864
1921	416,176	420,588	425,798	417,944	400,970	392,348	385,385	383,152	394,278	396,103	398,155	.....	.....

*The six months indicated which were affected by the strike in all the Chicago newspapers not included in the daily average for 1912. †Price increased from 1 to 2 cents on May 14, 1917

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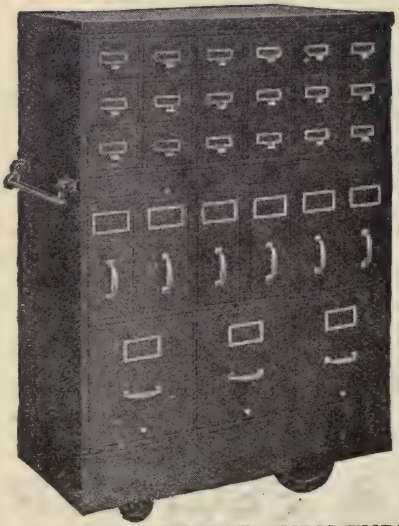

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